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The Calcutta Gazette.

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☞ Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 2A.

GENERAL.—*The 28th December* 1882.—Mr. B. De, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, on leave, is transferred to Hooghly and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Major W. L. Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, Giridi, Hazaribagh, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Prokash Chunder Roy, Excise Inspector of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant.

The 30th December 1882.—The orders of the 19th instant, granting privilege leave for three months to Baboo Kali Coomar Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, and appointing Baboo Tarack Chunder Gangooli to act for him, are cancelled.

Baboo Gopee Krishna Lall, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Pakour, in that district.

The 2nd January 1883.—Mr. A. H. Collins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rampore Hât, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for two days under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 24th August 1882.

Mr. T. Smith, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr. L. Hare, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is allowed furlough for eight months under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 26th March 1883, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. P. Grant, District and Sessions Judge, Hooghly, is allowed leave for three months under the note to rule 2, section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the afternoon of the 5th August last.

Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed furlough for eighteen months under section 49 and rule 4, section 77, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th December 1882.

Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 25th December 1882.

Baboo Abinash Churn Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Basirhat, 24-Pergunnahs, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 15th November 1882.

Baboo Abinash Churn Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Basirhat, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Mr. J. Kelleher, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, acted as Magistrate and Collector of that district from the 3rd to the 10th ultimo, both days inclusive.

LEGISLATIVE.—*The 2nd January* 1883.—With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sections of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, re-appoints, with effect from the 3rd instant, the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sections of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, re-appoints, with effect from the 3rd instant, the Hon'ble T. T. Allen to be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 29th December* 1882.—The Revd. A. L. Mitchell, Officiating Chaplain, Dinapore, is appointed to be Chaplain of Howrah, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd December 1882.

EDUCATION.—*The 2nd January* 1883.—The services of Mr. A. W. Croft, Director of Public Instruction, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment on special duty.

Mr. G. Bellett, Officiating Principal, Presidency College, is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. W. Croft, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Eliot, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Principal of that College, *vice* Mr. C. H. Tawney, on leave.

Dr. C. A. Martin, LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, is appointed to officiate in class I of the Bengal Educational Service, *vice* Mr. G. Bellett.

Mr. F. J. Rowe, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to officiate in class II of the Bengal Educational Service, *vice* Dr. C. A. Martin.

Mr. A. C. Edwards, Principal, Rajshahye College, is appointed to officiate in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, *vice* Mr. F. J. Rowe.

MARINE.—*The 2nd January* 1883.—Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, Port Officer, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to be Examiner in Navigation under the rules of the 6th November 1879 for the appointment of a Board for the Examination of Masters, Mates and Engineers.

EMIGRATION.—*The 18th December* 1882.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be registering officers under Act I of 1882 (the Inland Emigration Act) for the district of Lohardugga:—

Baboo Raj Gopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Mr. W. H. Mackenzie, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

MEDICAL.—*The 30th December* 1882.—Assistant Surgeon Umrito Lall Deb, attached to the Howrah General Hospital, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd February 1883.

Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Poorno Chunder Purkait is attached to the Howrah General Hospital during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Umrito Lall Deb, or until further orders.

The 2nd January 1883.—Surgeon-Major E. Sanders, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, is allowed leave for forty-two days under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 8th January 1883, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Assistant Surgeon Mutty Lal Mookerjee, in charge of the charitable dispensary at Chittagong, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to have medical charge of the civil station of Chittagong during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major E. Sanders, or until further orders.

Second Class Assistant Apothecary A. Robinson, doing duty in the Station Hospital at Darjeeling, is also appointed to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at that station with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

Assistant Surgeon Kallee Prosonno Ghosal, in charge of the charitable dispensary at Ooterparah, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the civil station of Tipperah, with effect from the date on which he joined the latter appointment.

Supernumerary Assistant-Surgeon Girish Chunder Dey is appointed to have charge of the charitable dispensary at Ooterparah, in the district of Hooghly, during the absence on deputation of Assistant Surgeon Kallee Prosonno Ghosal, or until further orders.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 23rd December* 1882.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Dumraon Municipality of Rai Jai Prakash Lall Bahadoor to be their Vice-Chairman.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the above municipality :—

Baboo Raj Rajessur Pershad Singh and Munshee Muthura Pershad.

The following gentlemen are re-appointed to be Commissioners of the above municipality :—

Baboo Prayag Singh, Baboo Saligram Singh, and Moonshee Bissessur Daial.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Lalgunge Municipality, in the district of Mozufferpore, of Baboo Jaggernath Pershad to be their Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Collingridge, Manager of the Singhia Factory, is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Lalgunge Municipality.

The 24th December 1882.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Municipality of Gya :—

Baboo Pran Kumar Dass, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Baboo Doorga Sunkur Bhattacharjee.
Assistant Surgeon Binode Krishna Bose.
Baboo Shital Pershad.
Mr. F. J. Tritsch.
Baboo Kunhya Lal Dheuri.
" Balgobind Sen.
" Drigopal Lall.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Chatterjee is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Municipality of Dainhat, in the district of Burdwan.

The 29th December 1882.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Jessore Municipality :—

Mr. J. Kennedy, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Baboo Tarini Charan Choudhuri.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality :—

Syed Golam Mostafa.
Moulvie Mokindin Mohomed.

The following notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 322.—*The 21st December* 1882.—Mr. A. W. Davis, C.S., who has recently been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service, is posted to the Sylhet district.

No. 326.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the Chief Commissioner directs the publication, for general information, of the result of the half-yearly examination of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners held on the 1st November 1882 and the following days :—

NAME.	SUBJECT IN WHICH PASSED.		SUBJECT IN WHICH FAILED TO PASS.	
	Higher Standard.	Lower Standard.	Higher Standard.	Lower Standard.
	(a) Civil Officers.			
Mr. R. S. Greenshields, C.S. ...	Assamese with credit.	.....	.....	.....
* *	*	*	*	*
Mr. A. F. Steinberg, C.S. ...	General law with books.	.....	Bengali ...	Accounts.
* *	*	*	*	*
	(b) Police Officers.			
Mr. G. H. B. Livesay ...	Assamese ...	.....	.....	.....
* *	*	*	*	*

No. 89.—*The 19th December* 1882.—Babu Chandra Mohun Mukharji, Second Moonsif of Habiganj, in the district of Sylhet, is appointed to be Rent-suit Moonsif for the Habiganj Moonsifee in place of Babu Shib Das Mukharji.

No. 98.—*The 14th December* 1882.—Mr. A. E. C. Bolst, District Superintendent of Police, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, reported his arrival at Calcutta from furlough on the 4th instant.

No. 100.—*The 21st December* 1882.—Mr. G. Stevenson, Assistant Commissioner, reported his arrival from furlough on the 30th November 1882.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICE.

The 28th December 1882.—Under Rule VIII of the Rules under the Local Authorities Loan Act (XI of 1879) the following application from the Municipal Commissioners of Serampore for a loan of Rs. 20,000 for the improvement of the Municipal Market of that town is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9	10	11
Work for the construction of which the loan is required, and estimate of cost.	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	Fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	Law under which the Fund is levied.	Period for which the loan is required.	Number and amount of instalments and date for receiving loan.	NUMBER, AMOUNT, AND DATE FOR REPAYMENT OF INSTALMENTS.				Yearly proceeds of each of the Funds held by the Municipality.	All expenditure for three last preceding years.	All existing prior charges.	Signatures of the Commissioners.
						Principal.		Interest, at 4½ per cent.	Total.				
Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Taking up property in the Hat Bazar. Serampore 12,000 Constructing sheds 8,000 Constructing roads, drains and fences, and repairing shops ... ... 7,000 Total ... 27,000	20,000	Rate upon annual value of holdings at 7½ per cent. Carriage tax .. Cart registration fees. Tax upon animals. Tolls on ferries Cattle-pound collections. Hackney carriage licenses. Hackney carriage drivers' licenses. Other receipts ... Rent of houses, gardens, markets, &c. Municipal fees ... Miscellaneous ... Payments by individuals for Municipal services. House service fee	1. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 2. Ditto ... 3. Ditto ... 4. Ditto 5. Regulation VI of 1819. 6. Act I of 1871 .. 7. Act V (B.C.) of 1866. 8. Ditto ... 9. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 10. Ditto ... 11. Act V of 1861.. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. Act II (B.C.) of 1867. Act IV (B.C.) of 1873. 12. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 13. Ditto 14. Act VI (B.C.) of 1876.	Ten years.	One instalment of Rs. 20,000. 1st April 1883.	1. 1st October 1883 ..	1,000	450 0 0	1,450 0 0	1. House tax ... 23,000 0 0 2. Carriage tax 650 0 0 3. Cart registration fees ... 490 0 0 4. Tax upon animals 425 0 0 5. Tolls on ferries .. 3,130 8 0 6. Cattle-pound collections. 850 0 0 7. Hackney carriage licenses 116 0 0 8. Drivers' licenses .. 140 0 0 9. Other receipts 50 0 0 10. Rent of houses, gardens markets, &c. 1,550 0 0* 11. Municipal fees 510 0 0 12. Miscellaneous 390 0 0 13. Payments by individuals for municipal services 150 0 0 14. House service fee. 8,328 0	1881-82 .. 35,496 4 0 1880-81 ... 32,575 4 0 1879-80 ... 34,196 1 6	None.	R. Carstairs, Chairman. K. N. Chatterjee, Vice-Chairman. N. J. Gantzer. N. L. Gossain. G. C. Bose. শ্রীপরাণচন্দ্র সিংহ। Behary Lall Sanniel. Radha Kissore Gossain. F. Finlay. Grish Chunder Deb. U. C. Dutt. শ্রীদেবীচরণ ভট্টাচার্য্য D. A. Gantzer. F. Cavaliere, S. J. Denobundhoo Chatterjee.
						2. 1st April 1884 ..	1,000	427 8 0	1,427 8 0				
						3. 1st October 1884 ..	1,000	405 0 0	1,405 0 0				
						4. 1st April 1885	1,000	382 8 0	1,382 8 0				
						5. 1st October 1885 ...	1,000	360 0 0	1,360 0 0				
						6. 1st April 1886 ..	1,000	337 8 0	1,337 8 0				
						7. 1st October 1886 ..	1,000	315 0 0	1,315 0 0				
						8. 1st April 1887 ...	1,000	292 8 0	1,292 8 0				
						9. 1st October 1887	1,000	270 0 0	1,270 0 0				
						10. 1st April 1888	1,000	247 8 0	1,247 8 0				
						11. 1st October 1888	1,000	225 0 0	1,225 0 0				
						12. 1st April 1889	1,000	202 8 0	1,202 8 0				
						13. 1st October 1889 ...	1,000	180 0 0	1,180 0 0				
						14. 1st April 1890 ..	1,000	157 8 0	1,157 8 0				
						15. 1st October 1890 ..	1,000	135 0 0	1,135 0 0				
						16. 1st April 1891 ..	1,000	112 8 0	1,112 8 0				
						17. 1st October 1891 ..	1,000	90 0 0	1,090 0 0				
						18. 1st April 1892 ..	1,000	67 8 0	1,067 8 0				
						19. 1st October 1892	1,000	45 0 0	1,045 0 0				
						20. 1st April 1893 ..	1,000	22 8 0	1,022 8 0				
						Total ...	20,000	4,725 0 0	24,725 0 0	Total ... 39,689 8 0			

* The bazars have been let out for 1882-83 for Rs. 1,716.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th December 1882.—In accordance with the provisions of section 47 of Act XII of 1875, the following abstract account of the receipts and charges of the Cuttack and Pooree Port Fund for 1881-82 is published for general information :—

Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Joint Port Fund of the Cuttack and Pooree Ports for 1881-82.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Port dues on vessels	11,449	12	9	Balance at debit on 1st April 1881	13,590	10	8
Fees, fines, and forfeitures ...	3	0	0	Refund	34	13	0
Sundry receipts.				*Vessels and boats.*			
Miscellaneous	51	4	0	Establishments	3,110	6	8
Value of stores returned ...	300	0	0	Dockyard services and supplies ...	1,863	14	0
Boat-hire	45	0	0	Contingencies	26	13	6
Cash recoveries	45	0	0	Messing charges	12	0	0
Government contribution ...	7,000	0	0	Freight	2	12	0
Total ...	18,894	0	9	*Port Establishment.*			
Balance at debit on 31st March 1882	4,110	14	0	Port Officers	3,000	0	0
				Establishment	574	13	7
				Contingencies	423	6	10
				Postage stamps	10	0	0
				Travelling allowance... ...	27	0	0
				Light-house Establishment.			
				Establishment	309	8	0
				Contingencies	18	12	6
Total ...	23,004	14	9	Total ...	23,004	14	9

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th December 1882.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following rule as an addition to the Port Rules laid down under section 7 of Act XII of 1875 :—

PORT RULE.

All vessels in port shall adopt sufficient precautions and guards to prevent the dangerous discharge of steam in taking in or discharging cargo, or on to wharves or on to boats engaged in loading or discharging cargo.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th December 1882.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following addition to the Port Rules laid down under section 7 of Act XII of 1875 :—

RULE.

Inland steamers and flats lying above the bridge shall not haul out of moorings during the freshets on the last quarter of the ebb.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

Dated 26th December 1882.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the cutcherry-house of the Patia Khas Tehshildar, in the village of Patia, thanah Patia, zillah Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 1 beegah 10 cottahs 9 dhoors 4 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by a ditch to the southern side of Government road; on the west by Ahmad Ali's tank; on the south and east by Abdull's land, is required within the aforesaid village of Patia.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 29th December 1882.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Berhampore Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the Syadabad Hardinge School compound, in the village of Syadabad, pergunnah Chunakhali, zillah Moorshedabad; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 cottahs and 8 gundas standard measurement is required within the aforesaid village of Syadabad. The plot is bounded on the north by a drain (south of Katmapara ghât); on the south by Syama Das Ray's house; on the east by the public road from Berhampore to the City of Moorshedabad; on the west by the river Bhagirati.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3A.

The 28th December 1882.—The Lieutenant-Governor appoints Baboo Kali Pada Mazoomdar and Baboo Nilmony Brahmochari to be Honorary Magistrates for the Jamalpore Bench, in the district of Monghyr, and vests them with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The 30th December 1882.—Baboo Shyama Kumud Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The 1st January 1883.—Baboo Brojo Behari Shome is confirmed in the first grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Juggut Bandhu Dutt, deceased.

Baboo Durga Charan Sen is confirmed in the second grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Brojo Behari Shome.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Dey is confirmed in the third grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Durga Charan Sen.

Baboo Lalit Kumar Bose is confirmed in the fourth grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Gobind Chunder Dey.

Baboo Mohim Chundra Ghose, Munsif of Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, is promoted temporarily to the first grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Brojo Behari Shome.

Baboo Haro Sunder Chakrabarti, Munsif of Karimgunge, Sylhet, is promoted temporarily to the second grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Durga Charan Sen.

Baboo Nundo Lall Dey, Munsif of Patnitollah, Dinagpore, is promoted temporarily to the third grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Gobind Chunder Dey.

Baboo Bhuban Mohun Gangooly, B.L., officiating Munsif of Cutwa, Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to be a Munsif of the fourth grade, *vice* Baboo Lalit Kumar Bose, and is posted to the district of Backergunge to be ordinarily stationed at Barisal.

Baboo Bhuban Mohun Gangooly will, however, continue to act, until further orders, as Munsif of Cutwa.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th December 1882.—In continuation of the notification dated the 4th October 1880, published at page 912 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, it is hereby notified for general information that, under section 18 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of the munsif of Bogra by detaching therefrom those portions of the district of Bogra which are comprised in the thanahs Panchbibi, Khetlal, and Badulgachi, and that part of thanah Shibgunge which lies west of the river Nagar and that part of thanah Shibgunge which lies west of the river Karotoya from the point at which the Nagar issues from the Karotoya at Shibgunge.

The Lieutenant-Governor is further pleased to establish a separate munsif's court at Nawabgunge-Sonamookhi, and to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of such munsifi to be the portions of district Bogra detached as above from the jurisdiction of the munsif of Bogra.

Under section 16 of the same Act, VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to fix Nawabgunge-Sonamookhi as the place at which the court of the munsif of Nawabgunge-Sonamookhi is to be held.

This notification will take effect from the 1st January 1883.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 29th December 1882.

No. 520.—*Posting.*—Mr. G. Gray, Assistant Examiner, second grade, returned from furlough and reported himself at the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bengal on the afternoon of the 14th December 1882, and is posted to the Third Calcutta Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 15th idem.

No. 521.—*Leave.*—Mr. A. Horne, Assistant Engineer, first grade, Hazaribagh Division, is granted furlough on medical certificate for two years under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code from the 1st January 1883, or from such subsequent date that he may avail himself of it.

No. 522.—*Transfer.*—Mr. J. M. Broderick, Officiating Deputy Examiner, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Third Calcutta Division to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, which he joined on the afternoon of the 15th December 1882.

No. 523 —Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. F. Sills, Executive Engineer of the Dacca division, Mr. J. C. White, Executive Engineer, fourth grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Dacca division to the office of the Chief Engineer for special duty.

No. 524.—*Reversion.*—Mr. J. C. White, Executive Engineer, fourth grade (temporary rank), to revert to Assistant Engineer, first grade, with effect from the 22nd December 1882.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 29th December 1882.

No. 525.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz.; for the construction of a feeder road from Nelphamaree to Joygunj, in the villages of Alokjharee and Chandipur, in pergunnah Panjrah, district Dinagepore, it is hereby declared that a strip of land, measuring, more or less, 16 bigahs 15 cottahs and 7 chittacks of standard measurement, is required in the aforesaid villages of Alokjharee and Chandipur.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 526.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a diversion of the Bhowanigunge-Kristopore road in the village of Govindapur, pergunnah Mukteepore, zillah Rungpore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 bighas 11 cottahs 1½ chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on all sides by the lands of the aforesaid village, is required within the aforesaid village of Govindapur.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Joint-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 29th December 1882.

No. 527.—*Transfer.*—Mr. M. J. J. P. Norman, Executive Engineer, fourth grade (temporary rank), is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Cossye to the Balasore division.

No. 528.—*Notification.*—Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, first grade, Cossye division, having returned on the afternoon of the 15th December 1882 from the privilege leave granted to him in the orders noted on the margin the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

Bengal Government notification	No.	355,	dated	16th September	1882.
Ditto	ditto	" 432,	"	6th November	"
Ditto	ditto	" 494,	"	19th December	"

IRRIGATION.

Dated 29th December 1882.

No. 529.—*Notification.*—Under section 6 of the Canals Act (V of 1864, B. L. C.), the Lieutenant-Governor directs that, for the collection of tolls on the Matabhanga River, a station has been established at Hanskhally, in the Nuddea district, on the Matabhanga River. This notification has effect from the 24th November 1882. The tolls to be collected at Hanskhally will be on traffic passing up or down the Matabhanga River, and will be levied at the rates notified in Government notification No. 150, dated 18th June 1879, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of that date.

Dated the 2nd January 1883.

No. 1.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for extension of sidings of the East Indian Railway Company in the village Jariagadi, pergunnah Kharagdiha, zillah Hazaribagh.

It is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 roods 309 poles or 18 cottahs 12¾ dhoors of local measurement is required within the aforesaid village of Jariagadi, bounded as follows:—

On the north by Koyla Coomhar, Abdool Khoodnath, Goona Coomhar, Manick Coomhar, Lowtalith Khoodnath, Janoo Naek, and Badh Naek's baree lands; south by railway line; east by East Indian Railway Company's relinquished class B land; and west by East Indian Railway Company's land.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 2nd January 1883.

No. 2.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a portion of the Katgara Sundergunge road in the villages of Gopal Charun, pergunnah Bamondanga, and Bamonjal, Dababund, Sundergunj, pergunnah Dongghat, zillah Rungpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 15 bigahs 15 cottahs 6¾ chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on all sides by the lands of the aforesaid villages, is required within the aforesaid villages of Gopal Churn, Bamonjal, Dababund, and Sundergunj.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 3.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a cart stand at the Rungpore railway station in the village of Arsadpur, pergunnah Kundi, zillah Rungpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 13 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the south by the railway station fence, on the east by the kutcha road leading to the railway station, on the north and west by the lands of Baboo Gobunda Lal Rai, is required within the aforesaid village of Arsadpur.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Joint-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 10819, *dated* 30*th December* 1882.—Surgeon-Major S. M. Shircore made over charge of the Moorshedabad Jail to Mr. A. Rattray in the afternoon of the 26th December 1882.

J. W. HANLON, *for Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

Dates of Criminal Sessions for the year 1883.

No. of Sessions.	Day of the week.	Date.
First Sessions	Wednesday	7th February.
Second ,,	Monday	2nd April.
Third ,,	,,	4th June.
Fourth ,,	,,	30th July.
Fifth ,,	,,	3rd September.
Sixth ,,	Wednesday	21st November.

By order,
CHARLES PIFFARD, *Offg. Clerk of the Crown.*

HIGH COURT, CROWN OFFICE, the 21st December 1882.

TREASURY NOTICES.

BABOO RAM NARAIN BANERJEE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bhagulpore Treasury from the 15th instant, and has been authorized do draw bills on all other treasuries.

G. N. BARLOW, *Commissioner.*

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO TARINEE COOMAR GHOSE has been placed in charge of the Nuddea treasury from the 11th instant and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGA GATI BANERJEE, *Personal Assistant, for Commissioner.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, ALIPORE, *the* *December* 1882.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Gilchrist Scholarships.

AMENDED RULES FOR THE SCHOLARSHIPS INSTITUTED BY THE GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

These Rules will take effect at and from the Examination to be held in January 1884.

ONE scholarship, of the value of £150 per annum, and tenable for four years, to be extended to 5 years if the scholar should prove himself worthy, will be annually awarded to candidates born in India, who shall become eligible by competitive examination, and shall be desirous of prosecuting a course of Academical Study in Great Britain with a view to graduation in one of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law or Medicine in the University of London, under the following conditions:—

1.—Of the parents of each candidate, one at least shall belong to one of the Native Races.

2.—Every candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the local authorities that he has completed his sixteenth year, and that his age does not exceed 22 years.

3.—Every candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the local authorities that in regard to personal character and social position he is qualified to be admitted to competition for a scholarship.

4.—Every candidate is required by the Regulations of the University to pay a Matriculation Fee of £2.

5.—Candidates approved by the Local Authorities shall present themselves at the January Matriculation Examination of the University of London, which will be held simultaneously under the direction of Government Sub-Examiners, at the three Presidential Capitals, commencing on the second Monday in January. Those who pass the Examination will thereby become Members of the London University; and having once passed, they cannot again present themselves for Matriculation; and consequently such of them as pass on one occasion without gaining a scholarship, cannot compete for one again at any future Matriculation Examination.

6.—The answers of the candidates, approved as aforesaid, will be forwarded through the India Office to the Registrar of the University, who will cause them to be reviewed by the Examiners, and who will forward their report to the India Office for transmission to the Local Authorities in the Presidential Capitals, to be by them announced to the candidates.

7.—The scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate whose aggregate of marks stands highest; provided that he passes either in the Honours or in the First Division.* Such candidate shall have his choice whether he will pursue his curriculum of study in the University of Edinburgh or in the University College, London.

8.—The successful candidate will be provided by the Government of India with free passage to England, and will be expected to arrive in London, and to present himself to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, not later than the first week in the October following his appointment.

* The full marks obtainable at the matriculation examination are 2,800. Of these, 1,800 qualifies for Honours and 1,400 for the First Division.

The following note was inserted in the Rules by direction of the Gilchrist Trustees in 1881, at which time the value of the scholarships was £100 a year only:—

Every scholar in order to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded him by the scholarship ought to have at least £50 per annum in addition from private means, and an allowance of £25 per annum is absolutely indispensable.

9.—The scholarship shall be considered as commencing from the 1st of July following the award of the Examiners; and will be paid in quarterly instalments, on the first days of October, January, April, and July.

10.—The scholar shall attend in every Session at least three Courses of Lectures at the institution in which he studies; and shall transmit to the Secretary to the Gilchrist Trust, at the conclusion of each Session, a certificate from each of the Professors whose lectures he has attended, stating that his diligence and conduct have been satisfactory. Should he not be able to produce such a certificate, or should he be proved guilty of discreditable conduct elsewhere, he shall be considered to have forfeited his claim to the remaining instalments of his scholarship.

11.—The scholar shall be expected to present himself at the first examination in one of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, or Medicine in the University of London before the termination of the second Academical year* from the commencement of his scholarship, unless excused from doing so by the Trustees; and if he do not so present himself (unless by permission of the Trustees), or if he fail to pass, he shall be considered as forfeiting his claim to the remaining instalments of his scholarship. After having passed the first Examination, he will be expected to pursue his studies, with the view of presenting at the Second Examination, within two (Academical) years.

12.—A grant of £50 will be made by the Trustees for the Return-passage of the scholar who shall succeed in obtaining his Degree in the University of London. If he fails to obtain his Degree, a Return passage will be provided by the Government of India.

13.—The foregoing scheme shall be subject to revision from time to time; the Trustees reserving to themselves the power of altering the conditions of the scholarship, or of altogether withdrawing it, if they deem it expedient to do either. But no change will be made in such a manner as to affect the interests of candidates already appointed to scholarships, or in any case without twelve months' notice.

The Matriculation Standard of the London University, in which canditates will be examined, includes the following subjects:—

(1) Latin.
(2) Any two of the following languages: Greek, French, German, and either Sanskrit or Arabic.
(3) The English Language, English History, and Modern Geography.
(4) Mathematics.
(5) Natural Philosophy.
(6) Chemistry.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects [illegible]

LANGUAGES.

LATIN.

One Latin subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously, from the works of the undermentioned authors†:—

Virgil.—One book of the Georgics, and one book of the Æneid.
Horace.—Two books of the Odes.
Sallust.—The conspiracy of Catiline, or the war with Jugurtha.
Cæsar.—Two books of the Gallic war.
Livy.—One book.
Cicero—De Senectute or De Amicitiâ, with one of the following Orations: Pro Lege Manilia, one of the four Catilinarian Orations, Pro Archia, Pro M. Marcello.
Ovid.—One book of the Metamorphoses, and one book of the Epistles or Heroides.

The paper in Latin shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in History and Geography arising out of the subjects of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected. A separate paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

GREEK.‡

One Greek subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously, from the works of the undermentioned authors:—

Homer.—One book.
Xenophon.—One book.

The paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in Grammar, and with questions in History and Geography arising out of the subjects of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

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* Thus a candidate whose scholarship commences on the 1st of July 1883 would be considered as having fulfilled the condition if he pass the First LL. B. Examination in January 1870 or the First B. A., the First B. Sc., or the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination in the following July.

† The Latin Subject for January 1883 is:—Cæsar, Gallic War, Books I and II.
Ditto ditto 1884:—Sallust, Catiline.

‡ The Greek Subject for January 1883 is:—Xenophon, Anabasis, Book IV.
Ditto ditto 1884:—Homer, Odyssey, Book VII.

FRENCH.

The paper in French shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar, limited to the Accidence.

GERMAN.

The paper in German shall contain passages for translation into English, and question, in Grammar, limited (except when German is taken as an alternative for Greek) to the Accidence.

SANSKRIT; ARABIC.

The paper in Sanskrit and the paper in Arabic shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ENGLISH HISTORY, AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Orthography; Writing from Dictation the Grammatical Structure of the Language, History of England to the end of the Seventeenth Century, with questions in Modern Geography.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of the Square Root.

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Algebraical Quantities.
Proportion.
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY.

The First Four Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.*

MECHANICS.

Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces.
Simple Machines (*Mechanical Powers*). Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each.
Centre of Gravity.
General Laws of Motion, with the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.
Law of the Motion of falling Bodies.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

Pressure of Liquids and Gases, its equal diffusion and variation with the depth.
Specific Gravity and modes of determining it.
The Barometer, the Syphon, the Common Pump and Forcing-Pump, and the Air Pump.

OPTICS.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction.
Formation of images by Mirrors and Simple Lenses.

HEAT.

Its sources. Expansion. Thermometers—relations between different Scales in common use. Difference between Temperature and Quantity of Heat. Specific and Latent Heat. Calorimeters Liquifaction. Ebullition. Evaporation. Conduction. Convection. Radiation.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry of the Non-Metallic elements, including their compounds as enumerated below, their chief physical and chemical characters, their preparation, and their characteristic tests:--

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorines Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silicon.

Combining Proportions by weight and by volume. General nature of Acids, Bases and Salts. Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution; effects of Animal and Vegetable life upon its composition.

Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Nature and composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water. Chemical peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as rain-water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water.

Carbonic Acid. Carbonic Oxide. Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen. Ammonia. Olefiant Gas. Marsh Gas. Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids. Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Hydrochloric Acid. Phosphoric Acid and Phosphuretted Hydrogen. Silica.

* The questions in Natural Philosophy will be of a strictly elementary character.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th November 1882.

List of Candidates who have been awarded the Middle English Scholarships of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1882.

	Name of candidate.	School from which he competed.
	DISTRICT RAJSHAHI.	
1.	Hara Chandra Majumdar	Beauleah Lokenath M. E.
2.	Syámá Sundar Sanyal	Ditto.
3.	Chandra Nath Talukdar	Balihár M. E.
4.	Ramani Mohan Lahiri	Khajura M. E.
5.	Nilmani Sanyal	Taherpur M. E.
	DISTRICT PABNA.	
1.	Nakul Chandra Sarkar	Chitholia M. E.
2.	Sati Nath Bandyopadhyay	Sthal Basantapur M. E.
3.	Jadu Náth Chowdhuri	Shahazadpur M. E.
	DISTRICT DINAJPUR.	
1.	Devendra Nath Chatterjee	Rayganj M. E.
	DISTRICT RANGPUR.	
1.	Ganga Charan Bhowmik	Mahiganj M. E.
2.	Satis Chandra Siromani	Ditto.
3.	Rajani Náth Chakravarti	Kakina M. E.
4.	Nibaran Chandra Datta	Tushchandar M. E.
5.	Nasibuddin Shek	Gopalpur M. E.
6.	Mahomed Miáján Sarkar	Gaibandha M. E.
7.	Dayal Chandra Sarkar	Ditto.
	DISTRICT JALPAIGURI.	
1.	Kedár Náth Sáhá	Zemindarpárá M. E.

List of Candidates who have been awarded the Middle Vernacular Scholarships of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1882.

DISTRICT RAJSHAHI.

	Name of candidate.	School from which he competed.
1.	Devendra Nath Talukdar	Beauleah Pares Narain M. V
2.	Tarak Chandra Ray	Ditto.
3.	Asir Uddin Mandal	Kapasin M. V.
4.	Kedar Nath Gosvami	Haghoria M. V.
	DISTRICT PABNA.	
1.	Anath Bandhu Maitra	Khetupárá M. V.
2.	Mahesh Chandra Ghosh	Shahazadpore M. E.
3.	Gopal Chandra Bairagi	Chitholia M. E.
4.	Sarat Chandra Ghosh	Dhopadaha M. V.
5.	Madhu Sudan Chakravarti	Sthal Basantapur M. E.
6.	Lal Mohan Chakravarti	Potagia M. V.
7.	Pran Nath Sarkar	Ullapara M. V.
8.	Haran Chandra Gop	Rajabari M. V.
9.	Radha Ballav Das	Sydabad M. V.
10.	Mahesvar Sutradhor	Ditto.
	DISTRICT BOGRA.	
1.	Kali Nath Sanyal	Bogra Model.
	DISTRICT DINAJPUR.	
1.	Rájkumár Guha	Dinaajpur Model.
2.	Ahámuddin	Ditto.
3.	Bepin Vehari Bisvas	Rayganj M. E.
	DISTRICT RANGPUR.	
1.	Dakhiná Kumar Gupta	Kailas Ranjan M. V.
2.	Jay Nath Das	Chilmari Model.
3.	Chandra Nath De	Báguá M. V.
	DISTRICT JALPAIGURI.	
1.	Mahikánta Das	Nutanbandar M. V.
	DARJILING TERAI.	
1.	Azimuddin Mahomed	Phausedewa M. E.

List of candidaets who have been awarded the Upper Primary Scholarships of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1882.

	Name of Candidate.	School from which he competed.
	DISTRICT RAJSHAHI.	
1.	Govidna Chandra Chakravarti	Ishabpur pathsala.
2.	Dwarka Kantha Ray	Madaripur ,,
3.	Mukundo Lal Nandi	Nagor ,,
4.	Banamali Tagore	Baria ,,
5.	Basir Uddin Saha	Jhalmalia ,,
	DISTRICT PABNA.	
1.	Sarat Chundra Sarkar	Chitholia ,,
2.	Bisva Nath Sarkar	Khukni ,,
3.	Gopal Chandra Ray	Beltail ,,
4.	Basir Uddin Sarkar	Parkola ,,
5.	Annada Govinda De	Amdanga ,,
	DISTRICT BOGRA.	
1.	Badiajjama Mia	Nungola ,,
2.	Krisna Lal Das	Sombari ,,
3.	Kaharulla Mandal	Gokul ,,
	DISTRICT DINAJPUR.	
1.	Khalip Uddin	Parna ,,
2.	Ramesvar Sinha	Tambuli ,,
	DISTRICT RANGPUR.	
1.	Prasanna Kumar Sahanavis	Brahmani Kunda ,,
2.	Chandra Mohan Das	Khalia ,,
3.	Sarat Chandra Mukherji	Sahebgunj ,,
4.	Abdul Rahaman	Pairaband ,,
5.	Raj Chandra Das	Mandalpara ,,
6.	Govinda Nath Chakravarti	Gidhari ,,
	DISTRICT JALPAIGURI.	
1.	Divya Narayen Laskar	Jhalangi ,,
2.	Khetra Nath Mukhopadyaya	Saldanga ,,
3.	Asi Uddin	Guagram ,,
	DARJEELING TERAI.	
1.	Kirita Lal Karmakar	Kharibari ,,

C. A. MARTIN,
Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle.

Junior Scholarships.

IT is hereby notified that, under the orders of the Government of Bengal dated 3rd of February 1876, sanctioning a redistribution of the junior scholarships as allotted under the orders contained in the resolution dated the 5th of October 1872, seven junior scholarships of the second grade and 13 of the third grade were allotted to the Presidency Division to be awarded on the results of the examination held this year.

2. The second grade scholarships will be awarded to those candidates who stand first in order in the divisional list, irrespective of districts.

3. The third grade scholarships will be distributed among the different districts of this division as follows:—

24-Pergunnahs	4	Jessore	3
Nuddea	3	Khoolna	1
Moorshedabad	2		

D. G. BANERJEE,
Personal Assistant, for Commissioner, on tour.

Department Public Works half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock on Monday, the 5th February 1883, and the following days. Applications with fees for admission to the examination are required to be filed before the 15th of January 1883. Candidates for the grade of accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for fourth grade accountantships are to appear for examination:—

Ajmere, Allahabad, Darbhunga, Ghadechi, Howrah, Indore, Lahore, Lucknow, Multan, Mount Abu, Nagpore, Poona, Rangoon, Rawal Pindi, Saidpur, Secunderabad, Simla, and Shillong.

Candidates for the accountants' examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

J. S. SLATER,
Offg. Principal, Government Engineering College, Howrah.

SHIBPORE, *the* 18*th December* 1882.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1372B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday, the 1st February 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory,	Provision of 1880-81 ...	2,350
Do. do. Ghazipore Factory	do. of 1880-81 & 1881-82	2,350
	Total ...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th February 1883 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th February 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th February 1883.

4. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.		Manufactured at the Patna Factory about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Thursday,	1st February 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	1st March " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	2nd April " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Wednesday,	2nd May " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	4th June " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Tuesday,	3rd July " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	2nd August " ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd September " ..			4,450
Do. about Wednesday,	26th " " ...			4,450
Do. about Thursday,	1st November " ...			4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd December " ...			4,450
Early in	January 1884 ...			4,450
	Total ...	.....	.....	54,900

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 23rd December* 1882.

No. 1264B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Sale in 1883 of Opium, the provision of 1880-81, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Wednesday, the 3rd January 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	2,350
Do. do. do. Ghazipore Factory	...	2,350
Total	...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th January 1883 respectively—that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 8th

January 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 8-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th January 1883.

4. In addition the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests	Total, about chests
On or about Wednesday, 3rd January 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Thursday, 1st February " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" " 1st March " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Monday, 2nd April " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Wednesday, 2nd May " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Monday, 4th June " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Tuesday, 3rd July " ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,700
" Thursday, 2nd August " ...			4,450
" Monday, 3rd September " ...			4,450
" Wednesday, 26th " " ...			4,450
" Thursday, 1st November " ...			4,450
" Monday, 3rd December " ...			4,450
Total ...	.....	.....	55,150

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 28th November* 1882.

No. 1364B.

OPIUM.
H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I.

IT is hereby notified that the 300 chests of opium manufactured at the Patna factory, which were reserved for the French Government at the sale held on the 4th December 1882, but were not cleared, will be resold on account of Government as follows:—

100 chests at the sale of 3rd January 1883.
100 ditto to be held on or about 1st February 1883,
100 ditto ditto 1st March 1883,

immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the 4,700 chests to be put up on each of those days.

2. The conditions of the resale will be the same as those notified in the general notification dated 28th November 1882.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 21st December* 1882.

No. 1329B.

OPIUM.
Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I.

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the 2,350 chests of Benares opium, which will be sold on the 3rd of January next, have been carefully examined and repacked in Calcutta or at the Benares Agency, and contain only sound balls specially selected for sale.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

CALCUTTA, *the 13th December* 1882.

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Fort William, the 23rd December 1882.

No. 245.—The services of the Reverend W. Ulyat, B.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department,

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Fort William, the 29th December 1882.

No. 711.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

* * * * *

Captain A. E. Gordon, Bengal S.C., Assistant Commissioner, first grade, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, third grade, Bengal, (m.c.) for one year, under Rule XIV, clause 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * *

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1883.

No. 47*I.E.*—Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen who, by their services, have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire :—

* * * * *

Dr. Mohendro Lal Sirkar, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.
Nawab Abdul Latif, Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs.

* * * * *

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No. 1660*G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer on Kabir-ud-din Ahmad, Chief Maulvi to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1663*G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer on Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh, Government Pleader at Patna, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below in the undermentioned Salt Khalari lands, situate in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Collector's office at Alipore on the 12th January 1883, corresponding with 29th Pous 1289 B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The land to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the land will be considered as its proprietor, and the entire proprietary right of Government in it will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consecutive number.	Name of the sub-division in which the land lies.	Name of the village in which the land is situated and pergunnah.	Area.	Government revenue.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			B. K. CH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Sudder sub-division	Kalikapore, thanna Bishenpore, pergunnah Magura.	3 5 0	4 14 0	9 12 0	The lands will be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price shewn in column 6.

24-Pergunnahs Collectorate, the 2nd October 1882.

C. C. STEVENS, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below to the undermentioned estate, situate in the district of Dacca, will be put up to sale at the Dacca Collectorate on Friday, the 12th January 1883, corresponding with 29th Pous 1289 B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—If the amount of the purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited.*

If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1371	10717	Government escheated land known as Majidbari in Dayagunge.	0 0 6		15 0 0	Will be sold rent free.

Collector's Office, Dacca, the 23rd September 1882. A. C. TUTE, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned tenure situated in Khas Mehal Dehi Punchannogram in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Allipore Collectorate on the 15th January 1883, corresponding with 3rd Magh 1289B.S. at 12 noon.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

1st.—The tenure is to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this tenure will be considered as the proprietor of the tenure, and the proprietary right of Government in the tenure will be transferred to him subject to the rent fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the tenure is to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of the original sale.

Number in the statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			C. CH.	A.		
	1298	Debi Punchannogram, division IV, sub-division B, holding No. 27A.	3 13	4	Rs. 50 per cotta ...	The land was sold under Act XI of 1859 on the default of former tenant to pay rent for 1284 B.S. and purchased by Government with the auction purchaser, who received on 1st October 1880 Rs. 3,500 in full discharge of all his claims to the land, although no formal conveyance has been executed by him in favour of Government; such right as has accrued to Government by the above compromise is to be sold. The sale of this holding has been sanctioned by Government in its letter No. 374IR, dated 2nd September 1882.

C. C. STEVENS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of C land, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated on the 7th mile of the chord line in the sub-division of Raneegunge, district Burdwan, will be put up to sale at the Raneegunge sub-divisional cutcherry, at noon, on Tuesday, the 30th January 1883, corresponding to 18th Magh 1289 B.S. The purchaser of the plot will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one day, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the plot to be sold again at the risk and the responsibility of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price, and a certificate will be granted according to law.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Name of the estate and pergunnah.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegahs and in acres.		Upset price.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Burdwan...	Roopnarainpore, pergunnah Parrah.	7	East	8 14 10	2 3 22	50 0 0	North by Sreemunt Maji's land. East by ditto ditto. South by ditto ditto and Jeetu Ghose's land. West by East Indian Railway land.

Burdwan Collectorate, the 4th December 1882. W. R. LABMINIE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Beerbhoom will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Friday, the 12th day of January 1883, equivalent to 29th Pous 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of September 1882.

Class.	Number of the estate.	Number on the rent-roll.	Name of pergunnah and mehal.	Name of the proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrear due.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st class ...	...	98	Kapasdanga	Mohendro Narain Roy, Jogendro Narayan Roy, Madhusuddan Chowdhury for self and guardian, brother of minors Sarbesur Chowdhury and Kedar Chandra Chowdhury, Nobodip Chandra Chowdhury, Raja Ramnarayan Chackervarti, Bahadoor, Gour Chand Chowdhury, Udoy Chand Chowdhury, Srivati Dasya, Lata Bissessur Prasad, Roy Churn Chondhury, Mohntap Chunder Chowdhury, Tej Chandra Chowdhury, Khelat Chundra Chowdhury, Dinu Bandhu Mandal, Nobin Chundra Chowdhury, Lala Gouri Prasad, and Dolegovindo Mani Debi, executrix on behalf of minor Kamoda Kinkar Mukhopadhya			
				Deduct due from Raja Ram Runjan Chackravarti, for which a separate account has been opened	2,215 9 0		
				Also deduct due from Delegovinda Moni Debi, executrix on behalf of the minor Kamoda Kinkar Mookhopadhya, for which a separate account has been opened	80 11 0		
					298 7 1½		
					379 2 1½		
				Balance ...	1,836 6 10½	0 3 6	Only this portion of the estate will be sold for the arrear.
Ditto ...	.....	183	Haridaspore.	Ram Sundar Roy, Rakhal Chunder Mukhopadhya, sebait of Kali Thacoorani and Ram Sundar Roy, Bugal Chandra Mukhopadhya and Rakal Chandra Mukhopadhya, sebaits of Gopaljiu Thacoor, Ram Sundar Roy, Kuloda Sundari Debi, Bindu Basini Debi, Subhadra Sundari Debya, Doya Moyi Debi, Brohma Moyi Debi, guardian mother of Ashu Tosh Chackervarti and ditto of minor Sib Chunder Chackervarti, Mau Mohini Debya, Brojendra Kumar Bundapadhya, and Nilmani Chackervarti			
				Deduct due from No. 115, Ram Sundar Roy and Raja Ram Runjan Chackervarti, Bahadoor, for which a separate account has been opened	664 5 0		
				Ditto due from Bugal Chandra Mukhopadhya	127 2 6		
				Ditto due from Rakhal Chandra Mukhopadya	57 2 0		
				Ditto due from Bindu Basini Debi	57 2 0		
				Ditto due Subhedra Sundari Debya	83 0 7½		
				Ditto due from Kuloda Sundari Debi	62 4 3		
				Ditto due from Ram Sundar Roy	57 2 0		
					73 15 10		
					517 13 2½		
				Balance ...	146 7 9½	5 6 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	.....	207	Krinnahar	Ram Dayal Bhuttacharji, Roghu Nath Bhuttacharji, Matangini Debi (senior), Jogdis Chandra Bhuttacharji, Issur Chundra Bhuttacharji, Kalidas Bhuttacharji, Gopi Nath Bhuttacharji, Tara Sundari Debya, Ram Taran Bhuttacharji, Iswar Bhuttacharji, Taras Chundra Bhuttacharji, Nrisingha Chandra Bhuttacharji, Sabachary Dasya, Hare Krishna Roy, Ram Preya Debya, and Prosunno Mayi Debya	793 11 0	0 15 1	The entire mehal will be sold.

Beerbhoom Collectorate, the 2nd December 1882. J. S. ARMSTRONG, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Pubna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 10th January 1883, corresponding with 27th Pous B.S., for arrears of revenue due on 28th September 1882.

Serial number.	Number on district revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	7	Dihi Horipur, pergunnah Isufshaye.	Bejoy Govind Choudhary.	1,301 7 0 Police 16 0 0	34 10 0	Separate accounts have been opened under provisions of Act XI of 1859. The share, 2 annas 6 gundas 2 kara and 2 kranti, belonging to Bejoy Govind Choudhury and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 189-11, will first be sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares will be exempted from this sale.
2	115	Taruf Bharara, pergunnah Bazooras Nazirpore.	Mohobutnessa Bibi and others.	2,575 13 0	15 9 0	Separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 opened. The share of Mothura Nath Mozoomdar, being 5 gundas 2 karas 2 krantis and 2 jobs, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 50-15, will first be sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares will be exempted from sale.
3	115	Ditto	Ditto	2,575 13 0	478 0 0	The shares, 10 annas 13 gundas 1 kara and 7 job, sudder jumma Rs. 1,833-12, belonging to Mahabutnessa Bibi and others, of which separate accounts have not been opened will be sold for arrears of revenue. The shares of which separate accounts have been already opened under Act XI of 1859, except the above, will be exempted from the sale.
4	124	Bazoochup, pergunnah Bazoochup.	Bejoy Govind Choudhary and others.	2,899 10 0 Police 6 6 0	142 6 0 Police 0 3 0	The share of Bejoy Govind Choudhury, of which sudder jumma is Rs. 53-1, and police fund Re. 1-2, will be first sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares, of which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, will be exempted from sale.
5	133	Ditto	Ditto	2,899 10 0 Police 6 6 0	205 6 0	The 4 annas ijmali share of Bejoy Govind Choudhury, of which sudder jumma is Rs. 724-15, police Re. 1-10, will be first sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares, of which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, will be exempted from sale.
6	134	Ditto	Ditto	966 9 0 Police 2 2 0	66 6 0	The 4 annas ijmali share of Bejoy Govind Choudhury, revenue Rs. 241-10, police Re. 0-9-0, will be first sold for arrears due from it. The other shares, of which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, will be exempted from sale.
7	149	Ahamedpur, pergunnah Berahimpur.	Sorifnessa Choudhurany and others.	8,373 7 0	643 1 0	The entire estate will be sold.
8	163	Taruf Soojanuggur, pergunnah Mahamedshaye.	Bejoy Govind Choudhury.	1,688 5 0 Road fund 16 14 0	117 8 0	The 4 annas ijmali share of Bejoy Govind Choudhury, revenue Rs. 422-1, road fund Rs. 4-4, will be first sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares, of which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, will be exempted from sale.
9	205	Chuk Gobindhati, pergunnah Kator Mahal.	Debendro Nath *alias* Dwarika Nath Bhadury and others.	1,560 0 0 Police 14 15 0	5 0 0	The 11 annas ijmali share of Debendro Nath *alias* Dwarika Nath Bhadury and others, revenue Rs. 1,072-8, police Rs. 10-4, will be first sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares, of which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, will be exempted from sale.
10	230	Dihi Protap, pergunnah Kator Mahal.	Bonomally Roy and others.	9,871 6 0 Police 53 5 0	46 9 0	The ijmali share of Bonomally Roy and others, of which sudder jumma is Rs. 8,711-12, police Rs. 45-9, will be first sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares, of which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, will be exempted from sale.

Pubna Collectorate, the 6th December 1882. F. H. BARROW, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at Barrisal, on Tuesday, the 9th January 1883, corresponding with 26th Pous 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1882.

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears due.	REMARKS.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
First class ...	1448	Darihat Rajabarigang, in pergunnah Bazergomedpur.	Rhidoy Krishna Mandal and others, proprietors of ejmali share 6 annas 3 gundas 2½ krants.	Total jumma 944 9 7 Deduct jumma of the share for which separate accounts opened 580 6 9 364 2 10	122 9 6½	The ejmali 6 annas 3 gundas 2½ krants share will be sold.
2 do. ...	1585	Taluq Radha Krishna Roy, Haranandra Roy, and Kali Nath Siddhanta, in pergunnah Bazergomedpur.	Jagadisvari Debya Choudhurani, proprietor of ejmali share 5 annas 14 gundas 3 cowries 1½ krants.	Total jumma 2,436 10 10 Deduct jumma of the share for which separate accounts opened 1,561 15 3 874 11 7	1 9 4½	The ejmali 5 annas 14¾ gundas 1½ krants share will be sold.
3 do. ...	1914	Half anna hissa of tappah Habili Silemabad.	Bishvambar Roy and others, proprietors of ejmali share 6 annas 15½ gundas 2 krants, 7¾ gundas 1 krant, 7¾ gundas 2 krants.	Total jumma 1,959 3 11 Deduct jumma of the share for which separate accounts opened 1,126 4 7½ 832 14 3½	222 13 11½	The ejmali 6 annas 15½ gundas 2 krants, 7¾ gundas 1 krant, 7¾ gundas 2 krants share will be sold.
4 do. ...	1979	Taluq Fate Mahamed in pergunnah Khanjahadurnagar.	Kali Prosanno Chattopadhya and others, proprietors.	738 3 9	92 2 9½	The entire estate will be sold.
5 do. ...	3257	Four annas share of pergunnah Ratnadi Kalikapur.	Brindaban Chandra Chackrabarty Roy Choudhuri and others, proprietors of 1 anna 16½ gundas share.	Total jumma 6,309 6 10 Deduct jumma of the share for which separate accounts opened 3,450 7 7 2,858 15 3	37 5 9½	The ejmali 1 anna 16½ gundas share will be sold.
6 do. ...	3417	Hissa 12 annas 6¾ gds. of Taluq Ram Das in pergunnah Shaistanagar.	Raj Kumar Roy Choudhuri and others.	1,173 5 4	53 2 1	The entire estate will be sold.
7 do. ...	3432	Taluq Rudra Nariyan Das, pergunnah Shaistanagar.	Chandi Charan Roy Choudhuri and others.	603 8 2½	127 15 9	Ditto.
8 do. ...	3558	Tappah Sultanabad ...	Syed Golam Hossein Alial Husm Choudhuri, proprietor of 2 annas 1¼ gunda 18¾ gundas 2¾ krants share, for which separate accounts opened.	Total jumma 23,128 13 5 Deduct jumma of the ejmali share 20,141 10 16 2,987 2 7	935 1 8	The 2 annas 1¼ gundas, 18¾ gundas 2¾ krants share, for which separate accounts opened, will be sold.

Backergunge Collectorate, the 23rd November 1882. H. SAVAGE, Off'g. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Monghyr will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 3rd day of January 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of September 1882.

Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.		Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	REMARKS.
					First-class Estates.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
425	Sib Koond Karari and Barari, pergunnah Monghyr	Tunha Singh, Birj Lal Singh, and others.	2,387 1 0	62 15 0	The 5 annas 6 pies separated share of Tunha Singh and others, with a sudder jumma Rs. 820 9, will be sold.
804	Tulsipur, pergunnah Malki	Mussamut Chamela Kumri, Rudra Raskush Missar, and others.	932 10 0	11 6 9	The following, excluding the four separated shares in the estate, will be sold :—

Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of shares.	Arrear of revenue.
	RS. A. P.	A. G. C. M.	RS. A. P.
Mussamut Chamela Kumri.	155 7 0	2 13 1 1	1 0 0
Ijmali share of Sinbhoo Dutt and others.	361 1 3	Ijmali	10 0 9

832	Khan Karanpur, nisf pergunnah Malki.	Gungadutt Rai and others	511 13 0	10 2 0	This mehal, with the exception of 2 annas 1 gunda separated share in it, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 65-10 will be sold.
1366	Mandan *alias* Chandan, pergunnah Pharkia.	Nawab Singh and Mussamut Purbutti Kumari and others.	761 10 0	65 4 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1370	Mohanathnagar pergunnah Pharkia.	Nawab Singh and others ...	793 14 0	15 12 0	Ditto ditto.
1451	Bhowanandpur *alias* Ramdeori, pergunnah Malki.	Tooka Singh and Moosan Singh and others.	1,166 13 0	76 13 0	The 3 annas 2 gundas 2 kowries separated share of Goodar Singh and others, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 227-15, will be sold.
4467	Masadanpur, pergunnah Lakhanpur.	Gunga Pershad Sahoo and Birj Mohun Thakur and others.	1,320 7 0	14 1 0	The 8 annas separated share of mouzah Belari in Masadanpur, belonging to Gunga Pershad and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 300, will be sold.
5324	Chilmil Kari chak, pergunnah Malki.	Bani Singh and others ...	1,411 1 0	332 11 0	The entire estate will be sold.
					Second-class Estates.
1324	Tarapur Diyara, pergunnah Monghyr.	Nawab Singh and others ...	11,038 4 0	9,410 1 0	This is a temporarily settled estate. It will be sold, exclusive of the separated share of 2 annas 7 dams, 3 cowries 19 bowries 16 phowries and 8 reories, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,628-3.

Monghyr Collectorate, the 24th November 1882. W. O'REILLY, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mozufferpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 9th January 1883, corresponding with the 16th Poos 1290 Fusly, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1882.

Serial Number.	Towjeh Number.	Names of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	996	Chiknowta, pergunnah Bubra Chumparun.	Raja Shewraj Nundun Singh, Behadur, Babu Deo Nundun Singh, Babu Sham Nundun Singh, himself and guardian of Babu Ram Nundun Singh and Raj Nundun Singh, minors, Maharani Rajroop Kuor, Babu Luchmi Narayan Singh, Babu Ishur Dutt Singh, Babu Thakur Pursad Singh, Nur Singh Narayan Singh, Babu Busdeo Narayan Singh, Tirbani Purshad Singh, Futtah Narayan Singh, himself and guardian of Shew Deo Narayan Singh, Babu Chandrika Purshad Singh, Babu Chandesur Dutt Singh, Babu Shew Ghulam Singh, Babu Bhugwat Purshad Singh, Mussamut Puncha Kuor, Mussamut Ramruttee Kuor, mother and guardian of Bishoon Purkash Narayan Singh, Dhadhun Purshad *alias* Kishoon Purshad Narayan Singh, Mohesh Dutt Singh, Mussamut Bhugwatee Kuor, guardian of Nund Kishore Narayan Singh *alias* Gopal Singh, Kundh Purshad Singh, Mod Narayan Singh, Mussamut Bhoaja Kuor, Ram Ghulam Singh, Purmeshur Dutt Singh, and Raj Kumar, Babu Shumbhoo Purshad Singh.	3,311 4 10	60 15 3½	Excluding one annas share in mousah Jungalipur, belonging to Ram Ghulam Singh, with sudder jumma Rs. 26-11-9, and 2 annas 15 gundahs share in this estate, belonging to Maharani Rajroop Kuor, with Government revenue Rs. 569-11-4, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
	2153	Abul Hussanpur Chakley Birjowl, pergunnah Bissara.	Khobhari Gain, Jhunti Ram Gain, Jhumuk Pundey, Heera Pundey, Roop Narayan Pundey, Girdhari Pundey, Sri Kishore Pundey, Jugut Nundun Purshad Singh, Dokhul Pundey, Ram Sahoy Pundey, Chhedi Pundey, Monoruth Singh, Jhonti Singh, Beni Rai, Lochun Singh, Rughoonath Purshad, Amee Purshad, Mussamut Kunjun Kuor, mother and guardian Komol Deo Purshad, Sukh Deo Purshad, minors, Raja Purshad Singh, Mussamut Goolab Kuor, Ramnundun Purshad, Rughoonundun Purshad, Khedoo Thakur, Ram Jeewon Thakur, Ramdhary Pundey, Busraj Pundey, Ram Ghulam Pundey, Mussamut Soorta Kuor, Luchhmi Purshad, Lahee Nauth Sahai, Mussamut Jinsa Kuor, Roop Narayan Singh, Bhoop Narayan Singh, Purmeshur Dutt, himself and guardian Judoo Nundun Singh, minor, Soetul Purshad, Raghoo Nundun Purshad, minor, Kalee Purshad Singh, Mussamut Sahawon Kuor, Hurukh Narayan Singh, Janki Purshad, Bukhsish Narayan Singh, Ami Purshad Singh, Mussamut Jinsa Kuor, mother and guardian of Mussamut Juldhur Kuor, minor, daughter, Mussamut Moharaj Kuor, Nunnoo Singh, Jugut Purshad, Kaldeep Narayan Singh, Saroop Narayan Singh, Kedai Rai, Doolar Rai, Raghoo Nundun Rai, Shew Narayan Rai, Purdeep Narayan, Raghoo Nath Singh, Basdeo Singh, Phekun Rai, Hirdey Rai, Ram Juhul Rai, Ramdihal Mister, Jaipal Rai, Runpul Rai, Bishoon Dya Pundey, Sheikh Mohumed Alli, Sheikh Wooloyat Alli, Shewdihal Rai, Kashi Rai, Radhey Kishoon Rai, Bindheshri Purshad Sahee, himself and guardian of Auth Bihary Sahee, Ram Kishoon Purshad Sahee, Dirgopal Rai, Mussamut Luchhmi Kuor, Ramyad Pandey, Ami Pandey, Atma Pandey, Mussamut Ushrufulnissa, Nathu Singh Mussamut Usmutulnissa Begum *alias* Sahebsadi, Syed Lootfalli Khan, Syed Mohumed Hussun Khan *alias* Mehdi Nawab, Syed Woolayat Hussani Khan, Nunhoo Singh, Gokhul Roy, Nursingh Narayan, Ram Narayan Singh, Monoruth Rai, Rasbihary Singh, himself and guardian of Raja Purshad, minor, Moharani Rajroop Kuor, Rughoo Huns Sahay, Goodri Singh, Nemdhary Sahi, [illegible] Alli *alias* Sherun, Ruttoo Lall Dusruth Singh Thakur, himself and guardian of Rughoo Nath Singh Thakur, minor, Ram Kishore Singh Thakur, and Ruttoo Rai.	834 3 2	40 1 0	Excluding 12 annas 11 gundahs 1 dunt 12 rain share belonging to Ras Behari Singh, himself and guardian of Raja Purshad Singh, minor, Maharani Rajroop Kuar, Roghoo Buns Sahay, Gudri Singh, Nemdhari Sahee, Bhugwan Dutt Sahee, Bissesur Sahee, Sheik Sher Alli *alias* Sherun Dusruth Singh, Thakur, guardian of Rughoo Nath Singh Thakur, Ram Kishore Singh Thakur, and Ruthoo Rai, with sudder jumma Rs. 654-6-2, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
	2324	Bariarpur Kandh Chukley Girjowl, pergunnah Bissara.	Chandar Bhawon Singh, Birj Bhawon Singh, Hurbuns Lall, Birj Bihary Lall, Bhekhdhary Lall, Seetal Purshod, Keeho Narayan, Bishoondeo Narayan, Mussamut Shewrani Kuor, mother and guardian of Dhanukhdhary Purshad, Ishri Purshad, Seetul Purshad, Debi Lall, Goor Purasd Singh, Lalljee Sahay, Mussamut Woodwonti Kuor, Kalee Purshad, Mohabeer Purshad, Joogul Purshad, himself and guardian of Dwarka Purshad, minor brother Rumadhin Singh, Mussamut Silwanti Kuor, Chatturbhooj Sahai, Niebhai Narayan, Luchhi Purshad, Tulshi Ram, Mussamut Gonda Kuor, Hurbalub Sahai, Sham Purkash, Dhanukhdhari Purshad, Tulshi Ram, Kishoon Jewon Lall, Ram Jewon Lall, Chundi Purshad, Kodai Lall, Mussamut Chowrasi Kuor, Chaturbhooj Sahai, Kuldeep Narayan, Mussamut Moona Kuor, Mussamut Jodu Kuor, Dwarka Purshad, Shew Shunkur Lall, Goburdhun Lall, Kulwont Rai, Ram Purgash, Sheetab Rai, Kalee Charun Singh, Baij Nath Sahai, Doorga Purshad, Moheeput Sahay, Bhawani Sahai, Mussamut Lukhessur Kuor, Luchhmi Narayan, Lalljee Sahai, Boolaqi Lall, Mujlis Sahai, Bissessur Sahai, Gokhal Rai, Tulshi Rai, Lall Bihary Lall, Lall Bahadur Lall, Kalee Purshad, Narayan Dutt, Raj Kumar Singh, Mahabeer Purshad, Mussamut Anar Kuor, Shewraj Sahay, Gujraj Sahai, Nath Sahai, Shew Sahai Singh, Allahi Bux, Deedar Bux, Rasbihary Lall, Raghoobuns Kuor, Chhatar Tewari, Ishur Dutt Tewari, Tuhlee Tewari, Ramroop Tewari, Juddu Tewari, Tiluk Tewari, Purmessur Tewari, Rumadhin Tewari, Dookhit Tewari, Dewon Tewari, Adia Tewari, Dursun Tewari, Gujjoo Tewari, Ram Purshad Tewari, Munjar Tewari, Maharaj Tewari, Nirsoo Tewari, Sodagur Tewari, Debul Tewari, Sadugur Tewari, guardian of Jhaggoo Tewari, minor, Komul Tewari, Raju Ram Tewari, Gopee Tewari, Gondowr Tewari, Meeta Tewari, father and guardian of Rughoo Nundun Tewari, Kirut Lall Tewari, Nirsoo Lall Tewari, Joy Karun Lall Tewari, Sree Tewari, Chheebhun Tewari, and Ramdhary Tewari.	823 10 11	23 10 3	Excluding 9 annas 16 gundahs 3 karunts 1 dunt share belonging to Chundurbhan Singh, Birjbhan Singh, Mussamut Mukhun Kuor, Kishon Jewon Lall, Ram Jewon Lall, Mussamut Woodwanti Kuor, Lalljee Sahai, Dhunukhdkari Purshad, Tulshi Ram, Rasbihari Lall, Mussamut Gona Kuor, Bulaqi Lall, Bijath Sahai, Moona Kuor, Nirsoo Tewari, Deep Narayan, Gujraj Sahoy, Kirut Lall Tewari, Joykarun Lall Tewari, Moonahi Hurbuns Lall, Tulshi Ram, Hurbolub Sahai, Allahi Bux, Dadar Bux, Gokhul Roy, Lall Bahadur Lall, Lall Bihary Lall, Kalee Purshad, Kulwont Rai, Sheetah Rai, Ram Purgash, Keeho Narayan, himself and guardian of Bishoondeo Narayan, Narayan Dutt, Raj Kumar Singh and Mahabeer Purshad, with sudder jumma Rs. 508-1-3, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
	2329	Buhwaipur, Chhowrahi, Chukley Girjowl, pergunnah Bissara.	Balgobind Sahai, Nursingh Kuer, Tulsi Kuor, Bhugwan Kuor, Keshwar Kuor, Raj Mohun Singh, Purag Kuor, Ajodhia Kuor, Ishree Kuor, Kashi Kuor, Woomug Kuor, Kishna Ram Kuor, Sodagur Kuor, Ramdhury Kuor, Gobind Purshad, Madho Kuor, Gujraj Shahai, Nath Sahai, Dhanukdhary Lall, Mod Lall, Ram Ghulam Kuor, Nug Narayan, Anand Bihary Purshad, himself and guardian of Roghoo Nundun Purshad, minor, Muthoora Purshad, under guardianship of Mussamut Soorjun Kuor, Gulzar Sahai, Mussamut Bibi Muhaboobun, Mussamut Bibi Fahimon, Mussamut Bibi Muhaboobun, mother and guardian of Mussamut Woomutulfatma, Shumshulfutma, Abdul Fatma, and Azizul Fatma, Syed Mohumed Syud, Sheik Neesar Hussain, Hajee Syed Mahumedullah, Mussamut Sharifulnissa Begum, Mussamut Kamrufutma Begum *alias* Qutubulnissa Begum, Mirza Abdul Rohim Beg, Sheikh Khadim Hussain, Sheik Imman Alli, Sheik Mohumed Maueer, Syed Mohumed Ushruf Hussain, Sheik Mohumed Qasim, Munraj Sahai, Dhunraj Sahai, himself and guardian of Rameshur Purshad and Bulmeek Purshad, minors, Jugdeep Sahai, Alekh Singh, Raghoobuns Singh, Durweshur Singh, Kunj Behary Singh, Lall Bihary Singh, Jugdeo Narayan Singh, Chhedi Singh, Mussamut Peary Koor, mother and guardian of Goar Purshad, minor.	1,031 14 9	30 15 6	Excluding share 13 annas 3 gundahs 1 couri belonging to Balgobind Sahai, Nursing Kuor, Tulshi Kuor, Bhuwan Kuor, Keshore Kuor, Ram Mohun Kuor, Preag Kuor, Ajodhia Kuor, Ishri Kuor, Kashi Kuor, Adhik Kuor, Kishna Ram Kuor, Sodagur Kuor, Ramdhari Kuor, Gobind Purshad Kuor, Madho Kuor, Gujraj Sahoi Nath Sahoy, Dhunraj Sahoy, Ram Ghulam Kuor, Nug Narayan, Mathoora Purshad, Gulzar Sahoy, Sheikh Nisar Hossain, Mussamut Bibi Muhboobun, mother and guardian of Mussamut Woomutul Futma, Shumshul Fatma, Abdul Fatma, and Azizul Futma, with sudder jumma of Rs. 853-8-3, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.

Serial number.	Towjeh number.	Names of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5	2330	Bithowli Chukley Girjowl, pergunnah Bissara.	Syed Lootf Ali Khan, Syed Woolayet Hussain Khan *alias* Mehdi Nawab, Syed Mohumed Hussain Khan *alias* Chhotey Saheb, Syed Mohumed Hussain Khan *alias* Mujhley Saheb, Mussamut Usbinfulnissa Begum, Syed Woolayet Ali Khan, Mussamut Umutulnissa Begum *alias* Sahebzadee, Syed Mohumed Hussain Khan *alias* Mohumed Nawab, Mussamut Noorjahan Begum, Gokhul Rai, Dhanukhdhari Rai, Deo Nath Rai, Mussamut Heera Kuor, Gambheer Rai, Annor Rai, Moharaj Rai, Dani Rai, Jugdeo Rai, Gujjoo Rai, Andan Rai, Imrit Rai, Jugdhari Rai, Ram Nihora Rai, Chhatoo Rai, Manog Rai, Jhumuk Rai, Methura Rai, Roochhun Rai, Luchoomun Rai, Doonia Rai, Ramantur Rai, Adhik Singh, Punchum Singh, Shew Purshad Singh, Soobu Singh, Hurri Singh, Zulum Singh, Heera Singh, Deo Nath Singh, Rughoo Bansi Singh, Gopal Lall, Buldeo Lall, Rajkishore Narayan Singh, Ramyad Rai, Kishoona Rai, Chatoori Rai, Bullub Rai, Bandhua Kuor Lilla Rai, Ram Lal Rai, Ram Charun Lall, Ram Antar Rai, Kishore Rai, Laljee Rai, Baboo Ram Rai, Posun Rai, Sadagar Rai, Rujjoo Rai, Gobind Rai, Nirsoo Rai, Nasir Rai, Eknam Rai, Gondi Rai, Bondi Rai, Mussamut Nirghin Kuor, Khooshi Rai, Darogah Rai, Acharuj Rai, Hurkhoo Rai, Balgobind Rai, Deodhur Rai, Pursun Rai, Dhunor Lall, Redsuput Singh, Koob Lall Singh, Heera Rai, Balgobind Rai, Chhedi Singh, Biko Singh, Jungee Singh, Hunnoo Singh *alias* Deo Narayan Singh, Nirsoo Singh, Koomon Singh, Gopal Singh, Koobbari Singh, Zalim Singh, Bichoo Nath Rai, Raja Rai, Ramdehal Singh, Lochun Rai, Ruchhis Rai, Dumri Rai, Gopal Rai, Jeewon Singh, guardian of Ram Khelawon Singh, Roshun Singh, Bhoopa Singh, Ram Anoogreh Singh, Shew Sarun Sing, Nasib Singh, Mussamut Girja Kuor, Amrit Singh, Bunkey Singh, Buldeo Narayan, Bachoo Lall, Moorlee Manohur, Kashi Purshad, Hurukh Narayan Singh, Janki Purshad, Bukhsish Narayan, Jugut Purshad, Ami Purshad, Kuldeep Narayan, Sarub Narayan, Ruktoo Rai, Dhujjoo Rai, Deo Raj Rai, Gunga Singh, Burma Singh, Mussamut Bujo Kuor, mother and guardian of Purmeshur Rai, Shew Rai, Jugdeep Rai, Ramyud Rai, Indurjeet Rai, Dwarka Rai, Dangur Rai, See Bhugwan Rai, Mussamut Jinna Kuor, Rasbihari Rai, Pulut Rai, Girdhari Singh, Mussamut Rambhajjun Kuor, Roop Narayan Singh, Bhoop Narayan Singh, Purmeshur Dutt, Juddo Nundun Purshad, Seetal Purshad, Rughoo Nundun Purshad, Rajkishore Singh, Raj Kishore Narayan Singh, Juggur Nath Narayan Singh, and Khaderun Rai.	1,201 12 1	138 6 6	Excluding share 5 annas 4 gundahs 1 karunt 1 dunt in mouzah Barai; 2 gundahs 3 couri 2 karunt in mouzah Bethowli; 5 gundahs 3 couri 1 karunt in mouzah Bethowli; Nusoodh belonging to Audan Rai, Hemdhari Rai, Ameret Rai, Ram Nihora Rai, Chhatoo Rai, Manog Rai, Mussamut Newaso Kuor, Jhumuk Rai, Ramshun Rai, Heeru Rai, Balgobind Rai, Luchhman Rai, Doonia Rai, and Ramantur Rai, with sudder jumma Rs. 73-4-10, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
6	2462	Ladeepur Chukley Girjowl pergunnah Bissora.	Mussamut Ram Bilasee Kuor, Sakulbasee Kuor, Bhirgoo Nath Jha, Bidhi Nath Jha, Rughoo Nundun Jha, Batooki Jha, Birj Bihary Lall, Sarub Jeet Lall, Nursing Sahai, Ramanoograh Sahoy, Runagopal Sahai, Chulhai Lall, Ranjee Lall, Knor Dowlut Lall, Mussamut Soondar Kuor, Beer Purshad Singh, Radhey Bullub, Gobind Purshad, Deegumber Purshad, Sant Narayan, Jugdeo Narayan, Chhuturdhari Lall, Bihary Lall, Matookdhari Lall, Wooltun Chand, Budree Narayan, Khoob Lall, Kalee Charun *alias* Kalee Sahai, Sree Kishon, Joy Kishon, Pahul Pundey, Fakir Chand Lall, Kalee Charun, Laljee Sahai, Jugdeep Narain, Beadeo Narayan, Girdhur Gopal, Nund Lall Aundjee, Shew Purshun Rai, Kuldeep Rai, Shew Purshun Rai, Mussamut Shewraj Kuor, and Gujadhur Purshad, under guardianship of Chhuturdhari Lall.	763 5 7	38 1 11	Excluding share 11 annas and 14 gundahs, belonging to Surbjeet Lal, Ramanoograh Na a an, Chulhai Lal, Ranjee Lall, Shew Purshun Rai, Khub Lall, Mussamut Rumbilasee Kuor, Shukul Basi Kuor, Pahul Pundey, Chaturdhari Lall Matookdhari Lall, Biburi Lall, Bhirgoo Nath Jha, Bidhi Nath Jha, himself and guardian of Surmoni Jha, Mussamut Soondur Kuor, Kuor Doulat Lall, Beer Pershad Singh, Girdhur Gopal, Sant Narayan, Gobind Purshad, Jugdeo Narayan, and Degembur Purshad, of which separate accounts have been opened, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 561-7-5.
7	2463	Negamutpur Sahtha Chukley Girjowl, pergunnah Bissara.	Basisth Narayan, Damodur Singh, Ram Purshad Singh, Deep Narayan Singh, Gopal Narayan, Palukdhari Singh, Ram Narayan Singh, Kewaldhari Singh, Jugdeo Narayan Singh, Ramsubhag Singh, Mussamut Luchhmi Kuor, mother and guardian of Buldeo Narayan, minor, Seridhur Sahee, Roop Narain Singh, Kishwar Singh, Chatooree Singh, Gooderee Singh, Bhola Singh, Moharaja Luchhmeesur Singh Bahadur, Nursing Narayan Singh, Persidh Narayan Singh, Shew Purshad Singh, Dewal Narayan Singh, Chatoori Singh, Ramjeewon Singh, Debi Purshad Singh, Nanhoo Singh, Raghoo Nundun Singh, Moorat Narayan Singh, Deo Nundun Singh, Jamai Narain Singh, Bishoon Sohai, Narayan Singh, Shew Churun Sahu, Ramjeewon Sahu, Mussamut Motee Kuor Mussamut Ram Roop Kuor, Ruchahi Singh, Akloo Singh, Ramanoogreh Singh, Dhondhai Singh, Gobinddeo Narayan Singh *alias* Masaheb Singh, Jhonti Thakur, Jageesur Thakur, Mussamut Sookhla Kuor, Halkhori Thakur, Bishoondeo Thakur, Deoki Thakur, Bootan Pandey, Purdeep Pandey, Sheikh Masaheb Alli, Mussamut Bibi Minar, Mussamut Bibi Hafiz, Mussamut Lalbibi, Sheik Naboo Jan, Nundlall Sahoo, Mussamut Gadhem Kuor, Joy Ram Roy, Jugjeet Rai, Baij Nath Rai, Brijoo Rai, Ram Ghulam Rai, Ram Dheyan Rai, Ram Purshad Rai, Janki Rai, Ruchhis Rai, Kalu Rai Ram Surtej Rai, Sacha Rai, Jhonti Rai, Ram Sahai Rai, Chhatoo Singh, Palukdharee Singh, Dhanukdhari Singh, Masafir Kuor, Musaheb Kuor, Khakhoo Kuor, Nanhoo Singh, Harukh Narayan Singh, Kuldeep Narayan Singh, Janki Purshad Bukhsish Narayan Singh, Rasbihary Singh, Kalee Purshad Singh, Nursing Narayan Singh, Persidh Narayan Singh, Shew Purshad Singh, Kunjun Rai, Deoki Purshad, himself and guardian of Sa ho Purshad Singh, minor, Jhonti Singh, himself and guardian of Nathooni Singh, minor, Mr. Frederick Wilkinson, Ram Purkash Singh, guardian Bishoon Purkash Singh, minor, Birjbihari Singh, *alias* Bihary Singh, Chhokun Rai, Kuor Narayan Sahee.	703 7 9	12 14 10	Special share 1 anna 3 gundahs 1 couri 1 karunt 1 dunt in [illegible] 7 gundahs 3 couri 1 dunt in mouzah Shamipur and Nurrullahpur; 1 anna 3 gundahs 1 couri 2 dunts 15 rains in mouzah Surba Amur; 1 anna 7 gundahs 3 couris 15 rains in mouzah Chuk Quotab and Chuk Hubib; 1 anna 7 gundahs 3 couris 1 karunt 15 rains in mouzah Chuk Mohesuddin; and 1 anna 3 gundahs 1 couri 1 karunt 15 rains in mouzah Chuk Saroop belonging to Nund Kishore Singh, Raghoo Nath Sing, Ram Purshad Rai, Janki Rai, Doorga Rai, Jutbi Rai, Hurukh Thakur, and Jhonti Thakur, of which separate accounts have been opened, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 54-1, is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
8	2670	Kirutpur Raja Ram Chukley Girjowl, pergunnah Bissara.	Mussamut Ram Mohun Kuor, Ajadhia Purshad, Dwarka Purshad, Kalee Purshad Singh, Kuldeep Narayan Singh, Sarah Narayan Singh, Huruk Narayan Singh, Janki Purshad Singh, Bukhsish Narayan Singh, Ami Purshad Singh, Jugut Purshad Singh, Roop Narayan Singh, Bhoop Narayan Singh, Purmeshur Dutt Juddoo Nundun Purshad, Seetal Purshad, Raghoo Nundun Purshad, Kussamut Jinna Kuor, Rashbihary Singh, Raja Purshad, Jagur Nath Narayan Singh, Indur Purshad, Ruttoo Lall, Mussamut Guyanee Kuor, Mussamut Ram Kuor, Phekoo Singh, Juddoo Singh, Janki Singh, Nek Lall Singh, Jairam Singh, Mussamut Adhikari Kuor, Rambhrosa Singh, Birjbihari Singh, Ram Dhari Singh, Mussamut Abhilakhi Kuor, Mohesput Singh, Juggesur Singh, Thakur Missur, Gunput Missir, Ishur Missir, Luchhoo Singh, Mussamut Sohawon Kuor, and Deoki Purshad Singh, himself and guardian of Madhu Purshad Singh.	849 8 3	20 0 6	Excluding share 3 annas 1 gundah 2 couris 1 dunt of Ruttoo Lall and Kalee Purshad, of which separate accounts have been opened, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 157-3-5.
9	2789	Murchu Ram Mohundpur, Chukley Girjowl, pergunnah Bissara.	Safdur Khan, Hushmutdad Khan, Hadoo Khan, Burkut Alli Khan, Sufdur Alli Khan, Hussun Mohamed Khan, Maisur Alli Khan, Woomed Alli Khan, Chhedi Khan, Dushurut Khan, Mussamut Rozidun, Mussamut Bibi, Faridun, Alli Hussun Khan, Dilbur Khan, Surferaz Alli Khan, Bund Alli Khan, Najeek Ullah Khan, Deyanut Khan, Nizam Khan, Noor Mahomed Khan, Uzhur Hussain Khan, Mussamut Bibi Mahoobun, Mussamut Bibi Adoolum, Mussamut Bibi Zamoorut, Banni Khan, Dustgeer Khan, Abdul Rahim Khan, Dilsher Khan, Pokhun Khan, Madud Khan, Moulla Khan, Qurban Khan, Mussamut Bibi Muq Soodun, Taij Narayan, Shewraj Rai, Mussamut Bibi Salon, Alli Mirza, Mussamut Bibi Qusidun, Chhak Kowri Khan, Mussamut Bibi Daroodun, Bachoo Khan, Mussamut Bibi Bussuttee, Neyamut Khan, Hit Lall Rai, Sooruj Purkash Rai, Motee Rai, Bhikhari Rai, Kadai Rai, Roop Dowon Rai, Ram Dawon Rai, Jugdawon Rai, Surbdawon Rai, Zahur Alli Khan, Moonian Khan, Alli Buksh Khan, Jamayat Khan, Karamut Khan, Abdul Hameed Khan, Ulfut Khan, Abdul Khan, Mussamut Saheboni, Mussamut Imamon, Mussamut Nahoorun, Egbal Khan, Bhichhuk Khan, Akbur Alli Khan, Barkut Alli Khan, Mussamut Bibi Lateefun, Mussamut Hayatun, Jhowri Khan, Barkut Khan, junior, Abdul Khan, Moahsum Alli Khan, Woolayat Alli Khan, Heydur Khan, Tafazul Khan, Mussamut Bibi Joolabun, Mussamut Bibi, Shor Jan, Najeeb Ullah Khan, Karamut Khan, Meera Khan, Gondowr Khan Keshwar Khan, Nabee Khan, Mussamut Bibi Najumul Nissa, Babu Lall, Nursing Sahai, Chhedi Lall, Mussamut Deorani Kuer, Ram Dhoree Lall, Mat ok Dhori Lall, Ram Lochun Singh, Ram Adhin Lall, Dhonl Ram, Mussamut Ram Sakhi Kuer, Mussamut Bibi Basina, Abas Alli Khan, Khoor Shaid Alli Khan, Mussamut Bibi Phul Jahan, Kulsoom Bondi, Mussamut Bibi Nujeebul Nissa, Mussamut Shookrun, Mussamut Bibi Ulfun, Mohumed Qasim Khan, Utta Mohamed Khan, Nizam Alli Khan, and Paluk Dhari Rai.	578 4 0	88 3 0	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Serial Number.	Tooujee Number.	Names of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
10	3532	Jahangeer pur Gham, pergunnah Hajeepur.	Phaggoo Lall Chaudhery, Gouri Shankar Chaudhery, Reni Madho Chaudhery, Ram Saroof Chaudhery, Mussamut Noruttun Kuor, Punchum Singh, Ram Jahul Singh, Bhai Hurrun Singh, Agur Jeet Singh, Jug Jeet Singh, Dhoopan Singh, Mussamut Peerita Kuor, Mussamut Mungowrei Kuor, Mussamut Dehawor Kuor, Mussamut Jasooda Kuor, Mussamut Jewnuhh Kuor, Mussamut Annunt Kuor, Phekoo Chaudhery, Puriag Singh, Thakur Dyal Singh, Nursing Dyal Singh, Deoki Nundun Singh, Kalee Sahai, Shew Purshad Chaudhery, Langut Rai, Zonki Lall, Shonki Lall, Jugur Nath Chaudhery, Woograh Singh, Kuldeep Singh, Munda Singh, Bisseesur Singh, Gobind Singh, Durgahee Singh, Gogul Singh, Ajaeh Singh, Busroj Singh, Birj Lall Sing, Ramlochan Singh, Shew Lochun Sing, Ishur Dyal Singh, Ishur Singh, Firungi Singh, Mosaheb Singh, Mosafir Singh, Mostee Singh, Seepahee Singh, Bikur Majeet Singh, Mussamut Molik Rani Kuor, Ram Nath Singh, Kishoon Purshad Singh, Gopal Singh, Singeesur Singh, Deoki Nundun Singh, Nund Kishore Sahay, Seidhur Narayan Singh, Mahindar Narayan Singh, Jugur Nath, Purshad Narayan, Jaibarun Singh, Tulshi Purshad, Manohur Purshad, Himut Sahay, Doond Bahadur Lall, Raghoo Nath Sahai, Darshun Lall, Bishoon Sahai, Gokhul Chand, Ishri Pershad, and Deobatti Kuor.	565 10 11	47 8 3	Excluding share 3 annas 12 gundahs 2 couris of Ishree Purshad and Mussamut Deobutty Kuor, of which separate accounts have been opened, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 128-2-6.
11	3598	Shahpur, Qoowutpur, pergunnah Hajeepur.	Ram Kishnoon Jha, Jhontun Jha, Dwarka Jha, Nunhai Jha, Lalla Jha, Chundur Dutt Jha, Deoki Jha, Jobundhur Jha, Shunkur Dutt Jha, Lolit Jha, Ram Jha, Luchoomun Jha, Hirdai Jha, Sheyloondutt Jha, Ram Narayan Singh, Radhey Singh, Purtap Narain Singh, Gunga Singh, Surb Narayan Singh, Amf Purshad Singh, Ajub Narain Singh, Ram Sahay Singh, Munoo Singh, Ram Harun Singh, Latoor Singh, Gopas Singh, Nomi Singh, Manug Singh, Nowbut Singh, Jhonti Singh, Ram Sarun Singh, Sookdeo Singh, Roshni Singh, Gopal Singh, Dhurni Singh, Ramadhin Singh, Jai Kumar Singh Nund Kumar Singh, Permeshri Singh, Bhikhari Singh, Nathun Singh, Ramdhari Singh, Rambahadur Singh, Hit Lall Singh, Ram Sarun Singh, Jhubboo Lall Singh, Ram Nath Singh, Jhumon Singh, Ram Roosh Sing, Shew Tohul Singh, Mussamut Rani Kuor, Baij Nath Singh, Ajai Purshad Singh, Dwarka Purshad Singh, Mohun Singh, Nathu Singh, Gunput Singh, Jewon Singh, Thakurdyal Singh, Mussamut Puncho Kuor, Goomani Singh, Ramdhari Singh, Ramrooch Singh, Chaturdhary Choudhery, Kirut Chand Choudhery, Juggo Lall Choudhery, Jhuboo Lall Choudhery, Mussamut Rani Kuor, Mohessi Kuor, Baijnath Singh, Dwarka Purshad, Jhumuk Singh, Ramsahay Singh, Nur Singh Dyal, Deoki Nundun Singh, Gobind Jha, and Looka Singh.	506 10 8	16 2 10	Excluding share 7 annas 15 gundahs 2 cowris of Ram Sahay Singh, Deoki Nundun Singh, Nursing Dyal Singh, Gobind Jha, Shew Tahul Singh, Ramdheone Singh, Purmeshur Singh, Sooba Singh, and Ram Bahadur Singh, of which separate accounts have been opened, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 245-13-9.
12	5615	Pakhrainda, Chukley Nayee, pergunnah Bisara.	Khukhun Singh, Ram Nath Sing, Dirgopal Singh, Bhaipal Singh, Budri Singh, Borun Singh Chaturgoon Singh, Jhonti Singh, Juggoo Singh, Jhanjhoo Singh, Rittoo Singh, Pultoo Singh, Hurukh Singh, Bhaikhdhari Singh, Goburdhun Singh, Dhunukdhari Singh, Rojhun Singh, Rajkumar Singh, Ram Rekha Singh, Janki Singh, Gobind Singh, Girja Singh, Durhori Singh, Ruchhia Singh, Langut Singh, Monshi Singh, Rukhun Singh, Akloo Singh, Moosun Singh, Jhonti Singh, Kodai Singh, Laeq Singh, Chaudun Singh, Gobind Singh, Boola Singh, Mussamut Ramhadun Kuor, Purgash Singh, Jhumon Singh, Ramnarayan Singh, Nowbut Singh, Tejee Singh, Dipa Singh, Tirbeni Singh, Gobind Singh, Gopee Singh, Phekoo Singh, Mussamut Shewhurt Kuor, Mussamut Seromon Kuor, Bhoikha Singh, Ramhit Singh, Munrokhun Singh, Raghoo Singh, Rambhajun Singh, Seeta Singh, Birj Nundun Singh, Joogesur Singh, Juggu Singh, Mussamut Jeetun Kuor, Mussamut Jaisoondur Kuor, Radhey Singh, Bisseesur Singh, Joogul Singh, Bootun Singh, Woodit Singh, Purdeep Singh, Budri Singh, Dihal Singh, Gouri Singh, Bhairo Singh, Soobh Narayan Singh, Kirpa Singh, Tulshi Singh, Kewal Singh, Firthi Singh, Bukhtour Singh, Rama Singh, Jhuboo Singh, Polai Singh, Pulnk Singh, Sohni Singh, Gana Singh, Kalee Purshad Singh, Shew Nundun Singh, Juddu Nundun Singh, Luchhimi Narayan Singh, Mussamut Phul Sunkar Kuor, Shew Sahay Singh, Mussamut Pahitur Kuor, Bhograj Singh, Bishunath Singh, Mussamut Budo Kuor, Mussamut Solukhna Kuor, Kalee Purshad Singh, Pahitar Kuor, Anoorug Singh, Achhaikar Singh, Sookessur Singh, Chathui Singh, Surwon Singh, Munrakhun Singh, Langut Singh, Sirghin Singh, Seetal Singh, Patal Singh, Phekoo Singh, Bharat Singh, Karee Singh, Seoha Singh, Ram Ghalam Singh, Nakoo Singh, Dookhit Singh, Juggoo Singh, Parshun Singh, Mahabeer Singh; Durshun Singh, Shewdyal Singh, Sree Singh, Mussamut Chhema Kuor, Munroop Singh, Gokhal Singh, Gopal Singh, Mahunth Hogbo Dass, and Mussamut Bhago Kuor.	864 12 9	7 9 6	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
13	6383	Jafurpur, pergunnah Rutti.	Burhundeo Narayan Singh, Hurdeo Narayan Singh, Bhugwan Rai, Ramessur Rai, Janukdhari Rai, and Jugmohun Rai.	947 14 9	8 1 9	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
14	[illegible]	[illegible] gunnah Rutti.	Mussamut [illegible] Bibi Zuhra, Kunhai Muhton, Madho Singh, Dhunoo Muhto, Rambenay Rai, Sonoo Rai, Shubaluk Rai, Lalchund Sahoo, Hajee Mahomed Tuqi Khan, Shewdhari Singh, Bhugwat Narayan Singh, Raghoo Shukul, Sheikh Fazul Rahman, Sheikh Fazul Rub, Mussamut Lachi Kuor, Santokhi Sahu, Dookha Mahto, Mussamut Bibi Wahidulnissa Begum, himself and guardian of Alli Mahomed Khan, son, and Mussamut Anaet Fatma, daughter, minors, Soruh Narayan Singh, Rambhujju Singh, Raghoo Nundun Singh, Sree Rai, Jodhi Rai, Asman Rai, Mahunath Kamal Dass, and Ramadhin Rai.	810 8 10	38 2 3½	Excluding share of 9 annas of Meer Murtuza, Bibi Zuhra, Kunhai Muhton, Madho Singh, Dhanoo Muhton, Rambenai Rai, Sonoo Rai, Shewbaluk Rai, and Lall Chand Sahoo, of which separate accounts have been opened, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 456-6-4½.
15	7031	Kishapur Babhungawan, pergunnah Rutti.	Pirthi Singh, Tejpurtap Singh, Mr. MacDonnell, Mussamut Shewruj Kuor, Noridh Narayan Singh, Khurug Bahadur Singh, Barhumdeo Narayan Sahee, Buldhari Singh, Bhekhdhari Lall, Bihari Lall, Hit Narayan Singh, Jhonti Sahu, minor, under guardianship of Mussamut Gunga Sahoon, mother, Motee Sahu, minor, under guardianship of Mussamut Gunga Sahoon, Purshun Singh, Ram Achul Singh, Bireo Singh, Kalu Singh, Joogul Singh, Lall Bihari Singh, Kunj Bihari Singh, Ram Narain *alias* Nannoo Singh, Ruktoo Singh, Zalun Singh, Hurpurgash Singh, Shewpurgash Singh, Zoolum Singh, Ajadhia Thakur, Karu Singh, Durbijai Singh, Babu Sisoon Singh, Raj Kumar Singh, Durshun Singh, Lalloo Singh, Purdeep Singh, Rasbihari Singh, Lekhun Singh, Bunsee Singh, Shew Sahay Singh, Mussamut Sham Sundurbatti Thakurani, Palukdhari Singh, Nuth Singh, Raghoo Singh, himself and guardian of Rhudawon Singh minor, Mussamut Sonu Kuor, Chethru Singh, Puralum Singh, and Chaudhury Mahunth Raja Ram Dass.	938 5 9	65 6 4	Excluding share 3 annas 5 gundahs of Pirthi Singh, Jey Purtap Singh, Mr. MacDonnell, and Mussamut Shew Raj Kuar, of which separate accounts have been opened, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 493-11-1.
16	7007	Mudwapak ur, pergunnah Ruttee.	Raghoobuns Narayan Singh, Mussamut Phul Kuor, mother and guardian of Ramdeo Narayun Singh minor, Mussamut Jeet Kuor, mother and guardian of Sooruj Deo Narayan Singh, minor son, Haribur Purshad Narayan Singh, Hur Shunkar Narayan Singh, Hur Deo Narayan Singh, Kishoon Deo Narayan Singh, Mussamut Mahesh Kuor, Mussamut Ram Saran Kuor, mother and guardian of Nursing Sahoy, minor son, Mussamut Ram Rujee Kuor, mother and guardian of Ramessur Purshad and Bhawui Purshad, minors.	737 13 1	15 11 1	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
17	7392	Jahangeerpur Sulkhance, pergunnah Saruisa.	Mahadeo Chaudheri, Jaishi Ram Chaudheri, Gulzari Lall, Sant Buksh Lall, and Mr. R. C. Money.	656 7 3	21 3 3	Excluding share 12 annas and 2 cowris of Gulzari Lall and Santbux Lall, of which separate accounts have been opened, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 493-8-9.
18	11174	Burhumpur Khootahee, pergunnah Rutti.	Sahebzada Kuor, Sher Bahadur, Shew Dhyan Singh, Rampargash Singh, Ami Purshad, Tilakdhari Singh, Burhumdeo Narayan Singh, Hurdeo Narayan Singh, Mahunth Bisalgeer, Chet Narayan Kuor, Nund Kishore Singh, Ram Lall Singh, Radhary Singh, Shew Sarun Singh, Shewbasur Singh, Roushun Singh Huribur Purshad Narayan Singh, Hurshunker Narayan Singh, Hurdeo Narayan Singh, Raghoobuns Narayan Singh, Amij Purshad, Jugroopa Kuor, Mussamut Rajabati Kuor, Joodagee Singh, Boochhawon Singh, minor, under guardianship of Joodagee Singh, Ram Sarun Singh *alias* Torul Singh, Moorlee Singh, Ram Dutt Singh, Khelawon Singh, minor, under guardianship of Ram Dutt Singh, Luchhooman Singh, Tulshee Singh, Kishoon Sahay Singh, Mussamut Bunsee Kuor, Luchhoo Singh, Rasbehary Singh, Noubut Singh, Sohun Singh, Gobind Singh, Mohun Singh, Nourutun Singh, Kunjun Singh, Joogul Singh, Ram Shumrun Singh, Kuordoolut Singh, Gaga Purshad Singh, Ferungi Singh, Purbhoo Singh, Purgash Singh, Birjbihari Singh, Ramlochun Singh, Bunsloohun Singh, Dwarka Singh, Nusib Singh, Burhum Deo Singh, himself and guardian of Rughooni Singh, minor, Patti Rai, Ruchhia Rai, Ajodhia Rai, himself and guardian of Raghoo Nundun Rai, minor, Hulkhori Rai, Juggoo Rai, Kunjun Kuor, Shew Nundun Kuor, Jatadhari Kuor, Rajbihary Kuor, and Paluk Kuor, himself and guardian of Loobdhoo Kuor, minor.	1,085 15 9	45 7 11	Excluding share 11 annas of Sahebzada Kuor, Sherbahadur Shew Dhyan Singh, Rampurkash Singh, Ami Purshad, Tilakdhari Singh, Burhumdeo Narayan Singh, Hurdeo Narayan Singh, Mohunth Bisal Gear, Chet Narayan Kuor, of which separate accounts have been opened, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 746-14-8.
19	11839	Deara Syed Ahad, pergunnah Azimabad.	Rai Balkishoon Dass, Rai Gujadhur Lall, Mussamut Gunga Bibi, mother and guardian of Madun Mohun Lall, Radhey Kishoon Lall, Gashain Sree Purnotun Dass Jee, Maharaj Rai, Annunt Lall, Rai Jai Kishoon and Rai Radha Kishoon.	514 5 3	3 14 5	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Serial number.	Towjeh number.	Names of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
20	11843	Deara Raghopur, pergunnah Gayaspur.	Mukund Kishore Purshad Singh, Rani Sahebe, wife of Moharaja Bhup Singh Bahadur, Babu Jumoona Purshad Shookul, Babu Motee Purshad Shookul, Babu Gaya Purshad Shookul, Baboo Shew Nundun Purshad Shookul, Sheikh Ahmud Hussain, father and guardian of Sheikh Kifai Hussain, Sheikh Usuf Hussain, sons, and Mussamut Binut Ulfatma, daughter, minors, Mussamut Fusihun *alias* Bibi Ghuso, Agha Furhut Alli, Bibi Abadi Sahebe, and Rai Mukhun Lall.	327 4 10	183 9 5	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
21	11864	Rampur Kuraree Bururee, pergunnah Hajeepur.	Kirut Singh, Girja Bux Singh, Woodit Narayan Singh, Mohit Narayan Singh, Kuldeep Narayan Singh, Jugdeep Narnyan Singh, Burhumdeo Narayan Singh, Gangoo Singh, Sham Bihari Singh, Bhowdeo Narayan Singh, Mussamut Soorut Kuor, Mussamut Rookmin Kuor, Soodin Deo Narayan Singh, Ajudhia Singh, Puriag Narayan Singh, Suk Deo Narayan Singh, Laloo Singh, Juddoo Nundun Singh, Ramdawan Singh, Laljee Muhton, Batul Mahton, and Mukhoo Muhton.	856 0 0	58 11 10	Special share 5 annas belonging to Ajadhia Singh, Mussamut Soorut Kuor, and Mussamut Rookmin Kuor, of which separate accounts have been opened, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 267-8, is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Mozufferpur Collector's Office, the 2nd December 1882.

C. F. WORSLEY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mymensingh will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th day of January 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of September 1882.

Names of estates.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears for which the estate will be put up for sale.	REMARKS.
	First-class Estates.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
The joint share of zemindary No. 26, pergunnah Barabazu.	Syed Ashakzan and others ...	4,469 1 0	336 8 0	Ijmali share will be sold.
8 gundahs share of ditto separated under Act XI of 1859.	Mr. K. Brady ...	563 1 0	.....	
2 annas 16 gundahs share of ditto separated under ditto.	Enaetullah Chowdrani ...	3,941 4 0	.....	
1 anna 8 gundahs 2 kowris and 2 dip share of ditto separated under ditto.	Karimannessa Chowdrani ...	879 12 0	.....	
4½ annas share of zemindary No. 96, pergunnah Naserujeal.	Shib Chandra Nyabhushan ...	7,167 10 0	1,615 13 0	The full estate will be put up for sale.
Joint share of No. 115, tp. Ranbhawal ...	Kali Kishore Chakravarty ...	1,894 12 5	150 9 4	Ijmali share only will be sold.
Separated share of ditto under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.	Kalimohan Bal and others ...	641 5 7	.....	
No. 116, taluq Navazali, tp. Ranbhawal ...	Manager-General Baboo Gura Charan Chakravarty and others.	2,638 15 0	74 8 0	Full estate will be sold.
No. 125 zemindary, ph. Roydomo ...	Durga Das Chowdry, guardian of Bhawne Chandra Datta, and others.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto ditto.
Joint share (9 annas 8 gundahs 77½ til) of zemindary No. 138, pergunnah Sherepur.	Sridhar Dass Chowdrya and others ...	1,200 13 0	12 15 6	Ijmali share will be sold.
4 annas share of ditto separated under Act XI of 1859.	Kishori Mohan Chowdri ...	483 11 0	.....	
8 gundahs 3 cowris 2½ til share of ditto separated under ditto.	Srimati Chowdrani ...	53 13 9	.....	
1 anna 13 gundahs 1 kt. 1 danti share of ditto separated under ditto	Raj Lakhi Chowdrani ...	200 5 3	.....	
Zemindary No. 151, tp. Shingdha Darjibazu ..	Ramjan Bibi and others ...	2,173 15 0	1 11 0	Full estate will be sold.
No. 2002 taluq Krishna Dass and others, ph. Jear Husenpur.	Raja Harish Chandra Chowdry and others.	2,398 11 0	2 4 3	Ditto ditto.
Joint share (6 annas 14 gundahs 10 kt. 50 til) of estate No. 2129, taluq Krishnaram Ray, tp. Hazradee.	Harkishore Adhikari and others ...	676 10 3	108 0 9	Ijmali share will be sold.
2½ annas share of estate No. 2129, taluq Krishnaram Ray, tp. Hazradee, separated under Act XI of 1859.	Ramkishore Gangapadhye ...	250 13 0	.....	
Ditto ditto ditto ...	Bishveshvari Dassia ...	250 13 0	.....	
Ditto ditto ditto ..	Kamini Sanker Datta Ray and others ...	250 13 0	60 7 9	Separated share will be sold.
1 anna 4 gundahs 2 kag 5 til share of estate No. 2129 separated under Act XI of 1859.	Harikishore Ray ...	122 12 0	.....	
2 gundahs 2 krant share of ditto separated under ditto.	Harkishore Adhikari and others ...	10 14 0	.....	
5½ gundahs share of ditto separated under ditto.	Kali Kishore Hom Ray ...	28 14 9	.....	
2 gundahs 2 cowries 3 kags 15 til share of ditto separated under ditto.	Raj Chandra Hom Ray ...	13 11 6	.....	
	Second-class Estates.			
annas 6½ gundahs joint share of estate No. 4965, char Mokabila Jebel Khana, ph. Alapsingh.	Shukhamae Debya and others ...	524 13 0	99 8 0	Ijmali share will be sold.
4 annas 2 gundahs 2 krant 2 danti share of ditto separated under Act XI of 1859.	Raja Shurjeakanth Acharjea Chowdri, Ray Bahadur.	648 2 0	158 8 0	Separated share will be sold.
Separated share of ditto under ditto ...	Harindra Narain Acharjea Chowdryi and others.	1,340 0 0	.....	
No. 5085 Bilchalangi, ph. Mymensingh ..	Sharish Chandra Roy Chowdhuri and others.	583 0 0	7 2 0	Full estate will be sold.
No. 5174, char Bhelnamari, ph. Hushenshahi ...	Denanath Chakravarty Chowdhuri and others.	874 0 0	210 0 0	Ditto ditto.
No. 5249, char Gabshara, ph. Pukharia ...	Ramshakhi Debya Chowdrani and others.	5,918 12 0 Malikana.— 658 0 0	1,463 4 0 Malikana.— 162 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Joint share (9 annas 14 gundahs 8 cowries 1 krant 7 danti) of estate No. 6129, char Dhear char, appertaining to char Bahadurpur, ph. Alapsingh.	Kamal Mani Debya Chowdrani and others.	336 4 1	6 11 6	Ijmali share will be sold.
12 gundahs 2 danti share of ditto separated under Act XI of 1859.	Ishan Chandra Acharjea Chowdhuri ...	22 7 6	.....	
5 annas 11 gundahs 2 kara 2 kranti share of ditto separated under ditto.	Harasundari Debya Chowdrani and others.	192 4 5	.....	

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 2nd December 1882.

W. H. M. GUN, Covd. Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 15th day of January 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of September 1882.

Towji number.	Number in khass mehal register.	Number in register A.	Name of mehal.	Name and residence of proprietors.	Hissa or share.	Government Revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1933	70	189	Jowar Tin Chitta in pergunnah Baradakhat, hissa 10*a*. 18*g*. 1*c*. 1*k*. Meadi Taluk.	Durga Charan Das Mazumder of Noeair, pergunnah Sreechail, Ram Kinker De of Chandrai, also known as Amirabad, Madhub Chandra Das of Raypur in pergunnah Bickrampur, Bunga Chandra Das, of Raypur, pergunnah ditto. Kashi Chandra De of Chandrai, also known as Amirabad, Sreemati Sreemati of ditto.	Entire mehal	886 0 0	122 14 0	This mehal has been settled for a term of 18 years, *i.e.* from 1287 to 1304 B.S.
						Arrear up to kist January 1882, on account of the year 1287-88 B. S.		
						Ditto for kist March 1882, on account of 1288 B. S.	72 2 0	
							195 0 0	
				Jaggobundhu Das of Raypur, pergunnah Bickrampur.			138 7 0	
				Dwarka Nath Das of ditto.		Ditto for kist August 1882, on account of 1289 B. S.		
							333 7 0	
1933	72	189	Jowar Tamta Putis in hissa 10*a*. 13*g*. 1*c*. 1*k*., pergunnah Baradakhat, Meadi Taluk.	Govinda Chandra Das, Mohendra Chandra Das, Nagendra Chandra Das, Uma Chandra Sen, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Ram Joy Roy, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Sarup Chandra Roy, son of Golock Chundra Deb, Sreemati Uma Tara Gupta, wife of late Sharup Chandra Roy, son of Krishna Mohan Sen, deceased of Barara, pergunnah Baradakhat, thanuah Thurlah.	Ditto ...	1,708 0 0	111 5 0	This mehal is under regular settlement since 1288 B. S.
					A. G. C. K.			
181	...	1247	Mirjajan, taluk Mudafat, pergunnah Rampur Nosbad, mehal Hujuri, pergunnah Nosbad.	Nanda Kuma Dutt	0 12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 11 10	.....	The accounts of 11*a*. 3*g*. 3*c*. 2$\frac{1}{4}$*k* share of Nanda Kumar Dutt and others, with a Government revenue of Rs. 496-13-10-$\frac{1}{4}$*k*. have been separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859. The remaining shares, viz. 2*a*. 1*g*. $\frac{3}{4}$*k*. of Mrija Ahmed Ali, 2*a*. $\frac{1}{4}$*k*. of Mrija Hossen Ali, and 6*g*. $\frac{1}{4}$*k*. of Moivi Abdul Azim, in all 4*a*. 16*g*. $\frac{3}{4}$*k*. share, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 2-13-9$\frac{3}{4}$*k*. will be put up to sale.
				Chundra Mohun Gangopadya ...	1 18 3 $1\frac{1}{4}$			
				Mohesh Chandra Gangopadya ...	1 18 3 $1\frac{1}{4}$			
				Kailas Chandra Gangopadya ..	1 18 3 $1\frac{1}{4}$			
						Rs. A. P. K.		
					5 16 2 2	259 3 10 10	.....	
				Sreemati Adhurmoul Chowdrain ...	0 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$			
				Jadab Narain Das	0 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$			
				Goshai Charan Das	0 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				Praind Charan Das	0 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
					1 5 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$	56 7 0 0	.....	
				Janaki Nath Das	1 11 2 $3\frac{1}{4}$	69 14 7 $17\frac{1}{2}$	.....	
				Sreemati Bibi Singa Dogangung	0 13 3 $1\frac{1}{4}$	41 11 11 $12\frac{1}{4}$	.....	
				Durga Das Sadhu	0 10 2 $1\frac{1}{4}$	41 12 6 0		
					11 3 3 $2\frac{3}{4}$	490 13 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	
				Mrija Ahmed Ali, son of late Kalu of Borakatara, thannah sudder, zillah Dacca.	2 10 0 $\frac{1}{4}$			
				Mrija Hossen Ali, son of late Mrija Mahomed Ali of ditto.	2 0 0 $\frac{1}{12}$			
				Moulvi Abdul Azim, son of late Moulvi Mohamed Kazim of ditto.	0 6 0 $\frac{1}{24}$			
					4 16 0 $\frac{3}{144}$	213 0 0 $9\frac{3}{4}$	16 9 2 19*k*.	
					16 ans.	709 13 10 $0\frac{1}{2}$		
					A. G. C. K. J.			
243	..	1698	Ram Mohan Mazumder, taluk pergunnah Mohabatpur.	Sreemati Alimnessa Khatun, wife of late Khajeh Abdul Ally of Kumartuli, station sudder, zillah Dacca.	5 15 2 0 6	958 10 3 0	.....	
				Molvi Mohamed Kazim, Khan Bahadoor, of Armanitola, station ditto, zillah ditto.	0 12 0 2 6	101 6 3 $8\frac{1}{4}$	.....	
				Moonshi Abdul Gunny Meah, son of late Golam Murteja of Lalbag, station ditto, zillah ditto.	0 17 1 1 8	144 5 11 $6\frac{1}{4}$	.....	
					7 5 0 2 2	1,204 6 5 $14\frac{1}{4}$		
				Nobin Chandra Roy, son of late Tara Prosad Roy of Maijpara, station Sreenagar, zillah Dacca.	2 0 0 0 0			
				Sreemati Joylakhi Debya, wife, and in favour of Bharat Chandra Roy, lunatic son of late Tara Prasad Roy of ditto.	2 0 0 0 0			
				Otul Chundra Roy, son of late Tara Prasad Roy of ditto.	2 0 0 0 0			
				Sreemati Shashi Mokhi Debya, wife of Purna Chandra Roy, and mother and guardian of Bilash Chandra Roy, minor, of ditto.	2 0 0 0 0			
				Hamiznessa Khatun, wife of Abdul Wyshed of Kumartuli, zillah Dacca, station sudder.	0 14 3 0 7			
					8 14 3 0 7	1,450 3 10 $5\frac{1}{4}$	331 8 0	
					16 ans.	2,654 10 4 0	371 8 0	

N. B.—The accounts of 5*a*. 15*g*. 2*c*. 6*j*. share of Alimenessa Khatun, 12*g*. 2*k*. 6*j* share of Moulvi Mohamed Kazim, Khan Bahadoor, and 17*g*. 1*c*. 1*k*. 8*j* share of Moonshi Abdul Gunny Meah, in all 7*a*. 5*g*. 2*k*. 2*j*. share, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,204-6-5-$14\frac{1}{4}$*k*. have been separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859; consequently these shares will not be put up to sale. The remaining shares, viz. 2 annas of Nobin Chandra Roy, 2 annas of Bharat Chandra Roy, 2 annas of Otul Chandra Roy, 2 annas of Sreemati Shashi Mukhi Debya, guardian of Bilash Chandra Roy, and 14*g*. 3*c*. 7*j*. of Sreemati Hamedenness Khattun, in all 8*a*. 14*g*. 3*c*. 7*j*. share with a sudder, jumma of Rs. 1,450-3-10-$5\frac{1}{4}$*k* will be put up to sale.

Tipperah Collectorate, dated 7th December 1882.

G. TOYNBEE, Officiating Collector, Tipperah.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Friday, the 5th January 1883, corresponding with 12th Pous 1290 F. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 24th day of September 1882.

CLASS II.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue of the entire estate.	Government revenue of the shares which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
				RS. A. P. K.	RS. A. P. K.	RS. A. P. K.	
1	48	Belwasa Chajowa, pergunnah Ander.	Lala Sheo Sahai Sing and others.	1,116 6 5½ 0	1,116 6 5½ 0	8 13 9¾ 0	The entire estate will be sold.
2	58	Bhakepur, pergunnah Ander.	Babu Chandresur Persad Narain Sing and others.	1,112 8 6 0	927 1 9 0	6 8 2 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 1 share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 185-6-9.
3	78	Deopur, pergunnah Ander.	Rambhujun Thacoor and others.	3,309 12 10¾ 0	1,671 4 11¾ 0	373 7 11 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 3 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,638-7-1¼.
4	78	Deopur, pergunnah Ander.	Nund Kishwar Sing.	3,309 12 10¾ 0	468 3 0 0	156 5 0 0	The share of Nund Kishwar Sing, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 468-3.
5	78	Deopur, pergunnah Ander.	Mussamut Motiraj Kuer, mother and guardian of Sadhoo Saru Sing.	3,309 12 10¾ 0	702 1 11 0	181 1 7 0	The share of Mussamut Motiraj Kuer, mother and guardian of Sadhoo Saru Sing, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 702-1-11.
6	78	Deopur, pergunnah Ander.	Achoybur Sing ...	3,309 12 10¾ 0	468 3 0 0	42 14 0 0	The share of Achoybur Sing, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 468-3.
7	123	Kursund, pergunnah Ander.	Heera Dut Panday and others.	778 10 8 0	270 14 7 0	32 0 8½ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 4 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 507-12-1.
8	190	Pattar, pergunnah Ander.	Sadhu Saru Sing and others.	1,635 3 2 0	1,090 1 7 0	440 3 6¾ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 2 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 545-1-7.
9	190	Pattar, pergunnah Ander.	Mussamut Tetra Kuer.	1,635 3 2 0	272 9 0 0	95 11 0 0	The share of Tetra Kuer, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 272-9.
10	239	Rakowli, pergunnah Ander.	Lala Bhoonessri Sahai and others.	586 10 8 0	275 0 0 0	28 15 9¼ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 2 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 311-10-8.
11	242	Siswa, pergunnah Ander.	Sheik Dost Mahamed and others.	821 5 4½ 0	821 5 4½ 0	2 1½ 3 0	The entire estate will be sold.
12	328	Bussant, pergunnah Baul.	Bhoodhun Sing and others.	816 12 0 0	328 2 10 0	25 13 4 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 5 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 488-9-2.
13	411	Bhuchopur Futtapur, pergunnah Baul.	Durp Narain and others.	1,954 13 6 0	938 5 2 0	12 11 7½ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 3 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. [illegible]
14	438	Chainpur Mobarukpur, pergunnah Baul.	Sree Dhar Deo Narain Sing and others.	7,591 12 8 0	227 4 11 0	25 12 3 0	The share of Sree Dhurdeo Narain Sing and others, separated under section 10 Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 227-4-11.
15	438	Chainpur Mobarukpur, pergunnah Baul.	Jahanovi Deo Narain Sing and others.	7,591 12 8 0	512 12 11 0	231 13 3 0	The share of Jahanovideo Narain Sing and others, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 512-12-11.
16	602	Kandhowli, pergunnah Baul.	Ram Saru Sing and others.	883 15 7½ 0	773 7 7½ 0	15 10 1½ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 1 share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 110-8.
17	613	Kabirpa Dumria, pergunnah Baul.	Syed Val et Hossein and others.	1,091 12 0 0	1,091 12 0 0	10 15 1 0	The entire estate will be sold.
			Government revenue.	911 7 5 0			
			Malikana	180 4 7 0			
18	657	Khaira Kutchnar, pergunnah Baul.	Goorpersad Narain and others.	5,048 12 9½ 0	5,048 12 9½ 0	28 14 2½ 0	Ditto ditto.
19	725	Mirzapur, pergunnah Baul.	Ram Kuer and others.	1,142 7 5½ 0	463 15 3½ 0	26 3 4½ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 8 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs 678-8-1¾.
20	827	Basulpur, Kumma, pergunnah Baul.	Mussamut Nagbansi Kuer and others.	963 3 6½ 0	607 8 1½ 0	78 0 7 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 3 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 365-11-5.
21	890	Sindwar, pergunnah Baul.	Boyjoo Rai and others.	693 5 4 0	212 15 11 0	13 14 10 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 11 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 480-5-5.
22	890	Sindwar, pergunnah Baul.	Chutter Sing ...	693 5 4 0	69 5 4 0	0 1 8 0	The share of Chutter Sing, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 69-5-4.
23	928	Sasarnon, pergunnah Baul.	Jahanovideo Narain Sing and others.	818 2 1½ 0	818 2 1½ 0	13 3 6 0	The entire estate will be sold.
24	949	Tajpur, pergunnah Baul.	Sheopurson Narain and others.	1,066 10 8 0	194 5 11 0	24 1 10 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 22 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 872-4-9.
25	1349	Mahpur Khajurbuni, pergunnah Bara.	Sheik Mahamed Akbar and others.	771 6 7½ 0	693 5 3½ 0	1 0 4½ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 1 share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 78-1-4.
26	1445	Shakradinaputti, pergunnah Bara.	Nund Keshwar Rai and others.	960 0 3 0	781 6 4 0	3 1 4 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 2 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 178-9-11.
27	1510	Telkathoo, pergunnah Bara.	Lala Kisoonpersad and others.	960 0 0 0	925 3 6½ 0	2 14 10¾ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 4 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 34-12-5¾.
28	1658	Jaculpur, pergunnah Barai.	Jobraj Sing and others.	587 3 2½ 0	221 14 7 0	7 12 9 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 3 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 365-4-7½.

Serial number.	Tauzi number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue of the entire estate.	Government revenue of the shares which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P. K.	Rs. A. P. K.	Rs. A. P. K.	
29	1761	Shaghur, pergunnah Barai.	Dilbux Narain and others.	1,004 9 3½ 0	936 3 3¾ 0	1 7 5½ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 1 share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 68-6.
30	1805	Khalpura, pergunnah Chirand.	Jugdeo Sing and others.	708 7 4 0	225 0 9 0	16 3 9 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 2 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 183-6-7.
31	1815	Kasba Chirand, pergunnah Chirand.	Rashbehari Sing and others.	4,416 11 9¾ 0	567 3 3½ 0	56 3 2½ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 15 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 3,849-8-6½.
32	1825	Rouza Moazumpur, pergunnah Chirand.	Meharajah Rajendra Kishwar Sing Bahadur and others.	1,281 1 0 3	1,188 5 5 8	18 3 4½ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 3 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 92-11-7.
33	1825	Rouza Moazumpur, pergunnah Chirand.	Ramessur Sing and others.	1,281 1 0 3	10 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	The share of Ramessur Sing and others, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 10.
34	1825	Rouza Moazumpur, pergunnah Chirand.	Rampersad Sing and others.	1,281 1 0 3	62 11 7 0	13 0 7 0	The share of Rampersad Singh and others, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 62-11-7.
35	1842	Badow, pergunnah Chowindi.	Bari Dut Sing ...	773 5 4 0	464 5 4 0	35 3 8¼ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 1 share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 309.
36	2285	Bissanbharpur, pergunnah Goa.	Ramraj Sing ...	916 2 1½ 0	630 6 3¼ 0	15 13 7¾ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 4 shares, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 285-11-10¾.
37	2494	Kawani, pergunnah Goa.	Doorbasa Rai ...	626 10 2¾ 0	178 15 7½ 0	19 4 11¼ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 8 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 447-10-7.
38	2556	Masrah, pergunnah Goa.	Ajodinya Persad and others.	1,063 7 4 0	250 10 6½ 0	22 15 6 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 1 share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 812-12-9¼.
39	2740	Rampur Jaiti, pergunnah Goa.	Foujdar Rai ...	1,815 13 9½ 0	409 11 4¾ 0	39 14 5 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 18 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,406-2-4¼.
40	2740	Rampur Jaiti, pergunnah Goa.	Chatursal Sing ...	1,815 13 9½ 0	131 2 4½ 0	26 8 3½ 0	The share of Chatursal Sing, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 131-2-4½.
41	2744	Rampur Kharjun, pergunnah Goa.	Oonrao Rai and others.	1,434 6 4 0	1,434 6 4 0	28 8 3½ 0	The entire estate will be sold.
42	2762	Sahowa, pergunnah Goa.	Bharuth Sing ...	2,116 1 4 0	1,058 0 5¼ 0	2 1 6¼ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 3 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,058-0-10¾.
43	2872	Sodhani, pergunnah Goa.	Bissun Persad ...	6,866 1 11 0	1,323 3 9½ 0	99 7 7½ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 25 shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 5,542-14-14.
44	3023	Jhowa, pergunnah Kasmar.	Nand Sing ...	824 6 1½ 0	824 6 1½ 0	[illegible]	The entire estate will be sold.
45	3033	Kharika, pergunnah Kasmar.	Rai Babu Mohabir Persad Sab Bahadur.	828 13 10½ 0	828 13 10½ 0	0 13 9½ 0	The entire estate will be sold.
46	3142	Raipatti, pergunnah Kasmar.	Gheenoo Sing ...	2,028 8 6 3	1,240 7 0 3	6 7 5½ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 1 share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 788-1-6.
47	3168	Syedpur Jhowa, pergunnah Kasmar.	Dwarkaprsad and others.	810 12 5 0	781 13 1 0	3 1 10 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 1 share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 28-15-4.
48	3512	Moonja, pergunnah Madhai.	Jhoti Sing and others.	826 10 11¼ 0	744 0 2¾ 0	43 1 8½ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 1 share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 82-10-8¼.
49	3624	Raolit, pergunnah Madhai.	Sheorattan Sing ...	1,399 7 4¾ 0	699 11 7¾ 0	12 1 10½ 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of 1 share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 699 11-8¾.
50	3689	Lachipur, pergunnah Narhan.	Fattch Narain Sing and others.	2,026 10 8 0	2,026 10 8 0	2 10 9¼ 0	The entire estate will be sold.
51	3932	Jeetahai, pergunnah Futehluk.	Darup Narain Sing	624 1 3¾ 0	624 1 3¾ 0	7 4 0 3	The entire estate will be sold.
52	3974	Pithewri Lekdarwa, pergunnah Sipah.	Sreekant Misser and others.	606 12 4 0	606 12 4 0	0 3 6¾ 0	The entire estate will be sold.

C. QUINN, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, Acts VII (B.C.) of 1868, and II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 15th day of January 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of June 1882.

Mehal Nawabad.

Number of the taluk.	Name of taluk, with its situation.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Revenue.	Cesses.	AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TALUK IS TO BE SOLD. Revenue.	Cesses.	Total	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
127 / 170	Thana Ramu, mouzih Pokkhali, taluk Gouri Sankar Baidyanath	Affkabanoo ...	506 13 0	45 15 6	506 13 0	45 15 6	552 12 6	The entire taluk will be sold.
292 / 274	Thana Chakaria, mouzih Bheola Manikchar, taluk Bibi Isapeak	Majanali	757 10 0	96 7 0	284 10 0	32 3 0	316 13 0	Ditto ditto.

A. MANSON, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Saturday, the 13th day of January 1883, corresponding with 1st Magh 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1882:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tewjee number.	Name of estate.	Pergunnah.	Recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Interest now to be sold.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears for which sold.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
45	Bherchi ...	Bherchi ...	Annada Prasad Sein, manager for Manmatha Nath, Girija Nath, and Satindra Nath Rai Chowdry, minors, and Rajendra Nath, Mahendra Nath, Parbutty Nath, Narendra Nath, and Amarendra Nath Rai Chowdry and Bhaba Tarinee Debi and Iswara Chandra Bose.	2,953 4 1	4th share belonging to Parbutty Nath Rai Chowdry, and 5th share belonging to Narendra Nath, Amarendra Nath Rai Chowdry and Bhaba Tarinee Debi.	295 5 2 295 5 2	82 6 8½ 191 6 4
109	Moloye ...	Moloye ...	Ditto ditto	22,972 5 11½	4th share belonging to Parbutty Nath Rai Chowdry, and 5th share belonging to Narendra Nath, Amarendra Nath Rai Chowdry and Bhaba Tarinee Debi.	2,297 3 9 2,297 3 9	626 7 7 627 15 9
273	Taraf Sreepore	Emadpur ...	Kumoodinee Dasi, Ishan Mohini Dasi, Shiral Chandra Dhur, Guru Charan Banerji, Mahima Chandra Mozoomdar, and Kadar Nath Guha.	3,137 3 9	3rd share belonging to Kedar Nath Guha.	221 12 7	54 8 6
280	Talibpur ...	Talibpur ...	Gobinda Mohan Basu, Jogendra Kumar, Radha Madhab Ghosh, Bashudeb, Ishan Chandra, Mahima Chandra Rai, Muktishwari Debi, and Parbutty Charan Rai, himself and manager on behalf of Sashidhar, Ashutosh, and Chandra Shekar Rai.	569 0 6	Whole estate	569 0 6	43 0 0
4819	Dehi Bansh Baria.	Mulshur ...	Rajendra Nath, Narendra Nath, Amarendra Nath, Parbutty Nath, Mohendra Nath, and Goluck Nath Rai Chowdry and Bhaba Tarinee Debi and Annada Prasad Sein, manager on behalf of Manmatha Nath, Girija Nath, and Satendra Nath Rai Chowdry, minors, and Juan Chandra Bandopadhya.	3,546 14 2	One share belonging to Goluck Nath Rai Chowdry and Juan Chandra Bandopadhya. Third share belonging to Parbutty Nath Rai Chowdry. Fifth share belonging to Narendra Nath, Amarendra Nath Rai Chowdry and Bhaba Tarinee Debi.	709 6 ½ 354 11 0 354 11 0	287 13 5½ 153 14 8 153 14 8
4821	Dehi Kanarail	Ditto ...	Durga Das Chatterjee, himself and on behalf of Dharani Dhar Chatterjee, minor, and Prea Nath Chatterjee, Sarbasundari Debi, Darika Nath, and Jadu Nath Chatterjee, Mir Habib Sobhan, Abinash Chandra Chatterjee, Goonmani Dasi, mother, on behalf of Satish Chandra Rai Chowdry, minor, Ramkali Debi, Ashutosh Dhar, Sarada Charan Basu, Nil Ratan, Sirish Chandra Basu, Prasanna Moyee Dasi, Prassanna Moyee Debi, Jay Kully Chowdhurinee, Ram Dhan Biswas, himself and on behalf of Pran Krishna, Raj Krishna, Ramondas, and Kali Das Biswas.	5,254 0 4	One share of Sarada Charan, Nil Ratan, and Sirish Chandra Basu, Prasanna Moyee Dasi, and Prassanna Moyee Debi. Fourth share belonging to Chowdhurani.	424 4 5	63 12 10

Jessore Collectorate, the 6th December 1882. E. J. BARTON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th day of February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1882.

Number of the estate.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of the proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
134	Pergunnah Patpashar, Taluq Harideo Govinda Prosad Basu.	Mohesh Chandra Shaha, Srinath Mookhopadhya, Uma Nath Mookhopadhya, Narendro Nath Mookhopadhya, Grish Chandra Nath Mookhopadhya, Bhay Harini Debya, Uma Soondery Dassya, Nadernu Nessa Khatoon Brojo Soonder, Ananda Nath, Gaseol Chandra, Boyal Chandra Majumdar, Goijar Khan, Baroda soondery Dassea, Bidhumookhi Debya, Gopi Krishna Basu, Uma Soondery Dassea, Gopi Krishna Gosvami, Krishna Mohun Sen, Chandra Nath Sircar, Mohim Chandra Bhoumik, Dilaluddin Biswas, Aimunessa, Uma Soondery Dassea, Nadernessa Khatoon, Fajlal Rahoman, and Harendeo Nath Mookhopadhya.	512 2 5½	173 14 0
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, hissa 8 annas 16 gundas 2 krants.	Hafeza Khatoon	973 2 7½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Brahmun Kandi Chandpoor, &c.	Koylash Chandra, Jagat Chandra Shaha	40 8 10½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Kheria Madhupore, &c.	Sita Nath Ghosh	1 0 6	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah ditto, &c. ..	Krishna Nath Ghosh and Srinath Sircar	19 0 7	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Iswar Chandra Shaha	18 14 10½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah Garhardia ...	Rash Behary Ray	17 6 5½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in kismut Chardpoora, &c.	Sundermani Dassea, mother and guardian of Abhaya Charan Saha, minor.	27 2 2½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Kharia Abdoolapoor, &c.	Har Chandra Shaha	20 11 7½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Kartik Chandra Shaha	17 14 14	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Ananda Mohan Shaha, Ledu Chand Shaha	35 7 5½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut ditto	Brindaban Chandra Shaha, Hari Nath Shaha	65 0 0½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Kheria, &c. ..	Chhidam Chandra Shaha	1 16 4½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut ditto	Ryekishori Dassea	1 10 4½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah Kadantalu, hissa 4 annas.	Bhagabat Charan Gangopadhya	15 15 3	.....
			1,768 0 9½	173 14 0

G. N. DEY, for Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 29th January 1883, corresponding with Bengali 17th Magh 1289 and Amli 18th Magh 1290, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th September 1882.

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	86	54	Mehal Allalpara, pergunnah Gagnapore.	The joint share of Jomoonamoni Dasy, mother and guardian of Sada Nundo Masanta, Darpanarain Masanta, Srimati Basumati Dassy, mother and guardian of Nabodip Chand Masanta, minor, Gopinath Torkapanchanun, Srimati Romakinkori Deby, Sreeballab Bhattacharjee, Girish Chander Pal, Srimati Bhogabati Dassy, wife of Boidanath Bhooya, Srimati Girijanondini Deby, mother and guardian of Jadoopati Chakerbutty, minor, Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty, and Shekunder Ally Khan, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Rs. A. P. Exclusive of the share of Madhu Sudan Masanta, which has separate account, and which will not be sold, the revenue of which is 448 13 9 Ditto ditto of Adormoni Dassy *alias* Adurmoyee Dassy, ditto... 55 9 2 Ditto ditto of Brahma Moyee and Kantaram Dey, ditto ... 111 2 4 Total ...	581 5 11 615 9 3 1,196 15 2	7 3 2	
	110	69	Mehal Amarda, pergunnah Toorkachore.	The joint share of Akhoya Narain Soorangi, Dwarka Nath Mytee, Soobal Mytee, Lakhini Charan Giri, Nidhiram Giri, Anandram Rout, Srimati Sarada Moni Debi, Lakhini Narainkur Mohapatra, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Exclusive of the share of Govinda Prasad and Benomali Bissoi, which has separate account and will not be sold, the revenue of which is Total ...	441 6 0 201 8 11 642 14 11	1 4 11	
	218	133	Mehal Belar, pergunnah Kedarkoondoo.	Prangovinda Nag	509 12 1	7 14 3	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mehal Khantapal, pergunnah [illegible] Kapore.	Kunja Behari Roy, Srinath Charan Pal, Ram-[illegible] Nath Pal, Khetter Mohun Pal, Prangovinda Nag, [illegible] Nath Mal, manager under the Court of Wards on behalf of Gunendra Kumar Nag, Jotindra Kumar Nag, Robindra Kumar Nag, Nogendra Kumar Nag, Goonendra Kumar Nag, and Jogendra Kumar Nag, minors.	Including road fund— 1,030 0 0	17 14 6	
	207	184	Mehal Barjadoo *alias* Nayabasan, pergunnah Amarsee.	The joint share of Premchand Berah, Eshan Chander Berah, Girish Chander Berah, Sreemati Sironmoni Dassy, Srimattya Drabamoye Dassy, Lakhini Kanta Mytee, Srimati Rajeswari, Karuna Moye Daye, wife of Fakir Chander Patnaik, and Fakir Chunder Patnaik, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Rs. A. P. Exclusive of the share of Auhilla Dassy, which has separate account, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is ... ... 141 13 5 Ditto ditto of Boidanath and Romanath Pal, ditto ditto ... 28 5 11 Total ...	737 8 11 170 3 4 907 12 3	26 4 4	
	300	187	Mehal Balgovindapore *alias* Gopalpore, pergunnah Amarsee.	The joint share of Anando Lal Roy, Gangaram Mytee, Lakhini Narain, Bholanath, Taraprasad, Chander Mohun, and Gojendra Narain Roy, Parbati Bramiani, adoptive mother of Herundra Narain Roy, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The separate account of Kararam and Sibanarain Roy will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Rs. A. P. Exclusive of the share of Latifan Beebee, mother and guardian of Lalkhan Altapkhan, Khelankhan, Aldadkhan, minors, which has separate account, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is ... 112 13 0 Ditto ditto of Chandmoni Deya, ditto ditto ... ... 75 10 10 Ditto ditto of Madhu Sudan Singha, ditto ditto ... ... 47 0 3 Ditto ditto of Prankristo Roy ditto ditto ... ... 131 15 5 Total ...	475 13 6 60 4 9 367 7 6 603 9 9	11 7 4 3 3 0	
	323	205	Mehal Betallah Chuklalpore, pergunnah Bhooiamutha.	Boida Nath Datta and Dwarka Nath Datta ...	1,096 0 0	84 12 10	

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Touji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder juma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	412	271	Mehal Barbansi, pergunnah Khander.	The joint share of Haroprasad Chakerbutty, Danardan Mytee, Srimatee Pearymoni Dassy, Srimattee Sarnamoni, Narahury Maharie, Becharam Acharjee, Jhareswor Berah, Nabadip Chand Roy, himself and brother and guardian of Nabaebhattan, Naba Chunder Roy, minors, Boidanath Sitpati, Srimatee Rambhamoni, Madhu Sudan Roy, Aukhoyram Janah, Madhu Sudan Janah, Thakoordass Pal, Madhab Chunder Pal, Khetter Mohun Pal, Lal Mohun Pal, Mohendra Nath Pal, Janamajoy Dass, Govindaram Mandle, Nilmani Mandle, Kristo Prasad Attah, Akhoy Narain Berah, Madhu Sudan Attah, Janamajoy Dass, Yudhisteer Dass, Joy Narain Dey, Radha Mohun Mytee, Adarmoni Debya, Raghu Nath Dass, Paharaj Mohapatra, Sitanath Dass Mohapatra, Sreematya Iswaramoni Debya, Sreemati Adarmoni Dassy, Sreemati Ananda Moye Dassy Sreemati Digambari, wife of Bhagabat Chander Dey, Sreemati Sasheemaki Dassy, Sreemati Allahdini Dassy, Srimattya Parbati Dassy, Srimattya Dasoomani Dassy, Lal Mohun Maikap, Indro Mohun Maikap, Srimattya Dayamoni Dassy, wife of Janamajoy Dass, Janamajoy Dass, and Modhu Sudan Maua, will be sold for arrears of revenue.	11,701 4 4	15 11 4	8*b*. 2*c*. of land in mouzah Kristogeriah, 4*b*. 4*c*. 3*p*. of land in mouzah Barbansi, 13*b*. 1*c*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Kanchunporo, 10*c*. 3*p*. of land in mouzah Atra, kist. Bargourang, have been taken for canal purposes.
				Rs. A. P. Exclusive of the separate share of Nobin Chander Bordhan and Auroon Chander Bordhan will not be sold, the revenue of which is ... ... 18 14 6 Exclusive of the share of Khoyrat Ally and Syam Rout, which has separate amount, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is .. 54 11 5 Ditto ditto of Bhoobun Chander Banerjee, ditto ditto 66 0 0 Exclusive of the share of Radha Nath Son, which has separate account, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is ... ... 426 11 2 Ditto ditto of Dwarka Nath Mal, manager under the Court of Wards on behalf of Guanendro Kumar, Jotindro Kumar, Robindra Kumar, Nogendra Kumar, Goonendra Kumar, and Jogendra Kumar Nag, minors, ditto ditto is 4,648 2 8 Ditto ditto of Matangini Dassy, mother and guardian of Tarak Nath and Bhola Nath Mytee, minors, ditto ditto ... ... 1,120 8 6 Ditto ditto of Dwarka Nath Myttee and Srimattya Saraswatte Daye, mother and guardian of Sambhu Nath Mytte, ditto ditto 1,120 8 6	7,455 8 9		
				Total ..	19,156 13 1		
	661	391	Mehal Bhitarbinod, pergunnah Tappa Balisita.	Ganga Narain, Indro Nath, Upendro Nath, Jogendro Nath, and Piary Mohun Masanta and Rassik Chand Mytee, manager under the Court of Wards on behalf of the minor Srikanta Masanta.	1,658 14 9	43 18 11	
	662	392	Mehal Bhitarbinod, pergunnah Balisita.	The joint share of Darpa Narain, Dwarka Nath Masanta, and Srimati [illegible], mother and guardian of the minor Nobodip Chand Masanta, and Srimati Jamoomamoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Sada Nanda Masanta, minor, Piary Mohan and Woomesh Charan Dass, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	829 7 5		
				Exclusive of the share of Goluck Chandro Masanta and Modhoo Sudhan Masanta, which has separate account, and which will not be sold.	829 7 5		
				Total ...	1,658 14 10		
	678	403	Mehal Bhatda, pergunnah Agrachore.	The joint share of Dadhibaman Das, Mohapatra, Durga Charan, Jhapar Charan, Modhusudan Sahu, Hara Prosad Maiti, Koilas Chundro Das Mohapatra, Bhoirub Chundro Das Mohapatra, Satrughna, Modan Mohon Mritunjoy, Hiralal Acharji, Chandro Mohun Acharji, himself and guardian of Hara Narain Acharji, Chunder Mohun Acharji, Nobokissor Patra, Nandakumar, Satrughan, Modan Mohon Mritunjoy, Hiralal Acharji, and Chowdhury Gopendro Nandan Das Mohapatra, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,282 4 1	13 11 6	
				Rs. A. P. Exclusive of the shares of the following men, which have separate account, will not be sold for arrears of revenue— Ramgovinda Pahari ... ... 159 7 2 Sarup Naran ,, ... 115 14 1 Gonga Narain ,, ... 115 14 1 Rajib Lochan ,, ... 230 13 7 Ajodha Nath ,, ... 115 14 1 Jogobandhoo Mohapatra ... 38 1 11 Sahitra Debya ... ... 60 0 0 Koochal Charan Nundi, the adopted son of Modhusoodun Maiti, after the death of Modhusoodun Maiti, Guruprasad, Debiprasad, and Haraprasad Maiti ... ... 148 1 0 Upendro Nath Pahari ... ... 703 12 0 Boikunta Nath and Mohesh Nath Das ... ... 101 3 0 Bhola Nath Bhuia ... ... 62 3 9 Modon Mohon Bhunya... ... 98 12 10 Moughaniram Bhunya .. ... 73 3 0 Dasrathi Pahari ... ... 159 7 6 Srimatya Chandmoni Dei ... 146 13 8	2,332 7 3		
				Total ...	3,614 13 4		

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	694	405	Mehal Chakdaha *alias* Radhaballab chuk, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Share of Saroda Prosad Bukshi, which has a separate account, will be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	2,439 14 3 including police charges.	.....	*Bgs.* 9-3 in mouzah Radhaballab chuk, and *bgs.* 56 *c.* 14 *ch.* 6 in mouzah Dakin Gopalpore, respectively, included in mehal, have been acquired for canal purposes.
				Joint share and separate account which will not be sold for the arrear of Government revenue— Rs. A. P. Rajah Ram Kundoo ... ... 2,583 7 6 Radhikanath Bandhapadhya... 287 0 9 Ditto ditto ... 1,094 10 7 Ditto Sitanath Das .. .. 717 9 10 Ditto Keshub Lal Ghose and Keshub Lal Ghose, uncle and guardian of Ashootosh Ghose, Tarine Charan Ghose, and Ambika Charan Ghose, minors ... 1,148 2 0 Ditto Sreemati Bama Kali Dabee 1,004 10 7	6,745 10 5		
				Total ...	9,185 8 8		
	820	463	Mehal Chakni *alias* Bollai, pergunnah Batee Takee.	Prem Chand Masanta, Thacoor Monee Dasse, Rasik Chand Maity, manager on behalf of minor Sreekanta Masanta, under Court of Wards.	718 8 5	28 2 5	
	825	467	Mehal Changooal, pergunnah Khargopur.	Danobundhu Nundee, himself and guardian of minor Nobodip Chand Nundee, Tage Chandra, Kirteebas, Shama Charan, Shib Chandra, Khitra Mohun, and Srinath Charan Pal, Brahama Mai Dassi, Prana Nath, and Denobundhu Bhoian.	923 9 5	2 2 1	*Bgs.* 359 *c.* 8 *ch.* 2 of land being the 5 annas share of mouzah Bar Ram containing *bgs.* 1,150 *c.* 2 of lands within this mehal has been let out by Prannanath Bhuian and Denonath Bhuian at an annual rent of Rs. 120-4 to Shama Charan Paul; this tenure has been registered under the provisions of Act XI of 1859.
	987	568	Mehal Danachak *alias* Putpoottya, pergunnah Killa Moinachoor.	Joint shares of the following persons will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Hara Naraian Chowdhury, Chandra Choor, Chatourbhooj Chowdhury, Kachunon Nessa Bibi, Naraon Samanta, Moulvie Mohamed Ajahur Hossen, and Kachunon Nessa Bibi and Nobo Kisto Bera. Share of Mangobinda Chowdhuri, which has separate account will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue	1,813 15 0 682 10 4	16 2 5	
				Total ...	2,496 9 4		
	1117	615	Mehal Goomukpotta, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Dharaneedhur Roy, Haree Naraon Roy, manager on behalf of Baboo Fakeer Chandra Roy under Court of Wards.	3,185 0 0 including police charges.	243 8 0	
	1171	653	Mehal Goomai, pergunnah Batee Takee.	Joint share of following men, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Prema Mai Dassi, Soobul Chandra Panja, and Brojo Das Panja and Kanda Charan Pal ... ... Share of Indra Nath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath, and Peary Mohun Masanta, which has separate account will not be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	327 9 1 327 9 1	9 1 4	In mouzah Batee Takee of mehal Goomai *bgs.* 3 *c.* 18 *ch.* 8 of land taken for canal purpose.
				Total ...	655 2 2		
				Temporary Settlement Mehal.			
	1226	111	Mehal Goboolpore, pergunnah Potashpore.	Gopendra Nundan Das Mohapatra	23,534 0 0	1,837 9 6	Temporary settlement will continue up to Umlie year 1291.
				Permanent Settlement.			
	1268	691	Mehal Hareejhama, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Joint share of Bhoobun Chandra Banerjee which will not be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	2,303 3 11 including police charges.	.....	In mouzahs Sitarampore *bgs.* 4-6-5 and Hareejhama *b.* 11 *c.* 3 *b.* 12 of lands were acquired for canal purpose.
				Share of Mohendra, Debendra, Jogendra, and Upendra Nath Dey, which has separate account will be sold for arrears of Government revenue including police cess.	834 3 5	64 8 1	
				Total ...	3,137 7 4		
	1316	731	Mehal Hardooachuck, pergunnah Mainachour.	Nobin Chandra Bondopadhya	2,903 0 10	556 8 10	
	2159	1191	Mehal Paschim Masara *alias* Betal Khotian, pergunnah Bhuamutha.	The joint share of Annanda Lal Roy, Sreemotia, Sattabhama, Sreemotia Khullona Debya, mother and step-mother Durga Moni Denya of Jadhub Chandra Missri and Gungaram Missri, minors, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Exclusive of the share of Joy Narain Hajrah, Bipro Prosad, and Lakhi Narain Hajrah which have a separate account and which will not be sold.	3,284 5 8 336 6 0	391 4 11	Of this arrear the realisation of Rs. 389-13-6 is suspended; the sale will be held for Rs. 1-7-5 only.
				Total ...	3,620 11 8		
	2215	1234	Mehal Padima, pergunnah kismut Moynachore.	Jonmayjoy Mallick, Ramgopal Samatta, Sreemati Goyassuri Dassi, Tara Chand and Ramaputti Moozumdar, Ram Nath, Rajkrisna, Ram Sunker, and Khirod Nath Moozumdar, Bhobo Taran Pahari, Sreemotia Ahilla Dassi, mother and guardian of Radha Govind Dey, minor.	570 14 7	9 8 1	
	2513	1398	Mehal Simula, pergunnah Bhumutha.	Mookunda Lall Roy, Moorary Lall Roy, Sreemuttya Sakeya Bhama, Sreemotya Khullona Debya, mother and step-mother Durgamoni Debya of Gungaram Missri and Jadub Chandra Missri, minor.	700 9 5	36 5 5	Suspending Rs. 18-2 the sale will be held for Rs. 18-3-3 only.

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	2514	1391	Mehal Simula, pergunnah Bhaamutha.	Mookunda and Moorary Lall Roy, Sreemotee Barmomoi, mother and guardian of Upendra Lall Roy, minor, and Sreemotiya Satta Bhama.	1,070 9 6	84 1 6	Suspending Rs. 28 the sale will be held for Rs. 56-1-0.
	2110	1149	Mehal Popon Horri Charan *alias* Poapon, perunnah Shahapore.	The joint share of Sreemotiya Bosu Motti Dassi, mother and guardian of Nobodipa Chundra Masonta, minor, Durpa Narain Masonta and Darika Nath Masanta, Sreemotia Jumuna Moni, mother and guardian of Sada Nanda Masanta, minor, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	922 2 8 including police.	26 9 4	In this mehal 140*b*. 15*c*. in mouzah Hijolda, 65*b*. 7*c*. in Bansda, and 21*b*. 11*c*. in chuck Popon have been taken for canal purposes.
				Exclusive of the share of Gunga Narain Masanta which has separate accounts and which will not be sold.	922 2 7 ditto.	.....	The patni tenure of 1,139*b*. *c*. at an annual rent of Rs. 1,212 4-10 has been registered under section of Act XI of 1859 by Srinath Churn Nondi.
				Total including police ...	1,844 5 3		
	2143	1176	Mehal Palpara, pergunnah Amarasoc.	The joint share of Sreemotiya Ratna Moyf Doi, wife of Rajnarain Roy, Horosylall Bhakat, Annanda Lall Roy Chowdry, Gopendra Nandan Das Mohapatra, Shumotiya Parbutty Birmy, adoptive mother and guardian of Lokhi Narain, Bhola Nath, Tara Prosad, Chundro Mohun, and Gunendro Narain Roy, minors, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	310 15 0	32 1 0	
				Exclusive share of the following proprietors, which have separate account, and which will not be sold:—			
				Mohesh Chunder Roy ... 44 10 9			
				Rajnarain Maiti, including police. 149 9 0			
				Becha Ram Maity 47 10 10			
				Tara Prosad Roy 100 10 11			
				Sreemotiya Ahilla Deiya ... 47 10 10			
				Shreemotiya Sabitri Diyi, wife of Norsing Narain Maiti. 87 9 11			
				Khetro Mohun and Hutu Charan Goochit. 47 10 10			
				Jibon Krishna Kunja Behary, Rama Nath Gossami, and Shama Charan Lahoori. 28 12 9	504 5 10		
				Total ...	815 4 10		
				Temporary Settlement Mehal.			
	1971	205	Mehal Mookrampore, pergunnah Pataspore.	The share of Lakhee Narain Roy, Bhola Nath, Tara Prasad, and Chandra Mohun Roy and Gogendro Narain Roy, Sreemotia Parbutty Barmi, wife of Ram Narain Roy for self and mother and guardian of Heromba Narain Roy, minor, have separate account and will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	216 5 11	16 15 1	
				The joint share of Horsai Lall Bhaghat, Abhyo Sundari Dassi will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,129 10 1		
				Total ...	1,346 0 0		
				Permanent Settlement Mehal.			
	1992	1086	Mehal Naichanpore, pergunnah Kassijorah.	The joint share of Sreematia Hamedanessa Bibi, Ajijat Hussen, and Sreemutta Bidhu Mokhi Dassi will be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	2,256 1 4 including police.	67 13 8	
				Exclusive of the share of Sarup Mohun Masanta which has separate account and which will not be sold, including police.	381 11 2		
				Total ...	2,637 12 6		
	2012	1102	Mehal Naya, pergunnah Sabang.	Sreemati Adarmoni Debya and Raghoo Nath Dass, Poharaj Mahapattra, Seeta Nath Doss Mahapattra, Sreemotia Essaramoni Debya, and Sreemoti Dino Moi Dabi, mother and guardian of Lakhi Narain Bandapadhoya, minor.	868 8 2	2 9 2	
	1373	766	Jaro Doi, pergunnah Sabang.	The joint shares of Lokhi Narain Myty, Sreemutty Takoor Money Dassy, Boloram Myty, Ramkinkur Sing, and Tarachand Mundle will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	499 1 7	27 0 6	
				The share of Rajnarain Mundle which has separate account will not be sold for arrears of revenue.	71 4 10		
				Total ...	570 6 5		
	1467	813	Kodalya, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Saroda Prosad Bosu	1,472 1 3	376 0 3	11*b*. 5*c*. 2*p*. of lands in mehal and mouzah Kodalya have been taken for canal purposes.
	1693	807	Koonjapore, pergunnah Chitoor.	The joint share of Sooroth Nath Mullic, Chintamoney Gungopadhya, Sreeman Chunder Mookhapadhya, Dhanendro Chunder Mookhopadhya, executor on behalf of estate of late Jogut Chunder Mookhopadya, Sreeman Chunder Mookhopadhya, executor on behalf of the estate of late Soudamini, Ramchurn, Aukhoynarain, Amrito Lall, Bosonto Lall, Peary Lall, Promotho Lall, and Khem Chunder Bondopadhya, Nistarini Debya, herself and mother and guardian of Ponchanun Bondopadhya and Nolit Mohun Bondopadhya, minors, will be sold for arrears of revenue.	10,254 3 8 including police.	784 12 9	
				The share of Pana Lall Seal, which has separate account, will be sold for arrears of revenue.	2,563 8 11 including police.	129 5 5	
				Total ...	12,817 12 7 including police.		

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Names of mehal and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	1777	969	Nalovah *alias* Bolbhudropore, pergunnah Amerree.	The joint share of Sreenarain Berah, Nundcoomar, Anunda Prosad Berah, Sreemutty Monyola Dassy, mother and guardian of Upendro Loll Bera, minor, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	610 12 1	6 14 10	
				The share of Prem Chand, Ishan Chand, and Grish Chunder Bera, Sreemuttya Siromoney Dassy, mother and guardian of Nilcomul, Rajender Chundra, Ganendra, Norendro, and Bhoopendro Chunder Bera, minors, Sreemuttya Drobomoyie Dassy, mother and guardian of Hemungo Chunder Bera, minor, has separate account, and will not be sold for arrears of revenue.	314 1 0		
				Total ...	924 13 1		
	1779	971	Legooah, pergunnah Seepore.	The joint share of Sreemuttya Sabitra Debya, Ajodhyanath, Gungenaran, Seroopnaran Paharee, Nilconto Mishree, Roghoonath Mishree, Brojessary Deyee, Jonmejoy Mytty will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,066 2 0	20 14 1	1*b*. 16*c*. 10*c*. of land in mouzah Latkhondo of this mehal have been taken for canal purposes.
				The share of Upendro Nath Paharee, which has separate account will not be sold.	1,432 2 2		The istomoorari lease of 12*b*. of land in mouzah Panchrole and 5*b*. in Kanoo Projaputty and and 16*b*. in Bar Kanoogoai and 10*b*. in Aulda of this mehal has been registered under Act XI of 1859 by Roghoonath Dass and Nityanundo Dass Mohapatro.
				Ditto ditto of Roghoonath Das and Bisonath Das ditto ditto.	126 7 10		
				Total ...	2,624 12 0		
	1821	984	Magoora, pergunnah Kasiljorah.	Dinbundhoo Nundi, himself and guardian of Noboddip Chand Nundi, minor, Premchand Massanto, Gopinath and Nundoram Massanto and Sreemuttya Parbutty Dassy, mother and guardian of Ramjibun, Ramlochun, and Ram Saron Massanto, minors.	3,776 15 7	37 1 2	
	2613	1455	Mehal Srirampore, pergunnah Moynachour.	Joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue— Srimotya Poddya Dei, Rajnaran Maity, Haraprasad Hatai, Hirraram Hatai, Brujendrakumar Jana, Aminuddeen Ahmed, Rukunuddin Ahmed, and Horekristo Maity	665 2 0	1 9 2	
				Shares, which will not be sold for arrears of revenue, as the separate accounts have been opened for them— Rs. A. P. Lakhinarain Chowdhari ... 117 6 0; Kuor Narain Darbar ... 283 10 6; Nimai Chand Darbar ... 58 11 0; Goluk Chundra Darbar ... 58 11 0; Srimotya Sahachari Dei ... 68 7 6	586 14 0		
					1,252 0 0		
	2710	1483	Mehal Tumlook, pergunnah Tumlook.	Joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue— Mr. John Kyemiran Mekari-Gor, Receiver of High Court, Calcutta, estate Babu Ashutosh and Anath Nath Deb	34,193 9 10	596 15 1	
				Shares for which separate accounts have been opened will not be sold for arrears of revenue— Rs. A. P. Mr. H. Deveria, manager of Iswari Prasad Gorg, Jotiprosad Gorg, and Ramprosad Gorg, minors, under Court of Wards ... 11,397 15 3; Rajkristo and Gopikristo Mookerjee ... ... 15,197 8 6; Srimotya Bhooban Mohini Debya, mother and guardian of Chandra Sekhar and Rakhal Dass Mookerjee ... 60,789 1 7	87,374 9 4		
				Grand Total ...	1,21,578 3 2		
	2734	1506	Mehal Tabinia, pergunnah Baraichour.	Birsarain Soor, Choitan Charan Dass, Doyanidhi Berah, Chooramoni Ghose, and Nilmoni Ghose, and Srimoti Rookni Dei, wife of Harocharan Dass	788 5 3	1 10 0	
	2765	1524	Mehal Utter Palsa, pergunnah Kist Kasiljorah.	Joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue— Nilmoni Nandlal Panda, Pitambar Panda, worshiper of the idol Roghunathjioo, Gopal Chand Panda, Kasinath Dass, Jogadis Panda, Koilash Chandra Maity *alias* Panda, worshiper of the idol Roghunathjioo, Poreshnath Panda, worshipper of the idol Roghunathjioo, Kristananda Dass, Ramchand Berah, and Chandrasekhar Panda.	996 15 6 including police.	27 4 4	2*b*. 5*c*. 11*c*. of land in mouzah Pochim Nekra have been taken for canal purposes.
				Shares for which separate accounts have been opened will not be sold for arrears of revenue— Srimati Noyantara Debi, wife of Lalmohun Panda.	1,042 1 8 including police.		
				Grand Total including police ...	2,030 1 2		
	1213	56	Mehal Gomahar, pergunnah Keoramal, Turuf Bisnan.	Jalpai Mehal— Tenant Durgaprosad Midha	814 0 0	63 9 6	Up to B. year 1306.
	No. 27 of Towji No. 56 of pottah		Pergunnah Kolyanpur, mouzah Tetooldanga of mehal Boita.	Mondoli tenure— Soroop Chandra Patra	600 0 0	46 14 0	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 23rd December 1882.

H. A. D. PHILLIPS,
Covenanted Deputy Collector for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 10th day of January 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of September 1882.

Serial number.	Number in register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which sale will be held.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	4182	697	Oorwarchatundihra, pergunnah Chowsa (permanently-settled estate).	Mussamut Karamut Fatma, Mussamut Soonder Koouer, Lalbehari Tewari, Nursinghdut Tewari, Mohabeer Sarun Tewari, Chooni Rai, Doorga Rai, Ramgulam Rai, Sawaruth Rai, Sutram Rai, Gokhool Rai, Gobind Rai, Pudaruth Rai, Sheoratun Rai, Sheobaluk Rai, Saliq Rai, Deoki Rai, Jugeshur Rai, Mussamut Jeeacha Koouer, Danesh Rai, Baijnath Rai, Jagurnath Rai, Oodit Rai, Badaruth Rai, Sawaruth Rai, Badashur Rai, Mussamut Suhja Koouer, Mussamut Tetra Koouer, Mussamut Jeacha Koouer, Bhergoonath Rai, Mussamut Phool Koouer, Indro Rai, Deepa Rai, Goodur Rai, Lungtoo Rai, Sewarath Rai, Achaiber Rai, Nepal Rai, Sookdeo Rai, Joothun Rai, Domun Rai, Alli Rai, Keshoona Rai, Sohawan Rai, Dabee Rai, Mussamut Sonkulle Koouer, Madho Rai, Beshasur Rai, Ramlugun Rai, Mussamut Sonkulli Koouer, Radheka Rai, Ramdeen Rai, Sewaruth Rai, Laljee Rai, Mohabeer Rai, Ramdeal Rai, Duwarika Rai, Bhola Rai, Dhawal Rai, Raghoonundun Rai, Behary Rai, Beshashur Rai, Ramashur Rai, Sheogoolam Rai, Soomeshur Rai, Triloke Rai, Rughoonundun Rai, Behadoor Rai, Mussamut Rekaba Koouer, Sheopaek Roy, Anoorago Koouer, mother and guardian of Doodhnath Rai, proprietors of 16 annas.	544 1 6	1 13 6
2	2377	788	Jamoowan, pergunnah Chowsa (temporarily-settled estate).	Permashur Dyal, Gadadhur Lall, Jogool Keshwar Lall, Setul Pershad, Tirbhoon Lall, Zahoor Alum Buxe, Ramyad Singh, Net Lall Sahoo, Nohur Lall Sahoo, and Kandlyi Sahae, proprietors of 16 annas.	641 0 0	7 8 0
3	1710	1349	Dundwa, pergunnah Chynpore (permanently-settled estate).	Gridhary Singh, Dooarika Singh, Rachhya Singh, Bhajun Singh, Goburdhun Singh, Domun Singh, Aproop Singh, Dewan Singh, Deoraj Singh, Bakhoree Singh, Buldeo Singh, Suhdeo Singh, Oodit Singh, Purbhoo Singh, Timul Singh, Abheraj Singh, Sheobarun Singh, Arjoon Singh, Komul Singh, Jadoonundun Sing, Janki Singh, Ruchya Singh, Bhunjun Singh, Aproop Singh, Gya Singh, Bunwari Singh, Ahburn Singh, Deoraj Singh, Oodit Singh, Sahdeo Singh, Dawarika Singh, Raghoonundun Singh, Deokenundun Singh, Mussamut Butasi Koouer, Mussamut Soolugna Koouer, Mussamut Koosma Koouer, Ram Soobhug Singh, Luchmi Singh, guardian of Ram Singh, Jugutdeo Singh, Thakoordeo Singh, Deonath Singh, Mohabeer Singh, proprietors of 16 annas. Exclusive of the share of Girdhary Singh, applicant for which a separate account has been opened, and the Government revenue of which is as shewn below— Name of mehal. Share. Sudder jumma. Rs. A. P. K. Dundwa ... ... 8 annas. 402 5 4 15 The remaining shares of the applicants and non-applicants will be put up to sale for arrears of Government revenue as shewn below— Ragoonundun Singh, Deokinundun Singh, Mussamut Bustai Koouer, Mussamut Soolugna Koouer, Ram Soobhug Singh, applicants :— Name of mehal. Share. A. P. Sudder jumma. Rs. A. P. K. M. Dundwa ... ... 2 8 134 1 10 8 10 Duwarika Singh, Rachya Singh, [illegible] Aproop Singh, Dewan Singh, Deoraj Singh, Bakhore Singh, Buldeo Singh, Suhdeo Singh, Oodit Singh, Purbhoo Singh, Bhemul Singh, Abheram Singh, Sheobarun Singh, Arjoon Singh, Komul Singh, Jadoonundun Singh, Janke Singh, Gya Singh, Bunwari Singh, Ahburn Singh, Deoraj Singh, Oodit Singh, Suhdeo Singh, Luchme Singh, guardian of Ram Singh, Jugdeo Singh, Thakoordeo Singh, Deonath Singh, Muhabeer Singh, Ramsoobhug Singh, non-applicants. Name of mehal. Share. A. P. Sudder jumma. Rs. A. P. K. M. Dundwa 5 4 269 3 6 6 10	.....	1 0 7½ 13 2 0
4	1437	4135	Dawaroon, pergunnah Peero.	Agah Ismail Khan, proprietor of 16 annas	900 0 0	112 0 0

Shahabad Collectorate, the 4th December 1882. R. H. GREAVES, for Offg. Collector.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd December 1882.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		33,11,746	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 97,51,266 8 3	2,46,92,164	5	2
Ditto at Branches ...	„ 1,49,40,897 12 11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,30,90,603	7	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,01,666	7	10
Sundries		14,02,983	3	9
Rupees ...		7,26,99,163	12	5

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		79,15,918	12	0
Other authorized Investments		44,61,865	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		50,93,422	0	0
Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...		84,42,484	2	8
Bills discounted and purchased		2,15,60,770	9	7
Balances with other Banks		6,28,966	11	1
Bullion		6,26,974	9	9
Dead Stock		11,97,633	10	8
Stamps		7,065	10	0
Sundries		4,19,215	15	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 84,14,156 15 3	5,03,54,317	1	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 1,39,30,689 11 11	2,23,44,846	11	2
Rupees ...		7,26,99,163	12	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy. W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Calcutta, the 28th December 1882. (762—1) Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1882.			
Dec. 23	1 Case, F in a triangle, outside C S & Co. ...	Order ...	S. "Star of Italy."
" 16	3 Drums, 42 in a double triangle, outside R M Co....	Ditto ...	S. S. "Duke of Westminister."
" 19	3 Cases, C 171 in a diamond, outside N & C L ...	Ditto ...	S. S. "Goorkha."
" 19	1 Case, C A C B in a cross, bottom H S K & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, C L S in a diamond, bottom S & S, bottom C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	29 Packages, D in a diamond...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, D A W in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	4 Cases, D & S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	14 Packages, E & Co. in a diamond, bottom H S K & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	6 Cases, M S P & Co., bottom S B & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, E & Co. in a diamond, bottom H S K & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	6 Cases, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom S S & J.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	10 Cases 6—732 in a diamond, outside H G & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	2 Cases, H & C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, H A & M A in a triangle, bottom C & B ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, M I & Co. in a triangle, bottom C & B ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	50 Cases, N N D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, O S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	3 Cases, O M R...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	3 Cases, S S & J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, 997 in a diamond, top T S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	4 Casks, A & F	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	2 Cases, A S A C 1 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, A in a diamond, bottom Bassein ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, addressed	Mrs. Brownlow, Captain Browne, Chittogong.	Ditto.
" 19	1 Cask, D in a triangle	Order ...	Ditto.
" 19	3 Cases, 8416 in a diamond, bottom Moulmein ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Keg, 234 in a diamond, outside D B Co. ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
" 19	5 Cases, G J 62 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	14 Cases, H M H in a diamond, bottom H S K & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, J M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, J M in a diamond, bottom 44	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	2 Casks, J A & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, 2 L R D in a diamond, top B & F ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Cask, Moondacoottee	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	2 Packages, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, addressed	Color Sergeant L. Ogley, 1st Battalion, K. O L. Infantry, Barielly, East India.	Ditto.
" 19	2 Crates, P P M 689 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, S H in a triangle, bottom C & B ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, H C M in a diamond, bottom D ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, H P T, bottom S B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, J K G in a block, top 2 C G & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Cask, no mark or A B F E W T W	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	2 Cases, R B & Sons	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	3 Casks, H S K & Co., top P C A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Cask, 411 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, A C	Ditto ...	S. S. "Shannon."
" 19	38 Packages, B & D in a diamond, top W R ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, B D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, addressed	Messrs. Darley, Butter & Co., Tuticorin, India.	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, B W in a triangle, bottom Rangoon ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 19	2 Cases, 234 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, B C B 791 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, B C B 584 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Bale, B C B 668 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	4 Ingot copper, no mark or Hope or Wallaroo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, C S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	2 Cases, addressed	J. B. Goad, Esq., Calcutta, or A & N A J X C L S.	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, H K S 744 in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1882.			
Dec. 19	9 Bars flat, no mark	Order ...	S. S. "Shannon."
„ 19	2 Bundles nail rod iron	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	2 Cases, J W	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, J S, bottom R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case J S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	4 Cases, M J & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, M N & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	5 Cases, M M 868 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, M J in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	6 Buckets, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, O S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, addressed	Quartermaster-General in India, Intelligence Branch, Army Head-quarter, Simla.	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, R R, bottom Galle	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, R C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	16 Bellows, R C D & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, S & J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, S D A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	2 Cases, 948 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, 1066 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Cask, U P 716 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, 190 in a triangle within a block, bottom W H N.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, W H G & Co. in a diamond, outside G W H & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, W G W & Co. in cross within a block, outside G.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Cask, W in a diamond, bottom Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, W G W & Co. in cross within a block, bottom Rangoon.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Parcel, C G	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Parcel, addressed	Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., M. S. W.	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Parcel, addressed	The Charterd Bank of India, C. S. W.	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Case, N S	Order ...	S. S. "City of Edinburgh."
„ 19	2 Cases, no mark or T M & Co.	Ditto ...	S. S. "Clan Buchanan."
„ 19	2 Cases, A M & Co., bottom Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	2 Cases, A D, bottom Colombo	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	2 Cases, B D in a triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Bale, B S in a diamond, outside G W, bottom Madras.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	1 Plate copper, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	8 Cases, addressed	McDowell & Co., Madras.	Ditto.
„ 19	2 Bales, D D D in a triangle, top R R, bottom Madras.	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 19	6 Packages, D D D in a triangle, bottom Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	6 Cases, E F	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 19	2 Cases, E V C in a diamond, bottom Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	1 Bale, F F B in a heart	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	2 Bales G W & Co. in block, outside W M Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	2 Cases, H M in a cross, bottom Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	7 Casks, 614 in a heart, bottom Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	1 Parcel, addressed	The Honorary Secretary, United Service Club, Bangalore, or BC.	Ditto.
„ 18	15 Cases, L in a diamond, top P, bottom Madras ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 18	1 Case, M in a diamond, outside J S, bottom R S & C.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	2 Cases, M in a diamond, outside F C W, bottom Colombo.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	1 Case, no mark or V H & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	48 Packages, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	10 Casks, R & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	15 Cases, S G & Co. in a diamond, bottom G Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	1 Bag, S H.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	21 Cakes spelter, J & C H	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	76 Broken pieces of spelter, J & C H or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	22 Casks, W G T	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	1 Parcel, addressed	Messrs. J. Davis & Co., 6, Mango Lane, Calcutta.	Ditto.
„ 18	1 Parcel, addressed	Baboo D. N. Mitter, 27, Seotaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta.	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 30th December 1882. (764—1) G. H. SIMMONS, for Offg. Vice-Chairman.

Notification.

THE owners of Lands in Calcutta or their Agents, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, &c., are hereby informed that for purposes of more speedy and convenient collection of land revenue in Calcutta, the town has been divided into eleven parts, each embracing a certain number of survey blocks, and that the revenue payable on account of all holdings for the current official year (1882-83) which became due on the 1st day of April 1882, must be paid into this Collectorate within the time mentioned against each survey block within which such holdings are situated:—

Part I embracing—		
Survey blocks 1 and 2 North Division Ditto 1 and 2 South Division	The land revenue due on account of holdings situated within these blocks must be paid on or before the 30th April 1882.	
Part II embracing—		
Survey blocks 3 and 4 North Division Ditto 3 and 4 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st May 1882.
Part III embracing—		
Survey blocks 5 and 6 North Division Ditto 5 and 6 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th June 1882.
Part IV embracing—		
Survey blocks 7 and 8 North Division Ditto 7 and 8 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st July 1882.
Part V embracing—		
Survey blocks 9 and 10 North Division Ditto 9 and 10 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st August 1882.
Part VI embracing—		
Survey blocks 11 and 12 North Division Ditto 11 and 12 South Division And talook Sootanooty.	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th September 1882.
Part VII embracing—		
Survey blocks 13 and 14 North Division Ditto 13 and 14 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st October 1882.
Part VIII embracing—		
Survey blocks 15 and 16 North Division Ditto 15 and 16 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th November 1882.
Part IX embracing—		
Survey blocks 17 and 18 North Division Ditto 17 and 18 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st December 1882.
Part X embracing—		
Survey blocks 19 and 23 North Division Ditto 19 and 20 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st January 1883.
Part XI embracing—		
Survey blocks 24 and 26 North Division Ditto 21 and 23 South Division And Lottery Committee lands assessed under Act 23 of 1850.	Ditto ditto	on or before 28th February 1883.

If the rents are not paid in accordance with this notification, the provisions of the law will be immediately enforced in every case.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 20th April 1882.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbuns Division.

NOTICE.

A PORTION of a steamer's teak roof is now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Samookpotha station. Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the roof to remove the same.

No claim will be admitted after two months from this date, when the roof will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Sunderbuns Division.

Dated Calcutta, the 6th December 1882,
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Forest Department, Bengal.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE.

OFFICE ORDER No. 133 OF 1882-83.

IN continuation of notification of July 20th, 1882, the Conservator of Forests hereby notifies, with reference to Rule III of the Chittagong River Rules of October 17th, 1881, that the rates to be levied on the following articles of produce removed from the Reserved Forests of the Chittagong Hill Tracts will, in future, be as given below, and not as in the abovementioned notification—

	Mooli bamboos ...	Rs. 2-8	per 1,000.
Canes—	Golak and Bhadam	„ 2	„ „
	Jayt and others...	„ 1-8	„ „
	Gurjun oil ...	„ 2	„ maund.

J. S. GAMBLE,
Offg. Consr. of Forests, Bengal.

Nya Dumka, November 30th, 1882.

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.
22 " " 2-12 "
23 " " 2-14 "
24 " " 3 "

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged.

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet, at " 2 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *Planking, Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1879.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
199	O 97—43745	100	The Postmaster-General N.-W. Provinces.
202	P 11—25490	500	Lalla Laljeeram.
203	" 10—82645	100	The Inspector of Post Offices, Sylhet Division, Habiganj.
	" —68822	100	
	" —82797	100	
	" —64888	100	
	O 96—30502	100	
	P 10—64900	100	
204	O 65—99236	50	Shoem Sircar.
205	P 42—54548 to —54551	100 each.	Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.
206	P 11—39639	500	Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co.
	" 42—81404	100	
	" —81406	100	
	" —81407	100	
212	P 42—87891	100	James Paton.
214	" 9—23937	50	H. R. Fagan.
215	O 65—66925	50	Rajeeb Lal Das.
216	" —70392	50	The District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, Aliporo.

JAS. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 2nd Jany. 1883.

Notice.

WANTED a comparing clerk for the Courts of the Moonsifs at Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, on a salary of Rs. 20 a month rising to Rs. 30. Only candidates below 25 years of age, possessing a competent knowledge of English, need apply with testimonials of their past and present services. Applications will be received by the District Judge of 24-Pergunnahs up to the 10th proximo.

J. F. BROWN, District Judge.

24-Pergunnahs Judge's Office, the 23rd December 1882.

Notice.

THE post of Accountant in the District Judge's court at Furreedpore is vacant.

Applications to be submitted before 1st February 1883, with *copies* of testimonials.

Only candidates of experience and qualifying service in some Government account office need apply.

F. J. G. CAMPBELL, Offg. District Judge.

Furreedpore, Judge's office, the 30th December 1882.

WANTED, for the new Entrance School at Habiganj, Sylhet, to be opened on 1st February—.

(1) A Head-master at Rs. 100, (a M.A. in English Literature will be preferred).

(2) A Second-master at Rs 70 (must be a B.A.).

(3) A Pundit at Rs. 30 (a student of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, will be preferred).

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned before the 15th January.

KALIPUDO MOOKERJEE, B.L.,
(761—1) Secretary, Habiganj School, Sylhet.

Notice.

THE office of the Clerk of this Court, on a salary of Rs. 100 a month, having fallen vacant on the retirement of the late incumbent, candidates are invited to send in their applications, with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned on or before the 20th January next. Preference will be given to those who have a good knowledge of English and of accounts, and also a fair experience of the business of Civil Courts.

MOHENDRA NATH MITTER, Judge of Small-Cause Court, Berhampore.

Dated Berhampore, the 27th December 1882.

Notice.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 1st reach of the Midnapore Canal will be closed for silt clearance from the 25th January to the 15th February 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1883.

Notice.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 1st and 2nd ranges of the Hidgellee Tidal Canal will be closed for silt clearance from the 15th January to the 31st March 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1883.

Notification.

PUBLIC WORKS WORKSHOP, MADRAS.

THE Government propose to sell or let the whole of the Workshop land, buildings, machinery and plant, and tenders for the purchase or lease of the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st February 1883.

A circular giving information on the subject will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

All tenders will be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

W. L. C. BADDELY, Lieut., R.E.,
General Supdt. P. W. Workshops, &c.

P. W. Workshops, Madras, the 25th October 1882.

Notification.

THE Annual Chootia Fair will be held at Chootia, near Ranchi, the head-quarters of the Chootia Nagpore Division. It will commence on the 12th February 1883, and continue for about a fortnight.

RAI CH. GHOSH, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Commissioner's Office, Ranchi, the 6th December 1882.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Notice.

IT is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 14th May 1882, a sum of Rs 80 (eighty), as detailed below, was found in a vacant house belonging to Malla Lashmakka and Narasama in the village of Pedabali of the Kadiri taluq, Cuddapah district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office on the 1st day of May 1883, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rupees, full	72	0	0
Half rupees	5	0	0
Quarter rupees...	2	4	0
Two-anna pieces	0	12	0

W. D. HORSLEY, Collector.

Dacca Municipality.

LOAN OF Rs. 1,00,000.

THE Commissioners have obtained the sanction of the Government of India, under section 7 of Act XI of 1879, "the Public Works Loan Act," to raise a loan of the above sum in the open market on the security of the rates and taxes levied by them under Act V of 1876 (B.C.) in order to enable them to extend the supply of drinking water in the town of Dacca.

Tenders are hereby invited, and will be received up to Thursday, the 25th January 1883, for the whole or any part of the above named sum.

Debentures (which will not be negotiable) will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or over, and the loan will be repayable by 25 equal half-yearly instalments commencing from 1st April 1884. The balance from time to time remaining owing upon each debenture will bear interest at six (6) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly with instalments of principal.

Parties tendering are required to pay into the Branch Bank of Bengal at Dacca to the credit of the Commissioners two per cent. of the amount tendered by way of security.

Tenders to be made in the prescribed form given below at the Municipal Commissioners' office and to be enclosed in sealed covers marked "Dacca Municipality Water-supply Loan."

The amount of the accepted tender or tenders to be paid in four equal instalments on the following dates, viz. 7th February 1883, 7th May 1883, 7th August 1883, and 7th November 1883.

Tenders will be opened in the Northbrook Hall on Saturday, the 27th January 1883, at 9 A.M.

Form of Tender.

I do hereby tender for Rs. of the loan advertised for in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 3rd and 10th January 1883, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions specified at the rate of Rs. for every hundred allowed to me.

2. I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal for Rs. by way of security and do hereby bind myself, if my tender be accepted, to pay to the credit of the Commissioners at that Bank the whole sum tendered for by me in four instalments on the dates specified in the said advertisement.

By order,
S. J SARKIES, Secretary.

Dated the 30th December 1882. (765—2)

TO be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court-house on Saturday, the 20th of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 269 of 1878 [wherein Gocool Sheik Jemadar is plaintiff and Kallypuddo Dutt is defendant], and dated the 8th of July 1878, the following property:—

Lot No 1.—All that one equal moiety or half part or share of the said defendent Kallypuddo Dutt of and in all that lower-roomed message, tenement or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimantion one biggah and two cottahs or thereabouts, together with a tank, being No. 5, Kreepanath's Lane, formerly No. 33, Nundoram Sein's Street in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded on the north by the tenanted land of Gopal Chunder Ghose; on the south partly by the tenanted land of Hurris Chunder Dutt and partly by the tenanted land and premises of Denobundhoo Dass; on the east by the garden and tank of Gobind Chunder Gossain; and on the west by the said Kreepanath's Lane.

The mortgage and a copy of the decree made in suit No. 685 of 1873 and dated 12th June 1874, may be seen at the office of the Registrar, High Court, Original Jurisdiction, or at the office of Mr. Chick, Attorney for the plaintiff, on any before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

H. C. Chick, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Calcutta High Court, Original Jurisdiction, the 11th December 1882. (749—1)

Notification.

TO be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court-house, on Saturday, the 20th of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 254 of 1881 (wherein Radhakishore Ghose is plaintiff and Hera and Punna, the the only sons, heirs, and representatives of Gocool Shaik Jemadar, deceased, are defendants), and dated the 26th day of January 1882, the following properties:—

Lot 1.—All that upper-roomed message, tenement or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and on which the same is erected and built, containing by estimation two cottahs or thereabouts, situate at and being No. 179, Durrumtollah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, in the registration district of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say—on the north by the premises belonging to he estate of Chuttoo Shaik Jemadar; on the south by the aforesaid Dhurrumtollah Street; on the east by the tenanted house and premises of Dwarkanath Dey; and on the west by a private passage.

Lot 2.—All that lower-roomed messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, with the piece of land thereunto belonging, and on which the same is erected and built, containing by estimation three cottahs or thereabouts, situate at and being No. 174, Dhurrumtollah Street aforesaid, in the registration district of Calcutta, and butted and bounded on the north by the perpetual leasehold land belonging to the estate of the late Chuttoo Shaik Jemadar, deceased; on the south by the house and premises belonging to the estate of Nobin Chunder Ghose, deceased; on the east by the house and premises in the occupation of Messrs Eastman & Co.; and on the west by the private passage belonging to the estate of the said Chuttoo Shaik Jemadar, deceased.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Registrar's Office in the High Court, and also at the office of Messrs. Watkins and Watkins, plaintiff's attorneys, at No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

Watkins and Watkins, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction, Calcutta, the 13th December 1882. (748—1)

DWARKANATH CHAKRAVARTI, M.A., B.L., intends practising as a Vakil in the High Court. (713—4)

KALI KRISHNA GANGULI, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, Calcutta High Court. (681—4)

MR. R. A. LYALL having this day been admitted a partner in our firm, our business will, for the future, be carried on under the style of Lyall, Gray and Co

Calcutta, 1st January 1882. (763—1) GRAY & Co.

Lost.

A GOVERNMENT promissory note No. 153252 of 1865 of the 4 per cent. loan for Rs. 1,500 standing in the name of Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose by whom it was never endorsed to any one.

A reward will be given to the person bringing the same to

WATKINS AND WATKINS,

Attorneys for Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose.

No. 2, Old Post Office Street (766—4)

Miscellaneous case No. 333 of 1882.

CHONDROMOHON CHAKROBORTI, son of the late Golokchondro Chakroborti of Hoibatpur, station Nolchhithi, district Bakirganj, was declared an insolvent and discharged under section 351, C. P. C., on the 12th December 1882.

J. F. BRADBURY, Offg. District Judge.

Barisal, the 20th December 1882 (767—1)

Joakai (Assam) Tea Company, "Limited," in Liquidation.

A MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, at noon, on Thursday, the 11th January 1883, to pass the Liquidator's final account.

J. N. STEWART, Liquidator.

Calcutta, 13th December 1882. (709—3)

New Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, 1, Hastings Street, on Saturday, the 6th January 1883, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Director's report, passing the accounts for the half-year ending 31st October 1882, declaring dividend, electing Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

The share tranfer book of the Company will be closed from 22nd instant to 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

A. R. McINTOSH, & Co., Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 20th December 1882. (746—2)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of JOSEPH VINCENT, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 21st day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. A. Smith, Attorney. (752—2)

In the matter of SHOTISH CHUNDER MOOKERJEE, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 19th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insovent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, and that the said insovent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

S. J. Leslie, Attorney. (753—2)

Chief Clerk, Office, the 22nd day of December 1882.

POSTAL NOTICES.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post-office during January 1883.

Date of closing.	Route.
1883.	
5th January ...	By French steamer.
9th " ...	By P. & O. steamer from Bombay.
8th* " ...	By B. I. S. N. & Co.'s private vessel.
14th " ...	By P. & O. steamer from Calcutta.
19th* " ...	By B. I. S. N. & Co.'s private vessel.
19th* " ...	By Star Line private vessel.
23rd " ...	By P. & O. steamer from Bombay.
24th " ...	By P. and O. steamer from Bombay.
28th " ...	By P. & O. steamer from Calcutta.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. and O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

Calcutta, General Post-office, the 1st January 1883.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per steamer.
	1883.	
Persian Gulf	6th January	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	5th "	Str. *Chinsura.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies.	9th "	From Bombay.
Foreign mails *viâ* Bombay ...	5th "	Ditto.*
Ditto book-post and pattern-packets.	8th "	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	4th "	Str. [illegible]
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoe, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	4th "	Str. *Coconada.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	5th "	French Str. *Tibre.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 1st January 1883.

Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd December 1882.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft. In.	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	3 0	Only at Chur Gobindapur and Mymensingh.
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	2 0	Only at Lateomori for a very short distance.
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	3 0	Only at Chur Kawana.

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 6 ft. 2 in.

F. SILLS, C.E.,

Exe. Engr., Dacca Div.

Dated 25th December 1882.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagirutteo, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 22nd December 1882.

Names of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	2	0	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	6	Dhopapara.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	3	Radhanagar.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	6	Berhampore.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	1	6	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	2	0	Dewangunge.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hât Bolia to Boalmaree.	3	0	Mohespore.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	4	9	Katchikatta.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	8	6	Mothoorapore.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.			
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	5	0	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	2	9	Harirampore.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	3	6	Sadipore.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	3	0	Kalinagar.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the 28th December 1882, above zero—1 foot 5 inches.

R. H. BROWN, CAPT., R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Divn.

BERHAMPORE, the 28th December 1882.

Notes on Forestry.

BY C. F. AMERY,

Deputy Conservator, Forests, N.-W. Provinces.

THIS little work, published with the approval of the Government of India, treats of the general principles of forest management in all its branches, and is recommended not only to forest officers, but to all who are interested in the progress of forest management in this country.

May be obtained of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, and of Messrs. Wyman & Co., Calcutta. Price Rs. 3-8, or including postage, Rs. 4. Or of the publishers, Messrs. Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill, London. Price five shillings.

AT the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee-road, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of	1867	...	Rs.	0	12	per copy.
Ditto ditto	1868	...	"	1	8	"
Ditto ditto	1869	...	"	2	4	"
Ditto ditto	1870	...	"	2	6	"
Ditto ditto	1871	...	"	2	8	"
Ditto ditto	1872	...	"	3	0	"
Ditto ditto	1873	...	"	3	0	"
Ditto ditto	1874	...	"	3	0	"
Administration Report of	1870-71	...	"	0	4	"
Ditto ditto	1871-72	...	"	0	4	"
Ditto ditto	1872-73	...	"	0	4	"
Ditto ditto	1873-74	...	"	0	4	"
Ditto ditto	1874-75	...	"	0	4	"
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India		...	"	0	4	"
Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874		...	"	2	8	"

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A., *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, the 26th August 1875.

☞ The following publications are for sale at the Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 166, Dhurrumtollah-street. No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every rupee's worth of stamps for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by Local Governments and Administrations.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General from July 1882. *Annual subscription Rs. 5; postage 1 Re. Single issue 4 annas, including postage.*

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Punjab Customary Law, containing selection from the Records of the Punjab Government, Statements of Customary Law in different Districts, and Questions on Tribal and Local Custom. Edited by C. L. Tupper, C.S. *Price, Rs. 10 a set; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court in Bengal, Appellate Side—Civil, *Rs.* 2-8; Criminal, *Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage 5 annas and 3 annas respectively.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public monthly at Rs. 3 a year, payable in advance.

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The Acting Allowance Code. *Price,* 12 *annas; packing and postage 2 annas.*

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Notifications relative to the public loans of the Government of India, from 1822 to 1879.

A Manual of Cinchona Cultivation in India, by Dr. G. King, M.B., F.L.S. Second Edition, 1880. *Price, Re 1; packing and postage, 4 as.*

Silk in India. Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Select Extra-Tropical Plants readily eligible for industrial culture or naturalisation, with indications of their native countries and some of their uses, by Baron Fred Von Mueller. Indian edition, 1880. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Royal 8vo., Limp covers.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, No. CLX. The wheat production and trade of India—published by authority—(1879). *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

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Appendices to the Compendium of existing Regulations, Commissariat Department, Bengal. *Price Rs. 4 for plain copies, and Rs. 5 for interleaved copies; packing and postage, 6 annas and 9 annas respectively.*

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Just published.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Bengal Army List, corrected up to 30th September 1882.

☞ From January 1881 the price of the Army List has been reduced to 1 rupee per copy; packing and postage, 6 annas.

The Civil Service Gradation List is no longer appended to the Army List, but is published separately, and may be obtained from Mr. H. W. Ronaldson, Civil Fund Office, Calcutta. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 4 annas.*

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By Authority.

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C. S. BAYLEY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 7th November 1882.

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REGISTERED No 29.]

No. 1 of 1883.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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LIBERALITY OF SYUD ABDUS SUBHAN CHAUDHURI.

No. 589, dated Calcutta, the 29th December 1882.

From—C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 297Met, dated the 9th November 1882, with enclosures, regarding the offer made by Syud Abdus Subhan Chaudhuri, of Bogra, to invest the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government securities, in order to found certain scholarships and rewards in commemoration of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Bogra.

2. It is proposed that two scholarships, of the value of Rs. 8 a month each, should be awarded every alternate year to the boy who stands highest at the Entrance examination from the Bogra zilla school, but fails to win a Government scholarship. The scholarships will be tenable for two years at some institution affiliated to the Calcutta University, and will be designated respectively "The Zubedatu-n-nissa Scholarship" and "The Latifu-n-nissa Scholarship." Three prizes of Rs. 20, 16, and 12 respectively, designated "The Thompson Prizes," will be given annually to the three girls who most creditably pass an examination to be held at Bogra under the rules framed by the District Committee of Public Instruction; and two medals, of the value of Rs. 48 each, called "The Thompson Medals," will be presented (one in 1883 and the other in 1884) to the Mahomedan candidate who stands first at the B.A. examination of each of the two years.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in accepting the offer, and desires that an expression of his cordial thanks may be conveyed to Syud Abdus Subhan Chaudhuri for his liberality. The money assigned for the scholarships and prizes should be invested in Government securities, which, under section 1, chapter II of the Civil Account Code, should be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.

4. The correspondence on this subject will be published in the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 297Mct., dated Camp Rungpore, the 9th November 1882.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a letter dated 12th September 1882, from Syud Abdus Subhan Chaudhuri, of Bogra, requesting permission to found scholarships and prizes in commemoration of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Bogra, and offering to lodge Rs. 6,000 of Government 4 per cents for the purpose.

2. For the better comprehension of the Syud's scheme, I enclose a statement showing the distribution of the interest on the Rs. 6,000 of Government securities in scholarships and prizes during the first five years, which has been obtained from the Syud by the Magistrate at my request, as also a sketch in further illustration of the scheme.

3. I recommend that the Syud's offer be accepted, and the correspondence published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

In 1883.

		Rs.
A gets for scholarship at the rate of Rs. 8 per mensem	..	.. 96
C, D, and E (three girls) get for Thompson prizes	..	.. 48
F (a Mahomedan B.A.) gets for a medal	..	.. 48
	Total	.. 192

thus leaving a balance of Rs. 48 at the end of the year.

In 1884.

A continues to get for his scholarship at Rs. 8 a month		.. 96
B (a new scholar) gets at Rs. 8 a month	..	.. 96
F, G, and H (girls) get for Thompson prizes	..	.. 48
	Total	.. 240
I (a Mahomedan B.A.) gets for a medal ..	..	.. 48

out of the balance at the end of 1883.

In 1885.

X, instead of A, gets for scholarship ..	..	.. 96
B continues to get for scholarship ..	..	.. 96
J, K, and L (girls) get for Thompson prizes..	..	.. 48
	Total	.. 240

In 1886.

X continues to get for scholarship ..	..	.. 96
Y (a new scholar) gets for scholarship ..	..	.. 96
M, N, and O (girls) get for Thompson prizes	..	.. 48
	Total	.. 240

Dated Bogra, the 12th September 1882.

From—SYUD ABDUS SUBHAN, Zemindar,

To—The Magistrate of Bogra.

I BEG most respectfully to request the favour of your forwarding this letter through the Commissioner of the Division to Government for their favourable consideration and orders.

The town of Bogra was never before visited by any Lieutenant-Governor or Governor. It is therefore a matter of great pleasure to us all that our present Lieutenant-Governor has come to visit Bogra at so much personal inconvenience to himself so soon after his accession to office. With a view to give a suitable expression to the joy I felt on this occasion, I propose to place at the disposal of Government Rs. 6,000 for being invested in 4 per cent. Government security for the purpose of founding scholarships and prizes as detailed below:—

1. Two scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 8 each, tenable for two years, at some institution affiliated to the Calcutta University, to be given every other year to the highest boy among those students of the Bogra zilla school who successfully pass the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, but fail to win a Government scholarship. One of these scholarships to be called after the name of Syudani Zabedatu-n-nissa, the deceased sister of my wife Tahura-n-nissa. "The Zabedatu-n-nissa Scholarship," and the other, "The Latifu-n-nissa Scholarship," in memory of my wife's late grandmother Latifu-n-nissa Bibi.

2. Three prizes of the value of Rs. 20, 16, and 12 respectively, to be called after the name of our present Lieutenant-Governor "The Thompson prizes," to be given annually to the three girls who stand highest at an examination to be held annually at Bogra under the rules framed by the District School Committee for the purpose.

As the Latifu-n-nissa Scholarship is not to be awarded till one year after the institution of the Zabedatu-n-nissa Scholarship, I propose that the saving thus effected be laid out in granting medals to be called "The Thompson medals" to the Mahomedan candidate who stands highest in the B. A. examination of 1883-84.

If in any year there be no eligible candidate for the scholarships proposed above, I propose that the amount of the scholarship be given away at the direction of the Committee in prizes or scholarships to be called "The Thompson prizes or scholarships" to the pupils of primary and vernacular schools in this district, who successfully pass the primary and vernacular scholarships, but fail to win any Government scholarship.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I will place the sum of Rs. 6,000 as soon as this humble offer of mine is accepted by Government.

Statement showing the distribution of the interest of Rs. 240 on Rs. 6,000 year by year during the next five years.

Year.	Zabedatu-n-nissa Scholarship.		Latifu-n-nissa Scholarship.		Three Thompson prizes to girls of the value of Rs. 20, 16, and 12 respectively.	Thompson medals.	Total.	Remarks.
		Annual value of the scholarship.		Annual value of the scholarship.				
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1st year	1st scholar ...	96	.....	.....	48	48	192	
2nd "	Ditto ...	96	1st scholar ...	96	48	48*	288	* To be paid from the balance of Rs. 48 at the end of the year 1883
3rd "	2nd scholar ...	96	Ditto ...	96	48	.....	240	
4th "	Ditto ...	96	2nd scholar ...	96	48	.....	240	
5th "	3rd scholar ...	96	Ditto ...	96	48	.....	240	

BOGRA MAGISTRACY,
The 14th October 1882.

J. J. LIVESAY,
Magistrate.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 30th December 1882.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, Dec. 30 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops tolerable. Reaping of winter paddy nearly over; outturn indifferent. Fever prevalent.
	2	Bankoora, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—dry and seasonable. *Haimanti* rice still being reaped. Prospects of the minor crops on ground are fair. Fever continues.
	3	Beerbhoom, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Harvesting of rice nearly completed. Prospects of cold-weather crops good. Prices falling. Fever abating.
	4	Midnapore, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—very cool. Harvesting of paddy still going on. Winter crops growing favourably. Public health fair.
	5	Hooghly, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of winter rice still continues. Prospects of winter crops fair. Cholera, fever and dysentery still reported from Serampore and Jehanabad.
		Howrah Jan. 2 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable State and prospects of crops continue good.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Jan. 2, 83	Nil	Weather—clear and seasonable. Harvesting of the late rice is going on. Sugar-cane is also being harvested. The *rubbee* crops are doing well. Public health is good, though fever and cholera are prevalent in some parts of the interior.
	7	Nuddea, Dec. 30 '82	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Prospects of crops continue good. Fever still prevalent, but abating in the Sudder and Meherpore sub-divisions. Cholera continues in Kushtea.
	8	Khoolna, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—rather warm for the season. Outturn of rice above the average. Prospects of winter crops good.
	9	Jessore „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. Winter crops promising well. Fever and cholera have abated, but not totally disappeared.
	10	Moorshedabad, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—pleasantly cold with clear sky. State and prospects of the crops are favourable. Harvesting of *amun* is still going on *Rubbee* crops are promising. Fever in a mild form prevails here and there.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divn.	11	Dinagepore, Dec. 20 '82	Nil	Weather—dry and seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Wheat and jute being sown. Rice selling at from 19 to 31 seers per rupee.
	12	Rajshahye, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Health improving.
	13	Rungpore „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable and fair. Reaping of *amun* still going on. Prospects of wheat, mustard, potato, and tobacco good. Cholera reported prevalent in Darwani thana and Gaibanda sub-division.
	14	Bogra, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—cold. *Amun* crop is still being harvested. *Rubbee* crops are doing fairly well. Fever is still prevalent in some places of Sherpore and Panchbibi thanas and Dubchanchia outpost, and both fever and cholera in Sharikkandi thana and Dhunat outpost. Only cholera in thana Adamdighi.
	15	Pubna, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—cold. Sky clear. *Amun* rice harvested. Health generally good.
	16	Darjeeling, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy. All crops doing well. Public health good.
	17	Julpigoree, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Haimanti* rice is being cut and gathered. The other winter crops are progressing well.
		Cooch Behar, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—clear. East wind latter part of week not so cold as usual at this time of year. Harvesting of late rice concluded in some parts to the west of the State. Prospects of all crops continue fair. Public health good.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca Dec. 30 „	Nil	Weather—moderately cool. Mornings foggy. Harvesting of *amun* rice still continues. Yield average. Winter crops promising well.
	19	Furreedpore, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *amun* crop nearly completed with a good outturn. Cold-weather crops promising. Cholera and fever abating in Sudder and Goalundo sub-divisions, but still prevalent in Madaripore.
	20	Backergunge, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *amun* crop very general; outturn good. General health fair, except for some cases of cholera.
	21	Mymensingh, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—grown colder, with thick fog up to 8 A.M. State and prospects of the crops fair. Cholera still somewhat severe in scattered places.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, Jan. 1 '83	Nil	Weather—fine and cold. Prospects of crops good Harvesting of *amun* rice still continues. Prices steady Public health generally good.
	23	Noakholly, Dec. 28' 82	Nil	Weather—seasonable; cloudy at times. About three-fourths of the *amun dhan* has been harvested Winter crops promising. Chillies and pulses are still being planted.
	24	Tipperah, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the crops favourable. A few cases of sporadic cholera reported from different parts of the district.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable; very cold nights, foggy mornings. Sharp shock of earthquake at midnight of the 25th. Harvesting of plough-paddy still continues. Mustard and sugarcane doing well. Tobacco being transplanted. Public health generally good.
		Hill Tipperah, Dec. 27 '82	Nil	Weather—cold. *Amun* paddy still being gathered. Prospects of chillies and tobacco fair. Public health good.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVS.	26	Patna, Dec. 30 '82	Nil	Weather—cold. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Prospect of *rubbee* crops good. Public health good.
	27	Gya, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—pleasant. Paddy is being harvested. Prospects of *rubbee* good. A few cases of ordinary fever reported from all the police stations in the interior.
	28	Shahabad, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—fair. Prospects of *rubbee* crops fair.
	29	Durbhunga „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rice crop nearly all harvested. *Rubbee* crops very promising. Fever prevailing in south of district, otherwise public health generally good.
	30	Mozufferpore, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Prospects of *rubbee* crops excellent. Fever still continues in Seetamurhee sub-division.
	31	Sarun, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—fair and cool. Harvesting of winter rice completed with eight to ten-anna outturn. Prospects of *rubbee* crops excellent. Public health good. Sporadic cases of small-pox reported from Sewan and Gopalgunge sub-divisions.
	32	Chumparun, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Prospects of crops continue good. Harvesting of winter rice nearly completed. Public health fair.
BHAGULPORE DIVS.	33	Monghyr, Dec. 30 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops and public health good.
	34	Bhagulpore, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Rice is still being harvested; outturn fair. Prospects of winter crops good. General health good.
	35	Purneah, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—fine. State and prospects of the crops good. Health improving.
	36	Maldah „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. The winter rice is now harvested. Prospects of the *rubbee* crops are fair. Common rice is selling at from 20 to 30 seers a rupee. General health is good, but cases of cholera still occur throughout the district
	37	Sonthal Perghs, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—clear and seasonable. State and prospects of the crops good. Cholera reported from Rajmahal.
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVS.	38	Cuttack, Dec. 29 '82	Nil	Weather—cool. *Sarad* rice is still being harvested. *Rubbee* crops flowering and in some places in pods Common rice selling at from 22 to 30 seers per rupee. A few scattered cases of cholera still reported from the interior.
	39	Pooree, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Sarad* rice is being cut. *Dalua* rice growing. Sugarcane being crushed. *Teel* oilseed and *arhar* pulse being harvested. *Kulthi* and mustard are in blossom. *Moong* pulse being sown. Common rice selling at from 28 to 36 Calcutta seers for the rupee. Cholera reported from pergunnahs Scrain and Chubbiskud. Cattle-disease also reported from pergunnah Oodbad.
	40	Balasore, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cold. Rice harvest continues. Other crops progressing. Public health in the centre and south remarkably good, but in the north there are several cases of cholera and much malarious fever.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
South-West Frontier Agency.				
	41	Hazaribagh, Dec. 29 '82	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Prospects of cold-weather crops good. Prices of food grains stationary. Health good.
	42	Lohardugga, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *rubbee* excellent. Sugarcane being cut in Palamow. Health good. A few cases of cattle-disease at Daltonganje.
	43	Singbhoom, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy completed. Outturn good everywhere. Cold-weather crops doing well. Small-pox continues, and several fresh cases reported from Chaibassa and neighbouring villages.
	44	Manbhoom, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—fair and cool. Reaping of paddy nearly finished. Outturn in places below the average. Cold-weather crops doing well. Small-pox reported from Raghunathpore; cattle-disease from Tepechansi and Nirsah.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd January 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th December 1882.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1882		°	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Dec.	24th	131·8	30·070	63·6	77·0	23·8	53·2	58·8	0·439	55·4	76	NNW and calm ...	37	Nil.	Clear, ≡, ▲.
"	25th	133·1	·046	65·2	79·1	25·8	53·3	59·7	·444	55·6	74	W by N and calm ...	28	"	Partially cloudy, ≡, ▲.
"	26th	132·5	·053	65·1	78·6	23·9	54·7	58·9	·417	53·8	70	N by W and calm ...	67	"	Chiefly cloud, ▲.
"	27th	123·4	·016	62·5	76·1	20·9	55·2	57·4	·408	53·2	74	N by W and calm ...	54	"	Cloudy, ≡, ▲.
"	28th	122·9	·016	62·2	75·6	22·1	53·5	57·1	·402	52·8	73	N and calm ...	26	"	Chiefly cloudy, ≡, ▲.
"	29th	129·8	·030	63·5	76·0	22·9	53·1	58·3	·423	54·2	72	N and calm ...	38	"	Chiefly clear, ≡, ▲.
"	30th	132·1	·055	65·3	77·0	22·6	54·4	59·7	·441	55·4	71	NW by W and calm ...	43	"	Clear, ≡, ▲.

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·041
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	30·036
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	63·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ..	67·1
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	26·0
The maximum temperature during the seven days	79·1
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	10
	lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ...	Not measureable.
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	73
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th December 1882	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·01
The total fall from 1st January to 30th December 1882	66·18
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	65·24

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≡ fog, ▲ dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 1st January 1883

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 24th to 30th December 1882.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1882.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December ...	24th ...	66·7	78·7	22·6	56·1	61·5	·474	57·4	73	Nil.
" ...	25th ...	67·3	81·0	25·9	55·1	60·2	·429	54·6	64	"
" ...	26th ...	67·9	78·8	20·9	57·9	60·8	·440	55·4	65	"
" ...	27th ...	68·5	73·8	16·6	57·2	59·9	·471	57·2	80	"
" ...	28th ...	64·5	75·0	20·1	54·9	59·3	·438	55·2	72	"
" ...	29th ...	65·9	77·1	21·4	55·7	61·0	·472	57·4	73	"
" ...	30th ...	67·2	75·6	18·7	56·9	62·9	·519	60·0	78	"

	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	66·1
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	26·1
The maximum temperature during the seven days	81·0
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	72
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th December 1882	Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 1st January 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of October 1882.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldundah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Paddy	58	30	90	3	32	0 10 0	.....
2	Jaggery	563	2,810	743	27	663	7 7 0	.....
1	Cocoanuts	17	20	30	1	22	0 4 0	.....
1	Sand cut stone	437	40	660	23	517	6 9 8	.....
4	Rubble	1,240	48	2,240	80	120	11 3 4	.....
1	Timbers	17	10	30	1	22	0 4 0	.....
46	Passengers	.....	.....	22,935	810	1,279	114 12 6	.....
14	Empty	.....	.....	4,071	145	171	10 11 4	.....
70	Total ...	2,332	2,958	30,799	1,099	2,776	151 13 4	0 10 5
95	Total of same month last year ...	4,794	5,351	50,946	1,819	7,259	248 4 3	0 6 5
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	2,400 Bamboos	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....
...	2,424 Passengers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 3 10	.....
...	Total ...	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	12 3 10	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	18 13 11	.....
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
3	Laterite apron	1,669	50	2,707	97	289	6 12 4	.....
27	Ditto rubble	8,320	318	15,249	545	1,634	38 1 8	.....
21	Sandstone ,, ...	8,751	366	15,379	549	1,648	38 7 2	.....
51	Empty	.....	.....	14,652	523	1,570	36 16 0	.....
102	Total ...	18,683	734	47,987	1,714	5,141	119 15 2	0 4 4
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
70	Private, including miscellaneous	2,332	2,933	30,799	1,099	2,776	164 3 2	.....
102	Government stores, including miscellaneous	18,683	734	47,987	1,714	5,141	119 15 2	.....
172	Grand Total ...	21,015	3,717	78,786	2,813	7,917	284 2 4	.....
95	Grand Total of same month last year ...	4,794	5,476	50,940	1,819	7,259	267 2 2	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	105 4 11
Amount of tollage for the month	284 2 4
Total ...	389 7 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	333 4 8
Balance at the end of the month	56 2 7

MEMO. OF BOATS PASSED FREE UP TO BRIDGE NO. 1.

	Number of boats.	Maundage.
Local traffic boats	512	1,95,674
Boats with fuel, &c., for workshop	82	12,995
Boats of this return for workshop	172	7[illegible],786
Grand Total ...	816	2,17,355

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Betel	20	400	54	2	16	0 4 0	.....
4	Castor seed	300	1,200	700	25	750	10 0 7	.....
2	Cocoanuts	100	150	270	10	300	4 4 10	.....
2	Dry fish	40	200	154	5	200	2 4 6	.....
5	Earthen pots	130	15	252	9	115	2 7 9	.....
222	Empty boats	.....	.....	34,038	1,216	45,616	245 8 9	.....
1	Firewood	50	5	70	2	16	0 5 9	.....
1	Fowls (48 in number)	.....	10	31	1	15	0 2 6	.....
14	Gram	1,250	5,000	2,183	78	3,840	31 12 1	.....
4	Hides	1,000	11,000	2,092	75	2,916	35 4 0	.....
5	Jute	500	2,500	971	35	420	10 6 6	.....
12	Juggery	1,050	5,250	2,611	72	1,773	27 0 1	.....
3	Laterite stone	550	10	962	34	425	9 6 5	.....
32	Miscellaneous piece-goods, &c.	7,000	55,000	14,934	533	24,823	257 0 8	.....
38	Paddy	1,200	2,400	7,803	279	5,845	75 7 0	.....
85	Passengers (3,130 in number)	.....	.....	32,479	1,159	56,811	880 12 0	.....
93	Rice	35,530	1,61,200	67,950	2,427	1,61,112	1,163 6 3	.....
11	Salt	1,300	6,500	2,848	102	2,338	29 0 1	.....
1	Teak planks...	300	1,000	420	15	825	8 0 0	.....
4	Til-seed	550	2,750	1,084	39	1,638	16 11 10	.....
2	Tobacco leaves	100	800	361	13	378	4 2 0	.....
1	Turmeric	200	1,000	490	14	420	4 0 0	.....
1	Timbers	20	50	88	3	98	0 6 5	.....
2	White stone...	270	10	515	18	756	8 2 0	.....
546	Total ...	51,650	2,56,350	1,72,670	6,166	3,11,449	2,826 13 0	0 1 7
518	Total of same month last year ...	27,330	1,36,360	1,42,790	5,099	1,79,333	1,915 7 9	0 2·1
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Bamboos (3,600 in number)	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	3 6 0	.....
...	Timbers (45 in number)...	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	10 0 1	.....
...	Total ...	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	13 6 1	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	5 5 3	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 920, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, passengers, and empties.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
37	Empty boats	.....	.....	7,093	253	10,626	55 14 5	.....
1	Firewood	100	10	272	10	160	1 4 0	.....
6	Laterite stone	2,600	50	3,661	131	4,502	56 14 0	.....
3	Miscellaneous stores, &c.	700	1,500	1,507	54	1,436	14 2 0	.....
2	Rubble stone	600	20	1,630	87	1,554	16 4 0	.....
2	Sleepers	600	1,500	1,001	36	1,512	15 13 6	.....
51	Total ...	4,000	3,080	14,564	521	19,790	160 3 11	0 1 6
7	Total of same month last year ...	350	230	1,635	58	2,208	19 0 3	0 1·6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
.....	Planks and sleepers	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1 14 0	.....
2	Boats passed free*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Total ...	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1 14 0	.....
12	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* A memorandum of free boats is attached.

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
546	Private, including miscellaneous	51,650	2,56,570	1,72,670	6,166	3,11,449	2,846 3 1†	.....
53	Government stores, including miscellaneous	4,000	3,110	14,564	521	19,790	162 1 11	.....
599	Grand Total ...	55,650	2,59,680	1,87,234	6,687	3,31,239	3,002 5 0	.....
537	Grand Total of same month last year ...	27,680	1,36,745	1,44,425	5,157	1,81,541	1,929 13 3	.....

† Of this Rs. 308-14-7 is the collection of Gobri canal locks,
" 571-0-2 ditto of Kendrapara canal extension locks,
and " 2,084-2-3 ditto of Kendrapara canal locks.

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	2,855 13 9
Amount of tollage for the month	3,002 5 0
Total ...	5,858 2 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,722 3 8
Balance at the end of the month	4,135 15 1

MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

PARTICULARS.	No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	Tollage remissible. Rs. A. P.
Passenger boats of Government officials on duty ...	2	243	8	1 2 0
Total ...	2	243	8	1 2 0

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
2	Coconnuts	40	60	181	6	198	2 1 0	.....
1	Copper	75	6,000	100	4	132	1 4 0	.....
1	Cloth	40	1,000	63	2	66	0 12 0	.....
1	Chalk	200	800	240	9	300	3 2 0	.....
65	Empty boats	.....	.....	5,800	207	6,213	32 3 0	.....
19	Gram	2,500	10,400	4,680	167	5,204	54 14 0	.....
12	Gingelly	2,000	8,000	3,187	114	3,876	39 11 0	.....
2	Hides	100	1,000	237	8	272	2 13 0	.....
3	Jaggry	200	1,000	326	12	379	3 10 0	.....
1	Miscellaneous	110	500	318	11	363	3 12 0	.....
9	Paddy	1,500	3,000	2,541	91	3,029	31 4 0	.....
21	Passengers (190 in number)	.....	.....	1,823	65	1,885	28 12 3	.....
32	Rice	4,000	16,000	7,360	263	7,031	90 2 0	.....
27	Salt	3,500	17,500	6,855	245	8,085	83 9 6	.....
6	Straw	300	70	1,163	41	738	6 12 0	.....
2	Saltfish	50	350	154	6	198	1 14 0	.....
1	Thread	30	3,500	81	3	99	1 0 0	.....
1	Timbers	50	200	99	3	102	1 2 0	.....
206	Total ...	14,685	69,380	35,210	1,257	39,133	388 9 9	0 1·9
105	Total of same month last year ...	4,170	22,405	12,541	449	12,647	122 14 9	0 1·8
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 266, which is due to the increase of traffic in items gram, gingelly, paddy, passengers, rice, salt, empties, &c.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	Total of same month last year ...	18,000	285	45,346	1,679	16,861	125 6 6	0 1·4
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
206	Private, including miscellaneous	14,685	69,380	35,210	1,257	39,133	388 9 9	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
206	Grand Total ...	14,685	69,380	35,210	1,257	39,133	388 9 9	.....
235	Grand Total of same month last year ...	22,470	22,690	57,887	2,008	29,508	248 5 5	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	231 6 10
Amount of tollage for the month	388 9 9
Total ...	620 0 7
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	397 4 6
Balance at the end of the month	222 12 1

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Betelnut	100	2,000	227	8	80	1 6 6	.....
2	Castor-seed	250	1,000	466	17	136	2 13 9	.....
1	Clothes	100	2,000	209	7	49	1 4 0	.....
1	Chalk	100	500	229	8	56	1 6 6	.....
27	Empty boats	.....	.....	3,548	127	1,360	13 1 6	.....
1	Firewood	50	10	78	3	21	0 14 0	.....
1	Jaggry	100	500	201	7	84	1 4 0	.....
1	Khassaree	200	800	369	13	154	2 4 0	.....
13	Passengers (114 in number)	....	...	933	33	416	7 7 0	.....
2	Salt	700	3,500	1,207	43	301	7 8 0	.....
50	Total ...	1,600	10,310	7,467	266	2,659	39 5 3	0 2·8
60	Total of same month last year ...	4,200	13,200	12,252	438	4,445	64 15 3	0 2·0
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Small dongahs (41 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 2 3	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 2 3	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	33 5 6	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows a decrease of Rs. 47, which is due to the decrease of traffic in items salt and timbers.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
5	Empty boats	...	.....	[illegible]	31	186	2 10 6	.....
13	Gravel	3,000	50	5,242	187	1,122	31 13 0	.....
18	Total ...	3,000	50	6,106	218	1,308	34 7 6	0 5·1
221	Total of same month last year ...	28,600	1,040	76,320	2,725	32,688	404 11 0	0 2·4
	MISCELLANEOUS							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 14 0	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs A. P.	
50	Private, including miscellaneous ...	1,600	10,310	7,467	266	2,659	34 7 6	.....
18	Government stores, including miscellaneous	3,000	50	6,106	218	1,308	84 7 6	.....
68	Grand Total ...	4,600	10,360	13,573	484	3,967	85 15 0	.....
291	Grand Total of same month last year ...	32,800	14,940	88,572	3,162	37,133	508 0 9	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	139 10 8
Amount of tollage for the month	85 15 0
Total ...	225 0 8
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	[illegible]
Balance at the end of the month	10[illegible]

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—6½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Empty boats	.....	.....	377	13	91	1 1 9	.....
1	Jaggery	100	500	192	7	49	1 1 6	.....
1	Khassary	200	800	382	14	98	2 5 6	.....
11	Passengers (89 in number)	.....	.....	764	27	196	4 7 1	.....
17	Total ...	300	1,300	1,715	61	434	8 15 10	0 6·1
23	Total of same month last year ...	750	3,100	2,859	103	720	14 0 10	0 3·2
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Small dongahs (2 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shews a decrease of Rs. 5, which is due to the decrease of traffic in items khassary and turmeric.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
5	Empty boats	.....	.....	940	34	238	2 13 0	.....
5	Kurkutcha	1,500	25	2,389	85	595	14 8 6	.....
10	Total ...	1,500	25	3,329	119	833	17 5 6	0 4·1
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
17	Private, including miscellaneous	300	1,300	1,715	61	434	0 5 10	.....
10	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,500	25	3,329	119	833	17 5 6	.....
27	Grand Total ...	1,800	1,325	5,044	180	1,267	26 11 4	.....
22	Grand Total of same month last year ...	750	3,100	2,859	103	720	14 0 10	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	52 10 8
Amount of tollage for the month	26 11 4
Total ...	79 6 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	7 14 0
Balance at the end of the month	71 8 0

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
25	Coal	3,980	1,344	9,975	.....	.....	77 7 0	.....
24	Coke*	10,420	7,511	20,350	.....	.....	207 6 6	.....
5	Bricks (30,000 in number)	725	425	2,900	.....	.....	10 14 0	.....
11	Tiles (13,700 in number)	1,325	378	4,200	.....	.....	21 9 6	.....
60	Earthenware	5,985	1,567	14,650	.....	.....	92 6 0	.....
74	Sand	21,990	3,164	41,555	.....	.....	136 2 3	.....
5	Lime	460	370	925*	.....	.....	4 15 6	.....
59	Timber (1,102 in number)	9,648	16,501	8,865	.....	.....	271 7 6	.....
16	Firewood	1,900	993	5,235	.....	.....	27 12 6	.....
4	Iron	1,650	4,300	2,050	.....	.....	27 6 0	.....
26	Brass	5,130	2,36,050	11,150	.....	.....	86 7 0	.....
14	Copper	3,250	87,600	8,650	.....	.....	57 9 6	.....
12	Silk	528	63,650	1,720	.....	.....	13 14 0	.....
14	Cotton	1,440	27,700	4,265	.....	.....	29 10 0	.....
10	Cotton piece-goods (European)	1,010	92,000	2,965	.....	.....	17 9 3	.....
5	Gunny, Indian (500 in number)	250	1,500	775	.....	.....	2 14 6	.....
26	Jute	3,640	9,950	8,425	.....	.....	35 15 6	.....
170	Paddy	25,756	19,202	47,980	.....	.....	767 1 0	.....
365	Rice	76,525	1,18,565	1,49,590	.....	.....	1,611 12 3	.....
11	Wheat	660	2,530	1,800	.....	.....	12 0 6	.....
164	Gram	23,375	67,845	54,895	.....	.....	418 7 3	.....
2	Linseed	450	1,350	875	.....	.....	11 7 9	.....
40	Mustard	8,825	34,100	19,085	.....	.....	97 5 0	.....
1	Til	300	1,200	600	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....
4	Other oil-seed	1,200	3,000	2,150	.....	.....	23 13 0	.....
6	Indigo-seed	1,100	8,300	2,375	.....	.....	48 12 0	.....
7	Oils	725	3,770	2,075	.....	.....	29 9 3	.....
21	Other oils	4,000	16,200	9,175	.....	.....	97 11 0	.....
21	Oil-cake	4,800	4,830	9,800	.....	.....	39 1 0	.....
31	Fruits and nuts	665	1,260	1,600	.....	.....	25 1 9	.....
1	Vegetable	40	40	125	.....	.....	1 14 0	.....
28	Tobacco	4,955	33,090	11,140	.....	.....	126 13 0	.....
18	Cocoanuts (45,600 in number)	995	853	5,175	.....	.....	27 8 6	.....
20	Straw (477 kahuns)	4,615	1,462	12,900	.....	.....	56 5 0	.....
13	Sugar, unrefined	5,600	20,200	12,900	.....	.....	88 13 0	.....
97	Salt	33,765	98,925	66,040	.....	.....	688 12 6	.....
9	Sajji	1,600	5,025	3,950	.....	.....	29 15 0	.....
1	Cattle (1 in number)	5	10	60	.....	.....	0 8 3	.....
2	Horses (6,400 in number)	1,055	14,500	2,825	.....	.....	30 8 0	.....
	Horns	200	1,000	625	.....	.....	4 3 6	.....
1,410	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,56,965	.....	.....	1,089 15 3	.....
1,759	Passenger boats	.....	.....	1,12,140	.....	.....	917 12 3	.....
59	Betel leaves	2,005	15,760	6,570	.....	.....	33 6 6	.....
2	Goats (16 in number)	150	16	250	.....	.....	6 9 0	.....
85	Sál piles (4,044 in number)	6,460	10,216	5,363	.....	.....	64 6 3	.....
46	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	5,255	1,68,050	13,965	.....	.....	95 3 6	.....
21	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1,120	1,71,000	3,715	.....	.....	23 12 6	.....
35	Curd	2,660	7,860	7,280	.....	.....	51 8 0	.....
68	Miscellaneous	5,230	5,559	14,805	.....	.....	106 10 0	.....
3	Furniture	200	450	500	.....	.....	5 14 0	.....
2	Bamboos (150 in number)	.....	22	100	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....
1	Stone	550	25	425	.....	.....	9 0 6	.....
4	Stone plates	105	215	350	.....	.....	7 2 3	.....
9	Other fibres, raw...	630	2,785	1,575	.....	.....	13 12 6	.....
6	Planks	240	535	740	.....	.....	12 10 0	.....
4,905	Total ...	2,98,367	14,02,425	8,83,328	31,547	5,06,019	7,315 4 9	0 2·9
5,059	Total of same month last year ...	2,79,579	10,59,504	8,31,770	29,766	5,35,155	8,177 0 0	0 2·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Passengers (20,807 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367 2 10	.....
17	Demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 10 0	.....
...	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Deduct amount refunded to Sub-Inspector of Police for toll collection in the month of July 1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 4 0	.....
17	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372 8 10	.....
17	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448 10 9	.....
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
...	Nil.			.....				
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.			.....				
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
4,922	Private, including miscellaneous	2,98,367	14,02,423	8,83,328	31,547	5,06,019	8,187 13 7	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
4,922	Grand Total ...	2,98,367	14,02,423	8,83,328	31,547	5,06,019	8,187 13 7*	.....
5,076	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,79,579	10,59,504	8,31,770	29,706	5,35,155	8,625 10 9	.....

* This includes tolls on the Naraingbur channel, amounting to Rs. 102 14-6

Memo.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	1,802 5 7
Amount of tollage for the month	8,187 13 7
Total ...	9,990 3 2
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	6,707 13 0
Balance at the end of the month	3,282 6 2

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
5	Bamboos	300	325	1,425	...	...	9 12 9	.....
4	Coal	930	241	1,860	...	...	19 1 6	.....
18	Cotton piece-goods (European)	1,516	32,250	5,845	...	...	91 5 0	.....
637	Empty	...	..	68,030	...	...	728 10 6	.....
12	Earthenware	660	404	1,500	.....	...	12 0 9	.....
5	Firewood	330	48	735		..	5 9 0	.....
9	Ghooting	1,880	188	3,300	...	...	22 11 0	.....
4	Hides	260	7,550	615	...	...	7 14 0	.....
5	Hemp	450	2,250	1,425	...	...	9 12 9	.....
3	Iron	275	1,550	775	...	...	8 11 3	.....
3	Jute	530	2,620	1,040	.....	...	16 11 3	.....
1	Lime	30	40	60	...	...	0 6 0	.....
2	Miscellaneous	110	90	225	...	...	1 8 9	.....
4	Mats	290	1,225	955	...	...	10 2 3	.....
1	Oilcake	20	10	40	...	...	0 4 0	.....
27	Oil	2,045	12,545	5,700	...	...	65 6 3	.....
1	Other saline substances	150	300	350	...	...	2 6 6	.....
295	Paddy	47,068	34,921	80,800	...	...	1,178 4 6	.....
106	Passenger boats	...	..	6,610	.....	...	74 1 3	.....
3	Planks	280	370	585	...	...	8 11 9	.....
239	Rice	54,082	53,802	97,155	..	...	1,106 8 9	.....
75	Straw	11,005	4,500	26,715	..	.	187 12 3	.....
13	Sugar, unrefined	1,320	3,847	3,155	.....	...	45 0 3	.....
47	Salt	12,100	30,075	25,675	...		328 7 3	.....
106	Tobacco	7,725	41,600	20,445	.	...	257 6 3	.....
3	Timber	100	542	300		...	2 1 0	..
13	Vegetable	65	95	300		.	2 9 9	.....
1,641	Total ...	1,43,655	2,34,438	3,64,590	13,021	2,40,193	4,203 4 6	0 3·8
1,113	Total of same month last year ..	52,960	81,197	1,55,630	5,560	97,826	1,715 8 3	0 3·3
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Passengers (551 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	17 15 6	.....
...	Raft of bamboos	20	10	.....	.....	...	0 4 0	.....
...	Do. of timber	80	120	.....	.....	.....	8 12 6	.....
...	Demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4 4 0	.....
8	Passed free	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
8	Total ...	100	130	.....	...	.....	31 4 0	.....
5	Total of same month last year ...	1,169	1,047	.....	.....	.....	60 9 6	.....

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Lime	150	150	275	.....	.....	1 14 3	.....
1	Total ...	150	150	275	10	108	1 14 3	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Nil.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
1,640	Private, including miscellaneous	1,43,755	2,34,568	3,64,590	13,021	2,40,193	4,234 8 6	.....
1	Government stores, including miscellaneous	150	150	275	10	108	1 14 3	.....
1,650	Grand Total ...	1,43,905	2,34,718	3,64,865	13,031	2,40,301	4,236 6 9	.....
1,118	Grand Total of same month last year ...	54,129	83,144	1,55,690	5,560	97,826	1,776 1 9	.....

Memo.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	889 1 6
Amount of tollage for the month	4,236 6 9
Total ...	5,125 8 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	4,588 3 6
Balance at the end of the month	537 4 9

SONE CIRCLE.

Eastern Main and Patna Canals.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Wheat	515	1,045	752	27	2,227	22 10 6	.....
4	Salt	642	1,625	1,224	42	3,563	36 13 6	.....
20	Other food	4,275	11,082	7,024	250	12,585	133 6 6	.....
31	Linseed	14,240	42,260	15,696	656	47,548	488 3 6	.....
9	Other seeds..	5,675	3,560	2,429	86	6,430	64 15 6	.....
4	Stimulant	420	1,700	1,262	45	2,435	24 4 6	.....
1	Clothing	160	2,000	185	6	337	3 12 6	.....
4	Bedding materials	540	755	914	32	1,037	6 13 0	.....
2	Mill stones	600	350	894	32	2,036	12 8 0	.....
2	Soorkee engine	250	7,000	492	17	1,458	14 13 6	.....
77	Miscellaneous	1,15,252	51,245	24,252	871	52,339	529 8 6	.....
86	Empty boats	.....	.....	9,892	349	11,363	55 14 9	.....
242	Total ...	1,42,569	1,23,222	67,716	2,410	1,44,047	1,393 12 3	0 1·1
276	Total of same month last year ...	47,549	93,915	82,176	2,918	1,79,576	1,800 7 6	0 1·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Bamboos and bullahs (236,601 in number)	.....	5,497	.....	.....	.....	33 12 6	.....
...	Passengers (49 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 10 3	.....
...	Total ...	.....	5,497	.....	.....	.....	147 6 9	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 10 3	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Steam coal	1,000	500	1,761	63	4,872	50 10 9	.....
5	Empty boats	.....	.....	501	18	89	0 7 3	.....
9	Total ...	1,000	500	2,262	81	4,961	51 2 0	0 1·6
5	Total of same month last year ...	500	250	1,174	42	3,429	16 9 0	0 0·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
4	Steamers passed free							
1	Cargo boat passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
242	Private, including miscellaneous	1,42,509	1,28,719	67,716	2,410	1,44,047	1,541 2 0	.....
9	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,000	500	2,262	81	4,961	51 2 0	.....
251	Grand Total ...	1,43,509	1,29,219	69,978	2,491	1,49,008	1,592 5 0*	.....
287	Grand Total of same month last year ...	48,049	94,165	83,350	2,960	1,83,005	1,874 10 9	.....

* The falling off in the tollage as compared with the corresponding period of last year is due to the linseed market in Calcutta being very slack, and also in consequence of a failure in the til crop this year.

Memo.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	144 11 9
Amount of tollage for the month	1,592 5 0
Total ...	1,737 0 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,495 1 9
Balance at the end of the month	241 15 0

Western Main Canal.

Length of Canal open—22 miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Wheat	829	1,658	1,225	43	731	7 10 6	.....
3	Ghee	520	10,400	925	33	561	5 12 6	.....
1	Suoof (anni seed)	350	700	475	17	289	2 15 6	.....
2	Linseed	1,929	4,116	1,375	49	833	8 9 6	.....
1	Mustard	411	1,644	625	22	374	3 14 6	.....
6	Stone-mills	2,774	550	3,700	132	2,244	34 15 0	.....
1	Gairoo (red ochre)	585	292	700	25	425	4 6 0	.....
1	Khally (or oilcake)	150	75	300	10	170	1 14 0	.....
2	Passenger boats	.....	.....	200	7	119	1 4 0	.....
4	Empty boats	.....	.....	350	12	204	1 4 3	.....
...	Excess toll realized for wrong calculation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 9	.....
23	Total ..	6,648	19,435	9,875	350	5,950	73 2 6	0 2·3
28	Total of same month last year ...	11,400	18,775	15,725	561	6,884	106 5 6	0 1·5
	Miscellaneous. Nil.							
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Total of same month last year ...	300	1,200	425	15	150	11 3 9	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Ashlar stone	1,540	77	2,350	84	1,428	18 11 6	.....
4	Total	1,540	77	2,350	84	1,428	18 11 6	0 2·5
34	Total of same month last year ...	10,500	525	14,875	531	5,358	110 1 9	0 1·0
	Miscellaneous. Nil.							
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
23	Private, including miscellaneous	6,648	19,435	9,875	350	5,950	73 2 6	.....
4	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,540	77	2,350	84	1,428	18 11 6	.....
27	Grand Total ...	8,188	19,512	12,225	434	7,378	91 14 0	.....
63	Grand Total of same month last year ...	22,200	20,500	31,025	1,107	14,392	227 11 0	.....

Memo.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	32 7 9
Amount of tollage for the month	91 14 0
Total ...	124 5 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	19 0 6
Balance at the end of the month	105 12 3

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
10	Rice	3,164	6,322	4,661	166	10,650	91 14 0	.....
37	Salt	9,224	27,672	14,724	525	31,621	279 13 9	.....
39	Other articles of food	7,088	14,176	12,988	463	17,406	176 5 9	.....
12	Lime	1,468	1,468	3,268	116	4,874	36 12 3	.....
9	Kunkur	3,573	285	4,923	175	1,936	12 7 9	.....
8	Stones	1,433	211	2,633	94	3,568	12 13 0	.....
3	Coal	462	231	912	32	464	5 7 0	.....
	Blanket	28	320	128	4	88	1 0 3	.....
2	Leather	40	300	160	5	145	1 7 6	.....
2	Gunny bags...	85	850	235	8	88	1 0 0	.....
22	Passengers	.....	.....	2,464	88	1,546	16 9 6	.....
88	Empty	.....	.....	8,803	314	4,839	28 12 0	.....
283	Total ...	26,562	51,835	55,899	1,990	76,616	604 6 9	0 1·6
318	Total of same month last year ...	46,204	1,19,661	87,565	3,116	1,44,678	1,077 1 3	0 1·4
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	53 Rafts of bamboos and bullahs (107,125 in number)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 7 0	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 7 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 8 0	.....
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Coal	1,123	561	1,573	56	2,892	30 12 6	.....
2	Empty	.....	.....	294	10	196	0 14 9	.....
1	Stones	200	31	350	12	312	2 6 6	.....
6	Total ...	1,323	592	2,217	78	3,400	34 1 9	0 1·9
4	Total of same month last year ...	110	55	490	17	310	1 11 0	0 1·0
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
283	Private, including miscellaneous	26,562	51,835	53,899	1,990	76,616	849 1 9	.....
6	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,323	592	2,217	78	3,400	34 1 9	.....
289	Grand Total ...	27,885	52,427	58,116	2,068	80,016	883 15 6*	.....
322	Grand Total of same month last year ...	46,314	1,19,716	88,055	3,133	1,44,988	1,124 4 3	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	55 4 0
Amount of tollage for the month	883 15 6
Total ...	939 3 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	866 5 0
Balance at the end of the month	72 14 6

* Cause of decrease is that the toll recovered by the Buxar Division has not been included.

Buxar Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—43¾ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Jaggery	395	987	575	20	1,520	17 4 0	
1	Sugar	125	1,000	175	6	228	2 11 9	.....
3	Salt	1,186	2,372	1,400	50	1,600	30 2 0	.....
3	Kandah	853	853	1,075	38	1,976	18 0 9	.....
1	Linseed	425	1,275	550	19	1,444	26 8 0	.....
3	Kaury	500	600	825	29	58	1 8 9	.....
1	Cloth	100	800	150	5	190	2 5 6	.....
3	Stones	575	500	800	28	56	1 3 0	.....
3	Lime	255	250	250	9	144	3 0 9	.....
1	Passengers	75	50	50	2	100	1 0 0	.....
1	Coal	300	186	400	14	504	5 8 0	.....
9	Empty	.....	.....	605	21	567	3 2 9	.....
31	Total ...	4,789	8,873	6,855	241	8,393	102 7 3	0 2·3
61	Total of same month last year ...	7,434	14,403	13,600	479	15,791	138 9 1	0 1·6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Rafts— 230,480 Bamboos ... ... 1,024 Bullahs and woods, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 9 0	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 9 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Empty boats	.....	..	600	21	530	3 3 3	.....
4	Total ..	.....	.	600	21	530	3 3 3	0 1·1
39	Total of same month last year ...	173	81	7,459	265	9,496	50 14 3	0 1·0
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P	
31	Private, including miscellaneous	4,789	8,873	6,855	241	8,393	182 0 3	.....
4	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	600	21	530	3 3 3	.....
35	Grand Total ...	4,789	8,873	7,455	262	8,923	185 3 6	.....
100	Grand Total of same month last year ...	7,607	14,574	21,050	744	25,287	237 1 4	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	3 15 9
Amount of tollage for the month	185 3 6
Total ...	189 3 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	159 9 6
Balance at the end of the month	29 9 9

ABSTRACT.

Canal.	Traffic, 1882-83. During the month.	Traffic, 1882-83. To end of the month.	Traffic, 1881-82. During the corresponding month.	Traffic, 1881-82. To end of the corresponding month.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Circle.					
Taldunda	284 2 4	2,243 15 0	267 2 2	1,473 8 4	
Kendrapara	3,092 5 0	18,008 11 5	1,939 13 3	14,194 4 1	
High Level, Range I	388 9 9	2,045 6 11	248 5 3	1,404 8 9	
Ditto ditto II	85 15 0	2,159 10 2	508 0 9	3,277 15 9	
Ditto ditto III	26 11 4	387 5 11	14 0 10	214 10 11	
Total Orissa Circle ...	3,787 11 5	24,845 1 5	2,977 6 3	20,564 15 10	
South-Western Circle.					
Midnapore	8,187 13 7	61,562 4 11	8,625 10 9	58,636 14 3	
Hidgellee Tidal	4,236 6 9	36,057 13 0	1,776 1 9	30,887 14 0	
Total South-Western Circle ...	12,424 4 4	97,620 1 11	10,401 12 6	89,524 12 3	
Sone Circle.					
Eastern Main and Patna	1,592 5 0	16,136 11 9	1,874 10 9	20,239 10 4	
Western Main	91 14 0	1,840 5 9	227 11 0	2,036 1 0	
Arrah	883 15 6	5,982 10 9	1,124 4 3	8,936 3 3	
Buxar	185 3 6	1,245 9 8	237 1 4	1,520 4 10	
Total Sone Circle ...	2,753 6 0	25,203 5 11	3,463 11 4	32,732 3 5	
Grand Total ...	18,965 5 9	1,47,670 9 3	16,842 14 1	1,42,821 15 6	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Canal.	Traffic, 1882-83. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1882-83. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1881-82. During the corresponding month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1881-82. To end of the corresponding month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Taldunda and Kendrapara ...	1,970	...	3,216 1 4	9,665	...	17,322 3 2	1,828	6	3,631 6 3	7,194	778	16,542 9 7
High Level	206	231	123 3 3	1,094	1,383	653 15 9	182	50	64 6 9	1,084	820	521 9
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,176	231	3,339 4 7	10,759	1,383	17,976 2 11	2,010	56	3,695 13 0	8,278	1,598	17,064 1 4
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore	15,503	356	5,133 0 0	101,079	2,189	31,799 0 0	2,617	285	1,451 0 0	19,567	3,610	9,802 0 0
Total South-Western Circle	15,503	356	5,133 0 0	101,079	2,189	31,799 0 0	2,617	285	1,451 0 0	19,567	3,610	9,802 0 6
Sone Circle.												
Eastern Main and Patna ...	1,134	3,419	937 7 0	8,597	20,959	7,462 5 3	1,211	2,820	1,004 5 6	7,169	16,422	5,724 5 6
Western Main and Buxar ...	1,519	2,383	982 3 10	6,483	12,046	3,803 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah	2,129	753	1,397 0 0	8,462	4,669	6,601 0 0	2,781	1,247	1,898 0 6	15,512	8,877	10,566 6 0
Total Sone Circle ...	4,782	6,555	3,316 10 10	23,542	37,614	17,266 6 6	3,992	4,076	2,902 5 6	22,681	25,299	16,290 5 6
Grand Total ...	22,461	7,142	11,788 15 5	135,380	41,186	67,041 9 5	8,619	4,417	8,049 2 6	50,526	30,502	43,156 6 10

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	Earnings, 1882-83. During the month.	Earnings, 1882-83. To end of the month.	Earnings, 1881-82. During the corresponding month.	Earnings, 1881-82. To end of the corresponding month.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals	7,127 0 0	42,821 4 4	6,679 3 3	37,629 1 2	
Midnapore	13,329 13 7	93,361 4 11	10,076 10 9	68,128 14 3	
Hidgellee	4,236 6 9	36,057 13 0	1,776 1 9	30,887 14 0	
Sone	6,070 0 10	42,471 12 5	6,366 0 10	46,022 8 11	
Grand Total ...	30,754 5 2	2,14,712 2 8	24,802 0 7	1,85,678 6 4	

C. W. ODLING,
Asst. Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1882.

Report of fluctuation of traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of November 1882.

THE total quantity of goods carried during the month of November 1882 aggregated maunds 3,35,137 as compared with maunds 2,27,318 carried during the corresponding period of 1881, and maunds 2,64,815 carried during the previous month, showing an increase of maunds 1,07,819 and maunds 70,322 respectively.

Of the several increases and decreases, the following are the most prominent ones and worthy of special notice :—

INCREASE.

Food-grains ... ... Mds. 18,765

This increase is due to a continued demand for local requirements.

Gunny-bags ... ... Mds. 1,087

The traffic under this head fluctuates with the trade in bagged staples, but the present low price of gunnies in the Calcutta market has no doubt something to do with the increased weight carried.

Hides ... ... Mds. 1,118

A brisk demand at the port has stimulated collection and despatches from this district.

Iron ... ... Mds. 2,737

Previous month's remarks regarding this traffic apply here.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 11,797

A reference to the statement given below will show that nearly double the weight has been carried under this head during the month under review as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The short despatches of previous month will partly account for the increase now shewn.

Railway materials ... ... Mds. 43,620

The extensions are rapidly nearing completion, and material for the purpose is being rapidly pushed forward

Seeds ... ... Mds. 52,534

Despatchers are anxious to take advantage of the present favourable market, and are consequently pushing this staple down as quickly as possible.

Tobacco ... ... Mds. 3,414

The crop of tobacco in this district is about the average both in quality and quantity, and a much heavier traffic under this head may be looked for this season.

DECREASE.

Indigo ... ... Mds. 5,404

The despatches under this head appear to be late this year, especially from the Western districts. The decrease will most probably be followed by a corresponding increase later on.

Lime and kunker ... ... Mds. 2,434

A decrease under this head must be anticipated, as the contractors have fulfilled their contract with the Engineering Departments of Durbhanga sub-division.

Salt ... ... Mds. 16,356

This heavy falling off is mainly due to the advance in price in the Calcutta market. This decrease will probably be met by an increase, when the stocks in the district run short.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of November 1882 as compared with the corresponding period of 1881.

STAPLES.	1882.		1881.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1882.	1881.		
Coal	32,202	.....	31,320	.....	32,202	31,320	882	.....
Food-grains	11,050	20,675	4,002	9,858	32,625	13,860	18,765	.....
Ghee	55	2,151	4	1,595	2,206	1,599	607	.....
Gunny-bags (empty)	1,634	715	1,015	247	2,349	1,262	1,087	.....
Hides and horns	4	6,196	191	4,891	6,200	5,082	1,118	.....
Indigo	439	4,435	.....	10,278	4,874	10,278	.....	5,404
Iron	6,404	82	3,086	63	6,486	3,149	2,737	.....
Lime and kunkur	4,993	.....	7,239	188	4,993	7,427	.....	2,434
Piece-goods	24,100	4	12,277	30	24,104	12,307	11,797	.....
Railway materials	53,459	1,868	11,654	53	55,327	11,707	43,620	.....
Salt	33,050	3,292	50,644	2,054	36,342	52,698	.....	16,356
Saltpetre	270	14,907	.....	16,887	15,177	16,887	.....	1,710
Seeds	1,539	75,314	1,779	22,530	76,843	24,309	52,534	.....
Tobacco	501	11,258	653	7,692	11,759	8,345	3,414	.....
All other goods	18,373	5,277	16,783	9,735	23,650	26,488	.....	2,838
Total ...	1,88,963	1,46,174	1,41,197	86,121	3,35,137	2,27,318	1,36,561	28,742
					2,27,318		28,742	
Net Increase ...					1,07,819		1,07,819	

G. M. DRURY, *Traffic Superintendent.*

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Patna-Gya State Railway for the month of November 1882.

THE total quantity of goods carried during the month of November 1882 aggregated maunds 1,09,794 as compared with maunds 1,59,759 carried during the corresponding period of 1881, and maunds 1,02,407 carried during the previous month, showing a decrease of maunds 49,965 in one case, and an increase of maunds 7,387 in the other.

Of the several increases and decreases, the following are the most prominent ones, and worthy of special notice :—

INCREASE.

Coal ... ... Mds. 6,327

As anticipated in last month's report, the traffic in this staple has improved.

Gunny-bags, empty ... ... Mds. 1,104

Despatches of food-grains and seeds are no doubt taking advantage of the present favourable rates for bags in Calcutta to lay in a stock for future use.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 1,765

A brisk trade for all descriptions of Manchester goods has sprung up in the district in consequence of cold weather requirements.

Stones and stone-ballast ... ... Mds. 13,062

This increase was explained in last month's report.

Decrease.

Food-grains ... ... Mds. 9,061

Rice is the principal staple exported from this district, and the abundant crops all over the country, and the enormous stock held in Calcutt, has caused quite a stagnation in this traffic.

Jaggree ... ... Mds. 35,213

From enquiries made on the spot, it was ascertained that this very serious decrease is caused by the season being an unusually late one, and that the manufacture is really not in full swing yet.

Salt ... ... Mds. 14,770

The very large quantity imported over the average last month is probably the cause of this decrease.

Seeds ... ... Mds. 2,461

The market is unfavourable to despatchers, and they are holding off in the hope of getting better prices.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of November 1882 *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1881.

Staples.	1882.		1881.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1882.	1881.		
Coal	8,764	.....	2,437	.....	8,764	2,437	6,327	.....
Food-grains	6,448	22,084	35,071	2,622	28,5[illegible]	37,693	.....	9,161
Gunny-bags (empty)	967	309	20	212	1,336	232	1,104	.....
Jaggree	3,152	25,270	945	60,672	26,402	61,616	.....	35,213
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods	4,152	63	2,723	27	4,515	2,750	1,765	...
Salt	8	27	14,768	32	3[illegible]	14,8[illegible]0	.....	14,770
Seeds	506	4,710	224	7,253	5,016	7,477	.....	2,461
Stones and stone-ballast	1,[illegible]2	11,230	120	.....	13,1[illegible]2	120	13,062	...
All other goods	12,633	9,[illegible]84	18,399	11,236	22,017	32,635	.....	10,618
Total ...	38,637	71,157	74,705	83,054	1,09,794	1,5[illegible],759	22,258	72,225
						1,09,794		22,258
Decreases ...						49,965		49,965

G. M. Drury, *Traffic Superintendent.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1882 on 1,506¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	178,228	2,37,585 8 0	24,03,800 10	6,59,340 5 9	21,464 13 5	9,18,390 11 2	66,860½	117,230½	184,090¾
Or per mile of railway	.....	157 10 11	.....	437 9 5	14 3 11	609 8 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	4,375,751½	55,87,906 8 8	5,23,74,026 10	1,39,43,892 15 7	4,77,739 15 1	2,00,09,539 6 11	1,455,020½	2,731,036½	4,186,056¾
Total for 25 weeks ...	4,553,979½	58,25,492 0 3	5,47,77,826 20	1,46,03,233 5 4	4,99,204 12 6	2,09,27,930 2 1	1,521,880½	2,848,266¾	4,370,147½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	142,248	2,24,126 0 7	23,69,992 20	7,88,401 1 3	14,267 15 7	10,26,795 1 5	45,929	127,288	173,217
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	148 12 0	.....	523 3 11	9 7 6	681 7 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,934,251	55,07,320 14 11	4,97,95,127 10	1,55,60,152 7 0	3,99,183 14 3	2,14,66,657 4 2	1,252,969	2,832,831	4,085,800

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1882 on 192½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	44,100	34,389 0 0	3,35,403 0	80,810 0 0	168 0 0	1,15,367 0 0	6,536½	10,095½	16,631½
Or per mile of railway	229	178 10 4	1,742 0	419 12 8	0 14 0	599 5 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	1,067,558	6,81,537 0 0	86,39,020 0	26,58,242 0 0	27,865 0 0	33,67,644 0 0	148,344½	279,315	427,659½
Total for 25 weeks ...	1,111,658	7,15,926 0 0	89,74,423 0	27,39,052 0 0	28,033 0 0	34,83,011 0 0	154,880½	289,410½	444,290¾
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	41,762	30,596 0 0	2,54,845 0	56,764 0 0	11,505 0 0	98,865 0 0	5,856½	7,977½	13,834
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	243	178 2 3	1,483 33	330 8 1	66 15 10	575 10 2	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,133,430	7,92,808 0 0	78,76,493 0	24,30,734 0 0	24,827 0 0	32,48,369 0 0	148,385½	266,296½	414,682¾

Includes Rs. 166 on account of Revenue Stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			19th Nov. 1881.	18th Nov. 1882.	To 19th Nov. 1881.	To 18th Nov. 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
18th November...	Northern Bengal ...	230	43,220 0 0	54,061 0 0	15,40,938 0 0	17,77,598 0 0	2,36,660 0 0	.....	15
" ...	Tirhoot	85	12,519 0 0	13,855 0 0	4,94,223 0 0	5,76,830 0 0	82,607 0 0	.....	17
" ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	7,944 0 0	8,055 0 0	4,48,435 0 0	4,78,446 0 0	30,011 0 0	.....	7
" ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,214 0 0	2,092 0 0	1,34,176 0 0	1,78,625 0 0	44,449 0 0	.....	33
" ...	Nalhati	27¾	1,141 0 0	1,185 0 0	57,872 0 0	62,080 0 0	4,208 0 0	.....	7
	Total ...	432¾	67,038 0 0	80,748 0 0	26,75,644 0 0	30,73,579 0 0	3,97,935 0 0	.....	15

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		26th November 1881.	25th November 1882.	To 26th November 1881.	To 25th November 1882.			
25th December 1882 ...	50	Rs. A. P. 7,028 6 7	Rs. A. P. 6,079 13 3	Rs. A. P. 2,26,460 15 3	Rs. A. P. 3,20,174 10 4	Rs. A. P. 93,713 11 1	.....	+29½

Calcutta, the 28th December 1882.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Agents.*

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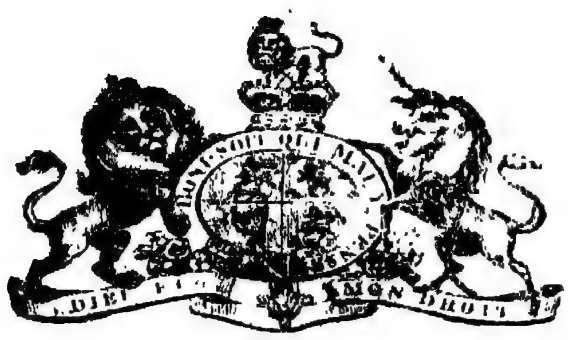
No. 2 of 1883.



The Calcutta Gazette.

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☞ Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1883.—THE following programme of the tour of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Behar is published for general information :—

Leave Calcutta	...	...	...	22nd January.
Arrive at Mozufferpore	...	...	...	23rd "
Remain at ditto	...	...	...	24th "
Arrive at Motihari	...	...	...	25th "
Arrive at Bettiah	...	...	...	26th "
Arrive at Mozufferpore	...	...	...	27th "
Remain at ditto	...	...	...	28th "
Arrive at Durbhunga	...	...	...	29th "
Remain at ditto	...	...	...	30th "
Leave ditto	...	...	...	31st "
Arrive at Burdwan	...	...	...	1st February.
Arrive at Calcutta	...	...	...	2nd "

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 155A.

GENERAL.—*The 29th December* 1882.—Moulvie Abdool Jubber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

The 30th December 1882.—Mr. R. H. Pawsey, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act until further orders in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors with effect from the 3rd instant.

The 4th January 1883.—Baboo Jadu Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chooadanga, Nuddea, is transferred to the Khoolna district, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Nobin Kristo Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Ranaghat sub-division of the Nuddea district, is transferred to Rajshahye, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Radha Kant Banerjee, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the Burdwan district.

Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jajpore, Cuttack, is transferred to the Nuddea district, and is appointed to have charge of the Chooadanga sub-division of that district.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Basirhaut, 24-Pergunnahs, on leave, is transferred to the Cuttack district, and is appointed to have charge of the Jajpore sub-division of that district.

The 6th January 1883.—Mr. E. F. Ainslie, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts district, and is appointed to have charge of the Sungoo sub-division of that district.

This cancels the order of the 12th ultimo, appointing Mr. H. W. Barber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, to have charge of the Sungoo sub-division.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for fourteen days under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 8th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 8th January 1883.—Baboo Kali Sunker Sen, khas tehsil Deputy Collector of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that sub-division.

Mr. H. H. Birch, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is posted to the district of Gya, with effect from the 30th October 1882.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and who reported his arrival on the 4th instant, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Bhai Baz Sinha, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is transferred to the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The 9th January 1883.—Mr. E. J. B. Chapman, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chandbally, Balasore, is allowed leave for fourteen days under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the afternoon of the 29th December 1882.

Baboo Chunder Coomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nowgong Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Rakhal Das Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 21st December 1882.

Moonshi Mahomed Ghowsi, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna division, is posted to the Behar division of the district of Patna.

Moonshi Shaik Abdullah, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is transferred to the Sewan division of the district of Sarun.

Mr. H. Savage, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, acted as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh from the forenoon of the 15th to the forenoon of the 21st August 1882.

Mr. H. Beveridge, District and Sessions Judge, Patna, is allowed furlough for one year, four months and twenty-eight days under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from such date in April 1883 as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is allowed furlongh for eight months under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th February 1883, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Prayag Nath Roy, Officiating Munsiff of Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act I (B.C.) of 1879.

Lieutenant W. D. Conner, R.E., is appointed to be Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 3rd instant.

The services of Captain V. A. Schalch, of the 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, from the 3rd instant, the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by Lieutenant W. D. Conner, R.E.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, is allowed furlough for ten months under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he was relieved.

POLICE.—*The 8th January* 1883.—Baboo Mohendra Nath Hazra, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Khoolna, is allowed leave for three months under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 2nd December 1882.

The 9th January 1883.—Mr. P. A. Sandilands, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the district of Rungpore, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 8th January* 1883.—The Revd. W. Ulyat is appointed to be Chaplain of Dinapore with effect from the 22nd November 1882.

EDUCATION.—*The 5th January* 1883.—Mr. A. W. Garrett, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, is allowed furlough for one month under section 52, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 6th December 1882.

JAILS.—*The 8th January* 1883.—The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh is appointed to be *ex-officio* a member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.

EXCISE.—*The 5th January* 1883.—Baboo Gungadhur Ghose, Excise Inspector, Presidency division, is allowed leave for six weeks under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

MEDICAL.—*The 4th January* 1883.—Mr. F. J. Murphy, temporary Medical Officer at the Sandheads, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 16th August last.

The 5th January 1883.—Dr. W. Forsyth, Civil Medical Officer, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of medical leave for six months.

Assistant Surgeon Dwarka Nath Sen, in charge of the Bamoongaon Hospital, Northern Bengal State Railway, is allowed leave for one month under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 9th January 1883.—Surgeon J. ffrench-Mullen acted as 2nd Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties as Resident Surgeon of that hospital, from the 10th October to the 16th December 1881, both days inclusive, during the absence of Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye.

PORT TRUST.—*The 5th January* 1883.—Mr. W. D. Bruce, Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, is allowed furlough for four months in extension of that granted to him under the order of the 1st March 1881.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 30th December* 1882.—Mr. H. F. Matthews, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to be a Commissioner of that municipality.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th December 1882.—In continuation of the notification dated the 2nd August 1881, published at page 781, part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 10th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor appoints the Surgeon attached to the Campbell Hospital to be certifying Surgeon under the provisions of section 5 of Act XV of 1881 (the Indian Factories Act) for Sealdah, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th December 1882.—The Lieutenant-Governor hereby sanctions the plan specified below for lighting the Bishop's College Road with gas, which has been submitted by the Commissioners for the town of Howrah and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th October last, and to which no objection has been raised since its publication in the town in the vernacular:—

1. The portion of the town to which it is proposed to extend the lighting is the Bishop's College Road. The total length of the road is 3,060 feet, and the number of lamps proposed to be erected is 15.

2. The total valuation of buildings and lands situated in the road is Rs. 28,533, and a rate of 3 per cent. would yield a net income, after making allowance for vacancies and collection charges, of Rs. 786 per annum, which gives an average of Rs. 52-6 per lamp, for defraying the cost of lighting. An arrangement has been made with the Gas Company by which they have agreed to accept that sum for the present in payment for supplying gas.

3. The cost of purchasing and erecting the lamps is estimated at Rs. 825, and this sum the Commissioners propose to provide for, in their budget for the ensuing year, from the general funds.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd January 1883.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 284, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Goverdanga Municipality, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, made at a meeting, to order that the provisions of sections 235 to 255, 273 to 285, and 292 to 294 of the said Act, shall be in force in that municipality.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd January 1883.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Drainage Commission, appointed in Government notification dated the 9th August 1882, under sections 4 and 5 of Act V (B.C.) of 1880, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, in connection with the drainage and improvement of the Mahisgari and Kristopore *bheels*, otherwise known as the Osmanpore and Jalapara *bheels* in the Kooshtea sub-division of the district of Nuddea :—

Baboo Ambika Charan Moitra, *vice* Baboo Sasadhar Sarkar.
Baboo Braja Lal Moitra, *vice* Baboo Nudar Chand Pramanick.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd January 1883.—Under the power vested in him by section 1, Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that from the 1st March 1883 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the municipality of Hazaribagh shall be registered.

For the purposes of this Act the municipality of Hazaribagh shall be considered to comprise the tollahs specified in the margin, within which the municipal tax is now being collected.

1. Hazaribagh khas.
2. Boddamgunj.
3. Nura.
4. Okni.
5. Hazari
6. Khirgaon.
7. Sirsi.
8. Hurhur.
9. Shurby.
10. Matwari.
11. Korra.
12. Lahsingna.
13. Purnala.

COLMAN MACAULAY.
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 8th January 1883.—It is hereby notified, under section 8, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, that, in compliance with the recommendation of the local authorities, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to declare the town of Kotechandpore and its suburban villages of Solemanpore, Bara Bamanda, Bagi Bamanda, and Dudshar, in the district of Jessore, to be a second class municipality, with effect from the 1st April 1883, unless good reasons to the contrary be shown within one month from the date of the publication of this notice within the town.

The boundaries of the proposed municipality shall be as follow :—

On the north.—The villages of Parla, Fulbari, Rudrapur, and Bulrampore.
On the west.—The villages of Bhabanipur and Baluhar.
On the east.—The villages of Kashipore, Balabaria, and Pashpatia.
On the south.—The river Kabadak.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in compliance with the recommendation of the local authorities and the wishes of the inhabitants, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to separate the town of Bali, as comprised within the limits specified below, situated in the district of Howrah, from the Howrah Municipality, and under section 9 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 to constitute it a second class municipality, with effect from 1st April 1883, unless good reasons to the contrary be shown within one month from the publication of this notice within the said town.

This declaration of the Lieutenant-Governor's intention is made to all whom it may concern under paragraph 2 of section 8 of the said Act V (B.C.) of 1876.

Limits of the town :—

On the north, the Bali Khal.
On the west, the East Indian Railway line.
On the south, the Dhurmotollah Road, Ghosepara Lane, and Paul's Ghat Lane.
On the east, the River Hooghly.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends to sanction, after the expiration of one month from this date, the levy by the Commissioners of the English Bazar Municipality, in the district of Maldah, under section 133, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, of a fee not exceeding Rs. 4 per annum on the registration of all carts kept or habitually used within that municipality.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1883.—Under section 6, Act IV (B.C.) of 1876 the Lieutenant-Governor appoints the Hon'ble J. E. Caithness to be a Commissioner of the Town of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. F. J. Fergusson, resigned.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF KHULNA.

The 4th January 1883.—It is hereby notified that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Khulna have determined to levy road cess for the cess year commencing on the 1st October 1882 at the maximum rate of six pies, or two pice, on each rupee of the annual value of lands, and the said rate having been approved by the Commissioner of the Division, is hereby published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following revised rule 4 of the rules regarding salt on which duty has not been paid conveyed under bond from Chittagong to Naraingunge:—

Revised Rule 4.

Salt on which duty has not been paid can only be removed from Chittagong under a bond executed by the bonder prior to the departure of the vessel or vessels conveying such salt. The bond shall be in the form appended to these rules, and shall state that the salt will arrive at Naraingunge within twenty-one days from the granting of the port clearance during the north-east monsoon (*i.e.*, from the 16th September to the 30th April), or within fifteen days from the date of the granting of port clearance during the south-west monsoon (*i.e.*, from the 1st May to the 15th September). Port clearance shall not be granted till after the due execution of the bond and after the quantities entered in the tally books have been found to agree with those entered in the manifest (or cargo books) of such vessel or vessels. Single bonds may be accepted for any quantity of salt not exceeding 20,000 maunds, and shall cover all the vessels being loaded with the quantity of salt for which the bond, in each case, is given; and such vessels must, in each case, be named in the bond. The number and date of the bond is to be noted in the pass which accompanies each vessel and in the copies of the pass retained by the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, and forwarded to the Collector of Customs, Naraingunge, respectively.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th January 1883.—The following notice is published for general information:—

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, GENERAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 7.)

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

A LIGHT is now exhibited from the Chandipore flagstaff, 1½ miles to south-west of the entrance to the Balasore river, from sunset to sunrise. It is visible five miles on a bearing north round by east to south-west. It is shown 20 feet from the ground, and is about 60 feet above the level of the sea.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

A. W. STIFFE, *Lieut., late I.N.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 28th December* 1882.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1883.—The following notice is published for general information :—

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, GENERAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 8.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KARWAR.

Replacement of Buoy.

WITH reference to Marine Survey Department Notice to Mariners No. 24, dated 13th June 1882, the Director of the Indian Marine has notified that the Karwar Rock buoy, which had broken adrift in June 1882, has now been replaced in position.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
A. W. STIFFE, *Lieut., late I.N.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 4th January* 1883.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1883.—The following order issued by the H. E. the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements, dated the 8th September 1882, is republished for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION—474.

The following order by His Excellency the Governor in Council is published for general information :—

By His Excellency's Command,
CECIL C. SMITH,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Singapore, 8th November* 1882.

WHEREAS by Indian Act No. XIII of 1854, it was, among other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time, to reduce the tolls payable under the said Act in respect of all vessels passing "The Straits' Lights:" And Whereas by Ordinance No. II of 1867 the powers vested by the said Act in the Governor-General of India in Council were vested in the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements: And whereas it is expedient to reduce the tolls payable under the said Indian Act:

It is hereby ordered by the Governor in Council as follows :—

On and after the 1st day of January 1883, the tolls payable in respect of all vessels liable, under the said Indian Act, to pay tolls for passing the Straits Lights shall be at the rate of two cents of a dollar, or nine pies of a rupee, per ton upon the tonnage of every such vessel.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. W. BIRCH,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Singapore, 8th September* 1882.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1883.—In consequence of the reorganization of the superior staff of the Forest Department under the Government of India, the following appointments and promotions, permanent and officiating, are made in the Bengal-Assam List, with effect from the 3rd September 1882 :—

Permanent.

To be Deputy Conservators of Forests, 2nd grade—
Mr. H. H. Davis, Bengal.
" J. S. Gamble, M.A., Bengal.
To be Deputy Conservators of Forests, 3rd grade—
Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, Bengal.
" J. T. Jellicoe, Assam.
" D. E. Hutchins, Bengal (seconded for service in Mysore).
" G. A. Richardson, Bengal.
To be Deputy Conservators of Forests, 4th grade—
Mr. A. R. Grant, Bengal.
" A. J. Mein, Assam.
" E. G. Chester, Bengal.

Officiating.

Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Assam, to officiate in the 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. J. S. Gamble, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Mr. A. J. Mein, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, Assam, to officiate in the 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. J. T. Jellicoe.

Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, Bengal, to officiate in the 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. D. E. Hutchins, seconded.

Mr. F. B. Manson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Bengal, to officiate in the 4th grade of Deputy Conservators, *vice* Mr. A. J. Mein.

Mr. W. M. Green, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Bengal, to officiate in the 4th grade of Deputy Conservators, *vice* Mr. E. G. Chester.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th December 1882.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make the following addition to the Port Rules laid down under section 7 of Act XII of 1875 :—

RULE.

Inland steamers and flats lying above the bridge shall not haul out of moorings during the freshet on the last quarter of the ebb.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th December 1882.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following rule as an addition to the Port Rules laid down under section 7 of Act XII of 1875 :—

PORT RULE.

All vessels in port shall adopt sufficient precautions and guards to prevent the dangerous discharge of steam in taking in or discharging cargo, or on to wharves or on to boats engaged in loading or discharging cargo.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 9th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that a piece of land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Kooshtea municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the burial of night-soil, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose land measuring about two bighas, situated in the village Mazumpur, pergunnah Mahomedshye, zillah Nuddea, is required. The land is bounded on the east by Dwarka Nath Biswas and Habizulla Shekh's land, on the north and south by land in the possession of the zemindars, and on the west by Adam Karigar's land.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 9th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the cutcherry-house of the khas tahsildar of Satkania, in the village of Aochia, thanah Satkania, zillah Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 11 bighas 8 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Ummed Ali and Sadak Ali's jote land, on the west and south by the remaining portion of land of the bank of Dena's dighi, and on the east by the Rampur road, is required within the aforesaid village of Aochia.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 28th December 1882.—Under Rule VIII of the Rules under the Local Authorities Loan Act (XI of 1879) the following application from the Municipal Commissioner of Serampore for a loan of Rs. 20,000 for the improvement of the Municipal Market of that town is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11
Work for the construction of which the loan is required, and estimate of cost.	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	Fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	Law under which the Fund is levied.	Period for which the loan is required.	Number and amount of instalments and date for receiving loan.	NUMBER, AMOUNT, AND DATE FOR REPAYMENT OF INSTALMENTS. Principal.	Interest, at 4½ per cent.	Total.	Yearly proceeds of each of the Funds held by the Municipality.	All expenditure for three last preceding years.	All existing prior charges.	Signatures of the Commissioners.
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Taking up property in the first Bazar Serampore ... 12,000 Constructing drains ... 8,500 Constructing roads, drains, and removing stores ... 7,000 Total ... 27,500	20,000	Rate upon annual value of holdings at 7½ per cent. Carriage tax Cart registration fees. Tax upon animals. Tolls on ferries ... Cattle-pound collections. Hackney carriage licenses. Hackney carriage drivers' licenses. Other receipts ... Rent of houses, gardens, markets, &c. Municipal fines ... Miscellaneous ... Payments by individuals for Municipal services. House service fee	1. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 2. Ditto ... 3. Ditto ... 4. Ditto ... 5. Regulation VI of 1819. 6. Act I of 1871 ... 7. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 8. Ditto ... 9. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 10. Ditto ... 11. Act V of 1861 ... Act V (B.C.) of 1876. Act II (B.C.) of 1867. Act IV (B.C.) of 1873. 12. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 13. Ditto ... 14. Act VI (B.C.) of 1878.	Ten years.	One instalment of Rs. 20,000, 1st April 1883.	1. 1st October 1883 ... 1,000 2. 1st April 1884 ... 1,000 3. 1st October 1884 ... 1,000 4. 1st April 1885 ... 1,000 5. 1st October 1885 ... 1,000 6. 1st April 1886 ... 1,000 7. 1st October 1886 ... 1,000 8. 1st April 1887 ... 1,000 9. 1st October 1887 ... 1,000 10. 1st April 1888 ... 1,000 11. 1st October 1888 ... 1,000 12. 1st April 1889 ... 1,000 13. 1st October 1889 ... 1,000 14. 1st April 1890 ... 1,000 15. 1st October 1890 ... 1,000 16. 1st April 1891 ... 1,000 17. 1st October 1891 ... 1,000 18. 1st April 1892 ... 1,000 19. 1st October 1892 ... 1,000 20. 1st April 1893 ... 1,000 Total ... 20,000	450 0 0 427 8 0 405 0 0 382 8 0 360 0 0 337 8 0 315 0 0 292 8 0 270 0 0 247 8 0 225 0 0 202 8 0 180 0 0 157 8 0 135 0 0 112 8 0 90 0 0 67 8 0 45 0 0 22 8 0 4,725 0 0	1,450 0 0 1,427 8 0 1,405 0 0 1,382 8 0 1,360 0 0 1,337 8 0 1,315 0 0 1,292 8 0 1,270 0 0 1,247 8 0 1,225 0 0 1,202 8 0 1,180 0 0 1,157 8 0 1,135 0 0 1,112 8 0 1,090 0 0 1,067 8 0 1,045 0 0 1,022 8 0 24,725 0 0	1. House tax ... 23,000 0 0 2. Carriage tax 650 0 0 3. Cart registration fees .. 400 0 0 4. Tax upon animals ... 425 0 0 5. Tolls on ferries .. 3,130 8 0 6. Cattle-pound collections . 850 0 0 7. Hackney carriage licenses 116 0 0 8. Drivers' licenses ... 140 0 0 9. Other receipts ... 50 0 0 10. Rent of houses, gardens, markets, &c. ... 1,550 0 0* 11. Municipal fees 510 0 0 12. Miscellaneous 390 0 0 13. Payments by individuals for municipal services 150 0 0 14. House service fee ... 8,328 0 0 Total ... 39,689 8 0	1881-82 ... 35,496 4 0 1880-81 ... 32,575 4 0 1879-80 ... 34,196 1 6	None.	R. Carstairs, Chairman. K. N. Chatterjee, Vice-Chairman. N. J. Gantzer. N. L. Gossain. G. C. Bose. শ্রীপরানচন্দ্র সিংহ। Behary Lall Sanniel. Radha Kissore Gossain. F. Finlay. Grish Chunder Deb. U. C. Dutt. শ্রীদেবীচরণ ভট্টাচার্য্য D. A. Gantzer. F. Cavaneri, S. J. Denobundhoo Chatterjee. Municipal Commissioners.

* The bazars have been let out for 1882-83 for Rs. 1,716.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

Dated 26th December 1882.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the cutcherry-house of the Patia Khas Tehshildar, in the village of Patia, thanah Patia, zillah Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 1 beegah 10 cottahs 9 dhoors 4 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by a ditch to the southern side of Government road, on the west by Ahmad Ali's tank; on the south and east by Abdull's land, is required within the aforesaid village of Patia.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 29th December 1882.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Berhampore Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the Syadabad Hardinge School compound, in the village of Syadabad, pergunnah Chunakhali, zillah Moorshedabad; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 cottahs and 8 gundas standard measurement is required within the aforesaid village of Syadabad. The plot is bounded on the north by a drain (south of Katmapara ghât); on the south by Syama Das Ray's house; on the east by the public road from Berhampore to the City of Moorshedabad; on the west by the river Bhagirati.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 156A.

The 4th January 1883.—Baboo Radha Kant Banerjee, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

Mr. H. S. Noseworthy is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Kurseong Bench, in the district of Darjeeling. Mr. Noseworthy is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

The 5th January 1883.—Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmanberiah, Tipperah, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Nyehatty Bench, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class:—

Baboo Hurry Das Ghose. | Baboo Poran Chunder Sen.

The 8th January 1883.—Mr. H. H. Birch, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Bhuttacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class.

Baboo Rughubans Sahoy is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Paroo Bench, in the district of Mozufferpore, and is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

The 9th January 1883.—Moulvi Syed Moazzim Hossein, Officiating Judge of the Principal Courts of Small Causes in Nuddea and Jessore, and Officiating Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Krishnaghur, Ranaghat and Meherpore, is deputed to act, until further orders, as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Magoorah, Jhenida and Narail, in addition to his duties as Officiating Judge of the Principal Courts.

Baboo Brojo Mohun Dutt, Small Cause Court Judge, Jessore, will continue to act, until further orders, as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Krishnaghur, Ranaghat and Meherpore.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFFS.—*The 5th January* 1883.—Baboo Karunamoy Banerjee, Munsiff of Palamow, in Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for two months under section 72, rule 1 (*a*), chapter V, and section 139, chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th December 1882, in supersession of the leave granted to him in Government notification of the 11th idem, published in part I, page 1005 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 13th December 1882.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th December 1882.—In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor declares that all the provisions of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 shall be in force in the town of Roserah, in the district of Durbhunga. The area within which the Act shall be in force is bounded as follows :—

On the south by the villages of Damoderpoor and Deb Sahiar, and by the Gandak river.
" " west by the Gandak river, and by the villages of Bhajanputtee and Rahmat.
" " north by the villages of Mirzapur, Harrahejarha, Dhara and Heramayan.
" " east by the villages of Heramayan, Porkhotimpur Sahiar and Lachhmepur.

This notification shall have effect on and from the 1st February 1883.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 3rd January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of police barracks, sub-inspector's quarters, cook-shed, magazine, hospital and dead-house, on the west of village Belbenwa, pergunnah Mujhowah, zillah Chumparun, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 acres, 3 roods, and 18½ poles of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the cultivated land of Gopal Chamar and by a mangoe tope, on the south by waste land and by the cultivated land of Khuharee Kahar, Foujdar Kahar and Chuttoo Mehto, on the east by the cultivated land of Audhom Sheik Nubhi and Chuttoo Kahar, and on the west by the cultivated land of Gopal Chamar, Sheik Nubhi, Koonjul, and Bhape Chamar and by waste land, is required.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 8th January 1883.

No 4.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a line of railway from Mozufferpore to Hajipore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land 34 miles in length with a width varying from 100 to 1,000 feet passing through the undermentioned villages is required.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern :—

Mohomedpur.
Chamroopur.
Guneepur.
Bhikhunpur.
Adusu.
Madhowl.
Soosta.
Madhopur.
Kufeyn.
Sankarpur Saraya.
Toorkee.
Chooroohooa.
Dhurmoan.
Kurhani.
Bungra.
Ghowsee.
Manpoora.
Bahadoorpur.
Gooroul.
Beydowlee.
Lodeepur.
Bukhtowr Ganj.
Adumpoor.
Khajewal.
Piprapur.
Belbur.
Chuk Suroopun.
Hoosyna.
Sydpur.
Suroopun.
Asudpur.
Bhugwanpur.
Rusoolpur.
Bijooleepur.
Ruttunpur.
Bhutowlee.
Imadpur.
Raghoonathpur.
Uktearpur.
Jahangeerpur Patehra.
Mutteear Patehra.
Mulahee Daood.
Mulahee Akbar.
Mulahee Sarafdee.
Muttear Toke.
Shombhopur.
Bajitpur.
Pokhara,
Dhubghati.
Chuk Chameli.
Ekareh.
Kajipur Thathon.
Chuk Futeehpur.
Bissunpur.
Ghosbar.
Dowlutpur.
Konri.
Baloon.
Dighee.
Anurpur.
Nowrangabad.
Bagmosa.
Bagmullee.
Tajbajpokhara.
Mahalla.
Mahalla Nakhas.
Khatajungy.
Undorkella.
Rambhudra.
Harbunspur.

No. 5.—*Promotion.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
Mr. F. M. S. Douglas	Assistant Engineer, First Grade.	Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.	Temporary ...	1st Dec. 1882.
" A E. Bohrmann ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	22nd " "
Baboo Kally Sunker Chatterjee.	Assistant Engineer, Second Grade ...	Assistant Engineer, First Grade.	*Sub pro tem.* ...	21st " "

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 8th January 1883.

No. 6.—*Notifications.*—Mr. W. H. Rushton, Assistant Engineer, second grade, attached to the First Calcutta Division, passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani on the 19th December 1882.

No. 7.—Mr. F. Sills, Executive Engineer, Dacca division, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 21st December 1882, from the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted the unexpired portion of that leave is hereby cancelled.

Bengal Government Notification No. 448, dated 9th November 1882.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 8th January 1883.

No. 8 —*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the burial-ground at Toolsipur, in mouzah Toolsipur, pergunnah Cuttack Habelee, in the town of Cuttack ; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 3 roods 6 poles, more or less, bounded on the north by the burial-ground, on the east by lakhiraj land of Gopendra Lall Ray, and on the south and west by mehal lands of Soona Ulla, is required within the aforesaid town of Cuttack.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Joint-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 9th January 1883.

No. 9.—*Leave.*—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 10th January 1883, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

IRRIGATION.

No. 10.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a bungalow for the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the village of Jamna, pergunnah Kedarkundu, zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 10 bighas, 18 cottahs, and 8 chittakhs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Distributary Channel No. 4, on the south-east and west by the waste lands belonging to Nil Kanto Dey of Ghoshpore and Haro Prosad Dass of Jamna, zemindars, is required within the aforesaid village of Jamna.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 11. *Notification.*—Mr. T. M. L. Thompson, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Eastern Sone Division, having returned from leave granted to him in the orders marginally noted, the unexpired portion of that leave is hereby cancelled.

B. G. Notification No. 491, dated 9th December 1882.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 81, *dated 4th January* 1883.—Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows received charge of the Nuddea Jail from Surgeon E. S. Brander on the afternoon of the 18th December 1882.

No. 82, *dated the 4th January* 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Khurgeshur Bose assumed charge temporarily of the Khoolna Jail on the forenoon of the 1st January 1883.

J. W. HANLON,
For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

Dates of Criminal Sessions for the year 1883.

No. of Sessions.	Day of the week.	Date.
First Sessions	Wednesday	7th February.
Second ,,	Monday	2nd April.
Third ,,	,,	4th June.
Fourth ,,	,,	30th July.
Fifth ,,	,,	3rd September.
Sixth ,,	Wednesday	21st November.

By order,
CHARLES PIFFARD, *Offg. Clerk of the Crown.*

HIGH COURT, CROWN OFFICE, the 21st December 1882.

Sheriff's Office, the 10th January 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Criminal Sessions of the year 1883 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the Seventh day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

ROBERT MILLER, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৮৩ সাল তারিখ ১০ই জানুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৩ সালের ৭ই ফেব্রুয়ারি বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৩ সালের প্রথম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

রবার্ট মিলার শরিফ।

TREASURY NOTICE.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO TARINEE COOMAR GHOSE has been placed in charge of the Nuddea treasury from the 11th instant and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGA GATI BANERJEE, *Personal Assistant, for Commissioner.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, ALIPORE, *the* *December* 1882.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 16th December 1882.—Baboo Ram Gopal Mookerjea, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Howrah, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Howrah, and to act in class VI, during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Baboo Mohim Chundra Chatterjea, B A.

The 19th December 1882.—Baboo Jagat Bandhu Bhadra, Head Master, Jessore Zillah School (class V), is allowed leave of absence for ten days under sections 129 and 130, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 5th December 1882.

The 28th December 1882.—Mr. F. Lefeuvre, Second Master, Patna Collegiate School, (class II), is allowed leave of absence for six months under section 129, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 1st February 1883.

Baboo Kumud Bandhu Bose, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Maldah (class V), is allowed leave of absence for three months under section 136, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 1st January 1883.

Baboo Joggeswar Mookerjea, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Maldah (class VII), is appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Maldah, in addition to his own duties, and to act in class V, *vice* Baboo Kumud Bandhu Bose, on leave.

The 29th December 1882.—Baboo Ram Jadu Bhattacharjea, First English Teacher, Calcutta Model School (class VII), is allowed leave of absence for one month under sections 129 and 130, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 6th September 1882.

Baboo Ram Chandra Ganguli, Second Teacher, Calcutta Model School, is appointed to officiate as First English Teacher of the same institution, and to act in class VII, *vice* Baboo Ram Jadu Bhattacharjea, on leave.

Baboo Rameswar Sen, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Bankura (class VII), is allowed leave of absence for three weeks under section 136, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 30th December 1882.—In supersession of the orders of the 25th November 1882, Baboo Purna Chandra Ghosh, Second Master, Palamow Government School, is declared to have officiated as Head Master of the same institution, and acted in class VI during the absence on sick leave for a month of Baboo Rajendra Nath Banerjea, B A.

The 3rd January 1883.—Baboo Bhubuneswar Gupta, Head Clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle (class VII), is allowed leave of absence from 2nd October to 16th December 1882, inclusive, under section 136, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code.

The 4th January 1883.—Baboo Shyam Lal Datta, Head Master, Deoghur Zillah School (class V), is allowed leave of absence for twenty-six days under note 1, section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd January 1883.

Baboo Korali Charan Sarkar, Second Master, Deoghur Zillah School (class VII), is appointed to officiate as Head Master of the same institution, and to act in class V, *vice* Baboo Shyam Lall Datta, on leave.

G. BELLET, *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

Examination of Candidates for Pleadership and Mooktearshipin Mofussil Courts subordinate to the High Court.

THE next examination of candidates for mooktearship will be held on the 25th and 26th of January, instant, at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, Cuttack, Gowhati, and Sylhet. The examination of candidates for pleadership will be held at Calcutta, Cuttack, Gowhati, and Sylhet on the same days.

The Calcutta examination will be held in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and will commence at 10 A.M punctually on each of the above days.

No candidates will under any circumstances be admitted into the examination room after 10 A.M.

The candidates will be required to produce at the examination the extracts from the register which will be furnished to them by the District Judges, through whom their applications have been sent to the Board of Examiners.

The candidates will also be required to produce receipts for the portion of their fees not paid by them at the time of sending in their applications.

HENRY T. HYDE,

Offg. Secretary to the Board of Examiners for Pleadership and Mooktearship

Junior Scholarships.

It is hereby notified that, under the orders of the Government of Bengal dated 3rd of February 1876, sanctioning a redistribution of the junior scholarships as allotted under the orders contained in the resolution dated the 5th of October 1872, seven junior scholarships of the second grade and 18 of the third grade were allotted to the Presidency Division to be awarded on the results of the examination held this year.

2. The second grade scholarships will be awarded to those candidates who stand first in order in the divisional list, irrespective of districts.

3. The third grade scholarships will be distributed among the different districts of this division as follows:—

24-Pergunnahs	4	Jessore	3
Nuddea	3	Khoolna	1
Moorshedabad	2		

D. G. Banerjee,
Personal Assistant, for Commissioner, on tour.

Department Public Works half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock on Monday, the 5th February 1883, and the following days. Applications with fees for admission to the examination are required to be filed before the 15th of January 1883. Candidates for the grade of accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for fourth grade accountantships are to appear for examination:—

Ajmere, Allahabad, Durbhunga, Ghadeehi, Howrah, Indore, Lahore, Lucknow, Multan, Mount Abu, Nagpore, Poona, Rangoon, Rawal Pindi, Saidpur, Secunderabad, Simla, and Shillong.

Candidates for the accountants' examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

J. S. Slater,
Offg. Principal, Government Engineering College, Howrah.

Shibpore, *the* 18*th December* 1882.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

1	Datta, Maniklal	...	Presidency College.
2	Rudra, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
3	Manmohanlal Agarwala	...	Muir Central College.
4	Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
5	Acharyya, Prankrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sinha, Basanticharan	...	Patna College.
7	Mukhopadhyay, Jagadis	...	Metropolitan Institution.
8	Brijbansi Sahay	...	Patna College.
9	Basu, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
10	Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
11	Goswami, Bidhubhushan	...	Krishnaghar College.
12	Ghosh, Rajaninath	...	Berhampur College.
13	Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
14	Bhubaneswari Sahay	...	Patna College.
15	Ray, Baikunthanath	...	Ditto.
16	Pandit Ekbalkissen	...	Canning College.
	Manook Zorab	...	St. Xavier's College.

18	Mitra, Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Smyth, D. H.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
20	Nandi, Akshaykumar	Hughli College.
	Das, Ganeschandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Sen, Jogindranath	Presidency College.
24	Ray, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Jnanendralal	Hughli College.
25	Sinha, Atalbihari	Midnapur College.
26	Simlai, Syamacharan	Dacca College.
27	Datta, Samatulchandra	Presidency College.
28	Mitra, Nareschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
29	Mulchand	Muir Central College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Nrityagopal, No. 1	General Assembly's Institution.
31	Bhattacharyya, Amar Nath	Krishnaghar College.
32	Ghosh, Umeschandra	Serampur College.
33	Acharyya, Taraprasanna	Presidency College.
34	Lahiri, Binodbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sarkar, Sasibhushan	City College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Adhya, Rasbihari	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Bagchi, Nandalal	General Assembly's Institution.
	Baksi, Nagendrachandra	Midnapur College.
	" Satischandra	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Balaji Vithoba Avalay	Jabbalpur High School.
	Baldebprasad	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Balgobinda	Canning College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	Krishnaghar College.
	" Adharchandra	Canning College.
10	" Bankabiharilal, I	Agra College.
	" Bireswar	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Dinanath	Krishnaghar College.
	" Jnanchandra	Presidency College.
	" Jogindranath	City College.
	" Kaliprasanna	Berhampur College.
	" Madhusudan	Hughli College.
	" Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Saratchandra	Hughli College.
	" Satischandra	Metropolitan College.
20	" Tinkari	General Assembly's Institution.
	Barman, Lakshminarayan	Presidency College.
	Basak, Radhaballabh	Ditto.
	Basu, Bhupatinath	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Gurudas	Canning College.
	" Rajendranath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Saratchandra, II	Presidency College.
	" Sasibhushan	City College.
	" Sureschandra	Ditto.
	Bhagabat Sahay, I	Patna College.
30	Bhattacharyya, Bhagabaticharan	Midnapur College.
	" Jadabchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Shamacharan	Berhampur College.
	Camell, O.	St. Xavier's College.
	Chakrabarti, Kumadbihari	Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	Krishnaghar College.
	" Hiralal	Canning College.
	" Kalimohan	Dacca College.
	" Nagendranath	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Nilkanta	Krishnaghar College.
40	" Tarapada	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Chaudhuri, Gaganbihari	Ravenshaw College.
	" Harendranarayan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Bamacharan	Albert College.
	" Piyarilal	Dacca College.
	Datta, Biharilal	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bimalaprasad	Hughli College.
	" Lalitkumar	Dacca College.
	" Pratapchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sasibhushan	Maharaja's College, Burdwan.
50	" Sureanath	Dacca College.

	De, Girischandra	... Presidency College.
	,, Ramanath	... Hughli College.
	Deb, Girischandra	... Canning College.
	Dhar, Bharatchandra	... City College.
	Dobson, C. A.	.. St. Xavier's College.
	Dwarkaprasad	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Gangopadhyay, Asutosh	... Hughli College.
	,, Bishnupada	... Presidency College.
	Ghatak, Baidyanath	... Patna College.
60	Ghosh, Asutosh	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Gaganchandra	... Dacca College.
	,, Jnanchandra	... Albert College.
	,, Satischandra	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Sitalprasad	... Benares College.
	Godfrey, J. B.	... Doveton College.
	Goswami, Harimohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Gupta, Amritalal, II	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Baradacharan	... Presidency College.
	,, Dwijendrasankar	... Metropolitan Institution.
70	,, Syamlal	... Presidency College.
	Hart, G. W.	... Teacher.
	Imtiaz Ali	... Canning College.
	Johcri, J. W.	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Joshi, Durgadatta	... Muir Central College.
	Kabiraj, Baikunthanath	... Dacca College.
	Kayastha, Bhagabatprasad	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Kshatriya, Giridharilal	... Muir Central College.
	Lahiri, Gopalchandra	... Rajshahye College.
	,, Mahendramohan	... Presidency College.
80	Lakshmiprasad	... Patna College.
	Lalbahadur	... Ditto.
	Maiti, Mahendranath	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Maitra, Ramaprasad	... Berhampur College.
	Misra, Sarjuprasad	... Canning College.
	Mitra, Debendranath	... Sanskrit College.
	,, Juanendranath	... Presidency College.
	,, Girischandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Harendranarayan	... Dacca College.
	,, Lalitkisor	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
90	,, Rasiklal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitter, J. T. C.	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Moung Too	... Government High School, Rangoon.
	Muhammad, Azimuddin	... Jabbalpur High School.
	,, Wazir Ahmed	... Benares College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Aparaprasad	... Hughli College.
	,, Biharilal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Hariprasanna	... Rajshahye College.
	,, Hemchandra	... Presidency College.
	,, Jogeschandra	... Berhampur College.
100	,, Kedarnath	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	,, Manmathanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Narendranath	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Saratchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukunda Lal	... Ajmere Government College.
	Mushuq Ali	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Nag, Girischandra	... Dacca College.
	,, Nabinchandra	... Ditto.
	Nandi, Purnachandra	... Hughli College.
	Niyogi, Dwijendrachandra	... City College.
110	Pramanik, Harinath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Ray, Girijaprasanna	... City College.
	,, Gobindacharan	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Pramadakisor	... Dacca College.
	Saha, Narayanchandra	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Salaik Chandra	... Muir Central College.
	Sansar Chand	... St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi.
	Sanyal, Girischandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sarbadhikari, Krishnaprasad	... Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Bipinbihari	... Doveton College.
120	,, Prasannakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sen, Basantakumar	... Rajshahye College.
	,, Chandicharan	... City College.
	,, Pramathanath	... Presidency College.

	Sen, Rebatimohan	... Dacca College.
	„ Tarinikrishna	... Ditto.
	„ Umeschandra	... Presidency College.
	Set, Nabinlal	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Sinha, Jogindrakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Uditnarayan	... Muir Central College.
130	Stark, H. A.	... Doveton College.
	Swaries, W. J.	... Ditto.
	Tubrez Ali	... Hughli College.
	White, J. T.	... Government High School, Rangoon.
134	Williams, M.	... St. Francis DeSale's School, Nagpur.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdur Rahim	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Ahmed Hossain Khan	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Ali Karim	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Babulal	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Bagchi, Lalitmohan	... Presidency College.
	Baidya, Dayalchand	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Bajpayi, Sitalprasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Bandyopadhyay, Annandacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Balaram	... Free Church Institution.
10	„ Chunilal	... Presidency College.
	„ Debendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Dwarkanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harakanta	... Dacca College.
	„ Hemchandra	... Krishnaghar College.
	„ Jnanendrachandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Jogindranath	... Hughli College.
	„ Kisorimohan	... Berhampur College.
	„ Narayandas	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Parbaticharan	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
20	„ Pramathanath (No. 1)	... Ditto.
	„ Rajendrachandra	... Hughli College.
	„ Ramlal	... Berhampur College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Teacher.
	„ Satkari	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satyacharan	... Hughli College.
	Barat, Narendranath	... Sanskrit College.
	Bardalai, Gopinath	... City College.
	Bauwarilal	... Patna College.
	Baruya, Upendranath	... Presidency College.
30	Basu, Abinaschandra, I	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Abinaschandra, II	... Ditto ditto.
	„ Baradakanta	... Dacca College.
	„ Jagneswar	... Krishnaghar College.
	„ Nilkanta	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Priyagopal	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Saratchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saratchandra, I	... Presidency College.
	„ Satischandra	... Ditto.
	„ Surendrachandra	... Ditto.
40	„ Sureschandra	... Doveton College.
	Bhagawat Sahay, II	... Patna College.
	Bhar, Adharchandra	... Hughli College.
	Bhatta, Mahimchandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Nandaram	... Benares College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bipinbihari	... City College.
	„ Bishnuchandra	... Krishnaghar College.
	„ Dwijendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Jadabchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Priyanath	... City College.
50	„ Srikanta	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Srischandra	... Ditto ditto.
	Bhawanidin	... Canning College.
	Bhaya, Gopalchandra	... Rajshahye College.
	Birprasad	... Patna College.
	Bishun Singh	... Ditto
	Biswas, Aghornath	... Krishnaghar College.
	„ Dhankrishna	... Hughli College.

	Biswas, Kunjabihari	...	Krishnaghar College.
	Borah, Satyanath	...	City College.
60	Buzlur Rahim	...	Dacca College.
	Chakrabarti, Atulchandra	...	Benares College.
	,, Kshetranath	...	Sanskrit College.
	,, Ramgobinda	...	Rajshahye College.
	Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Bholanath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Bipinchandra	...	Midnapur College.
	,, Chintamani	...	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Hariprasad	...	Presidency College.
	,, Jadunath	...	Muir Central College.
70	,, Narendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Purnachandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
	,, Rajaninath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Sukumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Tinkari	...	Hughli College.
	Chaturbhuj Sahay	...	Patna College.
	Chaudhuri, Chandranarayan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Debendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Girijasankar	...	Presidency College.
	,, Gorachand	...	City College.
80	,, Mathuraprasad	...	Canning College.
	,, Tripurakanta	...	Free Church Institution.
	Das, Annadacharan	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Bamacharan, II	...	Albert College.
	,, Bhagawan	...	Benares College.
	,, Brajanath	...	Dacca College.
	,, Harischandra	...	City College.
	,, Kanailal	...	Benares College.
	,, Kshetramohan	...	Patna College.
	,, Manmathalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
90	,, Mayadhar	...	Ravenshaw College.
	,, Nabinchandra	...	Dacca College.
	,, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
	,, Syamlal	...	Presidency College.
	Dasgupta, Basantakumar	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Syamnirod	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Datta, Dharanidhar	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Harischandra	...	Chittagong College.
	,, Mahabharat	...	Hughli College.
100	,, Mohinimohan	...	Free Church Institution.
	,, Nabakisor	...	Dacca College.
	,, Radhakrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Radhikacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Rajanikanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Saradaprasad	...	Hughli College.
	,, Sasikumar	...	Dacca College.
	,, Srinath	...	Free Church Institution.
	,, Syamlal	...	Presidency College.
	De, Hemchandra	...	Presidency College.
110	,, Isanchandra	...	Dacca College.
	,, Siddheswar	...	Hughli College.
	,, Trailokyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Debiprasad	...	Agra College.
	Despande, Sankar Ganes	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	,, Krishnaji Gobind	...	Ditto ditto.
	Devor, C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Drieberg, C.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Dube, Guruprasad	...	Muir Central College.
	,, Kunjabiharilal	...	Jabbalpur High School.
120	Dutt, R. N.	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Fry, J.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Gangopadhyay, Birendranath	...	Hughli College.
	,, Matilal	...	Presidency College.
	,, Rajaninath	...	Chittagong College.
	,, Satkari	...	Hughli College.
	,, Trailokyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto ditto.
	,, Akshaykrishna	...	Presidency College.
	,, Banamali	...	General Assembly's Institution.
130	,, Harendranath	...	Ditto ditto.

	Ghosh, Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
	,, Kalikumar	...	Doveton College.
	,, Kalinath	...	Hughli College.
	,, Kunjabihari	...	City College.
	,, Rajendranath	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Rakhalkrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Rasiklal	...	Ditto ditto.
	,, Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.
	,, Siddheswar	...	Hughli College.
140	,, Srischandra (No. I)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Srischandra (No. II)	...	Ditto. ditto.
	,, Surendrakrishna	...	Ditto. ditto.
	,, Syamacharan	...	Muir Central College.
	,, Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghoshal, Benimadhab	..	City College.
	,, Haripada	...	L. C. E.
	,, Kshetranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gobinda Dadova Bhojraj	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Gregory, T. M.	...	St. Xavier's College.
150	Goswami, Syamsundar	...	Dacca College.
	Guha, Janakinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Jogeschandra (No. I)	...	Dacca College.
	Gupta, Haridas	...	Hughli College.
	,, Pransankar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gurudayal	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Haldar, Sukumar	...	Presidency College.
	Hanumanprasad	...	Canning College.
	Hardayal	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	Hargopal	...	St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi.
160	Hariharprasad	...	Patna College.
	Jharkhandi, Prasad	...	Ditto.
	Kshatriya, Debidayal	...	Benares College.
	Kundu, Madhusudan	...	Free Church Institution.
	,, Mukundalal	...	Ditto ditto.
	Lahiri, Jnanendranath	...	Presidency College.
	Lala, Piyarilal	...	Canning College.
	Lutfur, Rahaman	...	Hughli College.
	Maitra, Kedarnath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Makundamohan	...	Presidency College.
170	Majumdar, Aghornath	...	City College.
	,, Bijaychandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Indrabhushan	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Kalachand	...	Hughli College.
	,, Ramdyal	...	Dacca College.
	,, Ramlal	...	Hughli College.
	,, Manmathanath	...	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
	Molligode, J. R.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Mallik, Kunjalal	...	Hughli College.
	Marik, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
180	Misra, Baladeb	...	Patna College.
	Mitra, Abhaycharan	..	Presidency College.
	,, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Dakshinaranjan	...	Hughli College.
	,, Hemchandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
	,, Jagneswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kalipada	...	Ditto ditto.
	,, Manmathanath	...	Presidency College.
	,, Nityanath	...	City College.
190	,, Ramendralal	...	Presidency College.
	Muhammad Israil	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Burdwan Maharaja's College.
	,, Asminikumar	...	Hughli College.
	,, Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Bhupatinath	...	Hughli College.
	,, Bhushanchandra	...	Albert College.
	,, Bhutnath	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Chintamani	...	Muir Central College.
	,, Hariprasanna	...	Berhampur College.
200	,, Haralal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Jagadis	...	Dacca College.
	,, Kedareswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kedarnath	...	Teacher.

	Mukopadhyay, Kumadbandhu	...	Dacca College.
	" Narayanchandra	...	Hughli College.
	" Nilkanta	...	Burdwan Maharaja's College.
	" Pratapnarayan	...	Presidency College.
	" Ramaprasad	...	Ditto.
	" Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
210	" Saratchandra	...	Canning College.
	" Saratchandra	...	City College.
	" Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Srihari	...	Presidency College.
	" Sripati	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	" Sureschandra	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	Nag, Bangachandra	...	Dacca College.
	Nandamal	...	Ajmere Government College.
	Padmakar, Sridhar, S.	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Pal, Akshaykumar	...	Serampur College.
220	" Bhishmadeb	...	City College.
	" Nirodbaran	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Palodhi, H. P.	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Palit, Bamacharan	...	Ravenshaw College.
	Pathak, Kisorimohan	...	Hughli College.
	Patnaik, Gopbandhu	...	Ravenshaw College.
	Ray, Dwijendranath	...	Krishnaghar College.
	" Gaurinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Hiralal	...	Canning College.
	" Jadunath	...	Hughli College.
230	" Mangobinda	...	Ditto ditto.
	" Nalinimohan	...	Dacca College.
	" Prabhatchandra	...	Chittagong College.
	" Radhaballabh	...	Berhampur College.
	" Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Srischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	" Tariniprasad	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Umagati	...	City College.
	" Umeschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	Raychaudhuri, Jotendranath	...	Presidency College.
240	Sajjad Mirza	...	St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi.
	Sanyal, Tarinicharan	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Sarkar, Amritalal	...	Sanskrit College.
	" Basantakumar	...	City College.
	" Kalikumar	...	Doveton College.
	" Kalipada	...	Presidency College.
	" Kumadinikanta	...	Teacher.
	" Kumadnath	...	Rajshahye College.
	" Maheschandra	...	Dacca College.
	" Manindranath	...	Presidency College.
250	" Pramathanath	...	Krishnaghar College.
	" Rajaniuath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Sarkhel, Haricharn	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sarma, Chotaylal	...	Agra College.
	Sen, Hemendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
	" Mahitlal	...	Albert College.
	" Lalitchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nirodbihari	...	Presidency College.
	" Rajendranath	...	Patna College.
260	" Rameschandra	...	Dacca College
	" Ramlal	...	Krishnaghar College.
	" Taraprasad	...	Dacca College.
	Shimbhunath	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Sibcharan Lal	...	Muir Central College.
	Sinha, Bapugulab	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	" Jadunandan	...	Hughli College.
	" Krishnalal	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	" Puranchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sasibhushan	...	Serampur College.
270	" Sibabadan	...	Muir Central College.
	Surajprakas	...	Ditto.
	Syed Muhammad Athar	...	Canning College.
	Syed Muhammad Majtaba	...	Agra College.
	Talukdar, Harendrachandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	Tarafdar, Rakhaldas	...	Berhampur College.
	Upadhyay, Mahendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
277	Zillur Rahim	...	Free Church Institution.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abadhabiharilal	16 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	Anthony, C. E.	16-6 ..	Mussoorie School.
	Aziz Mirza	16 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Balkrishna Lal	18 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	16-2 .	Howrah Government School.
	,, Asutosh	15-9 ..	Hare School.
	,, Bamandas	16-3 ..	Konnoghar H. C. E. School.
	,, Biharilal	18-1 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Dharmadas	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
10	,, Hemchandra	17 ..	Ditto.
	,, Hridaychanda	16 ..	Sajehanpur High School.
	,, Jnanranjan	13-10 ..	Serampur Collegiate School.
	,, Lalitkumar	14 ..	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, Nagendranath	17 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Nibaranchandra	17-10-8 ..	Uttarpara School.
	,, Panchkari	16 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	,, Srischandra	12 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Srischandra	17-3-11 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	,, Upendranath	17-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
20	Baruya, Ratnadhar	16 ..	Nowgong High School.
	Basak, Gokulkrishna	18 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Jugalkisor	16 ..	Hare School.
	Basu, Bipinbihari	16-3 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Chandrasikhar	17-6 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Charuchandra	16-5 ..	Ditto.
	,, Narayanchandra	17 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Rasikchandra	14-2 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Sriramchandra	16 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Battersby, Alice	..	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
30	Belletty, L.	16 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Bhaduri, Akshaykumar	18-1-19 ..	Uttarpara School.
	Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	16-3 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Bholanath	17 ..	Bishunpur School.
	,, Manmohan	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Ramjadu	16-3 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Rohinikumar	16-1 ..	Kishnaghar Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Bholanath	16 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Bijay Bahadur	18 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Binodilal	18 ..	Aligarh Zila School.
40	Biswas, Ramnarayan	18 ..	Hindu School.
	Blanchett, H. R.	18-2 ..	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
	Chakrabarti, Bipinbihari	16-3 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Gopalchandra	18 ..	Naral School.
	,, Lalgopal	14-3 ..	Hare School.
	,, Saratchandra	17-6 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Sasibhushan	18-6 ..	Uttarpara School.
	,, Tarakchandra	18 ..	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	Chattopadhyay, Brajendranath	17 ..	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, Debendrachandra	18 ..	Birbhum School.
50	,, Hariprasanna	15 ..	Hare School.
	,, Jyotisprasad	17-4 ..	Ditto.
	,, Jyotiprasad	15 ..	Gosain Durgapur School.
	,, Nagendranath	15-4-2 ..	Uttarpara School.
	,, Narayanchandra	17 ..	Pakur H. C. E. School.
	,, Prabhatchandra	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Purnachandra	17 ..	Hugli Collegiate School.
	,, Ramananda	15 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	Chattoraj, Kaliprasanna	17 ..	Kandi School.
	Chaudhuri, Pramathanath	15-6 ..	Hare School.
60	Clarke, A.	17-7 ..	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
	Das, Annukulchandra	15-5 ..	Pabna Zila School.
	,, Bipracharan	17 ..	Puri Zila School.
	,, Bireswar	16 ..	Malda Zila School.

	Das, Bisweswar	17 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Debendranath	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Krishnadhan	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Khudiram	16-10 ..	Birbhum School.
	Dasgupta, Balaram	18-1 ..	Ditto.
	„ Biharilal	18 ..	Kalia H. C. E. School.
70	Datta, Apurbachandra	16 ..	Pogose School.
	„ Kalicharan	16 ..	Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Priyanath	15 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Satischandra	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	De, Dinabandhu	16-7 ..	Ditto.
	„ Lalitmohan	16-2 ..	Ditto.
	Deb, Jogindranath	20 ..	Jaynagar Institution.
	Dhar, Priyanath	16 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	Edge, M. S.	17-6 ..	Doveton Collge.
	Ghamandilal	19 ..	Hardui High School.
80	Ghosh, Aghornath	17 ..	Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Amarnath	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Bipinbihari (No. I)	15 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Chandrakanta	16 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Priyanath	17-4 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Ramchandra	17-6 ..	Kumarkhali School.
	„ Satischandra	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Tarakgopal	18 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Tinkari	18 ..	Birbhum School.
	Ghoshal, Rajendranath	16-5 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
90	Godfrey, E. C.	15-2 ..	Doveton College.
	Gopaldas	17-9 ..	Amritsar District School.
	Goswami, Umeschandra	16 ..	Hugli Collegiate School.
	Guha, Chandrakanta	16 ..	Jagganath School, Dacca.
	„ Gobindanath	23-2-19 ..	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Rukminikanta	16 ..	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	Gupta, Annadacharan	16-6 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ R. C.	14-7 ..	Doveton College.
	Hajra, Dwijendrachandra	16 ..	Jagganath School, Dacca.
	Homer, J.	18-0-19 ..	Trinity College, Kandy.
100	Hukum Singh	19 ..	Lahore Government College.
	Jayaram	21 ..	Multan District School.
	Jiwan Bakhsh	20 ..	Gujrat Government School.
	Johanness, A.	15 ..	Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Kar, Nabinchandra	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Karfarma, Suryyakumar	17-8 ..	Hindu School.
	Krishnakumar	16-1 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Leeladhar Joshi	16 ..	Almora Mission School.
	Majumdar, Akshaykumar	16-0-15 ..	Santos Janhabi School.
	„ Satischandra	18 ..	Birbhum School.
110	Makund Lal	20 ..	Charkhari School.
	Martindell, H. E. W.	16 3 ..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Mitra, Adharchandra	19 ..	Presidency School.
	„ Charuchandra (No. II)	15-6 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jyotischandra	15 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Kritibas	16 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Lalitchandra	17 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	Monnier, H.	15 ..	St. Xavier's College
	Moula Bakhsh	19 ..	Ludhiana Mission School.
	Moung Hpan	14-9 ..	Moulmein Government High School.
120	Moung Hpo An	20 ..	Rangoon Government High School.
	Muhammad Sultan Alum	20 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Gopimohan	16-6 ..	Pakur H. C. E. School.
	„ Haricharan	16 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Hemantakumar	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Hemchandra	18 ..	Radballabh Institution, Kuchiacole.
	„ Jaggannath	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Jogindrakumar	16 5-5 ..	Ditto.
	„ Kanailal	16 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kisorimohan	17-4 ..	Uttarpara School.
130	„ Manmathanath	18 ..	Prannath School, Satkhira.
	„ Prasannakumar	17 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	„ Rajendranath (Jr.)	18-1-21	Uttarpara School.
	„ Ramjiban	18 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Sasibhushan	17 ..	Kandi School.
	„ Upendranath	16 ..	Barisa School.
	Munro, J.	16 ..	St. Paul's School, Rangoon.

	Nandjilal	16-5 ..	Sultanpur Zila School.
	Nehal Chand	18 ..	Government High School, Meerut.
	Nitbihari Lal	16-8 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
140	Niyogi, Rajaniprasad	15 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Pal, Amritalal	17-4 ..	Presidency School.
	„ Baradasundar	18 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	„ Nagendrachandra	14-6 ..	Garden Reach School.
	Paltooram	17 ..	Azimgarh C. M. High School
	Perry, H. W.	16-4 ..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Puri, Brijlal	18 ..	Lahore District School.
	Pyle, Annie	..	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
	Qurban Hussein	18 ..	Ludhiana Mission School.
	Radha Ravan Bhargu	15 ..	Muttra High School.
150	Ramnarayan	19-6 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Rauth, Purnachandra	18 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Ray, Haranchandra	16-8 ..	Hare School.
	„ Jnanadakisor	16-6 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Kumudinikanta	15 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Srischandra	18 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	Raychaudhuri, Kalidas	16-4 ..	Baripur, H. C. E. School.
	„ Tejendranath	16-3 ..	Hindu School.
	Riyazuddin Quazi	16 ..	Bogra Zila School.
	Sardar Khan	19-8 ..	Amritsar District School.
160	Sarkar, Abhayacharan	15 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Asutosh	16-3 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Mukundasundar	17 ..	Jangipur School.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Sayyad Afzal Imam	18 ..	Behar H. C E. School.
	Schneider, G. S.	18 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Sen, Bipinbihari	16 .	Hare School.
	„ Nityagopal	17 ..	Badla H. C. E. School.
	„ Pramathalal	16 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Saradacharan	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.
170	Sil, Narayanprasad	16 ..	Hindu School.
	Singh, Biddyacharan	16-6 ..	Gorukpur C. M. S. High School.
	Sinha, Mathuranath	17 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	Smith, W. F.	16 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Sukh Dyal, No. 1	19 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
	Syamnarayan	20 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Syed Abdul Ghanee	23 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	Syed Aulad Husein	16-6 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Tasadduq Husain	19 ..	Delhi District School.
	Taylor, E. E.	18 ..	Mussoorie School.
180	Thakur, Harikinkar	18-8 ..	Birbhum School.
	Vaughan, Eva	..	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
	Wollaston, A.	16-6 ..	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Wontersz, J. W.	16-10-24 ..	Trinity College, Kandy.
184	Wrixon, R. B.	17 ..	Mussoorie School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abbad Abul Mukarim	15 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Gani	18 ..	Murshidabad School.
	Abdul Hamid (No. II)	15 .	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Haq	16 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Abdul Latiff	20-9 ..	Government High School, Rangoon.
	Abdul Majid	14 ..	Jorhat High School.
	Abdul Quadir	18-2 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	Abdur Rashid	18 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Abdur Rawoof	20 ..	Hugli Collegiate School.
10	Abul Hossen	19 ..	Barari H. C. E. School.
	Advani, Matiram S.	14 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	Ahsunullah	20 ..	Jabalpur High School.
	Ajodhyaprasad	21 ..	Saharanpur M. School.
	Ali Ahmed	19 ..	Private Student.
	Alim-uz-Zaman	15 ..	Hugli Collegiate School.
	Ali Sher	20 ..	Ludhiana M. School.
	Ambadatta	18 ..	Dehra-Doon Mission School.
	Amratalāl Kaystha Shrivastava	17 ..	Jabalpur High School.
	Amrit Luxman Dighay	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
20	Anantlal	18 ..	American Mission School, Allahabad.
	Anjanikumar	20 ..	Hardui High School.

	Anwar Khan	20 ..	Fyzabad High School.
	Apcar, M. M.	15 ..	Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Arya, Kunjabiharilal	17 ..	Ludhiana High School.
	Asaram	19 ..	Sitapur High School.
	Atmaram	18 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Azeezur Rahman Khan	17 ..	English Madrasa, Indore.
	Babonan, T. W.	16-5 ..	Doveton College.
	Babulal	18 ..	Meerut Government High School.
30	Badriprasad	21 ..	Private Student.
	Badriprasad	17 ..	Hume's High School, Etawa.
	Bagchi, Amulyacharan	17 ..	Hare School.
	" Hemchandra	16 ..	Pabna Zila School.
	" Manaranjan	17-9 ..	Hare School.
	" Mrigendranath	17 ..	Howrah Government School.
	" Rajeswar	19 ..	Santosh Janhabi School.
	Bahmanji, Muncherji	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Baisnab, Sarbananda	20 ..	Santosh Janhabi School.
	Baksi, Kshirodchandra	17 ..	Metro. Inst., S. Branch.
40	Bal, Dwijendranath	18-5 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	Balwant Singh	17 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
	Bansidhar	19 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Bardhan, Pransankar	21 ..	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	18 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Amritalal	17 ..	Hare School.
	" Asutosh	18 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	" Bhubanmohan	15 ..	L. M. High School, Benares.
	" Binodbihari	16-9 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Bireswar	16-6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
50	" Dharmadas	16 ..	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Dinabandhu	20 ..	Saduhati School.
	" Harendramohan	17-3 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	" Haricharan	16 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Haricharan	18-1 ..	Uttarpara School.
	" Hemchandra	18 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	" Kalikinkar	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
	" Kalipada	15 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Kantichandra	18 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Kedarnath	16-4 ..	Sultanpur Zila School.
60	" Kisorimohan	20 ..	Hugli Collegiate School.
	" Lalitmohan	17 ..	Presidency School.
	" Manmohan	17-2 ..	Hare School.
	" Nandalal	16-9 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	" Nilratna	23 ..	Teacher.
	" Nrityagopal	18-6 ..	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
	" Parbaticharan	16-5 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanti	17-6-6 ...	Uttarpara School.
	" Ramchandra	18 ..	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	" Ramlal	15 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
70	" Ramlal	19 ..	Hindu School.
	" Rashbihari	16 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Sikharnath	17-6 ..	Shahjehanpur High School.
	" Surendranath	17 ..	L. M. School, Khagra.
	" Sureschandra	18 ..	Shahjehanpur High School.
	" Syamacharan	19 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	Baruya, Ghanasyam	14 ..	Sibsagar High School.
	Basak, Radhaballabh	17 ..	Jagannath School.
	" Syamchand	17 ...	Pogose School.
	Basantalal	18 ..	Shahjehanpur High School.
80	Basu, Anandalal	21 ..	Ravenshaw Cellege Katak.
	" Annadaprasad	17-1 ..	Uttarpara School.
	" Atulkrishna (Jr.)	15 ..	Hare School.
	" Baikuntanath	16 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	" Dwijaraj	18 ..	Hindu School.
	" Dwijendranath	15 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Hemendramohan	17-4 ..	City Collegiate School.
	" Kedarnath	16 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	" Kshetramohan	16-9 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Nagendranath	17 ..	Balesore Zila School.
90	" Nripendranath	17 ..	Taky Government School.
	" Parmananda	18 ..	Katak Academy.
	" Pramathanath	15-9 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Purnachandra	19 ..	Jessore Zila School.

	Basu, Rajendrakumar	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra	17 ..	Naral School.
	" Sasibhushan	16 ..	Dhubri High School.
	" Sibchandra	18-1-14 ..	Uttarpara School.
	Beniparshad	18 ..	Delhi District School.
	Benimadhoprasad	..	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
100	Beshenlal	16 ..	Barielly High School.
	Bhaduri, Ramchandra	17 ..	Joynarayan's College, Benares.
	" Satkari	17 ..	Howrah Government School.
	Bhagawat Prasad	16 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Bhagwan Das	17 ..	Partabgarh High School.
	Bhargawa Ramjidas	18 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Bhattacharyya, Arunoday	16-4-12 ..	Uttarpara School
	" Baninath	17-3 ..	Khulna H. C. E School.
	" Bhabataran	17 ..	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	" Chandroday	15-9 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
110	" Harakumar	18-2 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	" Kalinath	19 ..	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	" Mahendranath	17 ..	Jagannath School.
	" Nayananjan	15 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Prankrishna	21-3 ..	Cooch Behar Training School, Benares.
	" Purnachandra	20-1 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Rajanikanta	17 ..	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	" Saratchandra	17 ..	Mahanad M. School.
	" Saratchandra	17 ..	Free Church Institution Calcutta.
	Bhaumik, Kalichandra	16 .	Pabna Zila School.
120	Bhuian, Golakchandra	17 ..	Gauhati Zila School.
	Bhushan, Benimadhab	23 ..	Jahanabad H. C. E. School.
	Biharilal	16 ..	Sitapur High School.
	Bijay Sinha	22 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
	Biswambhar Dyal	17-6 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
	Biswanath Sahay	17-6 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Biswas, Hridaynath	19 ..	Naral School.
	" Sasikumar	18 ..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Bisweswar Dayal	19 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Bisweswar Dayal	18 ..	Hume's High School, Etawa.
130	Bowden, W.	18 ..	Doveton College.
	Brijlal	17 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
	Budhulal	19 ..	Banda Zila School.
	Bukht Bali	19 ..	Unao High School.
	Burt, W. S.	16-2 ..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Carbery, P.	15 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Chaitram	18 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Chhajju Ram	17 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
	Chajju Singh	19 ..	Meerut Government High School.
	Chakrabarti Banamali	18 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
140	" Gobindachandra	17 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	" Girischandra	20 ..	L. M. School, Midnapore.
	" Iswarchandra	16-6 ..	Pabna Zila School.
	" Kailaschandra	19 ..	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	" Kartikchandra	17 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kasinath	18 ..	Hetampur School.
	" Mukundachandra	18 ..	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	" Nabakumar	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
	" Ramkamal	18 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	" Saratchandra (Senior)	16 ..	Hare School.
150	" Sasibhushan	16 ..	Barisa School.
	" Syamakisor	17-7 ..	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	Chandidatta	20 ..	A. M. E. M. Centennial High School.
	Chandra, Abinashchandra	17 ..	Hare School.
	" Gopikrishna	16 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Rasmohan	16 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Charrior, H.	18-2-9 ..	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
	Chatterjee, V. K.	16-4 ..	Doveton College.
	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	18-3 ..	Kasipur Kasinath School.
	" Asutosh	16-3 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
160	" Asutosh	17 ..	Ranaghat H. C. E. School.
	" Baranasi	18 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	" Charuchandra	15-6 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Charuchandra	16 ..	Presidency School.
	" Girishchandra	17-5-4 ..	Uttarpara School.
	" Jadabchandra	17 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Jadumadhab	16-6 ..	Barasat School.

	Chattopadhyay, Janhabicharan	17 ..	Naral School.
	,, Kartikcharan	17-8 ..	Kasipur Kashinath School.
	,, Kshetranath	16 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
170	,, Lakshminarayan	18 ..	Radhaballab Institution, Chakdighi.
	,, Nabinchandra	18-6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Nalinimohan	16-0-25 ..	Uttarpara School.
	,, Nirodchandra	18 ..	Hare School.
	,, Nishikanta	18 ..	Pogose School,
	,, Nityananda	18 ..	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi.
	,, Panchkari	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
	,, Pramathanath	16 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Purnachandra	18 ..	Magura H. C. E. School.
	,, Rajanikanta	16 ...	Hugli Collegiate School.
180	,, Santoskumar	17 ..	Bhastara School.
	,, Syamacharan	18 ..	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Chaube, Rambhajan	19 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Chaudhuri, Durgadas	20 ..	Sylhet National Institution.
	,, Gopalchandra	19 ..	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	,, Hiralal	19-6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Mangobinda	16-5 ..	Birbhum School.
	,, Rakhaldas	17 ..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Taramohan	18 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	Cheitram	17 ..	Muttra High School.
190	Chellaiah, E. D.	18 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Cristopher, J.	18-4 ..	Mirzapur L. M. S. Institution.
	Chuttree, J.	23 ..	Jounpur C. M. School.
	Collins, A. G.	18 ..	Mussoorie School.
	Connor, Thomas	16-2-15 ..	Lahore High Shool.
	Corrigan. L. S.	17 ..	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Das, Ambikacharan	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Brajpal	16 ..	Muttra High School.
	,, Dinanath	15 ..	Cachar Zila School.
	,, Ekkarilal	18 ..	Hugli Branch School.
200	,, Gangacharan	18 ..	Pogose School.
	,, Harendranath	16-11 ...	Howra Government School.
	,, Jogendramohan	19 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	,, Kunjabihari	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Madhuban	16-6 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
	,, Matilal	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Nagendrachandra	16 ..	Hare School.
	,, Prakaschandra	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Prasannakumar	18 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	,, Raghunath	19 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
210	,, Rajchandra	18 ..	Cachar Zila School.
	,, Rajkisor	16 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Rajkumar	17-8 ..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Rasbihari	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Uttamchandra	16 ..	Dhubri High School.
	Dasgupta, Haribol	19-1 ..	Birbhum School.
	Datta, Ambika	16-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Asutosh	18 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Bipinbihari	19 ..	L. M. S. High School, Baduria.
	,, Durgacharan	18 ..	Useful Arts School.
220	,, Girindranath	17-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Haridas	17 ..	C. M. S. Boarding School, Calcutta.
	,, Jogendrachandra	17-7 ..	Barasat School.
	,, Kailaschandra	18 ..	Nowgong High School.
	,, Kedarnath	17 ..	Jaynagar Institution.
	,, Kumadkanta	17-2 ..	Birbhum School.
	,, Sasibhushan	17 ..	Hare School.
	,, Sibnath	18 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Trailokyanath	15-8 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Upendrakumar	15 ..	Bankura Zila School.
230	,, Upendranath	18 ..	Gouhati Zila School.
	David, T. R.	17 ..	Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Davis, E. T.	16 ..	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	D'Cruz, A.	16 ..	St. Joseph's School.
	De, Aghorchandra	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Harischandra	17-3 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Kedarnath	18 ..	Radhaballabh Institution, Chakdighi.
	,, Krishnakumar	19 ..	Jagannath School.
	,, Mahimchandra	19 ..	Santosh Janhabi School.

	De, Nrityagopal	15-6 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
240	,, Purnachandra	16 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Deb, Prangopal	17 ..	Bogra, Zila School.
	Debidayal	18 ..	Guzrat Government School.
	Debidayal	16 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Debiprasad	17 ..	Gya Zila School.
	Deefholts, L. J.	16 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	De Facien, Charles	17 ..	St. Paul's School, Rangoon. —
	De Sylva, H.	17 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo. —
	De Silva, M. C.	18 ..	Richmond College, Galle. —
	Desraj	17-9 ..	Amritsur District School.
250	Dhanpat Ray	17 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Dhar, Annadacharan	19 ..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Parbaticharan	17-6 ..	Farridpur, Zila School.
	Dhundi Raj Hari	19 ..	Jabalpur High School.
	Dindayal	18 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Din Ram	19 ..	Jhang District School.
	Dubedi, Mathuraprasad	17 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Durgaprasad	16 ..	Ajmere Government College.
	Durgaprasad	19 ..	Muttra Zila School.
	Durjan Singh	18 .	Agra Collegiate School.
260	Dwarkaprasad	18-6 ..	Mirzapur Zila School.
	Fateh Chand	16-6 ..	Ajmere Government College.
	Fellinger, J. W.	18 4 ..	St. Francis De Sale's School.
	Fernando, W. P.	20 ..	Richmond College, Galle. —
	Flynn, J.	17-10 ..	St. Fidelise's School, Mussoorie.
	Foyezuddin Mollah	19 ..	Naral School.
	Fuzla Huq	15 ..	Murshidabad School.
	Gairola, Sadananda	19 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Ganga Sahay I	18-2 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Ganga Sahay II	18 ..	Ditto ditto.
270	Gangopadhyay, Jogneswar	16 ..	Ruplal Rughunath School.
	,, Kalasasi	18 ..	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Lalmohan	16 ..	Purnia Zila School.
	,, Meghnad	17 ..	Calcutta Training School.
	,, Satkari	18-5 ..	Birbhum School.
	Ghasitaram, Bedi	20 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
	Ghatak, Taraknath	18 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Gholam Rabbana	17 ..	Hugli Collegiate School.
	Ghosh, Ambikacharan	19 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Bhupendrasri	14 ..	Hindu School.
280	,, Bidhubhushan	15 ..	Naral School.
	,, Binodbihari	18 ..	Krishnagur Collegiate School.
	,, Bepinbihari	18-7 ..	Contai School.
	,, Chandramohan	21 ..	Presidency School.
	,, Debendranath	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Debendronath No. II	16 ..	Ditto.
	,, Manmathanath	17-10-18 ..	Uttarpara School.
	,, Prasannakumar	17 ..	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	,, Purnachandra	16 ..	Taki Government School.
	,, Rajendranath	16 ..	City Collegiate School.
290	,, Rajendranath	20 ..	C. M. S. Boarding School, Calcutta.
	,, Rajendranath	18 ..	Baraset School.
	,, Rasiklal	14 ..	Jagannath School.
	,, Syamacharan	18-5 ..	Uttarpara School.
	,, Tarachand	17 ..	South Baharoo School.
	,, Upendranath	20 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghoshal, Matilal	16 ..	Jamalpur H C. E. School.
	,, Nandalal	15-0-4 ..	Hindu School.
	Gobindaprasad	17-7 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Gobindram	19 ..	Amritsar C. M. School.
300	Gopaldas	19 ..	Humes' High School, Etawa.
	Gopal Ganes Chate	20 ..	City School, Nagpur.
	Gopal Vithal Athale	25 ..	Ditto.
	Gope, Ramlal	17 ..	Muzufferpur Zila School.
	Gopinath No. I	17-9 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	Gopinath No. II	18-6 ..	Ditto.
	Goswami, Brajanath	40 ..	Teacher.
	,, Harimohan	15 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Purnachandra	17 ..	Kumarkhaly School.
	,, Tinkari	18 ..	Bahraich High School.
310	Guha, Prasannakumar	16-3 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Ramchandra	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.

	Gulzarilal	17 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Gunetileka, N. B.	16 ..	Richmond College, Galle.
	Gupta, Gopalgobinda	16 ..	Barisa Zila School.
	„ Gangacharan	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Manmohan	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Nalinbihari	16 ..	Hare School.
	„ Rajendranath	16 ..	Ditto.
	Gurdit Singh Sokhe	19 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
320	Habib Ahmed	21 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Hajra, Amritalal	18 ..	Seals' Free College.
	Haldar, Basantakumar	18-9 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Bipinbihari	18 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Dakshineswar	17 ..	Birbhum School.
	Handy, C. C.	18-8-21 ..	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Haraprasad	19 ..	Sitapur High School.
	Harbans Sahay	17 ..	Arrah Zila School.
	Har Bux	18-2 ..	Ajmere Government College.
	Harichand	18-10 ..	Guzrat Government School.
330	Hariharcharan	18 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	Hariprasad	18 ..	Barabanki High School.
	Harnam Das	17 ..	Gujranwala Mssion School.
	Harprasad	17-7 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
	Healy, D.	15-9 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Hill, E.	17 ..	St Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Himmat Sahay	17 ..	Pertabgarh High School.
	Hpa Htaw	17 ..	Akyab Government High School.
	Hridaynarayan	17 ..	Barielly High School.
	Htoon, C.	16 ..	Doveton College.
340	Hurprasad	18 ..	St John's College, Agra.
	Hur Swaroop	18 ..	C. M. High School, Meerut.
	Imaduddin	18-3 ..	Lahore District School.
	Imamuddin	21 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Ishan Ullah	24 ..	Batala Boarding School.
	Izad Baksh	17 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	Jadubans Sahay	20 ..	Matihari Zila School.
	Jafer Khan	17 ..	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
	Jagannath	17 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
	Jagannath Bhargu	21 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
350	Jagannath Pershad	20 ..	Banda Zila School.
	Jagjibanlal	19 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Jamshedji Edalj, Battivara	18-8 ..	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
	Jayasuriya, C.	19 ..	Normal School, Colombo.
	Jayawardena, P.	18 ..	Richmond College, Galle.
	Jaygobind Sahay	19 ..	Mozafferpur Zila School.
	Jaykrishna	17 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Jayramdas	20 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Jesudason, D. S.	19 ..	Normal School, Colombo.
	Jnandanlal	18-6 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
360	Jones, J. E.	20 ..	Nainital Boy's High School.
	Joshi, Chintamani	19 ..	Almora Mission School.
	„ Manadeo Balwant	21 ..	English Madrasa, Indore.
	Jwala Prasad	18 ..	Gujranwala Mission School.
	Jyotribed, Lokamani	19 ..	Barielly High School.
	Kabiruddin Ahmed	15 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Kakaram	19 ..	Guzrat Government School.
	Kalka Prasad	19-6 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
	Kamta Prasad	18 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Kandhji Sahay	22 .	Arrah Zila School.
370	Kar, Baradakanta	20 ..	Goburdanga School.
	Karmakar, Biharilal	18 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	Kartar Singh	18 ..	Guzrat Government School.
	Kedarnath	18 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Kedarnath	16 ..	Gya Zila School.
	Kedarnath	17 .	Lahore District School.
	Kesarinarayan	17 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Keshonarayan	20 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
	Khasnabis, Kunjamohan	16 ..	Ruplal Rughunath School.
	Khem Singh	20 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
380	Kishendayal	16 ..	Aligarh Zila School.
	Koar Baldeo Singh	18 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
	Konwur Ram Singh	17 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
	Kowar, Rajanikanta	18 ..	Moorshedabad School.
	Kriparam	19 ..	Benares Collegiate School.

	Krishnaji Raoji Baisampain	19 ..	City School, Nagpur.
	Ksheersagar Babaji Kasinath	15-10 ..	English Madrasa, Indore.
	Kunjabiharilal	19 ..	Delhi District School.
	Lahiri, Manmohan	18 .	Nowgong High School.
	,, Paresnath	17 ..	Pubna Zila School.
390	,, Ramanimohan	17 ..	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	,, Taranath	16 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Lakshmidatta	19 ..	C. M. High School, Meerut.
	Lakshminarayan	18-3 ..	Gonda High School.
	Lakshmiprakas	23-1 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Lalbahadur	20 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Lattaprasad	17 ..	Bariclly High School.
	Leach, A.	18-9-11 ..	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
	Leslie, F. M.	14-4 ..	Doveton College.
	Lynch, T. M.	18 ..	St. Francis DeSale's School.
400	MacDonald, G.	17 ..	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Mahabirprasad	19 ..	Gazipur Mission High School.
	Mahanti, Makundaprasad	18 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Mahtha, Pasupatinath	20 ..	Gazipur Mission High School.
	Maitra, Chandicharan	16 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
	,, Kalinath	18 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Panchanan	17 ..	Kumarkhaly H. C. E. School.
	,, Syamacharan	18 ..	Behala M. School.
	Majumdar, Harinath	17 ..	Basirhat Municipal School.
	,, Rohinikanta	18 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
410	,, Tarakanta	18-6 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Makhanlal	18-8 ..	Arrah Zila School.
	Malakar, Govindachandra	18 ..	Tamluk School.
	Mallik, Amritakrishna	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Matilal	16 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	Mandal, Haridas	17 ..	Barahanagar Hindu School.
	,, Trailokyanath	19 ..	City Collegiate School.
	Mangal, Gobindachandra	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Mannalal	19 ..	Sultanpur Zila School.
	Marshall, G. W.	15 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
420	Martin, N. I.	17 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Medlycott, R.	16 ..	St. Joseph's School.
	Midhailal	18 ..	Barielly High School.
	Mendis, C.	18 ..	Prince of Wales' College, Maratuwa.
	Mendis, J.	19-4 ..	Ditto.
	Miri, Mal	18 ..	Meerut Government High School.
	Mirza Bedar Bukht	17 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	Misra, Babulal	19 ..	Gorakhpur C. M. S. High School.
	,, Basudeb	18-6 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	,, Bholanath	16 ..	Bankura Zila School.
430	,, Bhubaneswar	16 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Jwalaprasad	20 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	,, Sripaticharan	18 ..	Tamluk School.
	Mitra, Amritalal	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Bhubanbihari	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Binodbihari	16 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Durgacharan	18 ..	Hugli Collegiate School.
	,, Haridas	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Jnanendranath	15 ..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Jyotindranath	18 ..	L. M. High School, Benares.
440	,, Kalicharan	16-6 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Nagendranath	16 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	Mitra, Nanikumar	19 ..	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi.
	,, Prankali	18-9 ..	L. M. School, Khagra.
	,, Priyanath	19 ..	Jagatballabhpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Srikanta	19 ..	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	,, Upendranath	19 ..	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Modak, Kedarnath	16 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	Mohanlal	17-6 ..	Barielly High School.
	Mohapatra, Tarapada	17 ..	Howrah Government School.
450	Morton, E.	18 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Morris, G.	16-0-9 ..	Free School, Calcutta.
	Morton, R.	17-6 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
	Moung Ba On	19 ..	Moulmein Government High School.
	,, Gyee	20-6 ..	Government High School Rangoon.
	,, Hpo Yaet	18 ..	Moulmein Government High School.
	,, Loo Yin	18-0-12 ..	Government High School, Rangoon.
	,, Pa	18-7 ..	Ditto ditto.

	Muhammad Abdul Hameed	18 ..	Sasseram H. C. E. School.
	,, Abdullah	18 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
460	,, Badi-ul-Hassen	18 ..	M. A. O College, Aligarh.
	,, Farhut Ahmud	17 ..	Muttra Zila School.
	,, Haneef	19-3 ..	Dinapore Aided School.
	,, Hasain	19 ..	Gya Zila School.
	,, Hosain	20-2 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Kazim	20 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	,, Noor	21 ..	Ditto ditto.
	,, Reza Karim	17 ..	Calcutta Madrassa.
	,, Wahid Ali Khan	16 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abhayacharan	16 ..	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi.
470	,, Aghornath	16 ..	Canning College Lucknow.
	,, Bhubanmohan	16 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Bhupatinath	23 ..	Northbrook School.
	,, Bishnupada	18 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Chintaharan	17 ..	Intally Institution.
	,, Chunilal	19 ..	Barisa School.
	,, Debendrachandra	16 ..	Pagose School.
	,, Golakbihari	18-5 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	,, Gopinath	16-8-6 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Harimohan	18 ..	Baranaghor Hindu School.
480	,, Harimohan	15 9 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Hemchandra	16 ..	Hare School.
	,, Hemchandra	18 ..	Barasat School.
	,, Jnanadaprasanna	17 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Kalipada	17 ..	Rawalpindi Mission School.
	,, Kamodakinkar	17-2 ..	Birbhum School.
	,, Nagendrachandra	20 .	Pertabgarh High School.
	,, Nalinikanta	15 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Nandalal	17 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Nanigopal	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
490	,, Narendranath	17 ..	Barasat School.
	,, Pareschandra	18-3-25 ..	Utterpara School.
	,, Piyarimohan	18 ..	Naral School.
	,, Priyanath	15 ..	Magura H. C. E. School.
	,, Raghukisor	17 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Rakhaldas	16-6 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	,, Rakhalchandra	16 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Ramgopal	15-5 ..	Konnagur H. C. E. School.
	,, Ramkanai	17 ..	Radhaballabh Institution, Chakdighi.
	,, Rasbihari	15 ..	Jagannath School.
500	,, Saratchandra	17 ..	Tezpur High School.
	,, Saratchandra	20-6 ..	Murshidabad School.
	,, Saratchandra	17 ..	Palamow Government School.
	,, Saratchandra	18-4 ..	Howrah Government School.
	,, Sibaprasad	16 ..	Barrackpur School.
	,, Sriharsa	15 ..	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	,, Srischandra	19 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Tulsidas	17 ..	Hare School.
	,, Upendranarayan	18 ..	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	Mukund Lal	17-6 ..	Hushierpur District School.
510	Müller, F.	15 ..	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Mulraj Khosha	18-10 ..	Multan Cantonment School.
	Khan, Mumtazuddin	21 ..	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
	Murarilal	17 ..	American Mission School, Allahabad.
	Murlidhar	16 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Mussaddi Lal	19 ..	Jabalpur High School.
	Nandlal	16 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Narayanprasad	17 ..	Cawnpore Zila School.
	Naylor, R. G.	18-1 ..	Doveton College.
	Nicholas, T. A.	16-2 ..	Government High School, Rangoon.
520	Niranjannath	22 ..	Fyzabad High School.
	Niyogi, Kailaschandra	16-6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	O'heary, C.	17 ..	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Pal, Aparaprasad	18 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Dwarkanath	20 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Pandit Kasinath	18 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Syamlal	19 ..	Residency College, Indore.
	Panre, Kaliprasanna	17 ..	Maharajas Collegiate School, Burdwan.
	Percival, J. R.	16-2 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Peter, C.	20 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
530	Phillips, R. H.	16 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

	Piyarilal	19 ..	Victoria College, Agra.
	Prabhas Diyal	16 ..	Lahore M. School.
	Prabhusankar Sahay	15 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Prayag Datta	21 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Pundit Ikbal Kishen	16·6 ..	Multan Cantonment School.
	Purasottam Lal	17 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
	Quinn, P.	15 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Radhakishen	20 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
	Raghunandan	16·1 ..	Gonda High School.
540	Raghunandan Prasad	16 ..	Jhowganj H. C. E. School.
	Raghunath Ganes	18 ..	Jabalpur High School.
	Raha, Purnachandra	18 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	Rakshit, Kedarnath	19·8 ..	Burdwan English School.
	Ramananda	17 ..	Arrah Zila School.
	Ramchundra	19 ..	Humes' High School, Etawa.
	Ramdayal	18 ..	Delhi District School.
	Ramkrishna, J.	17 ..	Rutlam Central College.
	Ramkrishna	15 ..	Fyzabad High School.
	Ramnarayan	19 ..	Bareilly High School.
550	Ramnewas	18 6 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	Ramprasad Lal	20 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	Ramsarup	18 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
	Ramsarup	19 .	Bareilly High School.
	Ranjit Singh	17-6 ..	Meerut Government High School.
	Ray, Akinchan	18 ..	Purulia School.
	„ Annadamohun	16 ..	Hare School.
	„ Anandanarayan	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Bhupendranath	16 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Gaurpada	17 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
560	„ Girischandra	17 ..	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Gopalkrishna	20-6 ..	Ditto.
	„ Harikrishna	17-5 ..	Arrah Zila School.
	„ Jadunath	20-4 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Jogadischundra	17 ..	Taky Government School.
	„ Jogeschandra	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
	„ Jugalkisor	18 ..	Ditto.
	„ Kalinath	19 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	„ Khirodchandra	18 ..	General Assembly Institution
	„ Kiranchandra	17-6 ..	City Collegiate School.
570	„ Kshirodchandra	16 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Kshitishchandra	14 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Nikhilanath	14-3 ..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannagopal	17 ..	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Raimohun	18 ..	Jaggannath School.
	„ Rajendranarayan	18·2 ..	Birbhum School.
	„ Rajendranath	18 ..	City Collegiate School.
	„ Ramchandra	16 ..	Ditto ditto.
	„ Rasbihari	17 ..	Serampur Collegiate School.
	„ Santoskumar	16 ..	Maharajah's Collegiate School, Burdwan.
580	„ Satyaprasanna	17 ..	L. M. School, Khagra.
	„ Surendranath	16 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	Rayson, J.	17 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Reyazuddin Ahmed	18 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Rivett, H. L.	16 ..	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
	Roohoollah	20 ..	Unao High School.
	Rudra, Rajanikanta	16 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	Sadananda	18 ..	Private Student.
	Sadhu, Lakshminarayan	19-3 ..	Birbhum School.
	Saha, Jnanendranath	17 ..	Kumarkhally School.
590	Saha, Nibaranchandra	16 ..	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	Samanta, Prasannakumr	16 ..	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	Sankarlal	19 ..	Jabalpur High School.
	Sanyal, Kalipada	17-4 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Lalitmohan	17 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Rajanikanta	18 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Sarju Parsad	15 ..	Private Student.
	Sarkar, Abinaschandra	18 ..	Burdwan Maharajah's Collegiate School.
	„ Abinaschandra	18-6 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ekkarinath	16 ..	Ditto ditto.
600	„ Sitikanta	16 ..	City Collegiate School.
	„ Upendranath	17 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	Sarkel, Ramchandra	19 ..	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
	Sarma, Basudeonandan	22-5 ..	Jeypur Maharajah's College.

	Sayyid Zamiruddin Ahmed	16-10 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	Seetlabaksh	20 ..	Sitapur High School.
	Sen, Bhupalchandra	14 ..	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	„ Bipin	18 ..	Kalna Maharajah's School.
	„ Ekkari	17 ..	Burdwan Maharajah's Collegiate School.
	„ Girishchandra	16 ..	Hare School.
610	„ Kalipada	17 .	Oxford Mission School.
	„ Kaminikamal	18 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Kasiswar	14 ..	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Prafullanath	17 ..	Baraset School.
	„ Rajanikanta	16 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Rajaniranjan	16 ..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra, No. I	18 ..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Saratchandra, No. II	19 ..	Ditto ditto
	„ Satischandra	16 ..	City Collegiate School.
620	„ Umacharan	19 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Sengupta, Kumadnath	17-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ..	Hooghli Branch School.
	Set, Mahimcharan	16 ..	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	Shahenshah Hussain	17 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Shaik Nabu Nawaz	19 ..	Burdwan Maharajajah's Collegiate School.
	Shambhunath	19 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
	Sharpe, P	16 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Shebadan Mal	21 ..	Ajmere Government College.
	Sheo Raj Bali	17 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
630	Shib Dyal	22 ..	Hushierpur District School.
	Shillingford, R. A.	18 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Shway Nee	18-4 ..	Government High School, Rangoon.
	Siba Bux	18-6 ..	Residency College, Indore.
	Siba Nayak	19 ..	Mirzapur Zila School.
	Sibnarayan	18 ..	St. Stephen's High School.
	Sil, Balaidas	17 ..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Jogendranath	17 ..	Hare School.
	Singh, Guru Sahay	19-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Michael	19 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
640	Sinha, Basudeb	16-9 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	„ Birchandra	15 ..	Kandi School.
	„ Biswanath	18 ..	Lokenath H. C. E. School.
	„ Debakamar	16-3 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	„ Kalikumar	15 ..	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	„ Munindralal	16-2 ..	Birbhum School.
	„ Prasidhanarayan	17 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	„ Purnachandra	18-4 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	„ Raghunundanprasad	16 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Rajkrishna	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
650	„ Rameswar	17 .	Bishenpur School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Sasibhushan	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Sitaram	16-6 ..	Guzrat Government School.
	Skelling W.	15-9 ..	St. Fidelise's School, Mussoorie.
	Som, Charusasi	17-6 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Nandalal	17-3 ..	Uttorpara School.
	Sorabji Cowasji Dotewalla	16-1 ..	Residency College, Indore.
	Srikrishna	18-8 ..	Gonda High School.
	Sriram	18-8 ..	Mirzapur Zila School.
660	Sukh Dyal No. II	19 ..	Hushierpur District School.
	Sukul, Prithwi Pal	18 ..	Bahraich High School.
	Sundar Bhan	16 ..	Muttra High School.
	Syamnath	18 ..	Victoria College, Agra.
	Syed, Amzad Ali	17 ..	Unao High School.
	Syyed Ahmad	17 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	Tarliton, E.	16 ..	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Tazuddin	18-2-6 ..	Amritsar District School.
	Thado Phroo	17 ..	Akyab Government High School.
	Thakur Prasad	18 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
670	Thakur „	18 ..	Hardui High School.
	Tulsidayal	18 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Tulsiram	17 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Ukil, Saradaprasad	16-2 ..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Vinayak, Sadasib Patvardhan	16 ..	City School, Nagpur.
	Vishnu, Sridhar Deshmook	18 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Wadhawa, Singh	19 ..	Gurdaspur District School.

	Wallace, A.	14-6 ..	Doveton College.
	Wallarton, J.	17 ..	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Wamon, Ramkrishna Dewalgaokar	19 ..	Private Student.
680	Wickremesinghe, F. M.	18 ..	Richmond College, Galle.
	Willes, C.	16-5 ..	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
	Yamar, Hosain	20-6 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
	Yassin, Ali	20 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	Zorab, J. M.	14-5 ..	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Aziz Khan	16 ..	Maldah Zila School.
	" Hameed Khan	20-3 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Abdus Samad	24 ..	Calcutta Institution.
	Abu Said	19 ..	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Acharyya, Kartikchandra	19 ..	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Krishnagopal	17 ..	Pabna Zila School.
	" Sasibhusan	16 ..	Calcutta Institution.
	Achyntanand Sahay	19 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
	Adhya Purnachandra	16 ..	Hare School.
10	" Radhikamohan	18 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	Ahmed Din	19 ..	Lahore Mission School.
	Ajodhya Misra	23 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
	Akhte Muhammad Khan	17 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Alli Muhammad	20 ..	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
	Ambadass Krishnarao Despande	18 ..	Private Student
	Ambikaprasad	18-7 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Amirchand	18 ..	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Auudhbihari Lal	20 ..	Durbhangah Raj School.
	Archibald, J.	16-3 ..	St. Fidelise's School, Mussoorie.
20	Arratoon, C. F.	16-7 ..	Doveton College.
	Ash, Ramgopal	17 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	Ashruff Ali	19 ..	Private Student.
	Asharuddin Ahmad	17 ..	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Azizur Rahman	18 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Babu Lal	16 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Bag, Ramchandra	16 ..	Baidyabati H. C. E. School.
	Bagchi, Dwijendranath	19 ..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Baijnath	27 ..	Saharanpur Mission School.
	Bajilal	20 ..	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
30	Balanki Jenah	18 ..	Puri Zila School.
	Balbhaddar Prasad	19 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
	Balwunt Rao Vinayak Kher	21-5 ..	Rajkumar College, Nowgong.
	Balgopal Singh	20 ..	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
	Balkrishna Dattatraya Ragalwar	20 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	" Gobind Bhate	20 ..	City School, Nagpur.
	" Nand	18 ..	Balasore Zila School.
	Balmakund	18 ..	Ulwar High School.
	Bamdeb Nanda	19 ..	Katak Academy.
	Bandyopadhyay, Baranasi	17 ..	Presidency School.
40	" Basantakumar	17 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Dinanath	19-4-8 ..	Uttarpara School.
	" Girindranath	19 ..	Private Student.
	" Haripada	16 ..	Baresa School.
	" Jnanendrachandra	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	" Kaliprasanna	16 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Kesabchandra	18 .	Private Student.
	" Narendranarayan	16-7 ..	Kandi School.
	" Natabar	20 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Paresnath	17 ..	Howrah School.
50	" Pramodanath	20-7 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	" Rajkumar	18 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Rameschandra	20 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Sanatkumar	16 ..	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Sanjibchandra	19 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Saradaprasad	16 ..	City Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra	20 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	" Saratkumar	17 ..	Hitampur School.
	" Sasibhushan	18 ..	Jhenida H. C. E. School.
	" Senani	17 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
60	" Sibaprasanna	16 ..	Ditto, S. Branch.
	" Surendranath	17 ..	Ditto, ditto.

	Bandyopadyay, Surendranath	16-8 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Syamapada	19-3 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	,, Tinkari	17 ..	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Turiananda	17 ..	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
	Bannar, A.	16 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Bansidhar	20 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
	Baraia, Lakshminarayan	18 .	Agra Collegiate School.
	Basak, Biharilal	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
70	Basantaram	18 ..	Gya Zila School.
	Basu, Abinaschandra	15 ..	Behala Mission School.
	,, Akshaykumar	20 ..	South Baharoo School.
	,, Amarnath	17-9 ..	Howrah School.
	,, Amritalal	18 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Atulkrishna (senior)	16-6 ..	Hare School.
	,, Baikuntamohan	16-4 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Bankabihari	16 ..	Private Student.
	,, Basantakumar	17 ..	Kalna F. C. Branch School.
	,, Bindubasini	..	F. C. Normal School, Calcutta.
80	,, Hiralal	18 ..	Bagnan H. C. E. School.
	,, Kunjbihari	17-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Labanyaprabha	..	Bethune Female School.
	,, Makshadakumar	15 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Narbadacharan	16 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
	,, Nikunjabihari	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Nimaichand	17 ..	Behala Mission School.
	,, Prabhashchandra	18 ..	Mahanad Mission School.
	,, Prasannakumar	17 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Radharaman	20 ..	Boinchi Behari Lal's Institution.
90	,, Raicharan	20 ..	Bagirhat School.
	,, Rajkumar	17 ..	Noakhally Zila School.
	,, Umeschandra	15 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	Basudeb Prasad	17-6 ..	Patna City School.
	Bath, H. W. E.	17 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Beas, Gokaldas	21 ..	Darbar School, Jodhpur.
	Bendheswari Prasad Pande	17 ..	Mirzapur Zila School.
	Bhandari, Suryyakumar	18 ..	Jahanabad H. C. E. School.
	Bhattacharyya, Bhairabsankar	18 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Debendrachandra	16 ..	Jangipur School.
100	,, Indrachandra	16 ..	Banwaribad H. C. E. School.
	,, Isanchandra	18 ..	Pabna Zila School.
	,, Kamalakanta	21 ..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Manadaranjan	18-6 .	Brahmanbarea School.
	,, Matilal	16-8 ..	City Collegiate School.
	,, Rakhaldas	17-2 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Saratkumar	17 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	,, Suryyamohan	17 ..	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Upendranath	21 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Bhaumik, Bidhubhushan	19 ..	Jessore Zila School.
110	Biharilal	17 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
	Bindheswari Sahay	17-6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Biswas, Abinaschandra	16 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Kalipada	18 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Krishnadas	18 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	,, Rakhalchandra	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	Bodhanram	15 9 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
	Borah, Lakshminath	17 ..	Gowhati Zila School.
	,, Sonaram	14 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Brahma, Kshetranath	17 ..	Krishnagar A. V. School.
120	Brajjiwan Lal	18 ..	Mutra High School.
	Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra	17 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Bhabanikanta	18 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Debendranath	16 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Gangacharan	20 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Gopalchandra	13-6 ..	Beerbhum School.
	,, Hrishikes	17 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Jogeschandra	18 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	,, Kalachand	17 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Kalikisor	18 ..	Naserabad Entrance School.
130	,, Kshiradnath	15-6 ..	Konnagar School.
	,, Mokshadakanta	18 ..	Abdul Gunney's Free School.
	,, Ramchandra	17 ..	Katwa School.
	,, Saratchandra (Junior)	16 ..	Hare School.
	,, Sricharan	18 ..	Rangpur Zila School.

	Chakrabarti, Sripada	18 ..	Ghatal H. C.E. School.
	,, Tarakanta	21 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	Chandnarayan	19 ..	Fyzabad High School.
	Chandra, Satyacharan	16 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Chattopadhyay, Benimadhab	16-6 ..	Baripur H. C. E. School.
140	,, Bholanath	17 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Bidhubhushan	18-11 ..	Uttarpara School.
	,, Charuchandra	18 ..	Radhaballab Institution, Kuchiakole.
	,, Debendranath	19 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Debendranath	20 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Dwijabar	17 ..	Pakur H. C. E. School.
	,, Haridas	17 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Jadabchandra	16 ..	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	,, Kartikchandra	20 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Matilal	17 ..	L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
150	,, Matilal	18 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Nalinimohan	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Nrityagopal	21 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Purnananda	16 .	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Ramgopal	18 ..	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	,, Rajendranath	15 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Sureschandra	16 ..	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	,, Suryyakanta	18 ..	Pakur H. C. E. School.
	,, Syamalnath	16 ..	Presidency School.
	,, Taranchandra	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
160	Chaturbedi, Makhanlal	19-2 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
	,, Pitambardas	19-6 ..	Gunda High School.
	Chaube, Bansidhar	20 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Chaudhuri, Abinaschandra	18 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Basubeb	21 ..	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
	,, Binodbihari	19 ..	Gobardangah School.
	,, Durgabandhu	18 ..	Graham School, Tangail.
	,, Girischandra	17 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	,, Haricharan	17-9 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Harinath	16 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
170	,, Nilmani	16-8 ..	Howrah Government School.
	,, Pratapchandra	18 ..	Brahmanbaria School.
	,, Saradacharan	19 ..	National Institution, Sylhet.
	,, Umeschandra	19 ..	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	Chhotalal	17 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Craig, C.	18 ..	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Dan, Nibaranchandra	19-5 ..	Burdwan English School.
	Das, Ambikacharan	16 ..	Pabna Zila School.
	,, Amulyachandra	15 ..	Serampur Collegiate School.
	,, Anukulchandra	16-2 ..	Hare School.
180	,, Balkrishna	18 ..	Delhi District School.
	,, Bholanath	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Haricharan	20 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	,, Harikrishna	20 ..	Tamluk School
	,, Jadunath	19 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Narayanchandra	21 ..	Seal's Free College.
	,, Nibaranchandra	18 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Parasotham	18-4 ..	Private Student.
	,, Rajkumar	20-5 ..	St. Marry's Institution, Chandernagar.
	,, Udaynarayan	20 ..	Balasore Zila School.
190	Dasgupta, Sasimohan	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Dastidar, Umeschandra	19 ..	Noakhally Zila School.
	Datta, Annadaprasad	16 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	,, Bhubanjay	18 ..	City Collegiate School.
	,, Biharilal	15-9 ..	Khulna H. C. English School.
	,, Chandrakisor	17-8 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	,, Chandrakumar	16 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Charuchandra	17 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Charucharan	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	,, Girischandra	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
200	,, Gurucharan	17-2 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Hemkumar	18-3 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	,, Kisorimohan	16 ..	Dhubri High School.
	,, Lalitmohan	18-2 ..	Useful Arts School.
	,, Mahendranath	20 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Mahendranath	19 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Maheschandra	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Mohanchand	17 ..	Serampur Collegiate School.

	Datta, Nagendrachandra	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Pulinbihari	16 ..	Hare School.
210	„ Rajendrakumar	17 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Rakhalchandra	17 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	De, Debendranath	15 ..	Jamalpur H. O. E. School.
	„ Hiralal	18 ..	Hare School.
	„ Krishnachandra	21 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	„ Moharlal	15-4 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Purnachandra	15 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Sasimohan	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Upendranath	18 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	Deb, Jogendralal	15 ..	Hughli Branch School.
220	„ Srinath	20 ..	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	Debi Prasad	18-6 ..	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	Dessa, W.	19 ..	Private Student.
	Dias, F.	17 ..	St. Joseph's School.
	Dinanath	18-5 ..	Residency College, Indore.
	Dinanath Sahay	16-9 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Dorilal	21-10 ..	Bariely High School.
	D'Rebella, J. C.	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	D'Rozario, V.	17-6 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	D'Silva, F.	24 ..	Private Student.
230	Dube, Bhanu Perkash	20 ..	Teacher.
	„ Bhawani Sankar	18 ..	High School, Jubulpur.
	„ Ramtaran	16-5 ..	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Durga Sahay	16-6 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	Dutt, Prayag	21 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
	Elahi Bukhsh	18 ..	Victoria School, Ghazipur.
	Gadre Biswanath Ramchandra	18 ..	English Madrasa, Indore.
	Gambheer, J. S.	16 ..	Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	Gangaprasad	18 ..	Aligarh Zila School.
	Gangarai	21 ..	Victoria School, Ghazipur.
240	Ganga Sahay, III	17 ..	Barielly High School.
	Gangopadhyay, Adharchandra	16-6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	„ Banikanta	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Biharilal	19 .	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Harakanta	16 ..	Hashra Kalikisor School.
	„ Khagendranath	16 ..	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Induprakas	19 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Ganpat Sahay	19 ..	Gya Zila School.
	Gayaprasad	21 ..	Sultanyur School.
	Ghosh, Adharchandra	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
250	„ Akshaykumar	19 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Amritalal	16 ..	Jangipur School.
	„ Amritalal	20 ..	Naral School.
	„ Asutosh	14 ..	Bengalitola P. School.
	„ Brajanath	21-4 ..	Janai Training School.
	„ Charuchandra	19-9 ..	Andul School.
	„ Chunilal	21 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Durgacharan	19 ..	Howrah School.
	„ Harendrakumar	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Haridas	18 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
260	„ Harischandra	17-6 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	„ Jaychandra	19-6 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jaygopal	14 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jogeschandra	15-2 ..	Hare School.
	„ Kunjabihari	15-6 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Priyanath	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Radhakanta	16 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Ramchandra	19 ..	Naserabad Entrance School.
	„ Rammay	16 ..	Kuchiakola Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Srikrishna	17 ..	Oriential Seminary.
270	„ Susarmay	16-4 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
	„ Umeschandra	16 ..	Kandi School.
	„ Upendranath	16 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	Ghoshal, Nabakrishna	19 ..	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17-4 ..	Hindu School.
	Gobardhan Lal	19 ..	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Gopal Abaji Kherwadker	19 ..	City School, Nagpur.
	Gopalkrishna	21 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Gopallal	17 ..	Sajahanpur High School.
	Gopal Ramchandra	22 ..	City School, Nagpur.
280	Gopal Ramchandra	18 ..	Residency College, Indore.

	Greenway, A. L. M.	17-1 ..	Diocesan Boys' School, Naini Tal.
	Guha, Asminikumar	18 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Krishnadhan	19 ..	Santosh Janhabi School.
	„ Madhusudan	17-6 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Srinath	21 ..	Perozepur H. C. E. School.
	Gupta, Gangacharan	17 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Gopalchandra	21 ..	Private Student.
	„ Jogeschandra	19 .	Kuchia Kole Radhabullabh Institution.
	Gur, Nagendranath	17 .	Albert Collegiate School.
290	Haldar, Bipradas	16 ..	Taki Government School.
	„ Gokulbihari	19 ..	Oriential Seminary.
	„ Rakhaldas	19 ..	Basirhat Municipal School.
	Hanumanprasad	18 ..	Aligarh Zila School.
	Harbilas	19 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Hariharprasad	18 ..	Arrah Zila School.
	Harkrishnaprasad	22 ..	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Harnandan Sahay	18 ..	Ditto.
	Harsarup	21 ..	Fyzabad High School.
	Hazaree Munnalal	19 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
300	Henderson, F.	17 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Hisamuldin	18 ..	Amritsar C. M. Schoo
	Indralal	23 ..	Teacher.
	Iswariprasad	17 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Jadubansi Sahay	19 ..	Gya Zila School.
	Jagannath	19 ..	Private Student.
	Jageswar Prasad	19 ..	Muzefferpur Zila School.
	Jagannath Prasad	17 ..	Private Student.
	Jagganath Sahay	18 ..	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Jamaluddin Mahammad	19 ..	Dinajpur Zila School.
310	James, E. J. N.	16-6 ..	Doveton College.
	Jha, Jadunath	18 ..	Patna City School.
	Jokhunram	18 ..	Gazipur M. High School.
	Jwalaprasad	18-6 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
	Kanhyalal	18 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Kar, Sambhunath	19 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Karan, Piyarilal	18 ..	American M. School, Allahabad.
	Kasiprasad	17 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Kaushi Ram	21 ..	Peshawar M. School.
	Kelakaranarayan Ramchandra	19 ...	English Madrasa, Indore.
320	Keshav Rao Parande	18 ...	High School, Jabalpur.
	Khub Lal	18-4 ...	Chupra Zila School.
	Kidarilal	18-6 ...	Moradabad Government H. School.
	Krishanlal	19 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Kuldip Sahay	22 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Kundanlal	18 ...	Ludhiana High School.
	Kunjbiharilal	20 ...	St. Stephen's High School.
	Lachmi Das	19 ...	Rai Barielly High School.
	Laha, Krishnachandra	19 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	Lahiri, Chirasuhrid	16-6 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
330	„ Saratchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Satkari	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Lakshman Chintamon Dike	21 ...	Dhar High School.
	Lakshman Vithoba Edavanakar	20 ...	Ditto.
	Lala, Annadacharan	20 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Durgaprasad	20 ..	Lakhimpur High School.
	Lattaprasad	17 ...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
	Leeson, J. H.	18-5-16 ...	Free School, Calcutta.
	Lucas, L. M.	18-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Madanlal	19 ...	Farrackabad Zila School.
340	Madhab Sakharam Pathak	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Madho Anant Paraspe	20 ...	High School, Jabalpur.
	Madho Rao Ganes Goray	19 ...	Banda Zila School.
	Madhulal	18 ...	Gya Zila School.
	Mahadeo Parusottam Damle	20 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Mahadeoprasad	17-9 ..	Ganla High School.
	Mahanti, Durgacharan	18 ..	Balasore Zila School.
	Mahapatra, Gobindachandra	16 ..	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	Maheswar Prasad	16-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	Maitra, Chandrabhushan	14-3 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
350	„ Purnachandra	17 ..	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Taraknath	18 ..	Parjana H. C. E. School.
	Majumdar, Binodbihari	15 ..	Gajipur M. High School.
	„ Kedarnath	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.

	Majumdar, Kalikanta	18 ..	Kusthia H. C. E. School.
	Maluk Das	19 ..	Mizapur Zila School.
	Mandal, Jogendranath	21 ..	Baluti School.
	" Makhaulal	18 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	" Tinkari	16 ..	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	Manglaprasad	18 ..	Arrah Zila School.
360	Manohar Lal	18 ..	Lahore District School.
	Marthenesz, F. A.	18 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Masih, Ellen	..	Upper Christian School.
	Matilal, K.	19 ..	Private Student.
	Mayadas	17 ..	Gujarat Government School.
	Meer Riyazul Hasan	20 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
	Mithunlal	17 ..	Ulwar High School.
	Mitra, Abhayabar	18 ..	Jessore Zila School.
	" Anandachandra	18 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Bhushanchandra	17 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
370	" Dwijendraprasad	16 ..	Naral School.
	" Hiralal	16 ..	Hare School.
	" Kalibar	17 ..	Naral School.
	" Mahendranath	19 ..	Presidency School.
	" Manindralal	17 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	" Nibaranchandra	19-6 ..	Presidency School.
	" Radhikanath	18 ..	Gosain Durgapur School.
	" Ramtaran	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Saratchandra	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
	" Surendrakumar	18 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
380	" Surendranath	18-4 ..	Lahore District School.
	" Upendramohan	18 ..	Purulia School.
	Mitter, Robert F.	16-7 ..	Jalandar M. School.
	Mockbool, Ahmad	18 ..	Ruplal Rughunath School.
	Mookta Bukhtaver Mal	20 ..	Durbar School, Jodhpur.
	Muhammad, A. S.	20-8-26 ..	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Muhammed Bashirullah	19-6 ..	Noakhaly Zila School.
	Muhammad Hassan	18 ..	Sahajanpur High School.
	Muhammad Musa	15 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mukerji, E. M. E.	16-2 ..	Ludhiana High School.
390	Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	" Ajodhyanath	18-10 ..	Janai Training School.
	" Akshaykumar	18 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	" Aloknath	18-6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Amritalal	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Basantakumar	16 ..	Gauhati Zila School.
	" Debkisor	15-6-12 ..	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Grindranath	17 ..	Serampur Collegiate School.
	" Harisadhan	16 ..	Hare School.
	" Jibankrishna	18 ..	Calcutta Training Academy.
400	" Jnanendranath	15 ..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Jogendranath	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kedarnath	18 ..	Free Church Branch School, Kalna.
	" Krishnadhan	17 ..	Behala Mission School.
	" Kunjabihari	16-11 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Nalinikanta	15 ..	Puri Zila School.
	" Nibaranchandra	16 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	" Pramathanath	16 ..	Catwa School.
	" Radhakisor	18-6 ..	Balagar H. C. E. School.
	" Rakhaldas	16 ..	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
410	" Rakhaldas	19 ..	Badla H. C. E. School.
	" Ramanath	17-3 ..	Hetampur School.
	" Sasibhushan	17 ..	Metropolital Institution, S. Branch.
	" Satyacharan	18 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	" Taraknath	18 ..	Prannath School, Satkhira.
	" Tinkari	18-2 ..	Birbhum School.
	" Upendrachandra	18 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	Munshi, Bipinbihari	17-5 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Munsi Lal	20 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
	Murlimanahar Sahay	22 ..	Bankipur Training Academy.
420	Nago Keshao Wazalwar	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Nandi, Nikunjbihari	20 ..	Ranaghat H. C E. School.
	Nandkisor	19 ..	High School, Jabulpur.
	Narayan Sahay	16-9 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Narayan Sibaji	20 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
	Nathmal	20 ..	Hushierpur District School.
	Nehalchand	17 ..	Gujrat Government School.

	Nimidas	20 ..	Saharanpur Mission School.
	Niyogi, Saratchandra	17 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Ohiduddin Ahomad	17 ..	Commillah Zila School.
430	Oo Gyaw	17 ..	Akyab Government High School.
	Pal, Abinaschandra	18 ..	Radhaballabh Institution, Kuchiakole.
	,, Akshacharan	17 ..	Barielly High School.
	,, Amulyadhan	18 ..	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
	,, Haripada	18 ..	Boinchi Bihari Lal's Institution.
	,, Narahari	16 ..	Sridharbansidhar School.
	Pandit, Kedarnath	17 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Srikrishna	16 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Kishenlal	18 ..	C. M. School, Lucknow.
	Panre, Bhutnath	23 ..	Calcutta Training Academy.
440	Patnaik, Chakradhar	17 ..	Katak Academy.
	,, Ganeswar	16 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Pereira, F. A.	18 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Pillay, T. V. Appasawmy	17-6 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur
	Prabhulal	18 ..	Aligarh Zila School.
	Pradhan, Gokulchandra	19 ..	Tamluk School.
	Pramanik, Kshetranath	19 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	Prayag Din	15 ..	Barabanki High School.
	Premchand	15 ..	Lahore Mission School.
	Purves, F. M.	15 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
450	Radhanath	17-9 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Raghubar Dayal	21 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
	Raghubar Dayal	20 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Raghunath, Sahay	9-6 ..	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Raibanuddin Ahmad	20 ..	Dacca Madrasa.
	Rajaram Kayastha Shrivastava	18 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
	Rajnarayan	17 ..	American M. School, Allahabad.
	Rajnarayan	18-6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Rakshit, Karunakisor	22-11 ..	Private Student.
	Ramaprasad	20 ..	Dumraon Maharaja's School.
460	Ramchand	19 ..	Victoria College, Agra.
	Ramcharan	18 ..	Hardui High School.
	Ramgholam	20 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Ramji Prasad	17 ..	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	Ramkrishna Venanda Indurkar	22 ..	City School, Nagpur.
	Ramlal	17-9 ..	Gonda High School.
	Ramnarayan No. 1	19 ..	Aligarh Zila School.
	Ram Swarup	22 ..	Private Student.
	Rasayaha, H. S.	18 ..	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Raturie, Harisharan	21-2 ..	Dehra Doon Training School.
470	Ray, Adharchandra	17-6 ..	Presidency School.
	,, Amritalal	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Anuklchandra	16 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	,, Asutosh	16 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Baradakanta	17 ..	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	,, Bhubanmohan	17-9 ..	City Collegiate School.
	,, Bipinbihari	18 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Haranath	19 ..	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Jnanendramohan	15 ..	Ranaghat H. C. E. School.
	,, Jyotischandra	16-6 ..	Barahanagar Hindu School.
480	,, Kaminikumar	18 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Kedarnath	19 ..	Santosh Janhabi School.
	,, Kedarnath	18 ..	Jagatballabpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Mahendrakumar	18 ..	Noakhally Zila School.
	,, Manmohan	17 ..	Hare School.
	,, Mukundalal	18 ..	Presidency School.
	,, Nagendranath	17 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Narayanchandra	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Parbatidas	16 ..	Murshidabad School.
	,, Priyanath	18 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
490	,, Radhikaprasad	16 ..	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution
	,, Sambhunath	19-1 ..	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	,, Saradacharan	18 ..	L. M. S School, Khagra.
	,, Saratchandra	19 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	,, Satischandra	19-2 ..	Birbhum School.
	,, Udaynarayan	20 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	,, Umeshchandra	21 ..	Khanakul Krishnagar Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Binarilal	19 ..	Seal's Free College.
	,, Brindabanchandra	17 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Romaine, E. St.	16 ..	St. Xavier's College.

500	Rudra, Sasibhushan	18 ..	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Sudhirkumar	19 ..	Oxford Mission School.
	Ryper, G. H.	15-4 ..	Doveton College.
	Sadananda Chand	19 ..	Balasore Zila School.
	Sadasib Ganes Dighe	22 ..	Residency College, Indore.
	Sadderuddin	21 ..	Private Student.
	Sahu, Paramananda	19 .	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Saligram	16 ..	Bareily High School.
	Samunderkaran	20-3 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	Sanyal, Hemchandra	16-9 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
510	„ Jnanendrakumar	18-10 ..	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
	„ Trailokyanath	20 ..	Murshidabad School.
	Sarbadhikari, Jnanendranath	20 ..	F. C. Branch School, Kalna.
	Sarkar, Baradakanta	18 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Gobindapada	16 ..	Maharajah's Collegiate School, Burdwan
	„ Hrisikes	17-11 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Jadunath	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Jogendranath	16-6 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	20 ..	Parjana H. C. E School.
	„ Nogendranath	16-2 ..	Chupra Zila School.
520	„ Radhikaprasad	17 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Upendrachandra	19-9 ..	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Sarma, Sibaram	16-8 ..	Dibrugarh High School.
	Sawcoh, Aghorchandra	17 ..	Baidyabati H. C. E. School.
	Sayed Wahiduddin Ahmed	16 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
	Seetla Buksh	17 ..	Jounpur C. M. School.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	17 ..	Jagannath School. Dacca.
	„ Basantakumar	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Basantakumar	21 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Bhubanmohan	17 ..	Kalia H. C. E. School.
530	„ Bhubanmohan	20 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Bhutnath	17 ..	Barahanagar Hindu School.
	„ Binodbihari	17 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Dakshinaranjan	22 ..	Teghoria School.
	„ Dineshchandra	14 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Gangaprasanna	16 ..	Ditto ditto.
	„ Gurugobinda	18 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Harakali	18 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Iswarchandra	20 ..	Sylhet National Institution.
	„ Jnandrakumar	15 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
540	„ Kaminimohan	16 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Kshirodchandra	16 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Mathuranath	18 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Nibarapchandra	18 ..	Daulatpur School.
	„ Purnachandra	18 ..	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	„ Radhikaprasad	18 ..	Presidency School.
	„ Rajkumar	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Ramkanai	18 ..	Noakholly Zilla School.
	„ Umeschandra	10 ..	City Collegiate School.
	Sengupta, Upendrachandra	16-4 ..	Uttarpara School.
	Shibji Mal	17 ..	Delhi District School.
	Sibaprasad	16-6 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Sil, Syamacharan	18 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	Singh, Baghel	19 ..	Bahraich School.
	„ Dogar	21 ..	Jalandar Mission School.
	Sinha, Atulkrishna	18-4 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harimohan	18 ..	Ditto ditto.
	„ Lalji	19-6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	„ Ramjiban	16-8 ..	Ditto ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	19 ..	Hare School.
560	„ Sasibhushan	16 ..	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Sibdhari	19 ..	City Collegiate School.
	„ Sooba	21-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Sukhdeb	17 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Sitalprasad	21-2 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
	Sitaram	18-3 ..	Arrah Zila School.
	Sohan Lal	21 ..	Barabanki High School.
	Som, Pareschandra	16 ...	Hare School.
	Sotiharbanslal	18 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Soysa, W. J.	20-8 ..	Princ of Wales College, Moratuwa.
570	Sriram	18 ..	Patiaa Maharaja's College.
	Sukla, Chandrabali	19 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Sukul, Gangasahay	21 ..	Hardui High School.

	Sukul, Hiralal	18 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	„ Pt. Krishna Datta	20 ..	Lakhimpur High School.
	Swarup Lal, P.	19 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
	Syed Hassibul Hossain Alquadarz	15 ..	Wesleyan Mission School, Bagbazar.
	Syyid Abdurahman	18-8 ..	St. Francis DeSales' School, Nagpore.
	Tajamul Ali	17 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Tarachand	20 ..	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
580	Tewari, Bhaiyalal	18 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
	„ Prabhudayal	20 ..	Gorackpur C. M. S. High School.
	Tha Baw	16 ..	Akyab Government High School.
	Thakur, Iswardatta	20 ..	Barari H. C. E. School.
	„ Ram	16 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
	Trinayan, Barkakoti	18 ..	Sibsagar High School.
	Umanandlal	21 ..	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
	Venkatramana, C.	20 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Vinayak Babaji, Ayachit	18 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Waleul Haq	19 ..	Gaya Zila School
590	Zainul Abdin	17-2 ..	Dinapur Aided School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th January 1883.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

Gilchrist Scholarships.

AMENDED RULES FOR THE SCHOLARSHIPS INSTITUTED BY THE GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

These Rules will take effect at and from the Examination to be held in January 1884.

ONE scholarship, of the value of £150 per annum, and tenable for four years, to be extended to 5 years if the scholar should prove himself worthy, will be annually awarded to candidates born in India, who shall become eligible by competitive examination, and shall be desirous of prosecuting a course of Academical Study in Great Britain with a view to graduation in one of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law or Medicine in the University of London, under the following conditions:—

1.—Of the parents of each candidate, one at least shall belong to one of the Native Races.

2.—Every candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the local authorities that he has completed his sixteenth year, and that his age does not exceed 22 years.

3.—Every candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the local authorities that in regard to personal character and social position he is qualified to be admitted to competition for a scholarship.

4.—Every candidate is required by the Regulations of the University to pay a Matriculation Fee of £2.

5.—Candidates approved by the Local Authorities shall present themselves at the January Matriculation Examination of the University of London, which will be held simultaneously under the direction of Government Sub-Examiners, at the three Presidential Capitals, commencing on the second Monday in January. Those who pass the Examination will thereby become Members of the London University; and having once passed, they cannot again present themselves for Matriculation; and consequently such of them as pass on one occasion without gaining a scholarship, cannot compete for one again at any future Matriculation Examination.

6.—The answers of the candidates, approved as aforesaid, will be forwarded through the India Office to the Registrar of the University, who will cause them to be reviewed by the Examiners, and who will forward their report to the India Office for transmission to the Local Authorities in the Presidential Capitals, to be by them announced to the candidates.

7.—The scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate whose aggregate of marks stands highest; provided that he passes either in the Honours or in the First Division.* Such candidate shall have his choice whether he will pursue his curriculum of study in the University of Edinburgh or in the University College, London.

8.—The successful candidate will be provided by the Government of India with free passage to England, and will be expected to arrive in London, and to present himself to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, not later than the first week in the October following his appointment.

* The full marks obtainable at the matriculation examination are 2,800. Of these, 1,800 qualifies for Honours and 1,400 for the First Division.

The following note was inserted in the Rules by direction of the Gilchrist Trustees in 1881, at which time the value of the scholarships was £100 a year only:—

Every scholar in order to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded him by the scholarship ought to have at least £50 per annum in addition from private means, and an allowance of £25 per annum is absolutely indispensable.

9.—The scholarship shall be considered as commencing from the 1st of July following the award of the Examiners; and will be paid in quarterly instalments, on the first days of October, January, April, and July.

10.—The scholar shall attend in every Session at least three Courses of Lectures at the institution in which he studies; and shall transmit to the Secretary to the Gilchrist Trust, at the conclusion of each Session, a certificate from each of the Professors whose lectures he has attended, stating that his diligence and conduct have been satisfactory. Should he not be able to produce such a certificate, or should he be proved guilty of discreditable conduct elsewhere, he shall be considered to have forfeited his claim to the remaining instalments of his scholarship.

11.—The scholar shall be expected to present himself at the first examination in one of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, or Medicine in the University of London before the termination of the second Academical year* from the commencement of his scholarship, unless excused from doing so by the Trustees; and if he do not so present himself (unless by permission of the Trustees), or if he fail to pass, he shall be considered as forfeiting his claim to the remaining instalments of his scholarship. After having passed the first Examination, he will be expected to pursue his studies, with the view of presenting at the Second Examination, within two (Academical) years.

12.—A grant of £50 will be made by the Trustees for the Return-passage of the scholar who shall succeed in obtaining his Degree in the University of London. If he fails to obtain his Degree, a Return passage will be provided by the Government of India.

13.—The foregoing scheme shall be subject to revision from time to time; the Trustees reserving to themselves the power of altering the conditions of the scholarship, or of altogether withdrawing it, if they deem it expedient to do either. But no change will be made in such a manner as to affect the interests of candidates already appointed to scholarships, or in any case without twelve months' notice.

The Matriculation Standard of the London University, in which canditates will be examined, includes the following subjects:—

(1) Latin.
(2) Any two of the following languages: Greek, French, German, and either Sanskrit or Arabic.
(3) The English Language, English History, and Modern Geography.
(4) Mathematics.
(5) Natural Philosophy.
(6) Chemistry.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of examination:—

LANGUAGES.

LATIN.

One Latin subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously, from the works of the undermentioned authors†:—

Virgil.—One book of the Georgies, and one book of the Æneid.
Horace.—Two books of the Odes.
Sallust.—The conspiracy of Catiline, or the war with Jugurtha.
Cæsar.—Two books of the Gallic war.
Livy.—One book.
Cicero—De Senectute or De Amicitiâ, with one of the following Orations: Pro Lege Maniliâ, one of the four Catilinarian Orations, Pro Archia, Pro M. Marcello.
Ovid.—One book of the Metamorphoses, and one book of the Epistles or Heroides.

The paper in Latin shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in History and Geography arising out of the subjects of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected A separate paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

GREEK.‡

One Greek subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously, from the works of the undermentioned authors:—

Homer.—One book.
Xenophon.—One book.

The paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in Grammar, and with questions in History and Geography arising out of the subjects of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

* Thus a candidate whose scholarship commences on the 1st of July 1868 would be considered as having fulfilled the condition if he pass the First LL. B. Examination in January 1870 or the First B. A., the First B. Sc., or the Preliminary Scientific M. B Examination in the following July.

† The Latin Subject for January 1883 is:—Cæsar, Gallic War, Books I and II.
Ditto ditto 1884:—Sallust, Catiline.

‡ The Greek Subject for January 1883 is:—Xenophon, Anabasis, Book IV.
Ditto ditto 1884:—Homer, Odyssey, Book VII.

FRENCH.

The paper in French shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar, limited to the Accidence.

GERMAN.

The paper in German shall contain passages for translation into English, and question, in Grammar, limited (except when German is taken as an alternative for Greek) to the Accidence.

SANSKRIT; ARABIC.

The paper in Sanskrit and the paper in Arabic shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ENGLISH HISTORY, AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Orthography; Writing from Dictation the Grammatical Structure of the Language, History of England to the end of the Seventeenth Century, with questions in Modern Geography.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of the Square Root.

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Algebraical Quantities.
Proportion.
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY.

The First Four Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.*

MECHANICS.

Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces.
Simple Machines (*Mechanical Powers*). Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each.
Centre of Gravity.
General Laws of Motion, with the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.
Law of the Motion of falling Bodies.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

Pressure of Liquids and Gases, its equal diffusion and variation with the depth.
Specific Gravity and modes of determining it.
The Barometer, the Syphon, the Common Pump and Forcing-Pump, and the Air Pump.

OPTICS.

Laws of Reflextion and Refraction.
Formation of images by Mirrors and Simple Lenses.

HEAT.

Its sources. Expansion. Thermometers—relations between different Scales in common use. Difference between Temperature and Quantity of Heat. Specific and Latent Heat. Calorimeters. Liquifaction. Ebullition. Evaporation. Conduction. Convection. Radiation.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry of the Non-Metallic elements, including their compounds as enumerated below, their chief physical and chemical characters, their preparation, and their characteristic tests :—

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorines Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silicon.

Combining Proportions by weight and by volume. General nature of Acids, Bases and Salts. Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution; effects of Animal and Vegetable life upon its composition.

Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Nature and composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water. Chemical peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as rain-water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water.

Carbonic Acid. Carbonic Oxide. Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen. Ammonia. Olefient Gas. Marsh Gas. Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids. Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Hydrochloric Acid. Phosphoric Acid and Phosphuretted Hydrogen. Silica.

* The questions in Natural Philosophy will be of a strictly elementary character.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th November 1882.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1372B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday, the 1st February 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, Provision of 1880-81 ...	2,350
Do. do. Ghazipore Factory do. of 1880-81 & 1881-82	2,350
Total ...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th February 1883 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th February 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th February 1883.

4. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Manufactured at the Patna Factory about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Thursday,	1st February 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	1st March „ ..	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	2nd April „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Wednesday,	2nd May „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	4th June „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Tuesday,	3rd July „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	2nd August „ ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd September „ ..			4,450
Do. about Wednesday,	26th „ „ ...			4,450
Do. about Thursday,	1st November „ ...			4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd December „ ...			4,450
Early in	January 1884 ...			4,450
	Total ...	.....	.....	54,900

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM *the 23rd December* 1882.

No. 38B.

OPIUM.
Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I.

AN examination of the Provision Opium of 1881-82, received from the Patna and Ghazipore Factories, will take place at the Presidency Opium Godowns within the Custom House premises, on Monday, the 22nd January 1883, at 11 A.M. The public are invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L P.,

CALCUTTA, *the 9th January* 1883.

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICES.

Notice.

TO SHIPMASTERS AND AGENTS.

IT is hereby notified that the provision of section 55 of Act VIII of 1878, the Sea Customs Act, which requires the submission of a list of ship's stores along with the manifest at the time of the inward entry of a vessel, will in future be interpreted as applying only to all dutiable stores on board, and to such of the undutiable stores as are intended to be landed. The master will be required to sign a declaration that there are no dutiable stores on board other than those mentioned in the list. A printed form of the store list can be obtained on application at the Custom House.

W. H. GRIMLEY,
Officiating Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, *the 5th January* 1883.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 31st December 1882.

	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	10,43,257	.....	5,20,839	15,64,096
French Kurkutch	11,195	.....	.....	11,195
Italian ditto	40,688	.....	14,745	55,433
Bombay ditto	46,217	.....	.....	46,217
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,41,257	.....	22,926	3,64,183
Cadiz Kurkutch	6,951	.....	.....	6,951
Total ...	14,89,565	.....	5,58,510	20,48,075

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 8th January* 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 4th January 1883.

No 3.—The Honorable G. G. Morris, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 17th November 1882.

The 5th January 1883.

No. 7.—Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S., M.A., Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., B.A., or until further orders.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 30th December 1882.

No. 1650*G*.—The services of Mr. H. H. Birch, who was temporarily employed as guardian to the Maharaja of Kolhapur, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 5th January 1883.

No. 57.

Financial Resolution No. 3299, dated 4th October 1872, and Notification of the same date.
Financial Notification No. 1909, dated 29th March 1877.
Financial Resolution No. 3356, dated 1st November 1880.
Financial Notification No. 2849, dated 25th November 1882.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and in supersession of the orders noted on the margin, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the undermentioned officers to cut or break coin under that section :—

1. Every officer in charge of a District Treasury.
2. Every Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector, Assistant Commissioner, or Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of a Sub-Treasury.

3. Every Commissioner, Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency.
4. The Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.
5. The Secretary and Treasurer of each of the Presidency Banks, and every Agent in charge of a branch of any of the said Banks.
6. The Secretary, Manager, or other principal officer of the several offices and agencies in India of each of the following Banks :—

   Agra Bank, Limited; Chartered Mercantile Bank; Chartered Bank of India; Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris; Delhi and London Bank, Limited; National Bank of India, Limited; Oriental Bank Corporation; Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited; Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.
7. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or the Secretary of the Calcutta Port Improvement Commissioners, Bombay Port Trustees, Rangoon Port Commissioners.
8. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, President, Vice-President, or Secretary of the Presidency Municipalities.
9. And any officer of any other Municipality authorised by the Local Government or Administration.

And in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the same Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules :—

1. When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any of the officers authorised by this Notification to act under section 16* of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, who has reason to believe it to be counterfeit, or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, he shall cut or break such coin, and, under section 16 of the said Act, return the pieces to the person tendering the coin. In cutting or breaking coins, officers should avoid completely dividing them, as it is often convenient to identify the parts of a particular coin. Such identification becomes impossible if the pieces are wholly separated. Care should, however, be taken that the destruction is complete.

Extract from Act No. XXIII of 1870—India.

*16. When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any officer authorised by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to act under this section, who has reason to believe it to have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight,
or to be counterfeit,
or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing,
or to be called in by any proclamation,
he may, by himself or another,
(subject to the rules which the Governor General in Council prescribes in this behalf),
cut or break such coin.

Cutting certain silver coin.

2. When any rupee or half-rupee purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any such officer, who has reason to believe it to have lost by reasonable wearing more than two per cent. in weight, he shall cut or break such coin, and, at the option of the person tendering the coin, return to him the pieces, or retain them and give credit for them at the rate of one rupee for one hundred and eighty grains troy weight.

3. A quarter-rupee or an eighth of a rupee tendered to such an officer must, under section 13† of the Act, be accepted as legal tender for a fraction of a rupee, even though it have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight.

Extract from Act No. XXIII of 1870—India.

† 13. The said rupee and half-rupee shall be a legal tender in payment or on account;
Provided that the coin has not lost more than two per cent. in weight;
Provided also that it has not been clipped or filed, or defaced or diminished, otherwise than by use.
The quarter-rupee and eighth of a rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a rupee, subject to the second proviso contained in this section.

Rupees and half-rupees a legal tender.

Four-anna and two-anna pieces.

4. If, by reason of the obliteration of the device upon it, or for any other cause, any quarter-rupee or eighth of a rupee coined and issued after the 1st September 1835 that shall come into the possession of such an officer, shall appear to him to be unfit for further circulation, it shall not be cut or broken, but shall, whatever be its weight, be withdrawn from circulation and dealt with in the manner prescribed in Rules 5 and 6. But quarter-rupees and eighths of a rupee shall not be withdrawn from circulation, if they appear to be otherwise fit to circulate, only because they have lost by reasonable wearing more than two per cent. in weight. Such coins, if coined and issued before 1st September 1835, must, however, be dealt with under section 16 of the Act.

5. In the case of coin tendered to officers of Government, the pieces of coin cut or broken and received under Rule 2, and the coin withdrawn from circulation under Rule 4, shall be sent, by the first convenient opportunity, to the Master of the Mint at Bombay or Calcutta or any principal treasury appointed by the local Accountant General to receive them for remittance to the Mint. Meanwhile, the actual amount at which the cut or broken pieces have been received and the nominal value of the coin withdrawn shall be entered in the statement of the cash balance of the officer who has received them as "uncurrent coin." Upon their receipt at the Mint, the Master of the Mint shall give credit for them at the rate mentioned in Rule 2, in the case of coin cut or broken, and at the nominal value in the case of coin withdrawn under Rule 4, and any loss incurred in their re-coinage shall be a charge of the Mint.

6. If the coin be cut or broken and received under these rules by any of the officers enumerated under headings 5 to 9 above, the pieces should be sent to the nearest Government Treasury (and in Presidency Towns to the Reserve Treasury) where the actual sum paid for them and the nominal value of the coin withdrawn shall be paid, and thereafter the pieces will be dealt with in the manner prescribed in Rule 5.

These rules apply to all silver coin of the same weight and value as British Indian Currency, coined by the Government of India on behalf of the Government of Portuguese India, or coined under the Native Coinage Act, IX of 1876, on behalf of Native States. They do not affect the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2432, dated 17th August 1881, under which, for the present, all genuine coin which has not been diminished by fraudulent means or has been diminished only by what are ordinarily known as shroff marks, shall be received at its nominal value; accordingly, in so far as regards such coin, the second rule of those now prescribed is suspended, except that coin which has been reduced more than two per cent. in weight by reasonable wearing shall be cut or broken as heretofore, although it be received at full value.

For testing rupees and half rupees under these rules, minimum weights, 176·4 and 88·2 grains troy respectively, shall be obtainable on application through the Comptroller General or the Accountant General, Bombay, as the case may be, to the Mint Masters at Calcutta and Bombay. These weights being already two per cent. below the standard weight for rupees and half rupees respectively show the exact weight below which the coin has to be destroyed. The weights will be supplied in all cases at Government expense, but as the scales ordinarily used by native jewellers are sufficient for these tests, scales will not be supplied by the Mint Masters.

ORDERED, that this Notification be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that it be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations and the Comptroller General for information.

No. 95.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ—

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 520, dated 27th January 1882.

Letter from the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Company, Limited, dated 24th January 1882, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 815, dated 6th February 1882, and enclosures.

Circular letter to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab; to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 1049, dated 23rd February 1882.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 110, dated 21st March 1882, and enclosure.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 770-4S.S., dated 21st March 1882.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1150-50S., dated 1st May 1882, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 2923, dated 4th May 1882, and enclosure.

Letters from the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, Nos. 73C. and 113C., dated respectively the 26th May and 25th July 1882, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 210, dated 12th August 1882, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 934, dated 5th September 1882, and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—In consequence of an application having been received from the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Company, praying for the remission of the duty on the salt used by it in the manufacture of soap, the question of issuing salt, free of duty, for the manufacture of soap and alkali has recently engaged the attention of the Government of India. In the circular letter of the 23rd February 1882, read in the preamble, the Government of India expressed its opinion that the remission of duty on salt used for industrial and agricultural purposes was desirable in itself if it could be allowed without danger to the revenue, and observed that various methods of denaturalising salt had from time to time been suggested, but that hitherto no satisfactory process which exactly met the requirements of the case had been discovered. It was accordingly proposed in view to the issue of duty-free salt to soap manufactories, that a preventive establishment should be placed at the works to see that the free salt is actually mixed with the prepared lye, the cost of the establishment being borne by the manufacturers. It was at the same time suggested that it should be first ascertained, by actual experiment, whether the salt after being mixed with the lye could be separated from it and again rendered fit for human consumption, as, in that case, it would not be a sufficient safeguard to provide an establishment merely to see that the salt was actually mixed with the lye.

2. From the reports received from the Local Governments consulted it appears that salt is used at two stages in the manufacture of soap; first, for supplying the soda which contributes to the formation of the soapy matter, and, secondly, for separating the soap from the lye. In the former case, decomposition takes place, and it would therefore seem to be feasible to arrange for the issue of duty-free salt by simply ensuring the mixture of the salt with the lye in the course of manufacture. In the case of salt used in the process of separation, the Chemical Examiners consulted are unanimously of opinion that it would always be possible to recover the salt from the 'spent lye' remaining after the separation of the soap, but it also appears that the process of extraction would be neither easy nor cheap. As a precaution against such extraction, the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, recommends that all spent lye, or salt charged liquor, leaving the soap-works should be run to waste, and the Chemical Examiner, Madras, suggests that manufacturers may be required to discharge the spent lye into the sea or a large river or other suitable channel.

3. In Bombay, the Collector of Salt Revenue does not recommend the grant of free salt to the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Company for the manufacture of soap, except on condition that the Company should agree

to allow the spent lye to run to waste, that its premises should be open at all times to the Preventive Officers of the Salt Department, that notice of each boiling should be duly given to those officers, that the Company should use fully taxed salt in the first instance, and that after ascertaining the actual quantity of salt required in the preparation of a given quantity of soap, a refund of the duty should be made to the Company, proportionate to the amount of soap sold as shown by its books and vouchers. The Government of Bombay, however, considers it inexpedient to grant the concession, as in its opinion it would be difficult to prevent loss of revenue from the subsequent illicit use of the salt, unless a preventive establishment is maintained at a strength and cost which would counterbalance any pecuniary gain to be derived by the Company from the use of free salt.

4. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the only factory using salt in the manufacture of soap is the North-West Soap Company at Meerut. In order to avail itself of the privilege of using duty-free salt for soap-making, this Company is willing to give a pecuniary guarantee, to conform to all reasonable requirements of the Salt Department as to the safe custody and issue of the salt, and to allow inspection of its books, &c., but hopes that no expensive preventive establishment will be insisted upon. The Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, on the other hand, considers that a preventive establishment cannot be safely dispensed with. He does not apprehend any danger to the revenue from the separation of salt from the spent lye, but considers that the real risk of loss lies in the fact that a portion of the free salt may never be added to the lye at all, and to guard against this contingency, the location at the works of a preventive establishment is necessary in order to supervise the use of the salt and the disposal of the refuse. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh thinks that a preventive establishment should not be insisted upon, as the grant of free salt would probably be neutralised by the cost of such establishment and the inconvenience which it would cause to the manufacturers. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor accordingly suggests that the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue should draw up rules for the safe custody and issue of the salt and for keeping up registers by the manufacturers which should be open at all times for inspection, showing how the salt is disposed of. He also suggests that the Company might further be required to execute a bond in a reasonable amount pledging itself to abide by these rules and to guarantee that all duty-free salt supplied to it should be used *bonâ fide* in the manufacture of soap and for no other purpose, and power might be reserved in the bond to impose a preventive establishment if there be reason to suppose that the concession is being abused.

5. The Chemical Examiner to the Bengal Government is of opinion that the salt mixed with the lye in the manufacture of soap can afterwards be separated from the lye by repeated re-crystallizations, but that the process would be an expensive one, and could only be profitably carried out on a large scale. The Government of Bengal therefore believes that there would be no danger to the revenue from this source, and that the abuse of the privilege of using duty-free salt might be sufficiently guarded against by the deputation of an officer to the soap-works, whenever required, in order to supervise the mixing of the salt with the lye. It adds that under such an arrangement it would not be necessary to require the manufacturers to pay the cost of a fixed preventive establishment. The Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, suggests an alternative proposal, *viz.*, that if it can be ascertained approximately what minimum quantity of salt must be used for the manufacture of a certain quantity of soap, an officer might be sent from time to time to examine the outturn of soap manufactured and to note the quantity of salt expended for the purpose, and then a refund of the duty on the recorded quantity of salt might be granted. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor considers that this procedure might be introduced with advantage if the conditions of soap manufacture admit of a calculation of this nature.

6. The Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, is of opinion that if duty-free salt for the manufacture of soap be issued only to firms of respectability and under adequate guarantees, there should not be any such danger to the revenue as to render it advisable to withhold a concession which might encourage a useful industry. The Board of Revenue, Madras, considers that the

difficulties attending the supply of free salt for the purpose of soap-making are not of such a nature as to be insurmountable, and it proposes that, as a tentative measure, the concession may at first be limited to well-known firms, a preventive establishment being maintained to check illicit practices. The Madras Government approves of this proposal subject to the precaution suggested by the Chemical Examiner, *viz*, that the manufacturers should be required to discharge the refuse salted lye into the sea, or a river, or other suitable channel, and observes that as the manufacturers must bear the cost of the necessary preventive establishment, the arrangement would be practicable only where the works are conducted on a scale sufficiently large to earn a profit after defraying all incidental charges. It also forwards a letter from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., of Madras, applying for the supply of duty-free salt for the manufacture of alkali and suggesting two alternative courses in which the concession might safely be granted, *viz.*, (1) that salt at usual selling rates, *minus* the charge for duty, may be issued to the firm and a trustworthy official retained at the alkali works to see that the salt is not used for any other purpose than that of manufacture, or (2) that the firm may at first buy salt at the ordinary rates inclusive of duty, and afterwards receive a refund or drawback of the duty, on production of a certificate from some Government official retained at the works in order to watch that the specified quantity of salt has been actually employed in the manufacture.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the question of the issue of salt, free of duty, to be used in the manufacture of soap and alkali is becoming one of some importance, and on a consideration of the views and proposals set forth in the preceding paragraphs, His Excellency in Council is strongly in favour of an attempt being made to issue duty-free salt for these purposes under proper restrictions and with suitable precautions. His Excellency in Council believes that precautions which will sufficiently protect the revenue can be taken at a moderate cost. Each Local Government is accordingly empowered to make such arrangements as it may deem necessary for the purpose indicated. The arrangements should be made subject to the final decision of the Government of India, to whom they should be reported. In all provinces to which the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue extends, the arrangements should be made by the Local Government in communication with the Commissioner. It must be understood that the manufacturer is to bear any extra cost for preventive establishments, &c., which the grant of the concession may necessitate, and that the privilege is liable to be withdrawn if experience shows that it is being abused or that the revenue is suffering.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below in the undermentioned Salt Khalari lands, situate in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Collector's office at Alipore on the 12th January 1883, corresponding with 29th Pous 1289 B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The land to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the land will be considered as its proprietor, and the entire proprietary right of Government in it will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consecutive number.	Name of the sub-division in which the land lies.	Name of the village in which the land is situated and pergunnah.	Area.	Government revenue.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			B. K. CH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Sudder sub-division	Kalikapore, thanna Bishenpore, pergunnah Magura.	3 5 0	4 14 0	9 12 0	The lands will be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price shewn in column 6.

24-Pergunnahs Collectorate, the 2nd October 1882. C. C. STEVENS, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below to the undermentioned estate, situate in the district of Dacca, will be put up to sale at the Dacca Collectorate on Friday, the 12th January 1883, corresponding with 29th Pous 1289 B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—If the amount of the purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited.

If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1371	10717	Government escheated land known as Majidbari in Dayagunge.	0 0 6		15 0 0	Will be sold rent-free.

Collector's Office, Dacca, the 23rd September 1882. A. C. TUTE, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned tenure situated in Khas Mehal Debi Punchannogram in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Alipore Collectorate on the 15th January 1883, corresponding with 3rd Magh 1289 B.S. at 12 noon.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

1st.—The tenure is to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this tenure will be considered as the proprietor of the tenure, and the proprietary right of Government in the tenure will be transferred to him subject to the rent fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the tenure is to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of the original sale.

Number in the statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			C. CH.	A.		
	1298	Debi Punchannogram, division IV, sub-division B, holding No. 27A.	3 13	4	Rs. 50 per cotta ...	The land was sold under Act XI of 1859 on the default of former tenant to pay rent for 1284 B.S. and purchased by Fazullabhoy. A compromise was then effected by Government with the auction purchaser, who received on 1st October 1880 Rs. 3,500 in full discharge of all his claims to the land, although no formal conveyance has been executed by him in favour of Government; such right as has accrued to Government by the above compromise is to be sold. The sale of this holding has been sanctioned by Government in its letter No. 3741R, dated 2nd September 1882.

C. C. STEVENS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of C land, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated on the 7th mile of the chord line in the sub-division of Raneegunge, district Burdwan, will be put up to sale at the Raneegunge sub-divisional cutcherry, at noon, on Tuesday, the 30th January 1883, corresponding to 18th Magh 1289 B.S. The purchaser of the plot will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one day, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the plot to be sold again at the risk and the responsibility of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price, and a certificate will be granted according to law.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Name of the estate and pergunnah.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegahs and in acres.		Upset price.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Burdwan...	Roopnarainpore, pergunnah Parrah.	7	East	8 14 10	2 3 22	50 0 0	North by Sreemunt Maji's land. East by ditto ditto. South by ditto ditto and Jeetu Ghose's land. West by East Indian Railway land.

Burdwan Collectorate, the 4th December 1882. W. R. LARMINIE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, Acts VII (B.C.) of 1868, and II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 15th day of January 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of June 1882.

Mehal Nauabad.

Number of the taluk.	Name of taluk, with its situation.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Revenue.	Cesses.	AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TALUK IS TO BE SOLD. Revenue.	Cesses.	Total	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
127 / 170	Thana Ramu, mouzah Pokkhali, taluk Gouri Sankar Baidyanath	Afikabanoo ...	506 13 0	45 15 6	506 13 0	45 15 6	552 12 6	The entire taluk will be sold.
292 / 274	Thana Chakaria, mouzah Bheola Manikchar, taluk Bibi Ishprak	Majanali	757 10 0	96 7 0	284 10 0	32 3 0	316 13 0	Ditto ditto.

A. MANSON, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Beerbhoom will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Friday, the 12th day of January 1883, equivalent to 29th Pous 1289B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of September 1882.

Class.	Number of the estate.	Number on the rent-roll.	Name of pergunnah and mehal.	Name of the proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrear due.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st class ...	...	98	Kapasdanga	Mohendro Narain Roy, Jogendro Narayan Roy, Madhusuddan Chowdhury for self and guardian, brother of minors Sarbesur Chowdhury and Kedar Chandra Chowdhury, Nobodip Chandra Chowdhury, Raja Ramnarayan Chuckervarti, Bahadoor, Gour Chand Chowdhury, Udoy Chand Chowdhury, Srirati Dasya, Lala Bisseesur Prasad, Roy Churn Choudhury, Mohutap Chunder Chowdhury, Tej Chandra Chowdhury, Khelat Chundra Chowdhury, Dinu Bandhu Mandal, Nobin Chundra Chowdhury, Lala Gouri Prasad, and Dolegovindo Mani Debi, executrix on behalf of minor Kamoda Kinkar Mukhopadhya	2,215 9 0		
				Deduct due from Raja Ram Runjan Chuckravarti, for which a separate account has been opened	80 11 0		
				Also deduct due from Dolegovinda Moni Debi, executrix on behalf of the minor Kamoda Kinkar Mookhopadhya, for which a separate account has been opened	298 7 1½		
					379 2 1½		
				Balance ...	1,836 6 10½	0 3 6	Only this portion of the estate will be sold for the arrear.
Ditto ...	...	183	Haridaspore.	Ram Sundar Roy, Rakhal Chunder Mukhopadhya, sebait of Kali Thacooranee and Ram Sundar Roy, Bugal Chandra Mukhapadhya and Rakal Chandra Mukhopadhya, sebaits of Gopaljiu Thacoor, Ram Sundar Roy, Kuloda Sundari Debi, Bindu Basini Debi, Subhadra Sundari Debya, Doya Moyi Debi, Brohma Moyi Debi, guardian mother of Ashu Tosh Chackervarti and ditto of minor Sib Chunder Chackervarti, Man Mohini Debya, Brojendra Kumar Bunda padhya, and Nilmani Chackervarti	664 5 0		
				Deduct due from No. 115, Ram Sundor Roy and Raja Ram Runjan Chackervarti, Bahadoor, for which a separate account has been opened	127 2 6		
				Ditto due from Bagal Chandra Mukhopadhya	57 2 0		
				Ditto due from Rakhal Chandra Mukhopadya	57 2 0		
				Ditto due from Bindu Basini Debi	83 0 7½		
				Ditto due Subhodra Sundari Debya	62 4 3		
				Ditto due from Kuloda Sundari Debi	57 2 0		
				Ditto due from Ram Sundar Roy	73 15 10		
					517 13 9½		
				Balance ...	146 7 9½	5 8 9	Ditto.
Ditto ...	...	207	Krinnahar	Ram Dayal Bhuttacharji, Roghu Nath Bhuttacharji, Matangini Debi (senior), Jogdis Chandra Bhuttacharji, Issur Chundra Bhuttacharji, Kalidas Bhuttacharji, Gopi Nath Bhuttacharji, Tara Sundari Debya, Ram Taran Bhuttacharji, Iswar Bhuttacharji, Taras Chundra Bhuttacharji, Nrisingha Chandra Bhuttacharji, Sahachary Dasya, Hare Krishna Roy, Ram Preya Debya, and Prosunno Mayi Debya	793 11 9	0 15 1	The entire mehal will be sold.

Beerbhoom Collectorate, the 2nd December 1882. J. S. ARMSTRONG, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Pubna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 10th January 1883, corresponding with 27th Pous B.S., for arrears of revenue due on 28th September 1882.

Serial number.	Number on district revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	7	Dihi Horipur, pergunnah Isufshaye.	Bejoy Govind Choudhary.	Police 1,301 7 0 16 0 0	34 10 0	Separate accounts have been opened under provisions of Act XI of 1859. The share, 2 annas 6 gundas 2 kara and 2 kranti, belonging to Bejoy Govind Choudhury and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 189-11, will first be sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares will be exempted from this sale.
2	115	Taruf Bhagara, pergunnah Bazoorsa Nasirpore.	Mohobutneesa Bibi and others.	2,575 13 0	15 9 0	Separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 opened. The share of Mothura Nath Mozoomdar, being 5 gundas 2 karas 2 krantis and 2 jobs, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 50-15, will first be sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares will be exempted from sale.
3	115	Ditto	Ditto	2,575 13 0	478 0 0	The shares, 10 annas 13 gundas 1 kara and 7 job, sudder jumma Rs. 1,833-12, belonging to Mahabutnessa Bibi and others, of which separate accounts have not been opened will be sold for arrears of revenue. The shares of which separate accounts have been already opened under Act XI of 1859, except the above, will be exempted from the sale.
4	124	Bazooshup, pergunnah Bazooshup.	Bejoy Govind Choudhary and others.	2,899 10 0 Police 6 6 0	142 6 0 Police 0 3 0	The share of Bejoy Govind Choudhury, of which sudder jumma is Rs. 55-1, and police fund Re. 1-2, will be first sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares, of which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, will be exempted from sale.
5	133	Ditto	Ditto	2,899 10 0 Police 6 6 0	205 6 0	The 4 annas ijmali share of Bejoy Govind Choudhury, of which sudder jumma is Rs. 724 15, police Re. 1-10, will be first sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares, of which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, will be exempted from sale.
6	134	Ditto	Ditto	966 9 0 Police 2 2 0	66 6 0	The 4 annas ijmali share of Bejoy Govind Choudhury, revenue Rs. 241-10, police Re. 0-9-0, will be first sold for arrears due from it. The other shares, of which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, will be exempted from sale.
7	149	Ahamedpur, pergunnah Berahimpur.	Sorifnessa Choudhurany and others.	3,373 7 0	643 1 0	The entire estate will be sold.
8	163	Taruf Soojanugger, pergunnah Mahamedshaye.	Bejoy Govind Choudhury.	1,668 5 0 Road fund 16 14 0	117 9 0	The 4 annas ijmali share of Bejoy Govind Choudhury, revenue Rs. 422-1, road fund Rs. 4-4, will be first sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares, of which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, will be exempted from sale.
9	205	Chuk Gobindhati, pergunnah Kator Mahal.	Debendro Nath *alias* Dwarika Nath Bhadury and others.	1,560 0 0 Police 14 15 0	5 0 0	The 11 annas ijmali share of Debendro Nath *alias* Dwarika Nath Bhadury and others, revenue Rs. 1,072-8, police Rs. 10-4, will be first sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares, of which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, will be exempted from sale.
10	230	Dihi Protap, pergunnah Kator Mahal.	Bonomally Roy and others.	9,671 6 0 Police 53 5 0	46 9 0	The ijmali share of Bonomally Roy and others, of which sudder jumma is Rs. 8,741-12, police Rs. 48-9, will be first sold for arrears of revenue due from it. The other shares, of which separate account have been opened under Act XI of 1859, will be exempted from sale.

Pubna Collectorate, the 6th December 1882. F. H. BARROW, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Saturday, the 13th day of January 1883, corresponding with 1st Magh 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1882:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Towjee number.	Name of estate.	Pergunnah.	Recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Interest now to be sold.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears for which sold.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
45	Bherchi ...	Bherchi ...	Annada Prasad Sein, manager for Manmatha Nath, Girija Nath, and Satindra Nath Rai Chowdry, minors, and Rajendra Nath, Mahendra Nath, Parbutty Nath, Narendra Nath, and Amarendra Nath Rai Chowdry and Bhaba Tarinee Debi and Iswara Chandra Bose.	2,953 4 1	4th share belonging to Parbutty Nath Rai Chowdry, and 5th share belonging to Narendra Nath, Amarendra Nath Rai Chowdry and Bhaba Tarinee Debi.	295 5 2 295 5 2	82 6 8½ 191 6 4
169	Moloye ...	Moloye ...	Ditto ditto	22,072 5 11½	4th share belonging to Parbutty Nath Rai Chowdry, and 5th share belonging to Narendra Nath, Amarendra Nath Rai Chowdry and Bhaba Tarinee Debi.	2,297 3 9 2,297 3 9	626 7 7 627 15 9
273	Taraf Sreepore	Emadpur ...	Kumoodinee Dasi, Ishan Mohini Dasi, Shital Chandra Dhur, Guru Charan Banerji, Mahima Chandra Mozoomdar, and Kadar Nath Guha.	3,137 3 9	3rd share belonging to Kedar Nath Guha.	221 12 7	51 8 6
280	Talibpur ...	Talibpur ...	Gobinda Mohan Basu, Jogendra Kumar, Radha Madhub Ghosh, Bashudeb, Ishan Chandra, Mahima Chandra Rai, Muktishwari Debi, and Parbutty Charan Rai, himself and manager on behalf of Sashidhar, Ashutosh, and Chandra Shekar Rai.	569 0 6	Whole estate	569 0 6	43 0 0
4819	Dehi Bansh Baria.	Mulghur ...	Rajendra Nath, Narendra Nath, Amarendra Nath, Parbutty Nath, Mohendra Nath, and Goluck Nath Rai Chowdry and Bhaba Tarinee Debi and Annada Prasad Sein, manager on behalf of Manmatha Nath, Girija Nath, and Satendra Nath Rai Chowdry, minors, and Juan Chandra Bandopadhya.	3,546 14 2	One share belonging to Goluck Nath Rai Chowdry and Juan Chandra Bandopadhya. Third share belonging to Parbutty Nath Rai Chowdry. Fifth share belonging to Narendra Nath, Amarendra Nath Rai Chowdry and Bhaba Tarinee Debi.	709 6 4 354 11 0 354 11 0	287 13 5½ 153 14 3 153 14 3
4821	Dehi Kanarail	Ditto ...	Durga Das Chatterjee, himself and on behalf of Dharani Dear Chatterjee, minor, and Prio Nath Chatterjee, Sarlasoondari Debi, Dartka Nath, and Jadu Nath Chatterjee, Mir Habib Sobhan, Abinash Chandra Chatterjee, Gonamani Debi, mother, on behalf of Satish Chandra Rai Chowdry, minor, Ranakali Debi, Ashutosh Dhar, Sarada Charan Basu, Nil Ratan, Sirish Chandra Basu, Prasanna Moyee Dasi, Prassanna Moyee Debi, Joy Kally Chowdhurinee, Ram Dhan Biswas, himself and on behalf of Pran Krishna, Raj Krishna, Bamondas, and Kali Das Biswas.	5,254 0 4	One share of Sarada Charan, Nil Ratan, and Sirish Chandra Basu, Prasanna Moyee Dasi, and Prassanna Moyee Debi. 2nd share of Joy Kally Chowdurani.	424 4 5 574 10 6	63 12 10 216 1 4½

Jessore Collectorate, the 6th December 1882. E. J. BARTON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th day of February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1882.

Number of the estate.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of the proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
134	Pergunnah Patpashar, Taluq Harideo Govinda Prosad Basu.	Mohesh Chandra Shaha, Srinath Mookhopadhya, Uma Nath Mookhopadhya, Narendra Nath Mookhopadhya, Girish Chandra Nath Mookhopadhya, Bhay Harini Debya, Uma Soondery Dassya, Naderun Nessa Khatoon, Broje Soonder, Ananda Nath, Gakool Chandra, Royal Chandra Majumdar, Goljar Khan, Baroda Soondery Dassea, Bidhumookhi Debya, Gopi Krishna Basu, Uma Soondery Dassea, Gopi Krishna Gosvami, Krishna Mohun Sen, Chandra Nath Sircar, Mohim Chandra Bhowmik, Dilaluddin Biswas, Ainnessa, Uma Soondery Dassea, Naderunessa Khatoon, Fajlal Rahoman, and Harendeo Nath Mookhopadhya.	512 2 8½	173 14 0
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, hissa 8 annas 16 gandas 2 kranta.	Hafeza Khatoon	973 2 7½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Brahmun Kandi Chandpoor, &c.	Koylash Chandra, Jagat Chandra Shaha	40 8 10½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Khoria Madhupore, &c.	Sita Nath Ghosh	1 5 6	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah ditto, &c. ...	Krishna Nath Ghosh and Srinath Sircar	19 0 7	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Iswar Chandra Shaha	18 14 10½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah Garhardia ...	Rash Behary Ray	17 6 5½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in kismut Chandpoora, &c.	Sundermani Dassea, mother and guardian of Abhaya Charan Shaha, minor.	27 2 2½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Kharia Abuchlapoor, &c.	Har Chandra Shaha	20 11 7½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Kartik Chandra Shaha	17 14 1½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Ananda Mohan Shaha, Ledu Chand Shaha	35 7 5½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut ditto	Brindaban Chandra Shaha, Hari Nath Shaha	65 9 0½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Khoria, &c. ...	Chhidam Chandra Shaha	1 10 4½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut ditto	Ryckishori Dassea	1 10 4½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah Kadantala, hissa 4 annas.	Bhagabat Charan Gangopadhya	15 15 3	.....
			1,768 0 9½	173 14 0

G. N. DEY, for Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 29th January 1883, corresponding with Bengali 17th Magh 1289 and Amli 18th Magh 1290, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th September 1882.

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	86	54	Mehal Allalpara, pergunnah Gagnapore.	The joint share of Jomoonamoni Dasy, mother and guardian of Suda Nundo Masanta, Darpanarain Masanta, Srimati Basumati Dassy, mother and guardian of Nabodip Chand Masanta, minor, Gopinath Torkapanchanun, Srimati Romakinkori Deby, Sreeballab Bhattacharjee, Girish Chander Pal, Srimati Bhogabati Dassy, wife of Boidanath Bhooya, Srimati Girijanondini Deby, mother and guardian of Jadoopati Chakerbutty, minor, Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty, and Shekunder Ally Khan, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	581 5 11	7 3 2	
				Rs. A. P.			
				Exclusive of the share of Madhu Sudan Masanta, which has separate account, and which will not be sold, the revenue of which is 448 13 9			
				Ditto ditto of Adormoni Dassy *alias* Adurmoyee Dassy, ditto .. 55 0 2			
				Ditto ditto of Brahma Moyee and Kantaram Dey, ditto ... 111 2 4	615 9 3		
				Total ...	1,196 15 2		
	110	69	Mehal Amarda, pergunnah Toorkachore.	The joint share of Akhoya Narain Soorangi, Dwarka Nath Mytee, Soobal Mytee, Lakhini Charan Giri, Nidhiram Giri, Anandram Rout, Srimati Sarada Moni Debi, Lakhini Narainkur Mohapatra, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	441 6 0	1 4 11	
				Exclusive of the share of Govinda Prasad and Bonomali Bissoi, which has separate account and will not be sold, the revenue of which is	201 8 11		
				Total ...	642 14 11		
	218	133	Mehal Bolar, pergunnah Kedarkoondoo.	Prangovinda Nag	509 12 1	7 14 3	
	230	1557	Mehal Khantapal, pergunnah Khorgpore.	Kanja Behari Roy, Srinath Charan Pal, Ramkuar Dey, Dwarka Nath Pal, Khetter Mohun Pal, Prangovinda Nag, Dwarka Nath Mal, manager under the Court of Wards on behalf of Gunendra Kumar Nag, Jotindra Kumar Nag, Rebindra Kumar Nag, Nogendra Kumar Nag, Goonendra Kumar Nag, and Jogendra Kumar Nag, minors.	Including road fund— 1,030 0 0	17 14 6	
	297	184	Mehal Barjadoo *alias* Nayabasan, pergunnah Amarsee.	The joint share of Premchand Berah, Eshan Chander Berah, Girish Chander Berah, Sreemati Siromoni Dassy, Srimattya Drabameye Dassy, Lakhini Kanta Mytee, Srimati Rajeswari, Karuna Moye Daye, wife of Fakir Chander Patnaik, and Fakir Chunder Patlaik, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	737 8 11	26 4 4	
				Rs. A. P.			
				Exclusive of the share of Aubilla Dassy, which has separate account, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is 141 13 5			
				Ditto ditto of Boidanath and Romanath Pal, ditto ditto ... 28 5 11	170 3 4		
				Total ...	907 12 3		
	300	187	Mehal Balgovindapore *alias* Gopalpore, pergunnah Amarsee.	The joint share of Anando Lal Roy, Ganganarain Mytee, Lakhini Narain, Bholanath, Tarapersad, Chander Mohun, and Gojendra Narain Roy, Parbati Bramiani, adoptive mother of Herundra Narain Roy, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	175 13 6	11 7 4	
				The separate account of Kararam and Sibanarain Roy will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	60 4 9	3 3 0	
				Rs. A. P.			
				Exclusive of the share of Latifan Beebee, mother and guardian of Lalkhan Altapkhan, Khokankhan, Aldadkhan, minors, which has separate account, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is ... 112 13 0			
				Ditto ditto of Chandmoni Daye, ditto ditto 75 10 10			
				Ditto ditto of Madhu Sudan Singha, ditto ditto 47 0 3			
				Ditto ditto of Prankristo Roy ditto ditto 131 15 6	367 7 6		
				Total ...	603 9 9		
	329	205	Mehal Betalinh Chaklalpore, pergunnah Bhoiamutha.	Boida Nath Datta and Dwarka Nath Datta ...	1,096 0 0	84 12 10	

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Town number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	412	271	Mehal Barbansi, pergunnah Khander.	The joint share of Haroprasad Chakerbutty, Danardan Mytee, Srimatee Pearymoni Dassy, Srimattee Sarnamoni, Narahury Maharie, Becharam Acharjea, Jhareswor Borah, Nabadip Chand Roy, himself and brother and guardian of Nabachaitan, Naba Chunder Roy, minors, Boidanath Sitpati, Srimatee Rambhamoni, Madhu Sudan Roy, Aukhoyram Janah, Madhu Sudan Janah, Thakoordass Pal, Madhab Chunder Pal, Khetter Mohun Pal, Lal Mohun Pal, Mohendra Nath Pal, Janamajoy Dass, Govindaram Mandle, Nilmani Mandle, Kristo Prasad Attah, Akhoy Narain Borah, Madhu Sudan Attah, Janamajoy Dass, Yudhisteer Dass, Joy Narain Dey, Radha Mohun Mytee, Adarmoni Debya, Raghu Nath Dass, Pahara Mohapatra, Sitanath Dass Mohapatra, Sreematya Iswaramoni Debya, Sreemati Adarmoni Dassy, Sreemati Ananda Moye Dassy Sreemati Digambari, wife of Bhagabat Chunder Dey, Sreemati Sasheemakf Dassy, Sreemati Allahdini Dassy, Srimattya Parbati Dassy, Srimattya Dasoomani Dassy, Lal Mohun Maikap, Indroj Mohun Maikap, Srimattya Dayamoni Dassy, wife of Janamajoy Dass, Janamajoy Dass, and Modhu Sudan Mana, will be sold for arrears of revenue.	11,701 4 4	15 11 4	86. 2c. of land in mouzah Kristogeriah, 43b. 2c. 3p. of land in mouzah Barbansi, 13b. 1c. 1p. of land in mouzah Kanchunpore, 10c. 3p. of land in mouzah Atra, kist. Bargourang, have been taken for canal purposes.
				Exclusive of the separate share of Nobin Chander Bordhan and Auroon Chander Bordhan will not be sold, the revenue of which is ... ... Rs. A. P. 18 14 6			
				Exclusive of the share of Khoyrat Ally and Syam Rout, which has separate amount, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is.. 54 11 5			
				Ditto ditto of Bhooban Chander Banerjee, ditto ditto 60 0 0			
				Exclusive of the share of Radha Nath Son, which has separate account, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is 420 11 2			
				Ditto ditto of Dwarka Nath Mal, manager under the Court of Wards on behalf of Guanendro Kumar, Jotindro Kumar, Robindra Kumar, Nogendra Kumar, Gooncendra Kumar, and Jogendra Kumar Nag, minors, ditto ditto is 4,648 2 8			
				Ditto ditto of Matangini Dassy, mother and guardian of Taruk Nath and Bhola Nath Mytee, minors, ditto ditto 1,120 8 6			
				Ditto ditto of Dwarka Nath Myttee and Srimattya Saraswatte Daye, mother and guardian of Sambhu Nath Mytte, ditto ditto 1,120 8 6	7,455 8 9		
				Total ...	19,156 13 1		
	661	391	Mehal Bhitarbinod, pergunnah Tappa Balisita.	Ganga Narain, Indro Nath, Upendro Nath, Jogendro Nath, and Piary Mohun Masanta and Rassik Chand Mytee, manager under the Court of Wards on behalf of the minor Srikanta Masanta.	1,658 14 9	43 13 11	
	662	392	Mehal Bhitarbinod, pergunnah Balisita.	The joint share of Darpa Narain, Dwarka Nath Masanta, and Srimati Basumati Dasi, mother and guardian of the minor Nobodip Chand Masanta, and Srimati Jamoonamoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Sada Nanda Masanta, minor, Piary Mohan and Woomesh Charan Dass, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	829 7 5	18 4 0	
				Exclusive of the share of Goluck Chandro Masanta and Modhoo Sudhan Masanta, which has separate account, and which will not be sold.	829 7 5		
				Total ...	1,658 14 10		
	678	403	Mehal Bhatda, pergunnah Agrachore.	The joint share of Dadhibaman Das, Mohapatra, Durga Charan, Jhapar Charan, Modhusudan Sahu, Hara Prosad Maiti, Kollas Chundro Das Mohapatra, Bhoirub Chundro Das Mohapatra, Satrughna, Modan Mohon Mritunjoy, Hiralal Acharji, Chandro Mohun Acharji, himself and guardian of Hara Narain Acharji, Chunder Mohun Acharji, Nobokisor Patra, Nandakumar, Satrughan, Modan Mohon Mritunjoy, Hiralal Acharji, and Chowdhury Gopendro Nandan Das Mohapatra, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,283 4 1	13 11 6	
				Exclusive of the shares of the following men, which have separate account, will not be sold for arrears of revenue— Rs. A. P.			
				Ramgovinda Pahari 159 7 2			
				Sarup Naran ,, ... 115 14 1			
				Gouga Narain ,, ... 115 14 1			
				Rajib Lochan ,, ... 290 13 7			
				Ajodha Nath ,, ... 115 14 1			
				Jogobandhoo Mohapatra ... 38 1 11			
				Sabitra Debya 60 0 0			
				Koochal Charan Nundi, the adopted son of Madhusoodun Maiti, after the death of Modhusoodun Maiti, Gurupraasd, Debiprasad, and Haraprasad Maiti 148 1 0			
				Upendro Nath Pahari 703 12 0			
				Boikunta Nath and Mohesh Nath Das 104 3 0			
				Bhola Nath Bhuia 62 3 9			
				Modon Mohon Bhunya... ... 98 12 10			
				Mooghaniram Bhunya 73 3 0			
				Dasrathi Pahari 159 7 6			
				Srimatya Chandmoni Dei ... 146 13 3	2,332 7 3		
				Total ...	3,614 13 4		

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	694	405	Mehal Chakdaha *alias* Radhaballab chuk, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Share of Saroda Prosad Bukshi, which has a separate account, will be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	2,430 14 3 including police charges.	.....	*Bgs.* 9-3 in mouzah Radhaballub chuk, and *bgs.* 56 *c.* 14 *ck.* 6 in mouzah Dakin Gopalpore, respectively, included in mehal, have been acquired for canal purposes.
				Joint share and separate account which will not be sold for the arrear of Government revenue— RS. A. P. Rajah Ram Kundoo ... 2,593 7 8; Radhikanath Bandhapadhya .. 287 0 9; Ditto ditto ... 1,064 10 7; Ditto Sitanath Das .. .. 717 9 10; Ditto Keshub Lal Ghose and Keshub Lal Ghose, uncle and guardian of Ashootosh Ghose, Tarine Charan Ghose, and Ambika Charan Ghose, minors ... 1,148 3 0; Ditto Sreemati Bama Kali Dabee 1,004 10 7	6,745 10 5		
				Total ...	9,185 8 8		
	820	463	Mehal Chakui *alias* Bellai, pergunnah Batee Takee.	Prem Chand Masanta, Thacoor Monee Dasee, Rasik Chand Maity, manager on behalf of minor Sreekanta Masanta, under Court of Wards.	718 8 5	28 2 5	
	825	467	Mehal Changooal, pergunnah Khargopur.	Danobundhu Nundee, himself and guardian of minor Nobodip Chand Nundee, Taze Chandra, Kirteebas, Shama Charan, Shib Chandra, Khitira Mohun, and Srinath Charan Pal, Brahama Mai Dasei, Prana Nath, and Denobundhu Bhooian.	823 9 5	2 2 1	*Bgs.* 350 *c.* 5 *ck.* 2 of land being the 5 annas share of mouzah Sar Ram containing *bgs.* 1,150 *c.* 2 of lands within this mehal has been let out by Prannanath Bhuian and Denonath Bhuian at an annual rent of Rs. 120-4 to Shama Charan Paul; this tenure has been registered under the provisions of Act XI of 1859.
	987	568	Mehal Danachak *alias* Putpoottya, pergunnah Kil a Moinachoor.	Joint shares of the following persons will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Hari Naraian Chowdhury, Chandra Choor, Chatoorbhooj Chowdhury, Kachimon Nessa Bibi, Narson Samanta, Moulvie Mohamed Ajahur Hossen, and Kachimon Nessa Bibi and Nobo Kisto Bera.	1,813 15 0	16 2 5	
				Share of Mangobinda Chowdhuri, which has separate account will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue	682 10 4		
				Total ...	2,496 9 4		
	1117	615	Mehal Goomuk-potta, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Dharanedhur Roy, Haree Narson Roy, manager on behalf of Baboo Fakeer Chandra Roy under Court of Wards.	3,185 0 0 including police charges.	243 8 0	
	1171	653	Mehal Goomal, pergunnah Batee Takee.	Joint share of following men, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Prema Mai Dassi, Soobal Chandra Panja, and Brejo Das Panja and Kamda Charan Pal	327 9 1	9 1 4	In mouzah Batee Takee of mehal Goomal *bgs.* 3 *c.* 18 *ck.* 8 of land taken for canal purpose.
				Share of Indra Nath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath, and Peary Mohun Masanta, which has separate account will not be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	327 9 1		
				Total ...	655 2 2		
				Temporary Settlement Mehal.			
	1225	111	Mehal Gocoolpore, pergunnah Potashpore.	Gopendra Nundan Das Mohapatra	23,534 0 0	1,837 9 6	Temporary settlement will continue up to Umlie year 1291.
				Permanent Settlement.			
	1268	691	Mehal Hareejhama, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Joint share of Bhooban Chandra Banerjee which will not be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	2,903 3 11 including police charges.	.....	In mouzahs Sitarampore *bgs.* 4-6-5 and Hareejhama *b.* 11 *c.* 2 *b.* 12 of lands were acquired for canal purpose.
				Share of Mohendra, Debendra, Jogendra, and Upendra Nath Dey, which has separate account will be sold for arrears of Government revenue including police cess.	834 3 5	64 8 1	
				Total ...	3,737 7 4		
	1316	731	Mehal Hardoopchuck, pergunnah Mainachoor.	Nobin Chandra Bondopadhya	2,963 0 10	556 8 10	
	2159	1191	Mehal Paschim Masara *alias* Betal Khoran, pergunnah Bhumuotha.	The joint share of Annanda Lal Roy, Sreemotia, Sattabhama, Sreemotia Khulisna Debya, mother and step-mother Durga Moni Debya of Jadhub Chandra Missri and Gungaram Missri, minors, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	3,284 5 6	391 4 11	Of this arrear the realisation of Rs. 3-9-13-6 is suspended; the sale will be held for Rs. 1-7-5 only.
				Exclusive of the share of Joy Narain Hajrah, Bipro Prosad, and Lakhi Narain Hajrah which have a separate account and which will not be sold.	336 6 0		
				Total ...	3,620 11 8		
	2215	1234	Mehal Padma, pergunnah kismut Moynachore.	Jonnayjoy Mallick, Ramgopal Samatta, Sreemati Goyasuri Dassi, Tara Chand and Ramaputti Moozumdar, Ram Nath, Rajkrisna, Ram Sunker, and Khirod Nath Moozumdar, Bhobo Taran Pahari, Sreemotia Abilla Dassi, mother and guardian of Radha Govind Dey, minor.	570 14 7	3 8 1	
	2513	1393	Mehal Simula, pergunnah Bhumutha.	Moonumia Lall Roy, Moorary Lall Roy, Sreemotiya Satteya Bhama, Sreemotya Khulisna Debya, mother and step-mother Durgamoni Debya of Gungaram Missri and Jadub Chandra Missri, minor.	700 9 5	36 5 5	Suspending Rs. 18-2 the sale will be held for Rs. 183-5 only.

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	2514	1394	Mehal Simula, pergunnah Bhumutha.	Mookunda and Moorary Lall Roy, Sreemotee Barmomoi, mother and guardian of Upendra Lall Roy, minor, and Sreemotiya Satta Bhama.	1,070 9 6	84 1 6	Suspending Rs. 28 the sale will be held for Rs. 56-1-6.
	2110	1149	Mehal Popon Horri Charan *alias* Poapon, perunnah Shahapore.	The joint share of Sreemotiya Bosu Motti Dassi, mother and guardian of Nobodipa Chundra Masonta, minor, Durpa Narain Masonta and Darika Nath Masanta, Sreemotia Jumuna Moni, mother and guardian of Sada Nanda Masanta, minor, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	922 2 8 including police.	26 9 4	In this mehal 140*b*. 15*c*. in mouzah Hijolda, 65*b*. 7*c*. in Banada, and 21*b*. 11½*c*. in chuck Popon have been taken for canal purposes.
				Exclusive of the share of Gunga Narain Masanta which has separate accounts and which will not be sold.	922 2 7 ditto.	.....	The putni tenure of 1,139*b*. 8*c*. at an annual rent of Rs. 1,212 4-10 has been registered under section of Act XI of 1859 by Srinath Churn Nondi.
				Total including police	1,844 5 3		
	2143	1170	Mehal Palpara, pergunnah Amarsoe.	The joint share of Sreemotiya Ratna Moyi Dei, wife of Rajnarain Roy, Horosylall Bhakat, Annanda Lall Roy Chowdry, Gopendra Nandan Das Mohapatra, Shumotiya Parbutty Birmy, adoptive mother and guardian of Lokhi Narain, Bhola Nath, Tara Prosad, Chundro Mohun, and Gunendro Narain Roy, minors, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	310 15 0	32 1 0	
				Exclusive share of the following proprietors, which have separate account, and which will not be sold:—			
				Mohesh Chunder Roy ... 44 10 9			
				Rajnarain Maiti, including police. 149 9 0			
				Becha Ram Maity 47 10 10			
				Tara Prosad Roy 100 10 11			
				Sreemotiya Ahilla Deiya ... 47 10 10			
				Shreemotiya Sabitri Diyi, wife of Norsing Narain Maiti. 37 9 11			
				Khetro Mohun and Hutu Charan Goochit. 47 10 10			
				Jibon Kriana, Kunja Behary, Rama Nath Gossami, and Shama Charan Lahoori. 28 12 9	504 5 10		
				Total ...	815 4 10		
				Temporary Settlement Mehal.			
	1971	205	Mehal Mookrampore, pergunnah Pataspore.	The share of Lakhee Narain Roy, Bhola Nath, Tara Prasad, and Chandra Mohun Roy and Gogendro Narain Roy, Sreemotia Parbutty Barmi, wife of Ram Narain Roy for self and mother and guardian of Heromba Narain Roy, minor, have separate account and will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	216 5 11	16 15 1	
				The joint share of Horsai Lall Bhaghat, Abhyo Sundari Dassi will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,129 10 1		
				Total ...	1,346 0 0		
				Permanent Settlement Mehal.			
	1992	1086	Mehal Naichanpore, pergunnah Kassijorah.	The joint share of Sreematia Hamedanessa Bibi, Alijat Hussen, and Sreemutta Bidhu Mokhi Dassi will be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	2,256 1 4 including police.	67 13 8	
				Exclusive of the share of Sarup Mohun Masanta which has separate account and which will not be sold, including police.	381 11 2		
				Total ...	2,637 12 6		
	2012	1102	Mehal Naya, pergunnah Sabang.	Sreemati Adarmoni Debya and Raghoo Nath Dass, Poharaj Mahapattra, Seeta Nath Doss Mahapattra, Sreemotia Essaramoni Debya, and Sreemoti Dino Moi Dabi, mother and guardian of Lakhi Narain Bandapadhoya, minor.	863 8 2	2 9 2	
	1373	760	Jaro Doi, pergunnah Sabang.	The joint shares of Lokhi Narain Myty, Sreemutty Takoor Money Dassy, Boloram Myty, Ramkinkur Bing, and Tarachand Mundle will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	499 1 7	27 0 6	
				The share of Rajnarain Mundle which has separate account will not be sold for arrears of revenue.	71 4 10		
				Total ...	570 6 5		
	1467	813	Kodalya, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Saroda Prosad Bosu	1,472 1 3	276 0 3	115. 5*c*. 2*p* of lands in mehal and mouzah Kodalya have been taken for canal purposes.
	1693	807	Koonjapore, pergunnah Chitoua.	The joint share of Sooroth Nath Mullic, Chintamoney Gungopadhya, Sreeman Chunder Mookhapadhya, Dhanendro Chunder Mookhopadhya, executor on behalf of estate of late Jogut Chunder Mookhopadya, Sreeman Chunder Mookhopadhya, executor on behalf of the estate of late Soudamini, Ramchurn, Aukhoynarain, Amrito Lall, Bosonto Lall, Peary Lall, Promotho Lall, and Khem Chunder Bondopadhya, Nistarini Debya, herself and mother and guardian of Ponchanun Bondopadhya and Nolit Mohun Bondopadhya, minors, will be sold for arrears of revenue.	10,254 8 8 including police.	734 12 9	
				The share of Pana Lall Seal, which has separate account, will be sold for arrears of revenue.	2,563 8 11 including police.	129 5 5	
				Total ...	12,817 12 7 including police.		

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Names of mehal and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	1777	969	Nalovah *alias* Bolbhudropore, pergunnah Amersee.	The joint share of Sreenaralu Berah, Nundcoomar, Anunda Prosad Berah, Sreemutty Monyola Dassy, mother and guardian of Upendro Loll Bera, minor, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	610 12 1	6 14 10	
				The share of Prem Chand, Ishan Chand, and Grish Chunder Bera, Sreemuttya Siromoney Dassy, mother and guardian of Nilcomul, Rajender Chundra, Ganendra, Norendro, and Bhoopendro Chunder Bera, minors, Sreemuttya Drobomoyie Dassy, mother and guardian of Hemungo Chunder Bera, minor, has separate account, and will not be sold for arrears of revenue.	314 1 0		
				Total ...	924 13 1		
	1779	971	Legoonh, pergunnah Beepore.	The joint share of Sreemuttya Sabitra Debya, Ajodhyanath, Gunganaran, Soroopnaran Paharee Nilcomto Mishree, Roghoonath Mishree, Brojessary Deyee, Jounojoy Myty will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,066 2 0	20 14 1	1*b.* 16*c.* 10*c.* of land in mouzah Latkhondo of this mehal have been taken for canal purposes.
				The share of Upendro Nath Paharee, which has separate account will not be sold.	1,432 2 2		The istomoorari lease of 12*b.* of land in mouzah Panchrole and 5*b.* in Kanoo Projaputty and and 16*b.* in Bar Kanoogoai and 10*b.* in Aulda of this mehal has been registered under Act XI of 1859 by Roghoonath Dass and Nityanundo Dass Mohapatro.
				Ditto ditto of Roghoonath Das and Bisonath Das ditto ditto.	126 7 10		
				Total ...	2,624 12 0		
	1821	994	Magoora, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Dinbundhoo Nandi, himself and guardian of Noboodip Chand Nundi, minor, Premchand Massanto, Gopinath and Nundoram Massanto and Sreemuttya Parbutty Dassy, mother and guardian of Ramjibun, Ramlochun, and Ram Soron Massanto, minors.	3,776 15 7	37 1 2	
	2019	1455	Mehal Srirampore, pergunnah Moynachour.	Joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue— Srimotya Poddya Dei, Rajnaran Maity, Haraprasad Hatai, Hirraram Hatai, Brojendrakumar Jana, Aminuddeen Ahmed, Rukunuddin Ahmed, and Horekristo Maity	665 2 0	1 9 2	
				Shares, which will not be sold for arrears of revenue, as the separate accounts have been opened for them— Rs. A. P. Lakhinarain Chowdhari .. 117 6 0; Kunr Narain Darbar ... 283 10 6; Nimai Chand Darbar ... 58 11 0; Golak Chundra Darbar ... 58 11 0; Srimotya Sabachari Dei ... 68 7 6	596 14 0		
					1,252 0 0		
	2710	1488	Mehal Tumlook, pergunnah Tumlook.	Joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue— Mr. John Kyemiran Mekari-Gor, Receiver of High Court, Calcutta, estate Babu Ashutosh and Anath Nath Deb	34,193 9 10	596 15 1	
				Shares for which separate accounts have been opened will not be sold for arrears of revenue— Rs. A. P. Mr. H. Deveria, manager of Iswari Prasad Gorg, Jotiprosad Gorg, and Ramprosad Gorg, minors, under Court of Wards ... 11,597 15 3; Rajkristo and Gopikristo Mookerjee ... ... 15,197 8 6; Srimotya Bhoobun Mohini Debya, mother and guardian of Chandra Sekhar and Rakhal Dass Mookerjee ... 60,789 1 7	87,374 9 4		
				Grand Total ...	1,21,578 3 2		
	2794	1506	Mehal Tabunia, pergunnah Baruichour.	Birnaralu Soor, Choitan Charan Dass, Devanidhi Berah, Choramoni Ghose, and Nilmoni Ghose, and Srimoti Rookni Dei, wife of Haracharan Dass	788 5 3	1 10 0	
	2765	1524	Mehal Utter Palsa, pergunnah Kist Kassijorah.	Joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue— Nilmoni Nandlal Panda, Pitambar Panda, worshiper of the idol Raghunathjioo, Gopal Chand Panda, Kasinath Dass, Jouadis Panda, Koilash Chandra Maity *alias* Panda, worshiper of the idol Raghunathjioo, Poreshnath Panda, worshipper of the idol Raghunathjioo, Kristananda Dass, Ramchand Berah, and Chandrasekhar Panda.	996 15 6 including police.	27 4 4	25. 5*c.* 11*c.* of land in mouzah Pochim Nekra have been taken for canal purposes.
				Shares for which separate accounts have been opened will not be sold for arrears of revenue— Srimati Noyantara Debi, wife of Lalmohun Panda.	1,042 1 8 including police.		
				Grand Total including police ...	2,039 1 2		
	1213	56	Mehal Gorahar, pergunnah Keerumal, Tusuf Bisnan.	Jalpai Mehal— Tenant Durgaprosad Midha	814 0 0	63 9 6	Up to B. year 1306.
	No. 27 of Towji No. 50 of pottah		Pergunnah Kolyanpur, mouzah Tetoolidanga of mehal bolla.	Mondoli tenure— Soroop Chandra Patra	600 0 0	46 14 0	

H. A. D. PHILLIPS,
Covenanted Deputy Collector for Collector.

Midnapore Collectorate, the 23rd December 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 15th day of January 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of September 1882.

Towji number.	Number in khas mehal register.	Number in register A.	Name of mehal.	Name and residence of proprietors.	Hissa or share.	Government Revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1933	70	189	Jowar Tin Chitta in pergunnah Baradakhat, hissa 10*a*. 13*g*. 1*c*. 1*k*. Meadi Taluk.	Durga Charan Das Mazumder of Nocair, pergunnah Sreechail, Ram Kinker De of Chandrai, also known as Amirabad, Madhub Chandra Das of Raypur in pergunnah Bickrampur, Bunga Chandra Das, of Raypur, pergunnah ditto, Kashi Chandra De of Chandrai, also known as Amirabad, Sreemati Sreemati of ditto.	Entire mehal	886 0 0		This mehal has been settled for a term of 18 years, *i.e.* from 1287 to 1304 B.S.
						Arrear up to kist January 1882, on account of the year 1287-88 B. S.	122 14 0	
						Ditto for kist March 1882, on account of 1288 B. S.	72 2 0	
							195 0 0	
				Jaggobundhu Das of Raypur, pergunnah Bickrampur.			138 7 0	
				Dwarka Nath Das of ditto.		Ditto for kist August 1882, on account of 1289 B. S.		
							333 7 0	
1933	72	189	Jowar Tamta Putia in hissa 10*a*. 13*g*. 1*c*. 1*k*., pergunnah Baradakhat, Meadi Taluk.	Govinda Chandra Das, Mohendra Chandra Das, Nagendra Chandra Das, Uma Chandra Sen, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Ram Joy Roy, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Sarup Chandra Roy, son of Golock Chundra Deb, Sreemati Uma Tara Gupta, wife of late Sharup Chandra Roy, son of Krishna Mohan Sen, deceased of Darara, pergunnah Baradakhat, thannah Thorlah.	Ditto ...	1,706 0 0	111 5 0	This mehal is under regular settlement since 1288 B. S.
					A. G. C. K.			
161	...	1247	Mirjajan, taluk Mudafat, pergunnah Rampur Noabad, mehal Hujuri, pergunnah Noabad.	Nanda Kuma Dutt	0 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 11 10	.....	The accounts of 11*a*. 3*g*. 3*c*. 2$\frac{3}{4}$*k* share of Nanda Kumar Dutt and others, with a Government revenue of Rs. 496-13-10-$\frac{1}{4}$*k*. have been separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859. The remaining shares, viz. 2*a*. 10*g*. $\frac{1}{4}$*k*. of Mrija Ahmed Ali, 2*a*. $\frac{1}{4}$*k*. of Mrija Hossen Ali, and 6*g*. $\frac{1}{4}$*k*. of Moulvi Abdul Ajim, in all 4*a*. 16*g*. $\frac{11}{16}$ share, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 2-13-0-9$\frac{3}{4}$*k*., will be put up to sale.
				Chundra Mohan Gangopadya ...	1 18 3 1$\frac{1}{4}$			
				Mohesh Chandra Gangopadya ...	1 18 3 1$\frac{1}{4}$			
				Kailas Chandra Gangopadya ..	1 18 3 1$\frac{1}{4}$			
						Rs. A. P. K.		
					5 16 2 2	259 3 10 10	.....	
				Sreemati Adhurmoni Chowdrain ...	0 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				Jadab Narain Das	0 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				Goshal Charan Das	0 4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
				Praland Charan Das	0 4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
					1 5 2 1$\frac{1}{2}$	56 7 0 0	.....	
				Janaki Nath Das	1 11 2 $\frac{17}{32}$	69 14 7 17$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	
				Sreemati Bibi Singa Dogangung Shaheba.	0 18 3 1$\frac{1}{32}$	41 11 11 12$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	
				Durga Das Shome	0 18 3 1$\frac{1}{32}$	41 12 6 0		
					11 3 3 2$\frac{3}{32}$	496 13 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	
				Mrija Ahmed Ali, son of late Kalu of Borakatara, thannah sudder, zillah Dacca.	2 10 0 $\frac{1}{4}$			
				Mrija Hossen Ali, son of late Mrija Mahomed Ali of ditto.	2 0 0 $\frac{1}{16}$			
				Moulvi Abdul Ajim, son of late Moulvi Mohamed Kazim of ditto.	0 6 0 $\frac{1}{16}$			
					4 16 0 $\frac{11}{16}$	213 0 0 9$\frac{1}{2}$	16 0 2 19$\frac{1}{4}$.	
					16 ans.	709 13 10 0$\frac{1}{2}$		
					A. G. C. K. J.			
243	...	1686	Ram Mohan Mazumder, taluk pergunnah Mohabatpur.	Sreemati Alimnessa Khatun, wife of late Khajeh Abdul Ally of Kumartuli, station sudder, zillah Dacca.	5 15 2 0 6	958 10 3 0	.....	
				Moivi Mohamed Kazim, Khan Bahadoor, of Armanitola, station ditto, zillah ditto.	0 12 0 2 6	101 6 3 6$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	
				Moonshi Abdul Gunny Meah, son of late Golam Murtoja of Lalbag, station ditto, zillah ditto.	0 17 1 1 8	144 5 11 6$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	
					7 5 0 2 2	1,204 6 5 14$\frac{1}{2}$		
				Nobin Chandra Roy, son of late Tara Prosad Roy of Maijpara, station Sreenagar, zillah Dacca.	2 0 0 0 0			
				Sreemati Joylakhi Debya, wife, and in favour of Bharat Chandra Roy, lunatic son of late Tara Prasad Roy of ditto.	2 0 0 0 0			
				Otul Chundra Roy, son of late Tara Prasad Roy of ditto.	2 0 0 0 0			
				Sreemati Shashi Mokhi Debya, wife of Purna Chandra Roy, and mother and guardian of Bilash Chandra Roy, minor, of ditto.	2 0 0 0 0			
				Hamiznessa Khatun, wife of Abdul Wyahed of Kumartuli, zillah Dacca, station sudder.	0 14 3 0 7			
					8 14 3 0 7	1,450 3 10 5$\frac{1}{2}$	351 8 9	
					16 ans.	2,654 10 4 0	351 8 9	

N. B.—The accounts of 5*a*. 15*g*. 2*c*. 6*j*. share of Alimenessa Khatun, 12*g*. 2*k*. 6*j*. share of Moulvi Mohamed Kazim, Khan Bahadoor, and 17*g*. 1*c*. 1*k*. 8*j* share of Moonshi Abdul Guny Meah, in all 7*a*. 5*g*. 2*k*. 2*j*. share, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,204-6-5-14$\frac{1}{2}$*k*. have been separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859; consequently these shares will not be put up to sale. The remaining shares, viz. 2 annas of Nobin Chandra Roy, 2 annas of Bharat Chandra Roy, 2 annas of Otul Chandra Roy, 2 annas of Sreemati Shashi Mukhi Debya, guardian of Bilash Chandra Roy, and 14*g*. 3*c*. 7*j*. of Sreemati Hamedennesa Khattun, in all 8*a*. 14*g*. 3*c*. 7*j*. share with a sudder, jumma of Rs. 1,450-3-10-5$\frac{1}{2}$*k* will be put up to sale.

G. TOYNBEE, Officiating Collector, Tipperah.

Tipperah Collectorate, dated 7th December 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 10th day of January 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of September 1882.

Serial number.	Number in register A.	Tonji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which sale will be held.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	4182	697	Oorwarchatundihra, pergunnah Chowsa (permanently-settled estate).	Mussamut Karamut Fatma, Mussamut Soonder Kooner, Lalbehari Tewari, Nursinghdut Tewari, Mohabeer Sarun Tewari, Choonl Rai, Doorga Rai, Ramgulam Rai, Sawaruth Rai, Sutram Rai, Gokhool Rai, Gobind Rai, Pudaruth Rai, Sheoratun Rai, Sheobaluk Rai, Sahq Rai, Deoki Rai, Jugeshur Rai, Mussamut Jeencha Kooner, Danesh Rai, Baijnath Rai, Jagurnath Rai, Oodit Rai, Badaruth Rai, Sawaruth Rai, Radashur Rai, Mussamut Sahja Kooner, Mussamut Tetra Kooner, Mussamut Jeacha Kooner, Bhergoonath Rai, Mussamut Phool Kooner, Indro Rai, Deepa Rai, Goodur Rai, Langteo Rai, Sewarath Rai, Achaiber Rai, Nepal Rai, Sookdeo Rai, Joothun Rai, Domun Rai, Alli Rai, Keshoona Rai, Sohawan Rai, Dabee Rai, Mussamut Sonkulle Kooner, Madho Rai, Beshasur Rai, Ramlugun Rai, Mussamut Sonkulli Kooner, Badheka Rai, Ramdeen Rai, Sewaruth Rai, Laljee Rai, Mohabeer Rai, Ramdeal Rai, Duwarika Rai, Bhola Rai, Dhawal Rai, Raghoonundun Rai, Behary Rai, Beshashur Rai, Ramashur Rai, Sheogoolam Rai, Soomeshur Rai, Triloke Rai, Raghoonundun Rai, Behadoor Rai, Mussamut Rokaba Kooner, Sheomuk Roy, Anoorago Kooner, mother and guardian of Doodhnath Rai, proprietors of 16 annas.	544 1 6	1 13 6
2	2377	788	Jamoowan, pergunnah Chowsa (temporarily-settled estate).	Permashur Dyal, Gadadhur Lall, Jogool Keshwar Lall, Setul Pershad, Tirbhoonn Lall, Zahoor Alum Buxe, Ramyad Singh, Net Lall Sahoo, Nohur Lall Sahoo, and Kandlyi Sahae, proprietors of 16 annas.	641 0 0	7 8 0
3	1710	1349	Dundwa, pergunnah Chynpore (permanently-settled estate).	Gridhary Singh, Doosarika Singh, Raebhya Singh, Phajun Singh, Goburdhun Singh, Domun Singh, Aproop Singh, Dewan Singh, Deoraj Singh, Baxhoree Singh, Bukdeo Singh, Subdeo Singh, Oodit Singh, Purbhoo Singh, Timul Singh, Abheraj Singh, Sheobarun Singh, Arjoon Singh, Komul Singh, Jadoonundun Sing, Janki Singh, Ruchya Singh, Bhunjun Singh, Aproop Singh, Gya Singh, Bunwari Singh, Abburn Singh, Deoraj Singh, Oodit Singh, Subdeo Singh, Dawarika Singh, Raghoonundun Singh, Deokenundun Singh, Mussamut Butasi Kooner, Mussamut Soolugna Kooner, Mussamut Koosma Kooner, Ram Soobhug Singh, Luchmi Singh, guardian of Ram Singh, Jugutdeo Singh, Thakoordeo Singh, Deonath Singh, Mohabeer Singh, proprietors of 16 annas. Exclusive of the share of Girdhary Singh, applicant for which a separate account has been opened, and the Government revenue of which is as shewn below— Name of mehal. Share. Sudder jumma. Rs. A. P. K. Dundwa ... ... 8 annas. 402 5 4 15 The remaining shares of the applicants and non-applicants will be put up to sale for arrears of Government revenue as shewn below— Ragoonundun Singh, Deokinundun Singh, Mussamut Bustai Kooner, Mussamut Soolugna Kooner, Ram Soobhug Singh, applicants :— Name of mehal. Share. Sudder jumma. A. P. Rs. A. P. K. M. Dundwa ... ... 2 8 134 1 10 8 10 Duwarika Singh, Rachya Singh, Bhunjun Singh, Goburdhun Singh, Domun Singh, Aproop Singh, Dewan Singh, Deoraj Singh, Bukhore Singh, Bukdeo Singh, Subdeo Singh, Oodit Singh, Purbhoo Singh, Bhemul Singh, Abheram Singh, Sheobarun Singh, Arjoon Singh, Komul Singh, Jadoonundun Singh, Janke Singh, Gya Singh, Bunwari Singh, Abburn Singh, Deoraj Singh, Oodit Singh, Subdeo Singh, Luchme Singh, guardian of Ram Singh, Jugdeo Singh, Thakoordeo Singh, Deonath Singh, Mohabeer Singh, Ramsoobhug Singh, non-applicants. Name of mehal. Share. Sudder jumma. A. P. Rs. A. P. K. M. Dundwa 5 4 268 3 6 6 10	641 0 0	7 8 0 .... 1 0 7½ 13 2 0
4	1437	4135	Dawaroos, pergunnah Peero.	Agah Ismail Khan, proprietor of 16 annas	900 0 0	113 0 0

Shahabad Collectorate, the 4th December 1882. R. H. GREAVES, for Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Cuttack will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 7th February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue on the 8th November 1882.

Temporarily-settled Estates.

Tonjee number.	Name of mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.
			Rs. A. P.
1258	Kismut taluck Baberpuda, pergunnah Kurimool.	Krito Chunder, Hari Chundun, Hararam Putnaik, Koonjobahary Putnaik, Bhugut Churn Putnaik, Bhagirutby Putnaik, Bhabagrahee Putnaik, himself and guardian of Bholanannund Putnaik, minor, Gokoolanand Putnaik, Dinbundhoo Putnaik, Sunyabadi Putnaik, Gobind Chunder Putnaik, Kasinath Putnaik, himself and heir of Poonanand Putnaik, deceased, Ramchundhy Putnaik, Mukoond Putnaik, himself brother and guardian of Gopinath Putnaik, minor, Oodanath Putnaik, Radhomohon Putnaik, and Sadhoo Churn Putnaik.	822 6 11½

R. H. PAWSEY, Collector.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes Enfaced for Payment of Interest in London under deduction of Amount retransferred to India, and Outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1882.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. transfer loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS			Total.	Transfer loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. debenture loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	Grand Total.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1881.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 15th December 1882.	54,100	12,80,640	30,75,500	2,31,08,000	1,03,33,400	2,70,14,237	2,84,59,500	1,000	9,32,72,277	48,14,100	1,11,85,400	10,23,46,500	11,83,46,000	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,18,61,077
ADD—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December 1882 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	8,500	.....	9,400	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	11,400
Ditto at Bombay between 16th and 31st December 1882 ...	.....	.....	.....	11,000	.....	6,000	35,000	.....	52,000	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	57,000
Ditto at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December 1882 ...	.....	1,066	.....	92,500	11,000	1,47,000	53,300	.....	3,04,866	500	.....	24,000	24,500	.....	.....	.....	3,29,366
TOTAL ...	54,100	12,81,706	30,75,500	2,32,11,500	1,03,44,400	2,71,68,137	2,85,56,300	1,000	9,36,38,543	48,16,600	1,11,85,400	10,23,75,500	11,83,77,500	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,22,58,843
DEDUCT—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	.....	.....	2,400	1,80,600	1,000	2,84,400	82,200	.....	5,50,660	.....	.....	2,06,000	2,06,000	.....	.....	.....	7,56,600
Balance on 31st December 1882 ...	54,100	12,81,706	30,73,100	2,30,30,900	1,03,43,400	2,68,83,737	2,84,74,100	1,000	9,30,87,943	48,16,600	1,11,85,400	10,21,69,500	11,81,71,500	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,15,02,243

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1882.—Enfaced from India 4,676 lakhs; retransferred from London 3,915 lakhs.
" 1st Nov. 1882 " 15th Nov. " " " " 3 " " " " 2 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " " " " 9 " " " " 8 "
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec. " " " " " 6 " " " " 5 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " " 4 " " " " 7 "

4,698 " 3,937 "
3,937 "

Balance against India 761 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
CALCUTTA, the 3rd January 1883.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1882.			
Dec. 2	22 Pieces of square and flat iron, no mark ...	Order ...	S. S. "Duke of Buccleuch."
,, 2	218 Bars iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 2	3 Bundles iron packages, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	6 Casks, H N M L, bottom S B & Co.	Ditto ...	S. S. "City of Venice."
,, 27	1 Case, H J J in a diamond, outside J L B C, bottom V S.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Bar flat iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	6 Cases, 218 in a block, top R D & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	250 Cases, S B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Parcel, addressed	Messrs. Struthers & Co., or G M S, bottom D.	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Parcel, addressed	Messrs. Pran Kissen Law & Co., or B & C in a triangle.	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Bundle iron tubes, K M, or no mark	Order ...	S. S. "Pleiades."
,, 27	1 Iron package, J S & Co., bottom M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, K U R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Cask, K 268 in a diamond, bottom M ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, O S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, R A M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, 614 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Keg, 517 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 23	99 Packages, B B D in a cross, bottom H S K & Co.	Ditto ...	S. "Star of Italy."
,, 23	2 Bales, B in a diamond, bottom C C D ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 23	3 Cases, B N C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 23	4 Cases, 257 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 23	1 Case, F in a triangle, outside C S & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 23	6 Packages, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom O K B.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 23	3 Cases, M Y C in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 23	4 Cases, N M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 23	2 Casks, N D 657 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 23	4 Casks, 673 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	2 Cases, B R & B in a diamond	Ditto ..	S. S. "Duke of Westminister."
,, 27	2 Cases, B C R in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	2 Cases, B C M in a triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, addressed	Mr. H. W. Beale, Band Master, the estates, Balrampur, Oudh, India.	Ditto.
,, 27	2 Cases, 2747 in a diamond, bottom B B & Co. ...	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 27	74 Packages, B B D in a cross, bottom H S K & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, B D & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	6 Kegs, B W & S in a triangle, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	2 Packages, C 73 in a diamond, outside N & C L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	3 Packages, C 120 in a diamond, outside N & C L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, C 55 in a diamond, outside N & C L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, C 175 in a diamond, outside N & C L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, C 120 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	2 Cases, C 98 in a diamond, N & C L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	3 Cases, C 147 in a diamond, outside N & C L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, C 78 in a diamond, N & C L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	10 Cases, C 59 in a diamond, outside N & C L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, C 55 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, C 175 in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, C 157 in a diamond, outside N & C L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	2 Cases, D 124 in a diamond, outside N & C L ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, 27	2 Cases, F E	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, G U L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	9 Cases, 6-732 in a diamond, outside H G & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, 3-594 in a diamond, outside H G & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, 717 in a diamond, bottom H G ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom S M M.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, 3-549 in a diamond, outside H G & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
,, 27	1 Case, 6-732 in a diamond, outside H G & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	2 Ingot metals, X or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1882.			
Dec. 27	101 Pieces ingot metals, no mark	Order ...	S. S. "Duke of Westminister."
,, 27	5 Cases, K B C in a diamond, outside H D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	2 Cases, N B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, Join N C in a diamond, bottom R W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, no mark, or Mr. Skelton	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Keg, no mark, or D C H	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, O S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, C 59 in a diamond, outside R & N L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	2 Cases, 11 in a diamond, top T S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, T S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Sample package, figure diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Sample package, O & H	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, B S in a triangle	Ditto ...	S. S. "Dacca."
,, 30	1 Case, 25 in a diamond, bottom B K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, B C R in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, B C M in a diamond, bottom S & S ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	2 Cases, addressed	W. G. Beatsôn, Esq., care of Messrs. Bullock Brothers & Co., Bassein, British Burmah.	Ditto.
,, 30	3 Cases, addressed	C. M. Santaliston, Kjobenhaon.	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, C A & Co. in a diamond, outside A B & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, C B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, addressed	Captain Cresswell, Deputy Commissioner, Sandaway, Burmah.	Ditto.
,, 30	4 Packages, 184 in a diamond	Order ..	Ditto.
,, 30	2 Cases, 358 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto
,, 30	2 Cases, D A W in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, D N M 759 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, addressed	Messrs. D. N. Dutt & Nephew.	Ditto.
,, 30	7 Packages, 748 in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 30	2 Cases, E J D G in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, G B A C in a diamond, outside A B & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	6 Cases, H A R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	10 Casks, G A & Co. in a diamond, outside A B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom U S.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom K M D.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	2 Cases, 284 in a diamond, outside H D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, J W K in a diamond, bottom Darjeeling ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, 53 in a diamond, top J, bottom S ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, 415 in a diamond, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	4 Cases, addressed	W. C. Lewis, Esq., Kohima, Assam, Naga Hill Department, in India, care of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzo.	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, M S A C in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, M J D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, M A S in a diamond, bottom H S K & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	2 Kegs, M C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, M L & Co., bottom Delhi	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, 650 in a diamond, bottom M J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, M S 705 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, M M 827 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	7 Buckets, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, no mark...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, O S in a diamond	Ditto. ...	Ditto.
,, 30	2 Cases, O 80 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, P C Co. in a diamond, top L & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Bag, P & Co., bottom N	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	3 Cases, R A M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Cask, R C D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, S S 94 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	19 Cases, S B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	21 Packages, T D & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, 15 in a diamond, top T S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, W C D in a triangle, bottom C & B ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, W N in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Case, G in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 30	1 Ingot copper no mark Wallarow	Ditto ...	S. S. "Shannon."
,, 26	21 Packages, 260 in a diamond	Ditto ...	S. S. "Hesperia."
,, 26	4 Casks, 226 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	7 Casks, 136 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1882.			
Dec. 26	34 Kegs, 190 in a diamond	Order ...	S. S. "Hesperia."
„ 26	1 Case, 213 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 26	2 Cases, 245 in a diamond, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 26	1 Case, addressed	William Nicholl, Esq., care of Messrs. Burn & Co., 7, Hastings Street.	Ditto.
„ 26	A quantity of loose hammers and weights, no mark.	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 26	1 Bundle buckets, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 26	1 Parcel, D D in a diamond, bottom S T ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 26	1 Crate, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	1 Case, 50 in a diamond	Ditto ...	S. S. "City of Edinburgh."
„ 30	40 Cases, H W N	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	10 Bales, H P T, bottom S B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	26 Packages, L & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	161 Iron springs, R C Co. in a diamond, top A R T Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	1 Case, L S N in a diamond...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	2 Cases, M D C in an inverted triangle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	1 Case, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	1 Keg, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	18 Casks, S B & Co., bottom H N M L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	1 Cask, 18 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	1 Cask, 33 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	1 Case, W C in a diamond, bottom Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	5 Cases, W A B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 30	2 Parcels, addressed	Messrs Hoare, Miller & Co, or H in a circle.	Ditto.
„ 30	1 Parcel, addressed	Messrs. Ker, Dods & Co., or K D & Co. in an inverted triangle.	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1883. (774—1) G. H. SIMMONS, for Offg. Vice-Chairman.

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot
22 „ „ 2-12 „
23 „ „ 2-14 „
24 „ „ 3 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged.

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft
Under 12 and over 7, at „ 2-4 „
Under 7 feet, at „ 2 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *Planking, Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1879.

Notification.

THE Annual Chootia Fair will be held at Chootia, near Ranchi, the head-quarters of the Chootia Nagpore Division. It will commence on the 12th February 1883, and continue for about a fortnight.

RAI CH. GHOSH, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Commissioner's Office, Ranchi,
the 6th December 1882.

Notice

IS hereby given that a mela of the several hill tribes, living both within and beyond the frontier line, will be held at Rangamati, in the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts, beginning on Monday, the 19th February 1883, and ending on Wednesday, the 28th idem. During the time of the mela the annual Lushai Darbar will be held by the Deputy Commissioner, and presents distributed to the several chiefs attending the same.

Amusements and sports will be provided for those present at the darbar and mela.

Traders, dealers, shop-keepers; and others, for whom accommodation will be provided, may buy and sell at the mela during the dates above mentioned. The distance between Chittagong and Rangamati is 66 miles by river, which is navigable throughout the year. A Government steamer will ply between these two places twice during the mela, and will be at disposal of the public.

L. R. FORBES, Deputy Commissioner,
Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The 31st December 1882.

Notice

IS hereby given that a Government iron barge, of the description given below, lying at the port of Chandbali, is to be sold. Offers will be received up to the 31st January 1883—

Description.

A large iron-built cargo-boat with decks and hatches.

Length ...	...	71 feet.
Beam ...	...	18 „
Depth of hold	...	5 „
Length of main hatch	...	28 „
Breadth of ditto	...	8 „ and 5 inches.

Fitted with an iron winch, caboose or cooking place for the crew.

One iron portable pump and anchor and claim.

H. S. BEADON, Collector of Sea Customs.

Balasore, the 31st December 1882.

Notification.

THE owners of Lands in Calcutta or their Agents, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, &c., are hereby informed that for purposes of more speedy and convenient collection of land revenue in Calcutta, the town has been divided into eleven parts, each embracing a certain number of survey blocks, and that the revenue payable on account of all holdings for the current official year (1882-83) which became due on the 1st day of April 1882, must be paid into this Collectorate within the time mentioned against each survey block within which such holdings are situated :—

Part I embracing—		
Survey blocks 1 and 2 North Division Ditto 1 and 2 South Division	The land revenue due on account of holdings situated within these blocks must be paid on or before the 30th April 1882.	
Part II embracing—		
Survey blocks 3 and 4 North Division Ditto 3 and 4 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st May 1882.
Part III embracing—		
Survey blocks 5 and 6 North Division Ditto 5 and 6 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th June 1882.
Part IV embracing—		
Survey blocks 7 and 8 North Division Ditto 7 and 8 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st July 1882.
Part V embracing—		
Survey blocks 9 and 10 North Division Ditto 9 and 10 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st August 1882.
Part VI embracing—		
Survey blocks 11 and 12 North Division Ditto 11 and 12 South Division And talook Sootanooty.	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th September 1882.
Part VII embracing—		
Survey blocks 13 and 14 North Division Ditto 13 and 14 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st October 1882.
Part VIII embracing—		
Survey blocks 15 and 16 North Division Ditto 15 and 16 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th November 1882.
Part IX embracing—		
Survey blocks 17 and 18 North Division Ditto 17 and 18 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st December 1882.
Part X embracing—		
Survey blocks 19 and 23 North Division Ditto 19 and 20 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st January 1883.
Part XI embracing—		
Survey blocks 24 and 25 North Division Ditto 21 and 23 South Division And Lottery Committee lands assessed under Act 23 of 1850.	Ditto ditto	on or before 28th February 1883.

If the rents are not paid in accordance with this notification, the provisions of the law will be immediately enforced in every case.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 20th April 1882.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbuns Division.

NOTICE.

A PORTION of a steamer's teak roof is now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Samookpotha station. Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the roof to remove the same.

No claim will be admitted after two months from this date, when the roof will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Sunderbuns Division.

Dated Calcutta, the 6th December 1882,
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Forest Department, Bengal.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE.

OFFICE ORDER No. 133 OF 1882-83.

IN continuation of notification of July 20th, 1882, the Conservator of Forests hereby notifies, with reference to Rule III of the Chittagong River Rules of October 17th, 1881, that the rates to be levied on the following articles of produce removed from the Reserved Forests of the Chittagong Hill Tracts will, in future, be as given below, and not as in the abovementioned notification—

	Mooli bamboos ...	Rs. 2-8	per 1,000
Canes	Golak and Bhadam	„ 2	„ „
	Jayt and others...	„ 1-8	„ „
	Gurjun oil ...	„ 2	„ maund.

J. S. GAMBLE,
Offg. Consr. of Forests, Bengal.

Nya Dumka, November 30th, 1882.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their vaue has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
212	P 42—87891	100	James Paton.
214	„ 9—23937	50	H. R. Fagan.
215	O 65—66925	50	Rajeeb Lal Das.
216	„ —70392	50	The District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, Alipore.
219	P 12—80172	1,000	Shaik Lall Mohamed.
	„ —55877	1,000	
	„ —79750	1,000	
	„ 11—31527	500	
	„ 42—97223	100	
220	„ —75818	100	Jaleeli Shahoo.
221	„ —31918	100	Krishna Chandra Nyabagis.
	„ 10—91113	100	
222	„ 9—34633	50	Peary Mohun Banerjee.
244	„ 42—10348	100	Abdool Kadeer.

JAS. TAYLOR,

Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.
PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 9th Jany. 1883

Notice.

THE post of Accountant in the District Judge's court at Furreedpore is vacant.

Applications to be submitted before 1st February 1883, with *copies* of testimonials.

Only candidates of experience and qualifying service in some Government account office need apply

F. J. G. CAMPBELL, Offg. District Judge.
Furreedpore, Judge's office, the 30th December 1882.

Wanted

A COMPETENT Surveyor and Leveller for three months on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem for the drainage work in the Baraset Municipality. The applicants will send their applications with their testimonials to the undersigned up to the 20th January 1883. None need apply unless he has passed the necessary examinations.

KEDAR NATH DUTT, Chairman.
Baraset Municipal Office, the 31st December 1882.
(770—2)

Wanted

A HEAD CLERK for the Manickgunge Sub-Registry office on a salary Rs. 25 per month. Applications will be received till the end of this month. Applicants should send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.

BEPIN BEHARY MOOKERJEE,
Sub-divisional Officer, *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar.
Manickgunge, the 6th January 1883.

Notice.

THE office of the Clerk of this Court, on a salary of Rs. 100 a month, having fallen vacant on the retirement of the late incumbent, candidates are invited to send in their applications, with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned on or before the 20th January next. Preference will be given to those who have a good knowledge of English and of accounts, and also a fair experience of the business of Civil Courts.

MOHENDRA NATH MITTER, Judge of Small Cause Court, Berhampore.
Dated Berhampore, the 27th December 1882.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Notification.

PUBLIC WORKS WORKSHOP, MADRAS.

THE Government propose to sell or let the whole of the Workshop land, buildings, machinery and plant, and tenders for the purchase or lease of the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st February 1883.

A circular giving information on the subject will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

All tenders will be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

W. L. C. BADDELY, Lieut., R.E.,
General Supdt. P. W. Workshops, &c.
P. W. Workshops, Madras, the 25th October 1882.

Dacca Municipality,

LOAN OF Rs. 1,00,000.

THE Commissioners have obtained the sanction of the Government of India, under section 7 of Act XI of 1879, "the Public Works Loan Act," to raise a loan of the above sum in the open market on the security of the rates and taxes levied by them under Act V of 1876 (B.C.) in order to enable them to extend the supply of drinking water in the town of Dacca.

Tenders are hereby invited, and will be received up to Thursday, the 25th January 1883, for the whole or any part of the above named sum.

Debentures (which will not be negotiable) will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or over, and the loan will be repayable by 25 equal half-yearly instalments commencing from 1st April 1884. The balance from time to time remaining owing upon each debenture will bear interest at six (6) per cent per annum, payable half-yearly with instalments of principal.

Parties tendering are required to pay into the Branch Bank of Bengal at Dacca to the credit of the Commissioners two per cent. of the amount tendered by way of security.

Tenders to be made in the prescribed form given below at the Municipal Commissioners' office and to be enclosed in sealed covers marked "Dacca Municipality Water-supply Loan."

The amount of the accepted tender or tenders to be paid in four equal instalments on the following dates, viz. 7th February 1883, 7th May 1883, 7th August 1883, and 7th November 1883.

Tenders will be opened in the Northbrook Hall on Saturday, the 27th January 1883, at 9 A.M.

Form of Tender.

I do hereby tender for Rs. of the loan advertised for in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 3rd and 10th January 1883, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions specified at the rate of Rs. for every hundred allowed to me.

2. I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal for Rs. by way of security and do hereby bind myself, if my tender be accepted, to pay to the credit of the Commissioners at that Bank the whole sum tendered for by me in four instalments on the dates specified in the said advertisement.

By order,
S. J SARKIES, Secretary.
Dated the 30th December 1882. (765—2)

KALI KRISHNA GANGULI, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, Calcutta High Court.
(681—4)

MR WENSLEY JACOB was admitted a partner in our firms at Liverpool, Manchester, and Calcutta on the 1st January 1882.
(775—3) PEEL, JACOB AND CO.

Notice.

ANY person having any claim to the house and three cottahs of land, No. 124, Sham Bazar Street, is requested to make the same known within 15 days from this date to the undersigned.

BEEBY AND RUTTER, Attorneys, High Court.
Calcutta, 10, Hastings Street, 4th January 1883.
(771—1)

Lost

A GOVERNMENT promissory note No. 153252 of 1865 of the 4 per cent. loan for Rs. 1,500 standing in the name of Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose by whom it was never endorsed to any one.

A reward will be given to the person bringing the same to

WATKINS AND WATKINS,
Attorneys for Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose.
No. 2, Old Post Office Street. (766—4)

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

NOTICE.

THE Forty-fifth Annual General Meeting of subscribers of the above institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 27th January 1883, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND, Secretary.
Calcutta, the 23rd December 1882. (750—3)

New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited.

PROCEEDINGS of the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the office of the Company, No. 1, Hastings Street, on Saturday, 6th January 1883, at noon.

PRESENT:

S. H. Robinson, Esq., Chairman.

R. A. Turnbull, Esq.	Thomas Carritt, Esq.
A. R. McIntosh, Esq.	Baney Madhub Sen, Esq.
E. N. Grace, Esq.	Jogendra Natha Mullik, Esq.
S. V. Falle, Esq.	Geo. B. McNair, Esq.
J. Pendlebury, Esq.	By their attorney A. R. McIntosh, Esq.
J. Walker, Esq.	
Mrs. M. C. Jessop.	By her proxy S. H. Robinson, Esq.

The advertisement calling the meeting having been read and the report of the Directors with statement of accounts for the half-year ending 31st October 1882 having been submitted and taken as read;

It was proposed by R. A. Turnbull, Esq.,
Seconded by Jogendra Natha Mullik, Esq.,
and carried—

That the Directors' report and accounts for the half-year ended 31st October 1882, which have been printed and circulated among the shareholders, be adopted and and approved as correct.

It was proposed by Geo. B. McNair, Esq.,
Seconded by Thomas Carritt, Esq.,
and carred—

The sum, after deducting Agent's and Manager's commission, at credit of profit and loss account being Rs. 56,762-15, the Managing Agent be authorized to pay upon presentation of scrip a dividend of Rs. 6 per share, absorbing Rs. 43,200, to tranfer Rs. 12,000 to reserve fund, and to carry forward to next half-year's accounts the balance of Rs. 1,362-15.

It was proposed by Geo. B. McNair, Esq.,
Seconded by Jogendra Natha Mullik, Esq.,
and carried—

That Messrs. Thomas Carritt and Baney Madhub Sen be re-elected as Directors.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting separated.
(776—1) S. H. ROBINSON, Chairman.

Joakai (Assam) Tea Company, "Limited," in Liquidation.

A MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, at noon, on Thursday, the 11th January 1883, to pass the Liquidator's final account.

J. N. STUART, Liquidator.
Calcutta, 13th December 1882. (709—3)

Calcutta Hydraulic Press Company, "Ld."

THE Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 1st February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
EMILE CHARRIOL & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.
No. 1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta.
Dated 9th January 1883. (777—2)

The Borsillah Tea Company, Limited.

IN LIQUIDATION.

MINUTES of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the registered office of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, on Saturday, the 30th December 1882, at noon, for the purpose of passing the Liquidator's final account.

PRESENT:

J. N. Stuart, Esq., Chairman.

Alex. Lawrie, Esq., Cunningham Hudson, Esq., E. J. Sinkinson, Esq., John Hudson, Esq., Lieut.-Col. E. S. Fox, Dr. C. J. Simons,	By their attorney J. N. Stuart, Esq.
Edward Wahab, Esq., and Marc Meugens.	By his attorney John Jamieson, Esq. Liquidator.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following resolution was proposed and carried:—

Proposed by J. Hudson, Esq., by his attorney J. N. Stuart, Esq.,
Seconded by Edward Wahab, Esq., by his attorney John Jamieson, Esq.,—

"That the Liquidator's final account be, and is hereby, passed as correct."

Carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting separated.
(778—) J. N. STUART, Chairman.

Notification.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 52 of 1881 [wherein Rakhal Dass Mullick is plaintiff and Sham Lall Misser, Ghunnoo Lall Misser, Kedar Nath Misser, Bholanauth Misser, and Shambhoonauth Misser are defendants], and dated 16th June 1881, by the Registrar of the said Court, in his sale-room, at the said Court-house, on Saturday, the 13th of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the undermentioned properties, namely:—

All that five equal seventh part or share of and in the undivided partly two-storied and partly three-storied, and formerly lower-roomed messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situate at and being No. 126, Cotton Street, Toola Bazar, together with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing by estimation four cottahs three chittacks and twenty-five feet, more or less, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say—on the north by the tenanted house of Doorgapersaud and Kallypersaud Tewary; on the south by the tenanted house of Gooroo Churn Sen, deceased; on the east by another house of the said Gooroo Churn Sen, deceased; and on the west by a narrow lane.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction or at the office of Baboo Mooraly Dhur Sen, Attorney for the plaintiff, No. 4, Hastings Street, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.
Mooraly Dhur Sen, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Calcutta High Court, Original Side, the 11th December 1882. (751—1)

Notification.

TO be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 211 of 1878 (wherein the Official Trustee of Bengal as the trustee of the estate and effects of Bhoyrub Dass Johurry, deceased, is plaintiff, and Dabee Churn Dey, Bama Churn Dey, Doorga Churn Dey, and Muddunmull Betteah are defendants), and dated the 14th of June 1880, by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room at the Court-house on Saturday, the 27th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the one equal undivided fourth part or share of the defendants Dabee Churn Dey, Bama Churn Dey, and Doorga Churn Dey, of and in the undermentioned properties, but subject to a mortgage executed by Dabee Churn Dey in favour of Goberdhone Dey, on the 31st July 1873, of the right, title, and interest (if any) of Mutty Lall Dey, deceased, upon which a decree has been obtained in suit No. 597 of 1881.

Lot 1.—All that three-storied house and premises No. 15, Moyrabattah Street, in Calcutta, containing by estimation two cottahs and a fourth of a cottah, and butted and bounded on the north by the tenanted house of the late Khetter Nauth Bysack; east by the tenanted house of the late Gress Chunder Bannerjee; and on the west and south by public street.

Lot 2.—All that three-storied house No. 3, Meerbohur Ghaut Street, in Calcutta, containing by estimation three cottahs, and butted and bounded on the north by the public street; west by the tenanted house of the late Joy Mitter; east by the dwelling-house of Netye Chund Seal, Bindabun Bural, deceased, Coonumoney Dassee, Behary Lall Addy, and Nursing Dass; and on the south by the dwelling-house of the said Nursing Dass.

Lot 3.—All that two storied-house No. 4, Pollock Street, in Calcutta, containing by estimation seven cottahs, and butted and bounded on the north by the tenanted house of Mr. Daood; east by the tenanted and dwelling-house of Mr. Daood; west by public street and the tenanted houses of Mr. H. D. Gubboy and Mr. Daood, respectively; and on the south by No. 3 of Roop Chund Dey, deceased.

Lot 4.—All that two-storied house No. 3, Pollock Street, in Calcutta, containing by estimation five cottahs and eight chittacks, and butted and bounded on the north by No. 4; east by the tenanted house of Mr. Daood and No. 4; west by the public street; and south by the tenanted house of the late Rasmoney Dassee.

Lot 5.—All that two-storied house No. 216, Bowbazar Street, in Calcutta, containing by estimation two cottahs and butted and bounded on the north by a private lane; east by the tenanted land of Bissonath Mutty Lall; west by the tenanted house No. 217; and south by a tenanted house of Bhoobun Mohun Mitter and a private lane.

Lot 6.—All that lower-roomed house No. 217, Bowbazar, in Calcutta, containing by estimation two cottahs and a fourth of a cottah, and butted and bounded on the north by a private lane; east by a private lane and the tenanted house No. 216; west by the tenanted land of Sobessur Sen; and on the south by the tenanted house No. 218.

Lot 7.—All that lower-roomed house No. 218, Bowbazar Street, in Calcutta, containing by estimation two cottahs, and butted and bounded on the north by the tenanted house No. 217; east by a private lane; west by the tenanted house of Gopaul Chunder Laha; and south by the tenanted house Nos. 219 to 222.

Lot 8.—All that two-storied house No. 221, Bowbazar Street, in Calcutta, containing by estimation six cottahs, and butted and bounded on the north by the tenanted house No. 218; east by a private lane; west by the dwelling-house of Mr. Bonton, and the tenanted land of Gopaul Chunder Laha; and south by Bowbazar Street.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, or at the office of Baboo Aushootosh Dhur, attorney for the plaintiff, No. 3, Hastings Street, and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

A. T. Dhur, Plaintiff's Attorney, High Court, Original Jurisdiction, the 8th day of December 1882. (769—1)

Notice.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1836, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John Gaspard Hanhart, late of No. 13, Government Place, in the Town of Calcutta, Watch and Clock Maker, deceased, who died on the 28th day of February 1882, should prove their claims at the office of the undersigned Henry Golay, at No 13, Government Place aforesaid, on or before the 28th day of February 1883, after which date no claim will be admitted, and the assets of the estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, and that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he has not had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated the 9th day of November 1882.

H. GOLAY, Executor of the estate of the late J. G. Hanhart, deceased.

(645—7)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of SURBUT CHUNDER BYSACK, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 20th day of December last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Dignam and Robinson, Attorneys. (779—1)

In the matter of HEERANUND of No. 30, Cotton Street, in the town of Calcutta, carrying on business as trader in cloth, under the name and style of Budermull Heeranund, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in office of the Chief Clerk, on Friday the 22nd day of December last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

S. J. Leslie, Attorney. (780—1)

In the matter of HARADHONE ROY, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 5th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of February next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. C. Bose, Attorney. (781—1)

In the matter of KHETTERNAUTH CHATTERJEE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 20th day of December last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, with liberty to the said insolvent to amend his schedule filed in this matter, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dignam and Robinson, Attorneys. (782—1)

In the matter of OBENASH CHUNDER BANERJEE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 20th day of December last, it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after-acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said insolvents at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Beeby and Rutter, Attorneys. (783—2)

In the matter of DAMODUR DOSS KHETTRY, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on

Wednesday, the 17th day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "Any creditor of the said insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Insolvent in person. (784—1)

In the matter of HENRY AUGUSTUS DEEFHOLTS, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 17th day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "Any creditor of the insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Insolvent in person. (785—1)

Chief Clerk, Office, the 9th day of January 1883.

Notice.

In the matter of GAOHAR ALI, an insolvent.

ON Thursday, the 28th day of December 1882, by an order of this Court, the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under section 351 of Act XIV of 1882 as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

R. F. RAMPIINI, District Judge.

District Judge's Office, Dacca, the 4th January 1883 (773—1)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per steamer.
	1883.	
Persian Gulf	13th January	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	12th "	Str. *Bansoora*.
Madras and Ceylon	14th "	P. & O. str. *Thibet*.
Foreign mails *viâ* Bombay ...	16th "	From Bombay.*
Ditto book-post and pattern-packets.	5th "	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	11th "	Str. *Chanda*.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	11th "	Str. *Commilla*.
Straits and Hong-Kong ...	16th "	Strs. *Lennox* and *Japan*.

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England; also *viâ* Aden or Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossibe, and Reunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 8th January 1883.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 7th January 1883.

Arbuthnot, J. B. G.
Band, Mrs.
Hamilton, Robt. Drumond.
Lyle, D. W.
Makertich, Mrs.
Porter, John.
Pyne, F. H.
Rodrigues, C. A.
Stocker, R. A., Major.
Sullivan, Barry.
Thorpe, Miss.
Tiemsath, Carl.
Turner, J. L.
Williamson, Minb G.
Wheal, J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

A. W.
Albertini, Leandre D.
Archdeacon, J.
Bailey, J. R.
Barber, C. J.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Bose, P. N.
Browne, John F., C.S.
Burdon, J. R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
Cameron, Mrs. Donald.
Campbell, Messrs.
Canty, P. F.
Chalk, W. H.
Cole, J. C., Rev.
Collins, Mr. (contractor).
Darby, H.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Dolman, Charles.
Dougherty, Hugh.
Duberne, G.
Dunn, Captn. R. G.
Farrel, Mrs. H.
Fenn, H. B.
Foote, R. B.
Fordyce, A. D.
Fraser, William.
Frith, Mrs.
Fryer, Col. G. E.
G. W.
Goldsmith, A.
Girard, Louis.
Glass, Cumberledge.
Glazier, E. G.
Gleeson, C.
Graf, F. A.
Gridley, Captn. W.
Grisdale, Joseph.
Guy, Donald.
Hall, H.
Hankivez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Hodsoll, Jack.
Hough, A.
How, E.
J. M.
Jackson, J. O.
Jordan, Rudolf.
Lang, Jas.
Lodge, T. S.
Lennard, H. A. H.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynam, R.
Mackay, Joseph.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan.
Mallon, James.
Massicot, Edward.
McGregor, D.
McGuire, James.
Mitchell, Rev. Dr. Murray.
Morrice, F. L. H.
Murchison, K.
Murray, Captn. H. B.
Murphy, J
Niblock, William.
Norman, Major.
Oak, Robert.
Ormston, Mr.
Page, Fid Mortlocke.
Palmer, Robert.
Parsons, E. W.
Pearce, E.
Porter, Seymour Leulan.
Purcell, Miss N.
Roe, Richard F.
Ross, Henry.
Ryder, H.
Sandison, W. G.
Spalding, A.
T. W. B.
Thompson, W. W.
Turner, Oswald.
Tyner, A.
Vetch, Major.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Miss.
Wyburd, Alfred.
Young, J., Captn.

Registered Letters.

Deefholts, Mrs. F.
Fowler, J. T.
Sutherland, A.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster, Calcutta.

Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 30th December 1882.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	3	0	Only at Jailkhamor Chur, Chur Gobindapur and Mymensingh.
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	2	9	Only at Lateamori to a very short distance.
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	3	3	Only at Petulgunge and Chur Kowana.

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 7 ft. 10 in.

F. SILLS, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Dacca Div.

Dated 1st January 1883.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 29th December 1882.

Names of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	1	6	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	0	Dhopapara.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	3	Radhanagar.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	4	Cootti Rampore.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	1	6	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	2	0	Dewangunge.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hât Bolia to Boalmaree.	3	0	Mohespore.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	4	6	Katchikatta.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	7	9	Mothoorapore.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.			
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	5	0	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	2	9	Romipore.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	3	6	Modhupore.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	3	0	Kalinagar.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the 2nd January 1883, above zero—1 foot 8 inches.

R. H. BROWN, CAPT., R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Divn.

BERHAMPORE, the 2nd January 1883.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 5th January 1883

Name of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	1	6	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	0	Dhopapara.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	3	Radhanagar.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	6	Berhampur.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	1	6	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	1	9	Dewangunge.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hat Bolia to Boalmaree.	3	0	Moheshpore.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	4	3	Katchikatta.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	7	0	Mothoorapore.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.			
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	5	0	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	2	9	Chackjama.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	3	0	Amtola.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	2	6	Moheshgunge.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the 8th January 1883, above zero—1 foot ¾ inches.

R. H. BROWN, CAPT., R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Divn.

BERHAMPORE, the 8th January 1883.

List of Books for Sale

AT THE

LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Lately Published.

Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali, fasc. 2.
Apastamba Srauta Sutra, fasc. IV.
Nirukta, fasc. V and VI.
Chaturvarga Chintamani fasc. XXXIX.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	A.
1. Atharvana Upanishads (San.), Fasc. I—V @ /10/ each, ...	3	2
2. Śâvalayana Grihya Sûtra (Sans.), fasc. I—IV @ /10/ each, ...	2	8
3. Agni Purâṇa (Sans.), fasc. I—XIV @ /10/ each, ...	8	12
4. Aitareya Âranyaka of the Rig Veda (Sans.), fasc. I—V @ /10/ each.	3	2
5. Aphorisms of Śandilya (English), fasc. I. ...	0	10
6. Aphorisms of the Vedânta (Sans.), fasc. III—XIII @ /10/ each, ...	6	14
7. Brahma Sûtras (Eng.), fasc. I, ...	1	0
8. Bhamatî (Sans.), fasc. I—VIII @ /10/ each,	5	0
9. Bṛihat Âranyaka Upanishad (Sans.), fasc. II—IV, VI—IX @ /10/ each, ...	4	6
10. Ditto (English), fasc. II—III @ /10/ each.	1	4
11. Bṛihat Samhitâ (Sans.), fasc. I—III, V—VII @ /10/ each, ...	3	12
12. Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nâṭaka (Sans.), fasc. II—III @ /10/ each, ...	1	4
13. Chaturvarga Chintamani (Sans.), fasc. I—XXXIX @ /10/ each, ...	24	6
14. Chhandogya Upanishad, Sanskrit, fasc. I and IV @ /10/ each, ...	1	4
15. Ditto (English), fasc. I and II @ /10/ each, ...	1	4
16. Categories of the Nyaya Philosophy (Sans.), fasc. II	0	10
17. Daśa Rûpa (Sans.), fasc. I—III @ /10/ each,	1	14
18. Gopatha Brâhmaṇa (Sans. & Eng.), fasc. I and II @ /10/ each, ...	1	4
19. Gopâla Tâpanî (Sans.), fasc. I, ...	0	10
20. Gobhiliya Grihya Sûtra (Sans.), fasc. I—XII @ /10/ each, ...	7	8
21. Hindu Astronomy (English), fasc. I—III @ /10/ each, ...	1	14
22. Iśa Kena Kaṭha Praśna Muṇḍa Mâṇḍukya Upanishads (Sans.), fasc. VI	0	10
23. Kâtantra (Sans.), fasc. I—VI @ 1/ each, ...	6	0
24. Kathâ Sarit Sâgara (English), fasc. I—X @ 1/ each, ...	10	0
25. Lalitavistara (Sans.), fasc. I—VI @ /10/ each,	3	12
26. Ditto (English), fasc. I—II ...	2	0
27. Maitri Upanishad (Sans. & Eng.), fasc. I—III @ /10/ each, ...	1	14
28. Mîmâmsâ Darśana (Sans.), fasc. II—XVI @ /10/ each, ...	9	6
29. Mârkaṇḍeya Purâṇa (Sans.), fasc. IV—VII @ /10/ each, ...	2	8
30. Nṛisimha Tâpanî (Sans.), fasc. I—III @ /10/ each, ...	1	14
31. Nirukta (Sans.), fasc. I—VI @ /10/ each, ...	3	12
32. Nârada Pancharâtra (Sans.), fasc. I, III—IV, @ /10/ each, ...	1	14
33. Nyaya Darśana (Sans.), fasc. I and III @ /10/ each, ...	1	4
34. Nîtisara or the Elements of Polity. By Kamandaki (Sans.), fasc. II—IV ...	1	14
35. Piṅgala Chhandah Sûtra (Sans.), fasc. I—III @ /10/ each, ...	1	14
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C. S. BAYLEY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 7th November 1882.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1883.

PART IV.

Bill of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th January 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 10th of February 1883:—

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: It is enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the "Bengal Municipal Act, 1883;" and it shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may direct, not being more than three months after the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, with the assent of the Governor-General.

Enactments repealed.

2. On the commencement of this Act the enactments specified in the fourth schedule shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

But this repeal shall not revive any office, authority, or thing abolished by any such enactment, or affect the validity of anything done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued before the commencement of this Act.

And all rules and bye-laws prescribed; assessments, valuations, measurements, divisions, and appointments made; powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment; and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred, and published hereunder.

And all references to any such enactment shall (so far as may be practicable) be deemed to be made to this Act.

And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.

In respect of all the matters aforesaid the Commissioners under this Act shall be substituted for the Commissioners elected or appointed under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876.

Existing Municipalities and unions.

3. Unless and until the Local Government shall otherwise direct by a notification to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, every place which, under the provisions of Bengal Act V of 1876, has been constituted a Municipality, shall, from the time when this Act shall come into force, be deemed to be constituted a Municipality under the provisions of this Act. It shall be competent to the Local Government, by a notification published as aforesaid, to declare that any place which has been constituted an union under the said Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, shall be constituted a Municipality under the provisions of this Act.

All property of late Commissioners vested in Commissioners under this Act.

4. All property, moveable and immoveable, and all interest of any kind whatsoever, derived under any of the enactments specified in the fifth schedule, or otherwise, and vested in or held in trust for the late Commissioners under the said Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, shall become vested in the Commissioners and their successors, and all rights of whatsoever description used, enjoyed or possessed by the late Commissioners under any such enactment shall become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

Act not to be extended to cantonments without consent of Governor-General.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in section three, this Act shall not take effect in any cantonment without the consent of the Governor-General in Council previously obtained, nor shall the Local Government extend this Act, or any part thereof, to any cantonment without such consent.

Interpretation.

6. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Carriage"

(1) "Carriage" means any wheeled vehicle with springs, used for the conveyance of human beings, and ordinarily drawn by animals.

"Cart.

(2) "Cart" means any cart, hackery, or wheeled vehicle with or without springs, ordinarily drawn by animals, and not included in the definition of "carriage."

"Holding."

(3) "Holding" includes any parcel of land, house, tank or other immoveable property which has been separately valued for assessment, or in respect of which any person has been separately assessed, or which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, should be separately valued, or in respect of which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, any person should be separately assessed.

"House."

(4) "House" includes any hut, shop, warehouse or building.

"Immoveable property and land."

(5) "Immoveable property" means land, benefits to arise out of land, houses, things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Land."

(6) "Land" means benefits to arise out of land, houses, things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Moveable property."

(7) "Moveable property" means property other than immoveable property.

"Magistrate of the district."

(8) "Magistrate of the district" means the chief Magistrate in a district.

"The Magistrate."

(9) "The Magistrate" includes the Magistrate of the district, the Magistrate in charge of a division of the district in which division a Municipality is constituted, and every Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the district to whom the Magistrate of the district may have made over any duties under this Act.

"Municipality."

(10) "Municipality" means any place in which this Act, or any part thereof, is in force.

"Offensive matter."

(11) "Offensive matter" means night-soil, sewage, and other contents of privies, drains, and cess pools.

"Owner."

(12) "Owner" includes—

(*a*) every person who is entitled for the time being to receive any rent in respect of the land with regard to which the word is used, whether from the occupier or otherwise;

(*b*) a manager on behalf of any such person;

(*c*) an agent for any such person;

(*d*) a trustee for any such person:

Provided that no such manager, agent or trustee shall be liable to do anything required by this Act to be done by the owner, nor shall he be subject to any fine for omitting to do such thing, unless he have sufficient funds in his hands as such manager, agent or trustee to do such thing.

"Part."

(13) "Part" means a Part of this Act.

"Road."

(14) "Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way.

"Rubbish."

(15) "Rubbish" means all dirt, dung, broken brick, mortar, broken glass, kitchen or stable refuse, or refuse of any kind whatsoever, and filth of any kind not included in the term "offensive matter."

"Schedule."

(16) "Schedule" means a schedule annexed to this Act.

"Section."

(17) "Section" means a section of this Act.

"The Commissioners."

(18) "The Commissioners" means the persons for the time being appointed or elected to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act.

"Year."

(19) "Year" means a year beginning on the first day of April, or on such other date as may hereafter be fixed for any Municipality by the Local Government by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

PART I.

OF THE CREATION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Tax on holdings and persons in Municipalities.

7. In every place which, in accordance with the provisions of section three, becomes a Municipality under this Part, every person who has been appointed or elected to be a Commissioner for such place under the said Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, and who is holding office as such Commissioner at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to be a Commissioner duly appointed for such Municipality until such time as the Commissioners to be elected or appointed in respect of such Municipalities shall, under the provisions of this Act, be so elected or appointed.

And in every such place in which a rate on the annual value of holdings, or a tax upon persons, or a tax upon carriages and animals, or a fee upon the registration of carts, or tolls on roads, or on ferries, or a fee under Bengal Act VI of 1878, may have been levied by the Municipal Commissioners before the commencement of this Act, it shall be deemed that the said rate, tax, fee or tolls have been duly imposed under this Act, and such rate, tax, fee or tolls shall continue to be levied accordingly until the Commissioners at a meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, shall otherwise direct.

Local Government may extend Act.

8. Except as is hereinafter otherwise expressly provided, this Act may be extended by the Local Government by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in the manner prescribed by section three hundred and fifty-three, to any town or village not being within the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, from such date as may be specified in such notification, and save as is hereinafter otherwise provided, this Act shall take effect in such town or village on the date so specified, and the said town or village, within the limits mentioned in such notification shall be deemed to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act:

Provided that at least six weeks before publishing any notification as aforesaid, the Local Government shall cause to be published in the town or village concerned a notice of its intention to declare the said town or village to be a Municipality, unless good reason to the contrary be shewn within one month.

Any objections which may be made to the proposed measure shall be duly considered by the Local Government before it causes to be issued the notification declaring the town or village to be a Municipality under this Act.

Transfer of class and variation of limits.

9. The Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, or of its own motion, by a like notification, at any time vary the limits of any Municipality or subdivide any Municipality into two or more Municipalities, or withdraw any town or village from the operation of this Act.

Conditions on which Municipality may be created.

10. This Act shall not be extended to any town or village, unless the Magistrate shall have certified to the Local Government that three-fourths of the adult male population of such town or village are chiefly employed in pursuits other than agricultural; and that such town or village contains a number of inhabitants not being less than three thousand, and an average number of not less than one thousand inhabitants to the square mile of the area of such town or village.

Local Government may unite places to a Municipality.

11. The Local Government may from time to time by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that any place in which three-fourths of the adult male population are chiefly employed in pursuits other than agricultural, shall be united with any town or village as aforesaid for the purposes of forming a Municipality, provided that no such place shall be so united unless some part of such place be situated within the distance of one mile from some part of such town or village.

Every such declaration shall specify the boundaries of every place so to be united.

Every town or village with which any such place is united, and all places so declared to be united with any such town or village, shall be deemed, for purposes of taxation, and for all other purposes, to form part of one and the same Municipality.

Land between Municipality and place united to form part of Municipality.

12. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, whenever the Local Government shall declare any place or places as aforesaid to be united with any town or village for the purpose of forming one Municipality, the Local Government may similarly declare that any land by which any such place is separated from the town or village with which it is united, and any land by which any such place is separated from any other such place which is united with the said town or village, shall be deemed to form part of the Municipality for all purposes other than those of taxation.

And such declaration shall specify the exterior boundaries of the entire Municipality as constituted under this and the last preceding section.

PART II.

OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Of the Constitution of the Municipality.

Number of Commissioners.

13. The Commissioners of each Municipality shall consist of such number as the Local Government, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, may from time to time direct.

Constitution of body of Commissioners.

14. Two-thirds of the number of the Commissioners of each Municipality, fixed by such order, shall be elected as hereinafter provided by male persons, resident within the limits of such Municipality, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

The remaining one-third of such Commissioners shall be appointed by the Local Government immediately after the result of the election hereinbefore mentioned shall have been notified to the Local Government, and such appointment shall take effect from the date on which such election takes place:

Provided that not more than one-fourth of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of the Government, unless such persons are elected Commissioners under the first clause of this section:

Provided also that in cases where the whole number of Commissioners is not evenly divisible by three or by four, the one-third or one-fourth shall be ascertained by taking the number next below the whole number, which is evenly divisible by three or by four, as the number to be divided.

Government to lay down rules for election.

15. For the purposes of the aforesaid election of Commissioners, the Local Government, with respect to each Municipality, shall lay down such rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as it shall think fit, in respect of the division, where necessary, of each Municipality into

wards, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each of such wards, the qualifications required to entitle any person to stand as a candidate for such election, and to entitle any person to vote for such candidate, and in respect of the mode of election. And the Local Government may at any time cancel any rule made by it under this section.

On failure of election, Commissioners to be appointed by Government.

16. If the persons entitled to elect Commissioners for any Municipality fail to elect the whole number of Commissioners allotted for election to such Municipality, the Local Government shall appoint one or more Commissioners to complete the number so allotted as aforesaid.

Government may exclude Municipality from elective system.

17. It shall be competent to the Local Government, by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to exclude any Municipality from the operation of the three last preceding sections: and, in any Municipality so excluded, the whole number of the Commissioners shall be appointed by the Local Government, subject, however, to the proviso contained in the third clause of section fourteen.

Ad-interim Vice-Chairman and Commissioners.

18. The Local Government may appoint any persons to be *ad-interim* Vice-Chairman and Commissioners pending the election of Commissioners.

Resignation of Commissioner.

19. The Local Government may from time to time accept the resignation of any Commissioner appointed or elected under this Act.

Removal of Commissioner

20. The Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, remove any Commissioner appointed or elected under this Act, if such Commissioner shall have been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct.

Commissioner who neglects to attend meetings, or is sentenced to imprisonment, to cease to be Commissioner.

21. Any Commissioner who, without having obtained permission from the Commissioners, at a meeting, shall have omitted to attend six consecutive meetings of the Commissioners,

and any Commissioner who shall have been sentenced to imprisonment,

shall cease to be a Commissioner.

Tenure of office of Commissioners.

22. Every Commissioner shall vacate his office at the end of three years from the first day of the year next following the date of his appointment or election as such Commissioner.

When Commissioner may be re-appointed or re-elected.

23. Any person who has resigned the office of Commissioner, under section nineteen, or who has ceased to be a Commissioner in consequence of his failure to attend meetings as provided in section twenty-one, may be at any time re-appointed or re-elected a Commissioner; but no person removed by the Local Government from his office under section twenty, or who has ceased to be a Commissioner in consequence of being sentenced to imprisonment, may be elected or re-elected a Commissioner without the sanction of the Local Government.

Appointment of Chairman.

24. The Local Government may either appoint the Chairman of the Commissioners of any Municipality, or may at any time authorise such Commissioners at a meeting to elect their own Chairman.

His status and tenure of office.

25. The Chairman from the date of his appointment or election shall, during the term of his office, enjoy all the rights and privileges of a Commissioner of the Municipality to which such appointment or election relates. He shall hold office for three years from the beginning of the year next following his appointment or election.

Every elected Chairman shall be eligible for re-election and may at any time be removed from the office of Chairman by a resolution of the Commissioners in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners have given their votes either personally or in writing.

All resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this and the section immediately preceding shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

Election of Vice-Chairman.

26. The Commissioners at a meeting shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, subject to the approval of the Local Government; he shall hold office for three years from the beginning of the year next following his election, and shall be eligible for re-election on the expiration of his term of office.

The Vice-Chairman, on election or re-election, shall be held to be appointed a Commissioner under this Act during his term of office.

The Vice-Chairman may at any time be removed from the office of Vice-Chairman by a resolution of the Commissioners, in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners shall have given their votes either personally or in writing.

Appointment or election of Commissioner, Chairman or Vice-Chairman for unexpired term of office.

27. If any Commissioner, Chairman, or Vice-Chairman shall be unable to complete his full term of office, the vacancy caused by his resignation, or removal or death shall be filled by the appointment or election, as the case may be, of another person, and the person so appointed or elected shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which such Commissioner, Chairman or Vice-Chairman would otherwise have continued in office.

Allowances of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

28. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of any Municipality may, should the Commissioners think fit, receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as shall from time to time be fixed at a meeting by the Commissioners.

Every resolution passed by the Commissioners under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

Commissioners incorporated.

29. The Commissioners shall, in the name of their Chairman, by the description of "The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of ," be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession, and a common seal, and in such name shall sue and be sued.

Such common seal shall have the name of the Municipality engraved thereon in legible

characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular of the district.

Of the property of the Commissioners.

Public roads, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

30. All roads, bridges, embankments, tanks, ghats, wharves, jetties, wells, channels, and drains in any Municipality (not being private property), and not being maintained by Government or at the public expense, now existing, or which shall hereafter be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided therefor, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners.

But the Local Government may from time to time, by notification, exclude any road, bridge, embankment, or drain from the operation of this Act, and may cancel such notification wholly or in part;

provided that if the cost of the construction of the work shall have been paid from the Municipal Fund, such work shall not be excluded from the operation of this Act, without the consent of the Commissioners.

Commissioners may, with consent of owners, take over and repair roads, &c.

31. The Commissioners at a meeting may agree with the person in whom the property in any road, bridge, embankment, tank, ghat, wharf, jetty, well, channel or drain is vested to take over the property therein, and after such agreement may declare, by notice in writing put up thereon or near thereto, that such road, bridge, embankment, tank, ghat, wharf, jetty, well, channel or drain has been transferred to the Commissioners;

Thereupon the property therein shall vest in the Commissioners, and such road, bridge, embankment, tank, ghat, wharf, jetty, well, channel or drain shall thenceforth be repaired and maintained out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest houses, &c., may be vested in the Commissioners.

32. Every hospital, dispensary, school, rest-house, ghat, and market, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being such property which at and after the commencement of this Act shall be found within any Municipality may, by order of the Local Government, duly published on the spot, be vested in the Commissioners of such Municipality, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging thereto shall be transferred to, and vested in, such Commissioners as trustees for the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer:

Provided that no such order shall be published until one month after notice of the intention to transfer such property shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and within the Municipality in the vernacular language of the district.

Transfer to be conditional in certain cases.

33. If the Commissioners at a meeting shall, after publication of a notice, as is mentioned in the last preceding section, object to the transfer to themselves of any hospital, dispensary, school, rest-house, ghat or market, on the ground that their funds cannot bear the charge, then such transfer shall not be made save under such conditions as the Commissioners at a meeting may agree to accept.

Power to purchase, lease, and sell lands.

34. The Commissioners at a meeting may purchase or take on lease any land for the purposes of this Act, and may sell, let, or otherwise dispose of any land not required for such purposes.

Land may be taken up under Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

35. The Local Government on the application of the Commissioners that any land be acquired for the purposes of this Act, may, on being satisfied that the Commissioners are in a position to pay for such land either at once or in such instalments as the Local Government may think proper, notify under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, or any similar Act for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes, that such land is required for a public purpose, and may cause such land to be acquired under the provisions of such Act; and on payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Commissioners to pay cost of such land.

36. The Commissioners shall be bound to pay to the Government the cost of any land which may be acquired for them on their application under the provisions of the last preceding section.

Mode of executing contracts.

37. The Commissioners may enter into and perform any contract necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Every contract made on behalf of the Commissioners of a Municipality in respect of any sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or which shall involve a value exceeding five hundred rupees, shall be sanctioned by the Commissioners at a meeting, and shall be in writing, and signed by at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners.

Unless so executed, such contract shall not be binding on the Commissioners.

Of the Mode of transacting the Business of the Municipality.

Commissioners to meet ordinarily once a month.

38. The Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business (if there be any business to be transacted) at their office, or at some other convenient place, at least once in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman.

If there shall be no business to be laid before the meeting at any monthly meeting, the Chairman shall, instead of calling the meeting, give notice of the same to each Commissioner three days before the date which is appointed for the monthly meeting.

And at other times on special requisition.

39. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall call a special meeting on a requisition signed by not less than three of the Commissioners.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

40. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman shall preside at every meeting, and, in the absence of both the

Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside.

Questions to be decided by majority.

41. All questions which may come before the Commissioners at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes.

Casting vote.

In case of equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

Quorum.

42. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Commissioners unless such meeting has been called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, nor unless a quorum shall be present.

A quorum shall be, in any Municipality in which the Commissioners are more than fifteen, five;

in any other Municipality a number being not less than one-third of the entire number of Commissioners:

Provided that it shall require two members at least to form a quorum.

Minutes of proceedings.

43. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Commissioners shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and shall be signed by the President of the meeting, and such book shall be open to the inspection of the tax payers. A copy of such minutes shall be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

Powers of Chairman.

44. The Chairman shall, for the the transaction of the business connected with this Act, or for the purpose of making any order authorized thereby, exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners:

Provided that the Chairman shall not act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any order of the Commissioners at a meeting, or exercise any power which is directed to be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Chairman may delegate his duties to Vice-Chairman.

45. The Chairman may, by a written order, delegate to the Vice-Chairman all or any of the duties or powers of a Chairman as defined in this Act, subject to such restrictions as may seem fit to him, and may at any time by a written order withdraw or modify the same:

Provided that nothing done by the Vice-Chairman, which might have been done under the authority of a written order from the Chairman, shall be invalid for want of or defect of such written order, if it be done with the express or implied consent of the Chairman.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers

46. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time decide whether a paid Secretary, Engineer, or Health Officer is required or not, and what number of assessors, overseers, clerks, registrars, subordinate officers, servants, and collectors of taxes or tolls may be necessary for the Municipality, and shall from time to time fix the salaries to be paid to such persons respectively out of the Municipal Fund, and the allowances to be granted to such persons during absence on leave.

Subject to the scale of establishment decided upon by the Commissioners under this section, the Chairman shall have power to appoint such persons as he may think fit, and from time to time to remove such persons and appoint others in their places:

Provided that no person shall be appointed to an office the salary of which is more than two hundred rupees per mensem without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting subject to the approval of the Local Government, and provided also that no officer whose salary is more than fifty rupees per mensem shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting.

Security from officers or servants.

47. The Commissioners may take such security as they may think proper from any officer or servant in their employ, and may give such rate of interest thereon as they may determine.

Of Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

48. The Commissioners at a meeting may divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon appoint, or cause to be elected, for each ward, not less than three proper persons, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the Commissioners at a meeting may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected.

Commissioners may lay down rules for election.

49. The Commissioners at a meeting may lay down rules, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in respect of the qualifications required to entitle any person who is not a Commissioner to stand as a candidate for such election, and to entitle any person to vote for any candidate, and in respect of the mode of election; and the Commissioners may at any time cancel any rule made by them under this section for such election.

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Ward Committee.

50. Each Ward Committee may, for each year if they see fit, elect their own Chairman and Vice-Chairman (if necessary) from among their own number; provided that if one or more Commissioners are members of the Ward Committee, the Chairman of the Ward Committee shall be a Commissioner.

Commissioners may delegate powers to Ward Committee.

51. The Commissioners at a meeting may delegate to a Ward Committee such of the powers of Commissioners under this Act as to them may seem fit; and such Ward Committee, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Commissioners at a meeting, may exercise all or any of such powers, and shall be liable to all the obligations imposed by this Act on Commissioners in respect of such powers.

All acts done, orders issued, and assessments made by Ward Committees shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioners at a meeting, who may at any time withdraw all or any of such powers.

Certain sections applicable to transaction of business by Ward Committees.

52. The provisions of sections thirty-eight to forty-five (both inclusive) shall, as far as possible, be applicable to the transaction of business by Ward Committees, and the Commissioners shall sanction the establishments of Ward Committees in accordance with the provisions of section forty-six.

53. All questions regarding the removal, resignation, and appointment of members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Removal, resignation, and appointment of members.

Liability of Commissioners and Ward Committees.

54. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred, by or on behalf of the Commissioners

Personal liability of Commissioner or member of Ward Committees.

Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners to which he shall knowingly have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

55. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners, or shall receive any pecuniary gratification for any services rendered to them; and if any Commissioner shall be so interested, or shall receive such gratification, he shall thereby become disqualified to continue in office as a Commissioner, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees:

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contract.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners.

But no such shareholder or member shall act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in a matter relating to any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners.

56. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall vote on any question which regards exclusively the assessment of himself, or the valuation of his property, or his liability to any tax.

Commissioners disqualified from voting on certain questions.

PART III.

OF THE MUNICIPAL FUND.

57. All sums received by the Commissioners, and all fines paid or levied in any Municipality under this Act, and all other sums which, under the sanction of Government, may be transferred to the Commissioners, shall constitute a fund which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind whatsoever, which may become vested in the Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them in trust for the purposes of this Act.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

58. The Commissioners shall set apart and apply annually out of the Municipal Fund—

Payment on account of interest on loans and establishment.

first, such sum as may be required for the payment of the interest which may fall due on any loan contracted by the Commissioners;

secondly, such sum as they are by this Act required to provide for payment of their own establishment and the expenses of their office and for payment of the Municipal establishments entertained in the office of the controlling authority under section .

59. After the said sums have been set apart under the last preceding section, the Commissioners at a meeting shall, as far as the Municipal Fund permits, from time to time cause roads, bridges, embankments, tanks, ghats, wharves, jetties, wells, channels, drains, privies, latrines, and urinals, being the property of the Commissioners, to be maintained and repaired, and the Municipality to be cleansed;

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

and may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, apply the Municipal Fund to any of the following purposes within the Municipality, that is to say—

(1) the construction and improvement of roads, bridges, embankments, squares, gardens, tanks, ghats, wharves, jetties, wells, channels, drains, privies, latrines, and urinals;

(2) the supply of water, and the lighting and watering of roads;

(3) the erection and maintenance of offices, and other buildings required for municipal purposes;

(4) other works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants;

(5) the construction and repair of school-houses, and the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid;

(6) the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries;

(7) the promotion of vaccination;

(8) and generally to carrying out the purposes of this Act:

Provided that no portion of the Municipal Fund shall be applied to the establishment and maintenance of any school, hospital or dispensary, or to the promotion of vaccination, unless such application be sanctioned by the consent of a majority of the Commissioners present at a meeting specially convened for considering such application, or held after special notice has been given that such application will be considered at such meeting.

The Commissioners may do all things, not being inconsistent with this Act, which may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section

60. With the consent of two-thirds of the Commissioners obtained in writing, and with the sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioners may contribute a portion of the Municipal Fund towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality, or elsewhere, for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding section, and also towards the expenses of making, maintaining, and repairing any work for the improvement of a river or harbour (by whomsoever such work may be done).

Contribution to other Municipalities.

But no contribution shall be made under this section to any work unless the same is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing Municipality.

Account books to be kept open and quarterly statement published.

61. The account books of the Municipality shall be open to the inspection of any tax-payer at the office of the Commissioners on a day to be fixed in each month.

An account shewing the receipts and expenditure during the quarter, arranged under the proper heads and duly balanced, shall be prepared immediately after the close of each quarter, and shall, with the account books, be open to the inspection of any tax-payer.

A similar account shall be prepared for each year as soon as possible after its close, and shall be open to inspection as aforesaid.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners, at a meeting held at least three months before the close of the year, shall prepare in detail estimates shewing the probable receipts and expenditure during the ensuing year and the objects in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure.

Estimates to be published.

63. Copies of the estimates and translations thereof in the vernacular of the district shall be lodged in the Municipal office or offices.

During fourteen days after the estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be locally published, the estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by any tax-payer of such Municipality who may desire to inspect the same.

Any written suggestion which may be deposited in the office of the Commissioners shall be recorded and laid before them for consideration at the next meeting.

Estimate to be transmitted to controlling authority.

64. After the expiration of the said fourteen days, and after such revision as may appear requisite, the Chairman shall transmit the estimates to such controlling authority as the Local Government may direct with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Power of controlling authority and Local Government as to estimates.

65. The controlling authority may either sanction the estimate or may submit it for the consideration of the Local Government. The Local Government may either sanction the estimate as it stands, or sanction it after making such alterations therein as may seem to it fit, or may cause it to be returned to the Commissioners for such modifications as it may think necessary; and when such modifications have been made the estimate shall be re-submitted for ratification to the controlling authority.

Estimate of expenditure may be revised.

66. The Commissioners at a meeting may from time to time revise any estimate of expenditure with the view of providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the appropriation of the amount at their disposal, and such revised estimate shall be published and forwarded for sanction to the controlling authority in the manner prescribed by section sixty-four; and the controlling authority may deal with such revised estimate in the manner provided by the last preceding section.

Disbursement of expenditure sanctioned in estimate.

67. After the estimates of the Municipality for the year shall have been sanctioned by the controlling authority, the Commissioners at a meeting may, from time to time, by a general or a special resolution, authorize the expenditure of any sum provided in such estimates, or any part of such sum, for the purpose to which it has been assigned in such estimate.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Local Government may lay down such rules as it may think fit limiting or regulating the powers of any Municipality in respect to the expenditure of money for purposes which are provided for in the budget estimates of the year.

Power of Local Government if work estimated to cost more than Rs. 3,000.

68. If any work is estimated to cost above three thousand rupees, the Local Government may require the plans and estimates of such work to be submitted for its approval, or for the approval of any officer of Government, before such work is commenced;

and may require statements of the progress and completion of such work, with accounts of the expenditure on the same, to be submitted from time to time, in such form as it may prescribe, for its approval, or for the approval of such officer of Government.

Disbursement of excess expenditure.

69. It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to authorize the expenditure on any object during the year of a sum in excess of that which has been sanctioned in the estimate of the year, or in a revised estimate, for such object; but if it be found necessary in the course of the year, the Commissioners may recommend to the controlling authority that the allotments which have been made to the different heads of the estimate shall be modified by transfer of any amount from one head to another, and the controlling authority may sanction such transfers of allotment.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

70. The Commissioners shall, at such time and in such form as the Local Government shall direct, furnish annually a report of their proceedings and statements of the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them.

The report and any orders which may be passed thereon by Government shall be open to the inspection of the tax-payers at the office of the Commissioners with the account books and the quarterly and the annual accounts; and the Local Government may, if it think fit, cause any such report to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Audit of accounts.

71. The municipal accounts shall be audited each year under the orders of the controlling authority, and the Local Government may direct that the cost of maintaining clerks or other establishments in the office of the controlling authority or of the Accountant-General for the audit of accounts and the requisite correspondence connected with the purposes of this Act, shall be paid in rateable proportion from the funds of the several Municipalities which under this Act may be placed under the supervision of the said controlling authority.

And the Commissioners of every Municipality shall pay to such controlling authority the sum which they may be required to pay for the purposes of this section.

Custody of the Municipal Fund.

72. Unless the Local Government shall otherwise direct, all sums received on account of the Municipal Fund shall be paid into a Government treasury, or into any bank or branch bank used as a Government treasury in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the account of the Municipality to which they belong:

Provided that the Commissioners may invest any moneys not required for immediate use either in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by the Local Government.

Orders for payment of money.

73. Unless the Local Government shall expressly extend (as it is hereby empowered to do, on the recommendation of the Commissioners) the limit of the powers of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman in this behalf, all orders for the payment of money from the Municipal Fund, if for a sum not above five hundred rupees shall be signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman; and all orders for larger sums by both of the said officers, or by one of the said officers and another Commissioner.

No such orders shall be issued otherwise than for the payment of money of which the expenditure has been authorized by the Commissioners at a meeting, as provided in section sixty-seven.

PART IV.

OF MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Alternative tax upon persons or holdings.

74. The Commissioners may, from time to time, at a meeting convened expressly for the purpose, of which due notice shall have been given, and with the sanction of the Local Government, impose within the limits of the Municipality one or other, but not both, of the following taxes:—

(a) a tax upon persons occupying holdings within the Municipality according to their circumstances and property within the Municipality:

provided that the total sum to be raised by such tax in any year shall not exceed the sum which would be produced by an average rate of two rupees and four annas per annum for each holding, and that the amount assessed in respect of the occupation of any one holding shall not be more than eighty-four rupees per annum; or

(b) a rate on the annual value of all holdings situated within the Municipality:

provided that such rate shall not exceed seven and a half per centum on the annual value of such holdings except within the Municipality of Dacca, in which it shall not exceed ten per centum on such annual value; and

provided also that no rate shall be imposed on any holding of which the annual value is less than twelve rupees.

Additional taxes.

75. The Commissioners may, from time to time, at a meeting convened as aforesaid, and with the sanction of the Local Government, order that the following tax, fee, tolls, and rates or any of them be levied within the limits of the Municipality in addition to either of the taxes mentioned in the last preceding section:—

(a) a tax on carriages, horses, and other animals named in the third schedule;

(b) a fee on the registration of carts;

(c) tolls on ferries and (subject to the provisions of sections one hundred and forty-seven and one hundred and forty-eight) tolls upon bridges and metalled roads;

(d) a water-rate not exceeding six per centum on the annual value of holdings when the houses and lands are situated in streets supplied with filtered water and not exceeding five per cent. when the houses and lands are situated in streets not so supplied;

(e) a lighting rate not exceeding three per centum on such annual value;

(f) a fee for the cleansing of latrines:

provided that the taxes mentioned in clauses (d), (e), and (f) shall not be levied in any Municipality unless the provisions of Part VII in respect of clause (d), or of Part VIII in respect of clause (e), or of Part IX in respect of clause (f), shall have been extended to such Municipality in the manner hereinafter provided.

Of the Tax on Persons.

Assessment list to be prepared.

76. When it has been determined that a tax shall be imposed on persons occupying holdings within the Municipality, according to their circumstances and property, the Commissioners, after making such enquiries as may be necessary, shall cause to be prepared an assessment list which shall contain the following particulars, and any others which the Commissioners may think proper to include:—

(a) name of the street or road in which the holding is situated;

(b) number of the holding on the register;

(c) name of the person occupying the holding, whether such person be assessed or exempted from assessment;

(d) description of the holding, and of the property within the Municipality, with profession or business of the person assessed;

(e) amount of annual assessment;

(f) amount of quarterly instalment;

(g) if the occupier of the holding is exempted from assessment, a note to that effect.

The tax upon persons shall be payable in quarterly instalments by persons occupying holdings.

Such tax shall not be assessed or levied on any person in respect of the occupation of arable lands or of any building which is used exclusively as a place of worship.

Duration of assessment.

77. Save as is herein otherwise provided, every assessment of the tax upon persons shall take effect from the beginning of the year next following that in which the notice required by section one hundred and one is published, and shall be valid for three years and until the beginning of the year next after the date on which a new assessment or valuation may be published, or until the assessment and valuation be revised and amended:

Provided that when this Act is extended to any place, the first assessment may take effect from the beginning of the quarter next following that in which the said notice shall be published.

Assessment of public buildings.

78. In any Municipality in which the tax on persons is imposed, no tax shall be assessed on any person in respect of his occupation of any holding which is the property of Government and used for the purposes of a public building, but a rate of seven and a half per centum shall be assessed on the annual value of every such holding, to be ascertained in the manner prescribed by section and such rate shall be payable by the Government

Procedure if aggregate amount of rates assessed on any person exceeds Rs. 84 per annum.

79. Whenever any tax shall have been assessed on any person, in respect of his occupation of two or more holdings, and the aggregate of the amount so assessed upon him shall exceed eighty-four rupees per annum, such person may, within fifteen days of the publication of the notice required by section one hundred and one, apply to the Commissioners to cancel such assessment, and to substitute for the total amount of tax so assessed upon him, in respect of the said holdings, a rate to be calculated at seven and a half per centum on the annual value of such holdings; and the Commissioners shall thereupon substitute such rate; and for the purpose of calculating the amount of such rate, shall determine the annual value of the said holdings in the manner prescribed by section.

Every rate imposed under this section shall be payable by the occupier of the holdings so rated.

Power of exemption.

80. The Commissioners may exempt from assessment any person who may by them be deemed too poor to pay the tax; but the name of the occupier of every holding shall be included in the assessment list, whether he be assessed or exempted from assessment.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

81. Any person mentioned in the assessment list, who shall at any time after the publication thereof have ceased to occupy any holding, in respect of the occupation of which he has been assessed, or whose means and property in respect of which he has been so assessed shall have been reduced, may apply to the Commissioners to exempt him from his assessment or to revise the same.

Power to alter assessment.

82. The Commissioners may, at any time after the publication of the notice required by section one hundred and one, assess any person who was without authority omitted from the assessment list, or whose liability to assessment has accrued thereafter, and may enhance any assessment which appears to them to be inadequate, and to have been so made owing to mistake or fraud.

Any assessment or enhancement made under this section shall take effect from the beginning of the quarter next following that in which such assessment or enhancement is made.

Procedure on change of occupation.

83 The Commissioners may at any time substitute for any name mentioned in the assessment list the name of any new occupier of a holding, and may assess the tax on such person, and such person shall be liable to pay such assessment from the date on which his occupation of the holding commenced.

Assessment on vacant holdings when to cease.

84 If any holding shall become vacant in the course of the year, the assessment on account of the occupation of such holding shall cease to have effect from the first day of the quarter next following that in which it became vacant.

Of the Rate on the value of Holdings.

Commissioners to determine the valuation of holdings.

85. When it has been determined that a rate shall be imposed on the annual value of holdings, the Commissioners, after making such enquiries as may be necessary, shall determine the valuation of all holdings within the Municipality as hereinafter provided.

Duration of assessment.

86. Save as is herein otherwise provided, such valuation shall be valid for three years from the date on which it first takes effect in the Municipality, and until the beginning of the year next after the date on which a new valuation may be made, or until the valuation be revised and amended.

Buildings exempted from tax.

87. The rate on the value of holdings shall not be assessed or levied on any holding which is used exclusively as a place of public worship, or which is duly registered as a burial or burning ground under section two hundred and sixty-five.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

88. The Commissioners, in order to prepare the valuation list, may, whenever they think fit, by notice, require the owners or occupiers of all holdings to furnish them with returns of the rent or annual value thereof, and the Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf,

at any time between sunrise and sunset, may enter, inspect, and measure any such holding after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof.

Penalty for default in furnishing return.

89. Whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required to do so, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and a further daily fine not exceeding five rupees for each day during which he shall omit to furnish a true and correct return; and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents any Commissioner or any person appointed by the Commissioners as aforesaid, from entering or inspecting or measuring any such holding, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Annual value of holding how to be ascertained.

90. The gross annual rent at which any holding may be reasonably expected to let, shall be deemed to be the annual value thereof, and such value shall accordingly be determined by the Commissioners, and entered in the valuation list.

Determination of rate of tax on holdings.

91. Subject to the provisions of section seventy-four, the Commissioners, at a meeting to be held before the close of the year next preceding the year to which the rate will apply, shall determine the percentage on the valuation of holdings at which the rate shall be levied, and the percentage so fixed shall remain in force until the order of the Commissioners determining such percentage shall be rescinded, and until the Commissioners at a meeting shall determine some other percentage on the valuation of holdings at which the rate will be levied from the beginning of the next year:

Provided that when this Act is first extended to any place, the first rate may be levied from the beginning of the quarter next after that in which the percentage has been fixed by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Preparation of valuation and rating list.

92. As soon as possible after the percentage at which the rate is to be levied on the next year shall have been determined under the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall cause to be prepared a valuation and rating list, which shall contain the following particulars, and any others which the Commissioners may think proper to include:—

(a) name of the street or road in which the holding is situated;

(b) number of the holding on the register;

(c) description of the holding;

(d) annual value of the holding;

(e) name of owner;

(f) amount of rate payable for the year;

(g) amount of quarterly instalment;

(h) if the holding is exempted from assessment, a note to that effect.

The rate upon holdings shall be payable in quarterly instalments by the owner of the holding.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and land on which it stands.

93. If any house belongs to one owner, and the land on which it stands and the adjacent land which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, the Commissioners may value such house and land together and may impose thereon one consolidated rate.

The total amount of the rates shall be payable by the owner of the house, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the land such proportion of the rate so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which such rent bears to the annual value of the holding.

If the owner of the house and the owner of the land do not agree in respect of the proportion of the rate so deducted by the owner of the house, the Commissioners shall, on the application of either party, make an award declaring the amount payable by each, and such award shall be final.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier and deducted by him from his rent.

94 If the sum due from the owner of any holding remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the Municipality, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the same may be recovered from the occupier for the time being of such holding, who may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him:

Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any holding for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

Power of Commissioners in cases of excessive hardship.

95. Whenever, from the circumstances of the case, the levy of the rate on any holding in the Municipality would be productive of excessive hardship to the person liable to pay the same, the Commissioners at a meeting may reduce the amount payable on account of such holding, or may remit the same.

Application for reduction of assessment.

96. If the value of any holding shall be diminished from any cause beyond the control of the owner thereof, the owner thereof may apply for reduction of the valuation of the same.

Power to revise valuation and assessment.

97. The Commissioners may, at any time after the publication of the notice required by section one hundred and one, value and rate any holding which was without authority omitted from the valuation and rating list, or which has become liable to valuation and rating after the publication thereof, and may enhance the valuation and rating of any holding which may appear to have been insufficiently valued or rated through mistake or fraud; and may re-value and re-assess that rate on any holding the value of which has been increased by additions or alterations to any building thereon.

Any rate imposed or enhancement made under this section shall take effect from the beginning of the quarter next following that in which the rate shall be imposed or enhancement made.

Power to revise assessment list.

98. The Commissioners may at any time substitute for any name mentioned in the valuation and rating list the name of any person to whom any holding mentioned therein shall have been transferred.

Such person shall be liable to pay the rate payable on such holding from the first day of the quarter next after the date of the transfer.

Remission or refund on account of vacant holdings.

99. When any holding has been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit, and, if the rate has been paid, shall refund, one-half of so much of the rate of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said holding has remained unoccupied;

Provided that the owner of such holding, or his agent, has given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof.

The amount of tax to be remitted or refunded shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

Penalty.

100. Whoever, being the owner of any holding for which a remission or refund of the rate has been made under the last preceding section, fails to give notice of the re-occupation of such holding within ten days of such re-occupation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of rate payable quarterly on such holding

Of general provisions relating to the tax on persons and the rate on holdings and to the recovery of the same.

Publication of notice of assessments.

101. When the assessment list of the tax upon persons or the valuation and rating list of the rate on the annual value of holdings shall have been prepared or revised, the Chairman shall sign the same, and shall cause it to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and shall cause the notice in form (A) or the notice in form (B) of the first schedule (as the case may be) to be published in the manner prescribed by section three hundred and fifty-three.

Application for review.

102 Any person who is dissatisfied with the amount assessed upon him, or with the valuation or rating of any holding,

or who disputes his occupation of any holding, or his liability to be assessed, or rated,

may apply to the Commissioners to review the amount of assessment, valuation, or rating, or to exempt him from the assessment or rate.

Procedure upon review.

103. Every application presented under the last preceding section shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, who shall be appointed on that behalf by the Chairman. The Commissioners so appointed, after making such inquiries as they may deem necessary, may pass such order as they shall think fit in respect of such application.

The decision of such Commissioners, or of a majority thereof, in such cases shall be final.

Limitation of time for application of review.

104. Unless good cause shall be shewn to the satisfaction of such Commissioners for extending the time allowed, and save as is otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no such application shall be received after the expiration of one month from the date of publication of the notice required by section one hundred and one relating to the list containing the assessment, valuation, or rating in respect of which the application is made, or after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of service of the first notice of demand for payment at the rate in respect of which the application is made, whichever period shall last expire

Assessment to be questioned only under Act.

105. No objection shall be taken to any assessment or rating, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or rated be questioned in any other manner or by any other authority than in this Act is provided.

Office hours for payment of taxes.

106. By notification to be posted up in their office, the Commissioners shall declare at what hours of each day (not being a Sunday or other recognized holiday) the office shall be open for the receipt of money.

Tax payable in advance.

107. The amount due by any person on account of the tax on persons, or the rate on holdings, shall be deemed to be the amount entered in the lists the notice relating to which is published under section one hundred and one, unless the amount entered in such lists is subsequently altered by the Commissioners as provided in this Act, in which case the amount to which the assessment or rating is so altered shall be deemed to be the amount due.

Every instalment of such tax or rate shall be deemed to be due on the first day of the quarter in respect of which such instalment is payable.

Receipts to be given.

108. For all sums paid on account of any tax or rate under this Act a receipt stating the amount and the tax or rate on account of which it is paid shall be given, signed by the tax-collector or by some other officer authorized by the Commissioners to grant such receipts.

Bill and notice of demand to be presented.

109. At any time within six months after any sum has become due on account of any tax or rate the Commissioners shall cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the said sum, which shall contain a statement of the period and of the tax or rate on account of which the charge is made.

If the amount mentioned in such bill be not paid on presentation thereof, a notice of demand in the form marked (A) in the second schedule, with copy of the bill appended thereto, shall be served on the person liable to pay the same, and such notice of demand may be served at any subsequent time:

Provided that no charge shall be made in respect of the service of such notice.

Such notice shall be signed by the Chairman or an officer authorized in that behalf, and shall

be served by a person authorized to receive payment.

If not paid in fifteen days, process of distress may issue.

110. If any person, after service upon him of such bill and notice, shall not, within fifteen days of the service of such notice, or from the date of any order made on an application for review under section one hundred and three, pay the sum due, either to the Commissioners at their office, or to some person authorized by them to receive the money, or shew to the Commissioners sufficient cause for not paying the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale shewn in the table of fees marked (B) in the second schedule, may at any time within three months after the date of service of the said notice, or of the order made on an application for review as aforesaid, be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter, except ploughs, plough-cattle, tools, or implements of trade or agriculture, wherever found, or of any such moveable property, subject to the same exceptions, which may be found within the holding in respect of which such defaulter is liable to such tax or rate.

If the said property or any part thereof belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner thereof for any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress, or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same.

Distress how to be made.

111. Every warrant of distress and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Commissioners, and shall be in the form marked (C) in the second schedule.

Distress shall be made by actual seizure of moveable property, and the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall be responsible for the due custody thereof.

Such officer shall make an inventory of all moveable property seized under the warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the Municipality or Ward in which the property is situated, and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the form marked (D) in the second schedule:

Provided that if the property is of a perishable nature, it may be sold at once with the consent of the defaulter, or without such consent at any time after the expiry of six hours from the seizure.

Officer may break open door.

112. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant may, under the special order of the Commissioners, between sunrise and sunset, break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, in order to make the distress, if he has reasonable ground for believing that such house contains any moveable property belonging to the defaulter, and if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

Provided that he shall not enter or break open the door of any room appropriated for the zánaná, or residence of women, which, by the usage of the country is considered private, except after three hours' notice and opportunity given for the retirement of the women.

Sale how to be conducted.

113. If the sum due be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Commissioners, the moveable property seized shall be sold by auction, at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible, and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and costs; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the moveable property at the time of the seizure; or if unclaimed for a period of twelve months, shall be transferred to the Municipal Fund.

Return of sales.

The tax-collector or other officer authorized in that behalf shall make a return of all such sales to the Commissioners in the form marked (E) in the second schedule.

Certain persons prohibited from purchasing at sales.

114. All officers and servants of the Commissioners, and all chaukidars, constables, and other officers of Police, are prohibited from purchasing any property at any such sale.

Commissioners to keep account of distresses and sales.

115. The Commissioners shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the recovery of taxes under this Act.

Sale of property beyond limits of Municipality.

116. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter, or being upon the premises in respect of which he is assessed or rated, can be found within the Municipality, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, issue his warrant to any officer of his Court for the distress and sale of any personal property or effects belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any personal property belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall endorse the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed, and the amount, if levied, to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant, who shall remit the same to the Commissioners.

Distress or sale not unlawful for want of form.

117. No distress or sale made under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any error, defect, or want of form in the bill, notice, summons, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining or on failure of distress.

118. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize thereby the whole or any part of any tax, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Irrecoverable taxes.

119. The Commissioners may order to be struck off the books the amount of any tax or rate which may appear to them to be irrecoverable.

Of the Tax on Carriages, Horses, and other Animals.

Tax on carriages, horses, and other animals.

120. When it has been determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and other animals specified in the third schedule shall be

imposed, the Commissioners at a meeting shall make an order that every carriage, horse, and every other animal of the kind specified in the said schedule which is kept or habitually used within, or which is let for hire within or without the Municipality, and habitually used within it, shall pay the tax, and shall cause such orders to be published in the manner prescribed by section three hundred and fifty-three.

Such order shall be published at least one month before the beginning of the half-year in which such tax shall first take effect; and shall specify at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in the said schedule, such tax shall be levied.

But such tax shall not be imposed on—

(*a*) horses or ponies belonging to officers doing regimental duty, at the rate of one animal for each officer;

(*b*) animals exempt from any Municipal tax under section 25 of the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869;

(*c*) carriages or animals belonging to Government, or to the Municipality, or for keeping which for the execution of their duty an allowance is made by the Government or by the Commissioners to any of their officers;

(*d*) animals used by, or exclusively for the purposes of any regiment;

(*e*) horses or ponies used by police officers at the rate of not more than one for each officer;

(*f*) carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter;

(*g*) animals under eleven hands in height;

(*h*) carriages or animals kept for sale by any *bona fide* dealer in such carriages or animals, and not used for any other purpose.

Tax so fixed to continue in force until altered.

121. Any order of the Commissioners imposing a tax under the last preceding section shall continue in force until rescinded, and the tax shall be levied at the rates specified in the order published as aforesaid, unless and until the Commissioners at a meeting, held not less than fifteen days before the end of the year, make and publish an order specifying any different rates at which the tax shall be payable for the ensuing year.

Licenses how to be obtained.

122. In any Municipality in which a tax has been imposed under the last preceding section, the owner of every carriage, horse, and other animal specified in the said schedule shall, within the first month of each half-year, forward to the Commissioners a statement in writing, signed by him, containing a description of the carriages, horses, and other animals liable to the tax for which he is bound to take out a license.

Such owner shall at the same time pay to the Commissioners such sum as shall be payable by him for the current half-year for the carriages, horses, and other animals specified in such statement, according to the rates specified in any order for the time being in force under the two last preceding sections.

Proportionate tax on carriages, &c., acquired during half-year.

123. If any person acquires possession at any time after the commencement of any half-year, of any carriage, horse, or other animal specified in the schedule in respect of which no license has been given for such half-year, he shall forward a statement as above required within one month of the date on which he may have acquired possession thereof, and shall pay such amount of the tax as shall bear the same proportion to the whole tax for the half-year as the unexpired portion of the half-year bears to the half-year; and such amount shall be calculated from the date on which such person may have acquired possession as aforesaid

On payment of tax Commissioners to give a license.

124. On receiving the amount of the tax due as aforesaid, the Commissioners, or some person authorised by them in that behalf, shall give to the person paying the same a license for the several carriages, horses, and other animals for the period in respect of which the amount is received.

Such license shall be for the current half-year and no longer.

Carriage, &c., liable to the tax although the owner be absent.

125. Whenever the owner of any carriage, horse, or other animal liable to pay the said tax is not resident within the limits of the Municipality to the Commissioners of which the tax is due, the person in whose immediate possession the carriage, horse, or other animal is for the time being kept shall take out a license for the same.

Penalty.

126. Whoever keeps or is in possession of any carriage, horse, or other animal without the license required by the three last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

127. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages or animals for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages or animals so kept by such person, in lieu of the tax at the rates specified in any order made by the Commissioners under sections one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one.

List of persons licensed to be prepared.

128. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered in a book, to be kept by them, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons to whom, during the then current half-year, a license has been given, and of the carriages, horses, and other animals in respect of which they have paid the tax

Power to inspect stable, &c., and to summon persons liable to the payment of the tax.

129. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset enter and inspect any stable or coach-house, or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any carriage, horse, or other animal liable to the tax for which a license has not been duly taken out.

And the Commissioners may summon any person whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any such tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the carriages, horses, and other animals in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed.

Refund of tax in certain cases.

130. On proof being given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that a carriage, horse, or other animal for which a license has been taken out for any half-year has ceased to be kept or to be used within the Municipality during the course of such half-year, the Commissioners shall order a refund of so much of the tax for the half-year as shall bear the same proportion to the whole tax for the half-year as the period during which such carriage, horse, or other animal has not been kept or used in the Municipality bears to the half-year; but no such refund shall be allowed unless notice be given to the Commissioners within one month of the time when such use of such carriage, horse, or other animal ceased, and the Commissioners shall pass no order for refund until after the close of the half-year in respect of which the refund is claimed.

Of the Registration of Carts.

Registration and number of carts.

131. The Commissioners at a meeting may make and publish an order that every cart, which is kept or habitually used within, or which is let for hire within or without the Municipality and habitually used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct:

Provided always that such order shall be published at least one month before the beginning of the half-year in which such order for registration shall be enforced.

This section shall not apply to carts—

(*a*) which are the property of the Government or of the Municipality;

(*b*) which are kept without the limits of the Municipality, and are only temporarily and casually used within such limits;

(*c*) which are kept in Howrah or within the Suburbs of Calcutta.

Fee for registration.

132. The registration of carts under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned yearly or half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall from time to time fix and notify, not exceeding four rupees if the registration has effect for a year, and not exceeding two rupees if the registration has effect for half a year, shall be paid for each registration.

Proportionate payment of fee.

133. Any person becoming possessed of any cart which has not been registered for the then current period of registration, shall register the same within one month of the date on which he may have become possessed thereof, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case on payment of such amount of the fee as shall bear the same proportion to the whole fee for the current period of registration as the unexpired portion of the current period of registration bears to the whole of such period; and such fee shall be calculated from the date on which such person may have become possessed as aforesaid.

Transfer of ownership.

134. When the ownership of any registered cart is transferred within any period of registration, it shall be registered anew within one month of the transfer in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty.

135. Whoever keeps or is in possession of a cart not duly registered as required by the three last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable be him in respect of such registration, exclusive of the amount so payable; and whoever being thy owner or driver of any cart, shall fail to affix thereto the registration number as required by section one hundred and thirty-one shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Seizure and sale of unregistered cart.

136. If any person owns or keeps any cart hereinbefore required to be registered without having caused the same to be registered, the Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may seize and detain such cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of any passengers or goods) together with the animals drawing the same, and all police officers are required, on the application of the Commissioners, or of any servant of the Commissioners duly authorized in that behalf, to assist in the said seizure.

After such seizure the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that after the expiration of ten days they will sell such vehicle and animals by auction at such place as they may state in the notice; and if any registration fee, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains unpaid for ten days after the issue of such notice, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for payment of the said fee, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale.

Any balance that may remain out of the proceeds of the sale shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund:

Provided that if at any time before the sale is concluded the person whose cart has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or the person authorized by them to sell the cart, the amount of all the expenses incurred, and the registration fee payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the cart so seized.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the surplus of the sale proceeds of a cart seized under this section may be devoted to the payment of any fine imposed under the last preceding section; and any cart which has been seized under this section may be sold for the realization of any such fine.

Of Tolls on Ferries.

Existing public ferries.

137. The Local Government may, with the consent of the Commissioners, make over to the Commissioners any existing public ferry within or adjacent to the limits of the Municipality, to be administered by such Municipality until the Local Government shall otherwise direct.

Every ferry while so administered shall be deemed to be a Municipal ferry, and the profits derivable therefrom, or such part of the profits as shall be agreed upon between the Local Government and the Commissioners, shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Other ferries may be declared to be Municipal.

138. The Commissioners may also, with the sanction of the Local Government, declare that any other ferry within or adjacent to the limits of the Municipality is a Municipal ferry, and the profits derivable therefrom shall thenceforward be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund:

Provided that due compensation shall be made by the Municipality to any person for the loss which he may have sustained in consequence of such ferry being declared to be a Municipal ferry.

The amount of compensation due in such cases shall be ascertained and awarded by the Magistrate under the provisions of section four of Bengal Act I of 1866 (*to amend certain provisions of Regulation VI of* 1819), or any similar law for the time being in force.

Duties of Commissioners in regard to such ferries.

139. Every Municipal ferry shall be maintained by the Commissioners, and they shall do all things necessary to provide for the safety and convenience of travellers, and the safety of property to be conveyed on such ferry.

Rate of tolls to be established and published.

140. When it has been determined to impose tolls on Municipal ferries, the Commissioners at a meeting shall make and publish an order specifying the ferries, and, with the sanction of the Local Government, the rates at which such tolls shall be levied.

Such rates may from time to time be varied with the like sanction.

When persons crossing river not liable to toll.

141. No person shall be liable to pay any toll for crossing any river or stream at or near a Municipal ferry unless he avails himself of the means provided by the Commissioners for crossing such river or stream.

Cancellation of ferry lease, &c.

142. Every lease of a ferry given by the Commissioners as hereinafter provided shall be liable to be cancelled at once, if it shall appear to the Commissioners at a meeting that the lessee has failed to make due provision for the convenience or safety of the public within fifteen days after being required to do so by a notice in writing from the Commissioners.

On the cancelment of a lease, the Commissioners may take possession of all boats and other appliances which have been used by the lessee in the working of the ferry; and may either retain the same permanently on payment of a fair price to the proprietor, or may retain them for such time as may be necessary, not exceeding three months, until they can make arrangements for such other boats and appliances as may be necessary, in which case the Commissioners shall pay a fair price to the owners for the use of the said boats and appliances:

Provided that within a week of taking such possession the Commissioners shall be bound to give notice to the said lessee of their intention to retain the said boats and appliances permanently, or of the period during which they intend to retain them, as the case may be.

Toll must be prepaid.

143. Any collector or lessee of tolls, or his agent, may refuse to convey any person or goods across a Municipal ferry until the proper toll has been paid, and may require any person who refuses to pay the toll to leave the boat and to remove his goods from it.

Penalty.

Any person who refuses to leave a Municipal ferry-boat or to remove his goods therefrom when required to do so under this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Keeping of unauthorised ferry.

144. No person shall keep a ferry-boat for the purpose of plying for hire within a distance of two miles above or below any Municipal ferry without the previous sanction,

of the Commissioners, if he plies within the limits of the Municipality,

of the Magistrate of the district, if without such limits,

or of the Magistrate of the district and the Commissioners if one of the two banks between which he plies is within, and the other bank is without, such limits.

This section shall not apply to any private ferry which may be in existence at the commencement of this Act.

Penalty.

145. Whoever keeps a ferry-boat contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been required by a notice in writing to desist from such offence.

Of Tolls on Bridges and Roads.

Existing toll-bars.

146. The Local Government may, with the consent of the Commissioners, make over to the Commissioners any existing toll-bar within the limits of the Municipality, to be administered by the Municipality until the Local Government shall otherwise direct; every toll-bar while so administered shall be deemed to be a Municipal toll-bar, and the profits derivable from it, or such part thereof as shall be agreed upon between the Local Government and the Commissioners, shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Commissioners may establish toll-bar.

147. The Commissioners at a meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, may establish a toll-bar and levy tolls on any bridge or metalled road which they may have constructed after the commencement of this Act, or at any place within the Municipality adjacent to such bridge or metalled road at which tolls may conveniently be levied on vehicles and animals passing over such bridge or

road; and the profits derived therefrom shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund:

Provided that no such toll-bar shall be established, or tolls levied, otherwise than for the purpose of recovering the expenses incurred in constructing such bridge or road, and in maintaining such bridge or road in repair for the five years next after the construction thereof, together with interest on such expenses as hereinafter provided.

Commissioners to publish expenses, &c., of toll-bars.

148. Whenever a toll-bar shall have been established, and tolls shall be levied as provided in the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall at the end of each year publish, by causing it to be posted up at their office, an abstract account shewing—

(1) the amount of expenses incurred in the construction of such bridge or road, and in the maintenance of the same;

(2) the amount of interest which has accrued due thereon, at the annual rate of six per centum; and

(3) the amount which has been received from the profits of the said toll-bars since its establishment;

and as soon as such expenses and interest shall have been recovered as aforesaid, such toll-bars shall be removed, and tolls shall no longer be levied on such bridge or road.

Rates of tolls to be established and published.

149. When it has been determined that tolls shall be levied on any such bridge or road, the Commissioners at a meeting shall make and publish an order with the sanction of the Local Government specifying the rates at which such tolls shall be levied.

Such rates may from time to time be varied with the like sanction.

Power of collector or lessee in case of refusal to pay toll.

150. Any collector or lessee of tolls may refuse to allow any person to pass through any Municipal toll-bar until the proper toll has been paid.

Penalty for refusing to pay or avoiding payment of toll.

151. Whoever having driven any vehicle or animal (not exempted from toll) through a toll-gate, refuses to pay the toll, or with intent to evade payment of the toll, fraudulently avoids passing through such toll gate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized and sold.

152. If the toll due on any vehicle or animal is not paid on demand, the person authorized to collect the same may seize such vehicle or animal, or any part of its burden, of sufficient value to defray the toll, and shall give immediate notice of such seizure to the Commissioners.

After such seizure the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that after the expiration of ten days they will sell the property seized by auction at such place as they may state in the notice; and if any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody remain undischarged for ten days after the issue of such notice, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale.

Any balance that may remain out of the proceeds of the sale shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period shall be credited to the Municipal Fund:

Provided that if, at any time before the sale has been concluded, the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or the officer appointed by them to sell the property, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the surplus of the sale proceeds of any property seized under this section may be devoted to the payment of any fine imposed under the last preceding section; and any property which has been seized under this section may be sold for the realization of any such fine.

Of general provisions relating to Tolls on Ferries and Roads.

Lease of ferry or toll-bar.

153. The Commissioners may grant a lease of any Municipal ferry or toll-bar for any period not exceeding three years.

Table of tolls to be hung up.

154. A table of tolls legibly written in the vernacular of the district shall be hung up

in some conspicuous position at each end of every Municipal ferry,

and in some conspicuous position near every Municipal toll-bar, so as to be easily read by all persons required to pay the toll.

Penalty.

155. Whoever, being a toll-collector or lessee of a Municipal ferry or toll-bar, neglects to hang up a table of tolls as required by the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been required by a notice in writing to desist from such offence.

Composition in respect of toll.

156. The Commissioners, or the lessee of any Municipal ferry or toll-bar, may compound with any person for a certain sum to be paid by such person for himself, or for any vehicles or animals kept by him, in lieu of the ordinary toll payable.

Exemptions.

157. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on the march, or of animals or vehicles employed in the transport of such troops,

or of military or Government stores, or the persons in charge of them,

or of military or police officers, or of any public or Municipal officer on duty, or of any person in their custody, or of any property belonging to them or in their custody, or of any vehicle or animal employed by such persons for the transport of such property,

or of conservancy carts or other vehicles, or animals belonging to the Commissioners, or of the persons in charge of them,

or of any animals, whether belonging to Government or otherwise, which are attached to a regiment or a Military Department, and which pass through a toll-bar, provided that tolls shall be leviable for conveying such animals over a ferry;

and the Commissioners or their lessees shall not be bound to allow any person or thing not specified above to cross a ferry or to pass a toll-gate without payment of the prescribed toll.

But the Commissioners at a meeting may exempt any other class of persons or things from payment of the said toll; and in granting a lease of any ferry or toll-bar may stipulate that any Municipal servants and property and any other persons or things shall be allowed to pass without payment of the toll.

Police officers to assist.

158. In all cases of resistance to the person authorized to collect tolls, police officers shall assist when required, and for that purpose shall have the same powers as they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Penalty for taking unauthorized tolls.

159. Whoever, being authorized under this Act to collect tolls, demands or takes any higher tolls than the tolls authorized under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in default of payment to one month's imprisonment.

Commissioners may be appointed to collect tolls in a navigable channel.

160. If the Local Government has declared that the provisions of the Canals' Act, 1864, or any other similar law for the time being in force, are applicable to any navigable channel which passes through the limits of a Municipality, it may, with the consent of the Commissioners, appoint the Commissioners to collect tolls as provided in section eight of the said Act until the Local Government shall otherwise direct, and the profits derivable therefrom, or such part thereof as shall be agreed upon between the Local Government and the Commissioners, shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

In such case the Commissioners shall exercise all the powers vested by such Act in the collector.

Local Government may order Commissioners to cease levying tolls.

161. The Local Government may at any time order that the Commissioners, or any person authorized by them, shall cease to levy any tolls under the last preceding section, and may at any time withdraw such order:

Provided that reasonable compensation shall be paid by the Commissioners to any farmer or other person who has entered into a legal contract with the Commissioners for the collection of such tolls, and whose profits under such contract are diminished by an order of the Local Government passed under this section.

PART V.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS WHICH SHALL BE GENERALLY IN FORCE IN ALL MUNICIPALITIES.

General.

Operation of this Part.

162. The provisions of this Part shall be in force in every Municipality, unless and until the Local Government shall otherwise direct.

Local Government may order provisions of this Part to be not in force in a Municipality.

163. The Local Government may at any time make an order directing that all or any of the said provisions shall not be in force in any Municipality, or in any part thereof; and the provisions mentioned in such order shall cease to be in force in such Municipality or part thereof from the date specified in such order.

The Local Government may at any time cancel or modify any order made under this section.

Procedure, when owners or occupiers required to execute works by Commissioners.

164. Whenever it is provided in this Part or in Part VI that the Commissioners or the Commissioners at a meeting may require the owners or the occupiers, or may require the owners and the occupiers, of any land to execute any work or to do anything within a specified time, such requisition shall be made, as far as possible, by a notice to be served as provided in sections three hundred and fifty-five and three hundred and fifty-six, on every owner or occupier who is required to execute such work or to do such thing; but if there be any doubt as to the persons who are owners or occupiers, such requisition may be made by a notification to be posted up, on, or near the spot at which the work is required to be executed or the thing done, requiring the owners or the occupiers, or requiring the owners and occupiers to execute such work or to do such thing within a specified time; and in such notification it shall not be necessary to name the owners or occupiers.

Every requisition as aforesaid shall give notice to the persons to whom it is addressed that, if they fail to comply with the requisition, or to prefer an objection against such requisition as provided in the next succeeding section, the Commissioners will enter upon the land and cause the required work to be executed, or the required thing to be done, and that in such case the expenses incurred thereby will be recovered from the persons who are required in such requisition to execute such work or do such thing.

Person required to execute any work may prefer objection to the Commissioners.

165. Any person who is required by a requisition as aforesaid to execute any work or to do anything, may, instead of executing the work or doing the thing required, prefer an objection in writing to the Commissioners against such requisition within five days of the service of the notice or posting up of the notification containing the requisition; or if the time within which he is required to comply with the requisition be less than five days, then within such less time.

Except as provided in the next succeeding section, such objection shall be heard and disposed of by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

Procedure if person objecting alleges that work will cost more than Rs. 300.

166. If the objection shall allege that the cost of executing the work or of doing the thing required will exceed three hundred rupees, such objection shall be heard and disposed of by the Commissioners at a meeting, unless the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall certify that such cost will not exceed three hundred rupees, in which case the objection shall be heard and disposed of by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman:

Provided that in any case in which the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have certified his opinion as aforesaid, and the objection shall in consequence thereof have been heard and disposed of by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, the person making the objection may, if the requisition made upon him is not withdrawn on the

hearing of his objection, pay in the said sum of three hundred rupees to the Commissioners as the cost of executing the work or the thing required; whereupon such person shall be relieved of all further liability and obligation, in respect of executing the work or doing the thing required, and in respect of paying the expenses thereof; and the Commissioners themselves shall execute such work, or do such thing, and shall exercise all powers necessary therefor.

Chairman, &c., may make order after hearing objection.

167. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or the Commissioners at a meeting, as the case may be, shall, after hearing the objection and making any inquiry which they may deem necessary, record an order withdrawing, modifying, or making absolute the requisition against which the objection is preferred, and if such order does not withdraw the requisition, it shall specify the time within which the requisition shall be carried out, which shall not be less than the shortest time which might have been mentioned under this Act in the original requisition.

Order to be explained orally.

168. If the person making such objection be present at the office of the Commissioners, the said order shall be explained to him orally; and if such order cannot be so explained, notice of such order shall be served as provided in section three hundred and fifty-five on the person making the objection; and such explanation of, or service of, the notice of the said order shall be deemed a requisition duly made under this Act to execute the work or do the thing required.

Power of Commissioners on failure of person to execute work.

169. If the person or persons require to execute the work or to do the thing fail, within the time specified in any requisition as aforesaid, to begin to execute such work or to do such thing, and thereafter diligently to continue the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners until it is completed, the Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf may, after giving forty-eight hours' notice of their intention by a notification to be posted up on or near the spot, enter upon the land and perform all necessary acts for the execution of the work or doing of the thing required; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners or by the occupiers, if such requisition was addressed to the owners or to the occupiers respectively, and by the owners and the occupiers, if such requisition was addressed to the owners and the occupiers.

Commissioners may apportion expenses among owners.

170. Whenever any expenses incurred by the Commissioners are to be paid by the owners of any land as provided in the last preceding section, the Commissioners may, if there be more than one owner, apportion the said expenses among such owners in such manner as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

And whenever any such expenses are to be paid by the occupiers of any land, as provided in the last preceding section, the Commissioners may, if there be more than one occupier, apportion the said expenses among such occupiers in such manner as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

Apportionment among owners and occupiers.

171. Whenever any expenses incurred by the Commissioners are to be paid by the owners and occupiers of any land, as provided in section one hundred and sixty-nine, the Commissioners may apportion the said expenses among the said owners and occupiers in such manner as to the Commissioners may seem fit

Recovery of expenses incurred or fee chargeable.

172. Any expenses incurred, or fee chargeable, by the Commissioners under this Part or Part VI, may be recovered from the person liable to pay the same as an arrear of tax under sections one hundred and nine to one hundred and eighteen (both inclusive).

The demand for such expenses or fee shall be made by notice at any time within three months from the date on which the amount thereof shall have been ascertained.

Occupier may recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner.

173. Whenever any works or any alterations and improvements of which the Commissioners are authorized by this Part or Part VI to require the execution, are executed by the occupier on the requisition of the Commissioners, or are executed by the Commissioners, and the cost thereof is recovered from the occupier, the cost thereof may, if the Commissioners shall certify that such cost ought to be borne by the owner, be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Liability to pay expenses or fees may be contested in Civil Court.

174. Any owner or occupier of land may contest his liability to pay any expenses or fees under this Part or Part VI, or may contest the amount which he has been called upon to pay, in a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction;

Provided that the fact of such action having been instituted shall be no bar to the recovery of the said amount in the manner provided by section one hundred and seventy-two.

Damages and compensation how to be determined.

175. Where any damages or compensation are by this Chapter directed to be paid by the Commissioners, the amount and if necessary, the apportionment of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction.

Method of proceeding before the Court.

176. In any such case which is to be determined by such Court, such Court may on the application of either party, summon the other party to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons.

Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, such Court may hear and determine such question, and for that purpose may examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath or affirmation, and the cost of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of such Court, which shall determine the amount thereof.

Recovery of damages by distress.

177. If the amount of damages or compensation ascertained in the manner above described be not paid by the party

liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered under a warrant of such Court by distress and sale of the moveable property of such party; and the surplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose property shall have been distrained.

Of Offensive Matter, Rubbish, Privies, and Drains.

Establishments for removal of offensive matter and rubbish.

178. The Commissioners shall provide all establishments, cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of offensive matter and rubbish.

Hours and mode of removal of offensive matter and rubbish.

179. The Commissioners at a meeting may, from time to time, by an order published as prescribed in section three hundred and fifty-three, appoint the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove offensive matter and the manner in which the same shall be removed, and may provide places convenient for the deposit thereof, and may require the occupiers of houses to cause the same to be deposited daily, or at other stated intervals, in such places, and may remove the same at the expense of the occupier from any house if the occupier thereof fails to do so in accordance with this Act.

Mehters must give one month's notice if they leave the service of the Commissioners.

180. Whenever such order shall have been published, no mehter, nightman, or other servant of the Commissioners employed to remove or deal with offensive matter or rubbish, shall withdraw from his duties without the permission of the Commissioners, unless he has given notice in writing not less than one month previously of his intention so to withdraw.

Any mehter, nightman, or other such person who after the said publication withdraws from his duties without giving such notice as aforesaid, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, and shall forfeit all salary which may be due to him.

Commissioners may appoint hours for placing rubbish on public road.

181. The Commissioners at a meeting may, from time to time, by an order published as prescribed in section three hundred and fifty-three, appoint the hours within which only every occupier of any house or land may place rubbish on the public road adjacent to his house or land in order that such rubbish may be removed by the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may charge such fees as they may think fit in respect of the removal of such rubbish, with the consent of the occupier of any house or land, from such house or land, or in respect of the removal from such public road of any rubbish which has accumulated in the exercise of a trade or business.

Penalty.

182. Whenever any order, as provided in the last preceding section, shall have been published in a Municipality, every occupier of any house or land who shall place or who shall allow his servants to place rubbish on a public road at other than the appointed times, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

183. Whoever, being the occupier of a house in or near any public road, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon such house, or in any out-house, yard, or ground attached to and occupied with such house, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

184. All drains, privies, and cesspools shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cesspools.

185. The Commissioners or any officer authorized by them in that behalf, may inspect all privies, drains, and cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cesspools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies, drains, or cesspools; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises.

Commissioners may direct the use of disinfectants or deodorants for such drains, privies, &c. as are in a noxious state.

186. Whenever the Commissioners are satisfied that the existence of such privy, drain, or cesspool is attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, they may direct the use of such disinfectants or deodorants as they shall specify in such privy, drain, or cesspool in such quantities, or for such time as they shall think fit. The Commissioners shall, if necessary, themselves supply such disinfectants or deodorants for such use at cost price, and the expense thereby incurred shall be considered as a debt due, and be recoverable from the owner of such privy, drain, or cesspool.

Common privies.

187. The Commissioners may provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals for the separate use of each sex, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be properly cleansed.

Licensing of public necessaries.

188. The Commissioners may license such necessaries for public accommodation as they from time to time may think proper; and whoever shall keep any public necessary without such license, or having a license for a public necessary shall suffer the same to be in a filthy or noxious state, or shall neglect to employ proper means for cleansing the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and such license may be withdrawn.

Penalty for not keeping drain, &c., in proper state.

189. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any private drain, privy, or cesspool, shall neglect or refuse, after warning from the Commissioners, to keep the same in a proper state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Power to require owners to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

190. Whenever any land being private property, or within any private enclosure, appears to the Commissioners, by reason of thick or noxious

vegetation or jungle, to afford facilities for the commission of a nuisance, or by want of drainage to be in a state injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers of such land, within fifteen days, to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such land:

Provided that if, for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not being the property of the person who is required to drain his land, or to pay compensation to any other person, the Commissioners shall provide such land and pay such compensation.

Penalty.

191. Whoever, being an owner or occupier of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

192 All rubbish and offensive matter collected by the Commissioners from roads, privies, sewers, cesspools, and other places, shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or otherwise dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Sewers, drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

193. All existing public sewers, drains, and other conservancy works, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners, who shall have power to construct any further works of that nature which they may consider necessary.

Of Bathing and Washing Places and Tanks.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

194. All streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells, not being private property, shall for the purposes of this Act be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

195. The Commissioners may, by order published at such places as they may think fit, set apart convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the supply of water for drinking and for culinary purposes, and may prohibit therein all bathing, washing of clothes and animals, or other acts calculated to pollute the water set apart for the purposes aforesaid;

and may similarly set apart a sufficient number of the same for the purposes of bathing;

and a sufficient number for washing animals and clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Penalty.

196. Whoever disobeys an order passed by the Commissioners under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

197. The Commissioners may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers of any land, within eight days, or such longer period as the Commissioners may fix, to cleanse any water-course, private tank, or pool therein, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that if, for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not being the property of the person who is required to drain his land or to pay compensation to any other person, the Commissioners shall provide such land and pay such compensation.

Penalty.

198. Whoever, being an owner of land, fails to comply with a requisition under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Of Obstructions and Encroachments of Roads.

Power to close a road or part of a road for repairs, or other public purpose.

199. The Commissioners may close temporarily any road or part of a road for the purpose of repairing such road, or for the purpose of constructing any sewer, drain, culvert, or bridge, or for any other public purpose.

Whenever, owing to such repairs or constructions, or from any other cause, any road or part of a road shall be in a state which is dangerous to passengers, the Commissioners shall cause sufficient barriers or fences to be erected for the security of life and property, and shall cause such barriers or fences to be sufficiently lighted from sunset to sunrise.

Penalty for erecting obstruction on road, drain, &c.

200. Whoever, without the permission of the Commissioners, by making any excavation or erecting any wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction, encroaches upon any road drain, sewer, aqueduct, or water-course shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Removal of future obstructions or encroachments in road.

201. The Commissioners may issue a notice requiring any person to remove any wall which he may have built, or any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, which he may have erected in, or on any road or open drain, sewer, or aqueduct, after the date on which the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, took effect in the Municipality; or in case the said Act was not in force in the Municipality before the commencement of this Act, then after the date on which this Act may have been extended thereto; and if such person shall fail to comply with such requisition within eight days of the receipt of the same, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, order that such obstruction or encroachment be removed; and thereupon the Commissioners may remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person who erected the same.

No person shall be entitled to compensation in respect of the removal of any wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction under this section,

Penalty.

202. Whoever fails to comply with a requisition under the last preceding section, within the period specified in such requisition, shall be liable

to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day after the expiration of eight days from the issue of such requisition until the wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment is removed.

Procedure when person who erected obstruction cannot be found.

203. If the person who built or erected the said wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment is not known or cannot be found, the Commissioners may cause a notice to be posted up in the neighbourhood of the said wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, requiring any person interested in the same to remove it, and it shall not be necessary to name any person in such requisition; and if the said wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment be not removed in compliance with the requisition contained in such notice within eight days of the posting up of the same, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, order that such obstruction or encroachment be removed; and thereupon the Commissioners may remove any such obstruction or encroachment and may recover the cost of such removal by sale of the materials so removed.

Any surplus of such sale proceeds shall on demand be restored to the owners of such materials, and, if unclaimed, shall, after the lapse of one year, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

204. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house requiring him to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of such house which may have been so erected or placed after the date on which the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, took effect in the Municipality, or in case the said Act was not in force in the Municipality before the commencement of this Act, then after the date on which this Act may have been extended thereto, if the same overhangs the road, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road;

or obstructs or projects or encroaches into or upon any aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road;

and if such owner or occupier shall fail to comply with such requisition within eight days of the receipt of the same, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, order that such projection, encroachment, or obstruction be removed or altered, and thereupon the Commissioners may remove or alter such projection, encroachment or obstruction, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default.

No person shall be entitled to compensation in respect of the removal of any projection, obstruction, or encroachment under this section.

Penalties.

205. Whoever fails to comply with a requisition under the last preceding section, within the period specified in such requisition, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, for each day after the expiration of eight days from the issue of such requisition until the projection, encroachment or obstruction is removed.

Effect of order made under sections 201, 203, 204.

206. Every order made by the Magistrate under section two hundred and one, section two hundred and three, or section two hundred and four shall be deemed to be an order made by him in the discharge of his judicial duty, and the Commissioners shall be deemed to be persons bound to execute such orders of a Magistrate within the meaning of Act XVIII of 1850 (*for the protection of Judicial Officers*).

Houses projecting beyond line of road when taken down to be set back.

207. Whenever any house, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road, or drain or beyond the front of the house on either side thereof, shall be burnt down or otherwise destroyed, or shall be taken down in order to be rebuilt or repaired, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or beyond the line of the road, or the line of the adjoining house, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Fallen house, &c., obstructing road or drain, to be removed by owner.

208. Whenever any private house, wall, or other erection or any tree, shall fall down and obstruct any public drain or encumber any public highway, the Commissioners shall direct the owner of such obstruction or incumbrance to remove the same within such time as to the Commissioners shall seem fit.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

209. The Commissioners may require the owner or occupier of any land within three days to trim or prune the hedges bordering on any road, and to cut and trim any trees overhanging any road and obstructing the same or causing damage thereto.

Penalty.

210. Whoever fails to comply with a requisition under either of the three last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees for each day during which he fails to obey such order after he has been required to obey the same.

Of General Conservancy and Improvement.

Wells, tanks, &c., to be secured.

211. If any well, tank or other excavation, whether on public or private ground, be, for want of sufficient repairs or protection, dangerous to passengers, the Commissioners shall forthwith, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a temporary hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and may require the owners or occupiers or the owners and occupiers of the land on which such tank, well or other excavation is situated, forthwith properly to secure or protect such well, tank or other excavation.

Penalty.

212. Whoever fails to comply with a requisition under the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

213. If any house, wall, structure or anything affixed thereto, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state, or in any way dangerous, they shall

forthwith, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers of the land to which such house, wall or structure is affixed, forthwith to cause such repairs to be made to such house, wall or structure as they may consider necessary for the public safety, or to remove such house, wall, structure or thing affixed thereto.

Penalty.

214. Whoever fails to comply with a requisition under the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day after the expiration of eight days from the issue of the requisition until the said house, wall or structure is secured or taken down.

Power to enter upon possession of houses so repaired.

215. If the Commissioners shall have caused any repairs to be made to any house or other structure, and if such house or other structure be unoccupied, the Commissioners may enter upon possession of the same, and may retain possession thereof until the sum expended by them on the repairs be paid to them.

Sale of materials of houses, &c., pulled down.

216. The materials of anything which shall have been pulled down or removed under the provisions of section two hundred and thirteen may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale may be applied, so far as the same will extend, to the payment of the expenses incurred.

Any surplus of such sale proceeds shall on demand be restored to the owner of such materials, and if unclaimed, shall, after the lapse of three years, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Stray dogs to be killed at certain appointed periods.

217. The Commissioners may by published order appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs without collars, or other marks distinguishing them as private property, found straying in the roads or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed; and such dogs may be destroyed in accordance with such order.

Commissioners may offer rewards for destruction of wild animals.

218. The Commissioners at a meeting may offer rewards for the destruction of wild animals within the limits of a Municipality.

Names of roads and numbers of houses.

219. The Commissioners at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any road and to be affixed in such place as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house; and in like manner may from time to time cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Penalty.

Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name, or puts up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

PART VI.

Of Special Regulations.

Operation of Parts VI, VII, VIII, IX or X.

220. No provision contained in this Part, or in Parts VII, VIII, IX or X, shall apply to any Municipality, unless and until it has been expressly extended thereto by the Local Government in the manner provided by the next succeeding section.

Local Government may order the provisions of these Parts to be in force.

221. The Commissioners may apply, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, to the Local Government, to extend to the Municipality all or any of the provisions of this Part, or of Parts VII, VIII, IX or X; or to exclude from the operation of the said provisions, or any of them, any place within the Municipality.

And the Local Government may thereupon order that such provisions shall be in force in the said Municipality.

Publication of order.

222. Every such order shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the Commissioners shall, within fifteen days of such publication, cause a copy of the same, with a translation thereof into the vernacular of the district, to be posted up at their office, with a notice of the date on which such order shall take effect, and shall cause the same to be published as prescribed in section three hundred and fifty-three.

And the said provisions shall come into force in the Municipality from the date so fixed:

Provided that the date so fixed shall not be less than fifteen days after the publication under the said section, or more than three months after the publication of the order of the Local Government as aforesaid in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Local Government may cancel or modify order.

223. The Local Government on a similar application made by the Commissioners may at any time cancel or modify an order made under section two hundred and twenty-one, and such cancellation or modification shall be published, and shall take effect in the manner prescribed by the last preceding section.

Of Privies, Drains, and Excavations.

Commissioners may require owner or occupier to repair drain, &c.

224. The Commissioners may require the owners or occupiers or the owners and occupiers of any land, within fifteen days, to repair and make efficient any drain, privy or cess-pool, or to close any cess-pool which is situated on such land.

Penalty for throwing rubbish into sewers.

225. Whoever, without the permission of the Commissioners, throws or puts or permits his servants to throw or put any offensive matter or the dead body of any animal on to any road, or who throws or puts or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, rubbish, offensive matter or dead bodies of animals into any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every such offence.

226. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cess-pool or any other offensive matter belonging to him or being on his land to run, drain or be thrown or put upon any road, or causes or allows any offensive matter to run, drain or be thrown into a surface drain near any road, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every such offence.

Penalty for allowing water of any sink, &c., or offensive matter to run or drain on any road.

227. Every person constructing a privy shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and the Commissioners may require any owner or occupier of land on which a privy stands to cause the same to be shut out from view as aforesaid within fifteen days.

Privies must be properly enclosed.

228. Any person constructing a privy and failing to have it shut out from view as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and any person failing to comply with a requisition under the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees and to a futher fine, not exceeding five rupees, for every day during which the offence is continued after the expiration of the time specified in the said notice.

Penalties.

229. If any person, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such branch drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch drain.

Unauthorized drains leading into public sewers may be demolished.

230. If any person, in order to provide for the passage of water, or for any other purpose, shall, without the consent of the Commissioners, dig or cut up any public road or thoroughfare, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees and shall in addition be bound to pay the expenses incurred in filling up any excavation made by him or on his behalf in such public road or thoroughfare.

Penalty for cutting up road for passage of water without authority of Commissioners.

231. Whoever, without the written consent of the Commissioners previously obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty for altering or making unauthorized drains leading into public sewers.

232. If any land, being within one hundred feet of a sewer, drain or other outlet into which such land may, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be drained, is not drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, the Commissioners may require the owner, within one month, to drain the said land into such sewer, drain or outlet.

Commissioners may require owner to drain land.

233. If it appear to the Commissioners that a group or block of houses may be drained or improved more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer, drain or other outlet already exists within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses, the Commissioners may cause such group or block of houses to be drained and improved by a combined operation;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recovered from the owners of such houses in such proportions as shall to the Commissioners seem fit.

Group or block of houses, &c., may be drained by a combined operation.

234. If any branch drain, privy or cess-pool be constructed contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, rebuilds or unstops any branch drain, privy or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, the Commissioners may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy or cess pool as they think fit, or may cause the same to be removed;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built or unstopped.

Commissioners may alter any drain, &c., made contrary to their orders.

235. Whoever constructs any such drain, privy or cess-pool contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs re-builds or unstops any drain, privy or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty for persons making or altering drains contrary to the orders of the Commissioners.

236. No person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners, construct or keep any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain or other receptacle for filth, sewage, house-drainage or other offensive matter, within fifty feet of any public tank, or a tank which the inhabitants of any locality use.

The Commissioners may require any owner and occupier upon whose land any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain or other receptacle so situated exists, or may hereafter be constructed, to remove the same within eight days.

No latrine to be constructed within fifty feet of a tank.

237. No person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners, construct a privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any road or drain. The Commissioners may require any owner or occupier upon whose land any such privy exists to remove the same within eight days

Construction of privy.

238. Any person constructing a latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain or privy in contravention of the provisions of either of the two last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees; and any person failing to comply with any requisition under the said sections shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding five rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been required by a notice in writing to desist from the offence.

Penalties.

239. The Commissioners at a meeting may by a general order prohibit the making of excavations for the purpose of taking

Power to prohibit excavations.

earth therefrom, or for the purpose of storing rubbish or filth therein, and the digging of cess-pools, tanks or pits without special permission previously obtained from them.

If any such excavation, cess-pool, tank or pit is made after the issue and publication of such order without such special permission, the Commissioners may require the owners and occupiers of the land on which such excavation, cess-pool, tank or pit is made, within eight days, to fill up such excavation.

Penalty.

240. Whoever shall dig or make, or cause or suffer to be dug or made therein, any such excavation, cess-pool, tank or pit without the written permission of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every such offence.

Of Obstructions and Encroachments on Roads.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

241. The Commissioners at a meeting may determine on the removal or alteration, as they shall think fit, of any projection, encroachment or obstruction which may have been erected or placed against, or in front of any house or any road within the limits of the Municipality, before the date on which the Bengal Municipal Act 1876, came into force in the Municipality.

Notice in writing shall be given to the owner or occupier of such house requiring him to remove or alter the said projection, encroachment or obstruction, or to shew cause before the Commissioners why he should not be required so to do; and if such owner or occupier shall fail to comply with such requisition within thirty days of the receipt of the same, or if after such owner or occupier shall have shewn cause against being required to remove or alter the said projection, encroachment or obstruction the Commissioners shall make an absolute order directing such removal or alteration, and if such owner or occupier shall fail to comply with such order within fifteen days of the date of the same, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, order such projection, encroachment or obstruction to be removed or altered; and thereupon the Commissioners may remove or alter such projection, encroachment or obstruction.

The Commissioners shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by any removal or alteration under this section.

In determining the amount of compensation, the value of the land shall not be taken into consideration.

Effect of order made under the last preceding section.

242. Every order made by the Magistrate under the last preceding section shall be deemed to be an order made by him in the discharge of his judicial duty, and the Commissioners shall be deemed to be persons bound to execute such orders of a Magistrate within the meaning of Act XVIII of 1850 (*for the protection of Judicial Officers*).

Leave to deposit materials on, or to excavate or close a road.

243. The Commissioners may grant permission to any person to deposit any moveable property on any road, or to make an excavation in any road, or to enclose the whole or any part of any road, and may charge such fees as they may fix for such permission:

Provided that such person undertakes to erect sufficient fences to protect the public from injury, danger or annoyance, and to light such fences from sunset to sunrise sufficiently for such purpose.

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

244. Every person intending to build or take down any house, or to alter or repair the outward part of any house, shall, if any public road will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the house where such works are being carried on from the road, and shall keep such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night:

Provided that no person shall put up a hoard or fence without the written permission of the Commissioners, and shall not keep up the said hoard or fence for a time longer than allowed in the said written permission.

Penalty.

245. Every person who begins to build or to take down or alter or repair any house contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, or who, without license, erects or sets up any hoard, scaffolding or fence whatsoever, or who being licensed fails to put up such fence or hoard, or to continue the same standing, or to maintain the same in good condition, or who does not, while such hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same within eight days, when directed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Of Building Regulations.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

246. The Commissioners at a meeting may direct that within certain limits, to be fixed by them, the external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings which are about to be erected, or the roofs or walls of which are about to be renewed or repaired, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other inflammable materials.

Notice of new buildings to be given to the Commissioners.

247. Before beginning, within the limits of any Municipality, to build or re-build any house, the person intending to build or re-build such house shall give to the Commissioners notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan, shewing the levels and width at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Commissioners.

Commissioners to signify disapproval within fourteen days.

248. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall signify their approval of the proposed levels and width of foundation, or if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels and

width of foundation in lieu thereof within the same time.

Houses built without notice, or contrary to provisions of this Act, may be altered by the Commissioners.

249. If such building as is mentioned in section two hundred and forty-seven be begun or made without sending such notice and plan as are mentioned in the said section, or at any levels different from those fixed by the Commissioners, within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may require the owner or occupier to cause such building to be altered or demolished, as the case may require.

If Commissioners fail to signify approval, &c., within fourteen days, parties may proceed without.

250. If the Commissioners fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels and width of foundation shewn on such plan as is mentioned in the last preceding section, and to fix other levels and width of foundation within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to, according to the levels and width of foundation shewn on such plan:

Provided that such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with this Act.

The word "house" in this and the three last preceding sections does not include a hut.

Erection of new huts to be under the control of the Commissioners.

251. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect a hut, or any range or block of huts or sheds, or to add any hut or shed to any range or block already existing or to enlarge any existing hut, without previous notice to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may require such huts or sheds to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of and between each line of such width as they may think proper for ventilation and to facilitate scavengering and with such number of privies and with such means of drainage as to them may seem necessary, and at such a level as will admit of such drainage, and with a plinth at least two feet above the level of the nearest street.

Power to direct removal of huts built without notice.

252. If any such huts or sheds be built without giving such notice to the Commissioners or otherwise than as required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may require the owners of the land on which such huts and sheds are built, and the occupiers of such huts and sheds, to take down and remove the same within one month, or to effect such alterations as they may deem necessary.

Penalty.

253. Whoever erects a hut or any range or block of huts or shed, or adds to any hut or shed, or to any range or block already existing, contrary to the provisions of section two hundred and sixty-one, and whoever fails to remove such hut, block of huts or shed, when required by the Commissioners to do so, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding five rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Of Sanitary Measures with regard to Blocks of Huts.

Power of Commissioners as to inspection of huts.

254. Whenever the Commissioners at a meeting are satisfied, from inspection, or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts within the Municipality is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are constructed or crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may cause the locality to be inspected by two Medical Officers who shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the said block of huts, and shall specify, if necessary, in the said report the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands, which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

On receipt of report Commissioners may cause notice to be served.

255. On receipt of the said report the Commissioners at a meeting may require the owners or occupiers of the huts, or at the option of the Commissioners, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, to carry out and execute, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Commissioners for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the aforesaid report or any portion thereof respectively, and if such owner, owners, or occupiers shall fail to comply with such requisition, the Commissioners themselves may execute all or any of such works.

Expenses may be recovered by instalments or remitted in case of poverty.

256. The Commissioners at a meeting may order that any expenses payable in respect of any work done by them in consequence of the failure of the owners or occupiers to execute such work when required to do so under the last preceding section, shall be recovered by instalments from the person liable to pay the same; or if it should appear to them that the said person is unable by reason of poverty to pay the same, may order the same, or any portion thereof, to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Sale of huts.

257. If any of the said huts be pulled down, the Commissioner shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut, or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Commissioners, until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction for the payment of the same.

Of the Regulation of the Sale of Food, Drink, and Drugs.

Markets, slaughter houses, &c., to be properly drained.

258. Every owner, or occupier, or farmer, of any place for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the limits of a Municipality, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Commissioners, and (if required so to do by the Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such place or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state.

Penalty.

259. If such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Commissioners that such place or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such default is continued after issue of the said notice.

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

260. Any Magistrate, on the application of the Commissioners or any of their officers, setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article which has been rendered, or has become noxious of unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or offered, or exposed for sale, within the limits of a Municipality, as food or drink for man, may grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article;

and if it appear to the said Magistrate that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order it to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

Power to Commissioners to enter and inspect markets, shops, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

261. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, buildings, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, wine, spirits, butter, ghee, or other food or drink, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink which may be therein; and in case any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink appear to be intended for the food or drink of man, and to be unfit for such food or drink, may seize the same;

and if it appear to a Magistrate that any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink is unfit for the food or drink of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food.

Registry of shops for sale of European drugs.

262. No shop or place shall be kept for the retail sale of drugs recognized by the British Pharmacopœia, not being also articles of ordinary domestic consumption, unless the same shall have been registered in the Office of the Commissioners. Any keeper of such shop or place failing to register the same within two months after this section shall come into force, or within two months from the date of the establishment of such place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees. The Commissioners shall, upon registration, grant the keeper of such shop or place a license which he shall be bound to display in some conspicuous part of his premises.

Certificated dispensers.

(2). No person shall compound, mix, prepare, dispense, or sell any drug in any such registered shop or place unless he be duly certified as a fit person to be entrusted with such duties under rules to be hereafter made for that purpose by the Local Government.

Penalty for uncertificated persons dispensing.

(3.) Any person not being a holder of such certificate who shall compound, mix, prepare, or sell any drugs in any such registered shop or place, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence, and any owner, occupier, or keeper of any such shop or place, who shall employ any such uncertified person to perform any one or more of such duties, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and shall be further liable, at the discretion of such Magistrate, to forfeit his license:

Provided that the provisions contained in clauses (2) and (3) of this section shall not come into operation until after the expiration of a period of six months from the publication of a notification to that effect in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Local Government.

Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to apply to the sale of drugs used by practitioners of indigenous medicines, whether these are recognized by the British Pharmacœpia or not, when such drugs are not sold in a shop or place where medicines recognized by such Pharmacœpia are dispensed upon prescription.

Penalty.

263. Whoever uses any such place as is mentioned in the last preceding section without the same being registered, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Inspection of drugs.

264. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any place kept for the sale of drugs, or in which drugs are sold, and if they have reason to suspect that any drug in the said place is adulterated, or by reason of age or the effect of climate has become inert or unwholesome, or has otherwise become deteriorated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, may remove the same on giving a receipt therefor, specifying the nature and quantity of the drug removed, and its approximate value; and if it appear to a Magistrate that the said drug removed as aforesaid is adulterated or has become inert, unwholesome, or deteriorated as aforesaid, he may order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to him may seem fit.

Compensation if drug be not adulterated.

If it shall appear to the said Magistrate that the drug so removed is not adulterated or has become inert, unwholesome, or deteriorated as aforesaid, the person from whose shop or place it has been taken shall be entitled to have it restored to him, and it shall be in the discretion of the said Magistrate to award him such compensation as he may think proper, not exceeding the actual loss which has been sustained.

If the drug removed as aforesaid is not brought before a Magistrate, it shall be restored to the person from whose shop or place it was taken, and such person shall be entitled to compensation for any actual loss which he may have sustained by the removal of the said drug.

Of Burial and Burning-Grounds.

Registration of existing burial and burning-grounds.

265. Within three months from the date on which this and the six next succeeding sections may come into force as provided

in section two hundred and twenty-two every place which is used as a burial or burning-ground for corpses shall be registered as such by the owner thereof in the Office of the Commissioners, but no fee shall be charged for such registry.

No burial or burning-place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government or of Commissioners.

266. No burial or burning-ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, or having lapsed into disuse, shall be again used as such, otherwise than with the permission of the Commissioners, or under the authority of the Local Government.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning-grounds to be closed.

267. If it shall appear to the Commissioners at a meeting that any public or private burial or burning ground is dangerous to health or offensive to the tax-payers, or to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance, and is open and available to the inhabitants of the Municipality, the Commissioners shall give public notice of their intention to close such burial or burning-ground, and shall consider any objections which may be preferred within fifteen days of the publication of such notice; after considering such objections they may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning-ground.

If any building is attached to, and used in connection with, a burning-ground closed under this section, the Commissioners shall, if the owner of such building make an application to them in that behalf, take over the same on payment of a fair price therefor.

Prohibition to bury or burn in unregistered ground.

268. After the expiration of the three months, as mentioned in section two hundred and sixty-five, no corpse shall be buried or burnt otherwise than in a place which is borne on the register of the Commissioners as an open burial or burning-ground; but the Commissioners may grant special permission for a corpse to be buried or burnt elsewhere.

Penalty.

269. Whoever, after the expiration of the period mentioned in the last preceding section, knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned any corpse in, or on any ground not registered as a burial or burning-ground, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Power to burn or bury corpse after a certain time an expense of estate of deceased.

270. If the corpse of any deceased person shall for a peroid of not less than twelve hours remain unburnt or unburied, the Commissioners shall cause such corpse to be burnt, buried, or otherwise disposed of, and the expense incurred for and incidental to the burning, burial, or disposal of such corpse shall be recoverable as a debt due from the estate (if any) of such deceased person. In every such case the corpse shall be disposed of so far as may be possible, in a manner consistent with the religious tenets of the deceased.

Commissioners may provide places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

271. The Commissioners at a meeting may, from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds, and may impose a fee not exceeding two rupees upon every corspe buried or burnt within such burial or burning grounds.

Commissioners may provide for burial of paupers free of charge.

272. The Commissioners at a meeting may, from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, provide for the burial and burning of paupers free of charge, within the limits of the municipality.

Of certain Offensive and Dangerous Trades or Occupations.

Certain offensive and dangerous trades not to be established within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners without license.

273. Within such local limits as may be fixed by the Commissioners at a meeting, no place shall be used without a license from the Commissioners, which shall be renewable annually, for any of the following purposes, namely—

melting tallow;

boiling offal or blood;

skinning or disembowelling animals;

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house;

as a tannery, slaughter-house, or kiln for making bricks, pottery, tiles, or lime;

as a manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells may arise;

as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, wood, thatching-grass, jute, or other dangerously inflammable material;

as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha, or any inflammable oil, spirit, or explosive substance;

as a shop for the sale of meat;

or as a serai.

Such license shall not be withheld unless the Commissioners have reason to believe that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

The Commissioners may levy a fee in respect of such license and may impose such conditions upon the license as they may think necessary.

This section shall not be applicable, until the expiration of one year from the date on which it may come into force as provided in section two hundred and twenty-two, to any land which may have been used for any such purpose before such date.

Penalty.

274. Whoever, without a license, uses any place for any of the aforesaid purposes within the limits of a municipality, after the expiration of the said time, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Commissioners may, in certain cases, order the use of slaughter-houses and the carrying on of dangerous and offensive trades, to be discontinued.

275. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners at a meeting that any place licensed under section two hundred and seventy-three, or that any place in respect of which the period of one year as mentioned in the said section has not expired, is

a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may, notwithstanding anything contained in the said section, give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month after the date of such notice.

Penalty.

276. Whoever, after the expiration of such time, uses such place, or permits it to be used, in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding forty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Milkman, &c., not to keep animals or cattle without license.

277. Within such limits as the Commissioners at a meeting may determine, no milkman, cartman, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages shall keep any horses, ponies, or cattle, exceeding ten heads for the purposes of trade, or of business, except in a place licensed by the Commissioners.

Such license shall be taken out half-yearly, in the first and seventh month in every year.

It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting to grant any such license subject to such conditions as they may think fit.

Penalty.

278. Whoever being a milkman, cartman, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages keeps any horses, ponies, or cattle within such limits, without such license, and contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

279. Whoever, being the holder of a license under section two hundred and seventy-seven, breaks the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Conditions for keeping pig-stye.

280. Within such limits as the Commissioners may direct, no person shall keep any pig-stye not being shut out from a road by a sufficient wall or fence, and in no place within such limits shall more than ten pigs or more than twenty sheep or goats be kept without the written permission of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners may charge an annual fee not exceeding two rupees for such permission, and may impose such conditions in respect of such permission as they may think necessary.

Penalty.

281. Whoever keeps any pig-stye, pigs, sheep, or goats, contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

License for processions, &c.

282. The Commissioners at a meeting may declare that no processions shall be permitted to pass through any street in the municipality, and that no fireworks shall be let off in or near any public place, without the written permission of the Commissioners in that behalf.

Such permission may be granted subject to the payment of such fee as the Commissioners at a meeting, subject to the approval of the Local Government may impose, and subject to the observance of such conditions as the Commissioners shall think fit.

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners to grant or refuse such permission in any case.

Penalty.

283. In any municipality in which such declaration shall have been made, and published as provided by section three hundred and fifty-three, any person forming part of an unlicensed procession, or of a licensed procession, which shall in any way contravene the conditions imposed by the Commissioners, or letting off fireworks in or near any public place, without such permission as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

284. Any Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to the use of any place for a purpose for which a license is required, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made under this Act, in addition to the fine which may be imposed on such person under this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, any such license,

and the Commissioners, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, may cancel his license.

PART VII.

Of a Water-supply.

The Commissioners to provide water-supply.

285. In any municipality to which the provisions of this Part shall be extended, the Commissioners shall provide a supply of water within the limits of the municipality; and for this purpose it shall be lawful for them to cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs, or other works to be made and constructed, as shall be necessary for the supply of filtered water in the chief public streets: and they may also erect in all such streets sufficient and convenient stand pipes or pumps for the use of the inhabitants of the municipality for domestic purposes.

What are not domestic purposes.

286 A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not include a supply of water for animals or for washing carriages, where such animals or carriages are kept for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for watering gardens or roads, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose.

Pressure at which water must be kept.

287. The Commissioners at a meeting shall determine what pressure of water shall be maintained in their service pipes and mains, and during what hours such pressure shall be continued: and any rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Commissioners may direct, and shall not be altered except with the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting.

Supply for business.

288. The Commissioners may supply water through a meter for purposes other than domestic purposes, and may, subject to such charges and rates as may have been fixed by the Commissioners

at a meeting, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary pipes and works of such dimensions and character as may be approved by them.

Householder entitled to certain supply of water for domestic use.

289. The Commissioners at a meeting may determine what quantity of filtered water shall be supplied to the occupier of every house, free of further charge, for every rupee paid to the Commissioners as water-rate on account of such house.

If the Commissioners have reason to believe that the occupier of any house consumes more filtered water than he is entitled to as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for them to provide a water meter at their own expense, and to attach the same to the water-pipes of the said house: and any water which may be used over and above the quantity to which the occupier is entitled as aforesaid, shall be paid for by him at such rate as the Commissioners at a meeting may determine.

Commissioners may provide filtered or unfiltered water for latrines.

290. It shall be at the option of the Commissioners to provide filtered or unfiltered water for all latrines and water-closets, and it shall be lawful for them to require that all latrines and water-closets supplied with water, filtered or unfiltered, shall be provided with a cistern of such size and description as the Commissioners shall direct, and all such cisterns shall be put up at the cost of the owner of the house or land so supplied with water.

Communication pipes, &c., to be made of required dimensions, and at expense of householder.

291. Every person paying the water-rate hereinbefore mentioned shall be entitled to lay down communication-pipes from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for bringing into his house or land a reasonable supply of water for domestic use:

Provided that the Commissioners shall be at liberty to cut off the supply of water to any house or land during the time the said house or land is unoccupied.

Such communication-pipes and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions and materials as the Commissioners shall fix and approve: and shall be made and constructed at the expense of the person requiring the same.

Communication-pipes, &c., must be made to satisfaction of officers of the Commissioners.

292. The communication-pipes and all fittings thereon leading water from the service-pipes of the Commissioners into any house or land, and the pipes, works and fittings inside the house or land, must in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Such communication-pipes, works and fittings may be made by the servants and workmen of the Commissioners upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Commissioners and the person requiring the supply, or subject to such charges as may be fixed by the Commissioners; and the Commissioners may require the amount necessary for the execution of such works to be paid or deposited before such works are executed:

and such charges and expenses shall be recoverable in the same manner as the water rate.

Power to enter premises.

293. Any officer authorized in that behalf by the Commissioners may, between the hours of seven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter into or on any house or land supplied with water as aforesaid in order to examine all pipes, works and fittings connected with the supply of water, and to ascertain whether there be any waste or misuse of such water:

and if such officer at any such time be refused admittance into such house or land for the purposes aforesaid, or be prevented from making such examination, the Commissioners may forthwith cut off the supply of water from such house or land:

Provided that nothing herein before contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, which, by the custom of the country, is considered private, unless a notice in writing of not less than four hours be given.

When pipes are out of repair, Commissioners may turn off water.

294. In the event of any pipes, works or fittings connected with the supply of water to any house or land being at any time found on examination by any officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause waste of water, the Commissioners may cause the water to be turned off from such house or land, after giving notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours, and may recover from the occupier of such house or land the expense incurred for turning off the water.

Water may be cut off on neglect to pay the rate.

295. If any person supplied with water shall neglect to pay the water-rate herein before mentioned at the times of payment thereof, or the charge made for the said water, when supplied for other than domestic purposes, the Commissioners may turn off the water from the house or land in respect of which such rate or charge is payable, and may recover the expense of turning off the water from such person:

Provided that the stopping or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he may have incurred.

Occupier in whose house water is wasted liable to penalty.

296. The occupier of any house or land in which water supplied by the Commissioners under this Part is, from negligence or other circumstances under the control of the said occupier, wasted, or in whose house or land the pipes, works or fittings for the supply of water shall be found to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause waste of water, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Person causing waste of water liable to penalty.

297. Any person otherwise causing waste of water supplied by the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Commissioners at their discretion may allow person outside the town to take water.

298. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners to allow any person not residing within the limits of the Municipality to take or be supplied with water for domestic use on such terms as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time prescribe;

Penalty.

and any person taking or causing to be taken for use, outside the limits of the Municipality, water supplied by the Commissioners, without the permission of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

299. Before a connection for the supply of water from the service pipes of the Commissioners to any house or land is sanctioned, the Commissioners may cause all the works, pipes, and fittings within the said house or land to be inspected by an officer appointed by them in that behalf;

Before connection an officer of the Commissioners to cause all works and pipes to be inspected.

and the cost of such inspection shall be payable in advance by the person applying for such connection at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting shall from time to time direct;

and until such officer shall have certified to the Commissioners that the works, pipes, and fittings have been executed and put up in a satisfactory manner, a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes shall not be permitted.

300. The connection with the service pipes of the Commissioners, as also the laying of supply pipes under any public road or thoroughfare, shall be executed by an officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf and by no other person;

Connection with service pipes to be executed only by an officer of the Commissioners.

and the expense of making such connection shall be payable in advance by the person applying for the same at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting shall from time to time direct.

301. Any person who shall unlawfully flush, draw-off, divert or take water from any water-works belonging to, or under the control of, the Commissioners, or for any water or streams by which such water-works are supplied, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Obstructing or diverting water.

302. No works for introducing a supply of water to any house shall be commenced by the owner without sending a specification and estimate of the cost thereof to the occupier nor by the occupier without sending such specification and estimate to the owner.

Estimate and specification of works to be sent.

303. Except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary, the owner of any house or land shall bear the expense of keeping all works connected with the supply of water to such house or land in substantial repair:

Owner to keep works in repair.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liabilities of parties under leases executed previous to the extension of this part to the Municipality in which the said house or land is situated.

304. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps and other water-works, whether made, laid or erected at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things connected therewith, or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall become vested in the Commissioners.

Tanks, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

305. The water-rate and all moneys collected, received or recovered for, or in respect of the supply of water or the execution of works, and all fines connected therewith, or in any respect relating to the water-supply, shall be applied by the Commissioners in defraying the expense of making extending or maintaining the water-works, in paying the interest of money borrowed for the water-works;

Application of rates and moneys received from the supply of water.

and in the liquidation of debts incurred in connection therewith, or for some other purpose connected with the supply of water.

PART VIII.

OF LIGHTING WITH GAS.

306. In any Municipality in which this Part shall have been introduced in the manner provided in section two hundred and twenty-two it shall be lawful for the Commissioners from time to time to submit to the Local Government, for its sanction, a plan for lighting with gas any portion of any area situate within the municipal limits, whether so lighted already or not, such portion of the said area having been previously defined by the Commissioners at a meeting held for that purpose. The Local Government shall cause the plan to be published for one month in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the Commissioners shall publish it in the vernacular within the limits of the Municipality; and after such publication, and after consideration of any objections which may be raised to it, or alterations suggested in it, the Local Government may, if satisfied that the lighting proposed in the plan is proper and sufficient, sanction such plan, or may refuse its sanction thereto, or may return it to the Commissioners for alteration in certain particulars to be specified by it, and when altered may sanction it as altered. The Local Government shall cause its sanction to any plan to be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall at the same time cause the plan sanctioned to be published in the said *Gazette*.

Municipal Commissioners may submit to the local Government a plan for lighting.

307. After notification by the Local Government in the last preceding section mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to impose an annual rate not exceeding three per centum of their annual value upon all holdings situated within such portion of the said area for the purpose of defraying the whole expense of lighting

Lighting-rate not exceeding three per centum may, after sanction of plan, be imposed on holdings.

Provided that, as regards any portion of the said area already lighted with gas, for the future lighting of which a plan shall have been sanctioned by the Local Government under the provision of the last preceding section, if it shall appear that the estimated proceeds of the said rate at three per centum will not be sufficient to defray the whole expense of such lighting, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to impose a rate sufficient to defray the whole expense of lighting such portion.

Proviso as to portions already lighted.

308. The rate imposed under the last preceding section upon holdings shall be paid by the occupiers thereof by quarterly instalments in advance; but no rate shall be leviable until the lamps in the portion of the area to be lighted shall have been lighted; nor shall any rate be leviable for any quarter or portion of a quarter antecedent to such lighting. Arable lands and lands

Rate payable by occupiers quarterly in advance.

Arable lands, &c., exempted from rate.

used for pasturage, and buildings used exclusively as places of public worship, or applied solely to charitable purposes, shall not be liable to the rate.

Annual valuation how to be made.

309. The annual value of the said holdings shall be the value fixed by the Municipal Commissioners year by year under the provisions of this Act. And all the provisions in this Act contained, relating to the assessment and collection of the rate on houses, buildings, and lands, shall, except so far as they are modified by the provisions of this part, be applicable to the assessment and collection of the lighting rate.

Assessment and collection.

Commissioners may impose lighting-rate upon all persons assessed to the tax under section seventy-six.

310. If no rate upon holdings shall have been imposed under section ninety-one, but a tax upon persons shall have been imposed under section seventy-six, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners in lieu of the annual lighting-rate referred to in section three hundred and seven to impose a lighting-rate upon all persons assessed to the tax under section seventy-six. Such tax shall not exceed one-half of the amount payable under section seventy-six, and all the provisions relating to the assessment and collection of the tax payable on persons shall be applicable to such lighting-tax.

Power to assess owners in certain cases.

311. If any holding shall be occupied by more than one tenant holding severally, or shall be of less annual value than one hundred rupees, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to recover the rate from the owner of such holding.

Owner to recover from the occupier rates paid by owner.

312. Whenever any rate shall be recovered from any owner of any holding under the provisions of the last preceding section, it shall be lawful for such owner, if there shall be but one occupying tenant of such entire holding, to recover from such tenant the entire amount of the rate which shall have been so paid by such owner; and if there shall be one occupying tenant of a part of such holding or more than one occupying tenant of such holding, then to recover from such tenant or each of such tenants such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate which may have been so recovered from such owner, the same proportion as the value of the portion of such holding in the occupation of such tenant bears to the entire value of such holding, subject, however, to the provisions of section three hundred and thirteen.

Owner may recover rate so paid as rent.

313. Every owner who, under the provisions of the last preceding section, may be entitled to recover any sum from any occupying tenant of any holding or of any portion thereof, shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to such owner by such tenant in respect of so much of such holding as may be in the occupation of such tenant.

Occupier liable to the rate for time of occupation only.

314. Every occupier shall be liable to the lighting-rate for the time of his occupation. When any person shall have been an occupier for a part only of any quarter, he shall be liable only for so much of the rate for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days during which he shall have been an occupier. If he shall have paid the rate in advance, the amount paid in excess of the sum due under this section shall be refunded.

Excess paid in advance to be refunded.

No rate to be charged during vacancy.

No such rate shall be chargeable to any person on account of any unoccupied holding for the time during which it may remain unoccupied:

Notice of cession of occupancy to be given within seven days.

Provided always that when any person ceases to be the occupier of any holding upon which the rate has been assessed, he shall give the Commissioners notice to that effect within seven days from the date of the cessation of his occupancy. If the occupier fail to give such notice within such period, he shall be liable to the rate assessed on such holding for the whole quarter, although he may have occupied for a part only of such quarter; and in cases to which the provisions of section three hundred and nine apply, the rate assessed on such holding for the whole quarter shall be recoverable from the owner, if such owner has failed to give notice that such holding is unoccupied, within seven days from the date on which it ceased to be occupied.

Unknown owner or occupier how to be designated.

315. When the name of the owner or occupier of any holding is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in any notice served, or proceeding held under this Act, as the owner or the occupier of the holding on which the rate is assessed, and without further description.

Situation of gas-pipe or other gas-work to be altered at the expense of the Commissioners.

316. If the Commissioners deem it necessary for the purposes of this Part to raise, sink or otherwise alter the situation of any gas pipe or other gas-work laid in any portion of the said area, they may from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipe or work belongs, or under whose control it may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipe or work to be raised, sunk or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Commissioners may direct:

Provided that such alteration be not such as permanently to injure such pipe or work, or to prevent the gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Commissioners out of the Municipal Fund as well to the person to whom such pipe or work belongs as to all other persons.

If owner, &c., neglect to make alterations, the Commissioners may cause the same to be made.

317. If the person to whom any such pipe or work belongs, or under whose control it may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, after the receipt of such notice, to cause the same to be raised, sunk or altered in such manner as the Commissioners require, the Commissioners may themselves cause such pipe or work to be raised, sunk or altered as they may think fit:

Provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

PART IX.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND CLEANSING OF LATRINES.

Notice to be issued by the Commissioners.

318. In any Municipality to which the provisions of this Part shall have been extended in the manner prescribed by section two hundred and twenty-two, the Commissioners may issue a notice declaring that, from a date to be specified in such notice, they will maintain an establishment for the cleansing of public and private latrines within the limits of the Municipality, or any part thereof; and the Commissioners shall make suitable provision accordingly.

Commissioners may levy fees.

319. When such provision has been made, the Commissioners may levy fees, to be fixed on such scale, with reference to the annual value of holdings within the limits of the Municipality, or such part thereof as aforesaid, as the Commissioners at a meeting may from time to time direct;

but the fee shall not exceed three rupees per annum where the valuation of the holding amounts to, or is less than, twenty-five rupees;

and the fee on any one holding shall not exceed four hundred and eighty rupees:

Provided that if, on the commencement of this Act, the owners or occupiers of any holding are already under engagement to pay to the Commissioners an annual sum exceeding four hundred and eighty rupees for the cleansing of their premises, such sum, or such other sum as may from time to time be agreed upon between them and the Commissioners, may be levied from them in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

Recovery of fees.

320. The said fee shall be payable by the occupier for the time being of the holding, or by the owner thereof under section three hundred and twenty-one, in quarterly instalments, and shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed for the recovery of the rate on the value of holdings in this Act.

Every instalment of the said fee shall be deemed to be due on the first day of the quarter in respect of which such instalment is payable.

The proceeds of the said fees shall be applied to the maintenance of the said establishment, and to the providing of public latrines, and generally to carrying out the provisions of this part.

A list of the said fees, and of the persons liable to pay the same, shall be published once in every year as prescribed in section three hundred and fifty-three

In certain cases fee may be levied from owner, who may recover from occupier.

321. If any holding is occupied in severalty by more than one person, the Commissioners may levy the said fee from the owner of such holding, who may recover from each occupier such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of the fee so levied the same proportion as the value of the part of the holding in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such holding.

Owner may recover fees from occupier as rent.

322. Every owner who, under the provisions of the last preceding section, is entitled to recover any sum from the occupier of any part of a holding, shall have for the recovery of the said sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to him by the occupier in respect of such portion of the holding as may be in his occupation.

Commissioners may compound with occupier or owner of certain premises for fee.

323. The Commissioners, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with any occupier or owner as aforesaid of any railway premises or of any premises used as a factory, dockyard, workshop, cooly depôt, school, hospital, market, court-house, or other similar place, for a certain sum to be paid by such occupier or owner in lieu of such fee.

Commissioners may levy a rate per head.

324. The Commissioners may, in lieu of the aforesaid fee, levy a rate per head, to be fixed by the said Commissioners at a meeting, on the number of persons living within or habitually resorting to, any such railway premises, factory, dockyard, workshop, cooly depôt, school, hospital, market, court-house or other similar place.

Commissioners may reduce or remit fee.

325. The Commissioners may reduce the amount of a fee payable under this Part, or may remit the fee if in their opinion the levy of it would be productive of excessive hardship to the person liable to pay the same.

Penalty.

326. Whoever refuses to pay any fee or rate due under this Part, or having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under section three hundred and twenty-three refuses to pay such sum, shall be liable, on conviction, to fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him exclusive of the amount so payable.

Exemption from prosecution under section 189.

327. No person liable to pay a fee or rate under the provisions of this Part shall be punished with fine for neglecting or refusing to keep his privy in a proper state under section one hundred and eighty-nine.

Powers of servants of Commissioners.

328. All servants of the Commissioners employed for the purposes of this Part may, within such hours as may be fixed by the Commissioners, enter on any premises of which the occupier or owner is liable to pay a fee or rate as aforesaid and do all things necessary for the performance of their duties under this Part.

Commissioners may require nightmen to take out licenses.

329. The Commissioners at a meeting may make an order requiring all nightmen within the limits of the municipality, or any part thereof, to take out licenses, and to be servants of the Commissioners for purpose of removing offensive matter from premises within the said limits.

The Commissioners at a meeting may grant such licenses subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and may impose fees in respect of the same.

Subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Commissioners may make rules to define the duties of such nightmen, and from time to time may alter, add to, or repeal such rules; and any breach of such rules shall subjcte the offender to a forfeiture of license, and to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Commissioners may require latrine to be constructed, and in default may construct themselves.

330. If the Commissioners think that any latrine or additional or common latrine should be provided for any house or land within the limits of the Municipality, the owners of such house or land shall, within fourteen days after notice in that behalf by the Commissioners, or within such longer time as the Commissioners may for special reasons allow, cause such latrine to be constructed in accordance with the requisition of such notice; and if such latrine is not constructed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners within such period, the Commissioners may cause the same to be constructed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners, and shall be recoverable as provided in section three hundred and twenty.

Commissioners may require list of persons in a holding.

331. The Commissioners may for the purposes of this Part, by a notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any holding to furnish, within a time to be specified in the notice, a list of the number of persons residing in, or habitually resorting to, such holding.

Penalty.

332. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any holding, fails to furnish such list within the time specified in such notice, after being required in that behalf by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

PART X.

REGULATION OF MARKETS.

Power to construct markets.

333. In any Municipality to which this Part shall have been extended in the manner prescribed by section two hundred and twenty-two, the Commissioners at a meeting may provide land for the purpose of being used as Municipal markets; and may defray the cost of providing such land and of all expenses necessary for the establishment of such markets from the Municipal Fund, and may take a lease of any market;

and may charge rent, tolls, and fees for the right to expose goods for sale in such markets and for the use of shops, stalls, and standings therein.

All such rents, tolls, and fees may be recovered as arrears of tax under the provisions of sections one hundred and nine to one hundred and eighteen, both inclusive.

Definition of "Municipal market."

334. No place shall be deemed to be a Municipal market within the meaning of the last preceding section, and no place shall be deemed to be a market to which the following sections of this Part apply, unless at least thirty shops, stalls or standings are erected therein for the sale of goods.

Commissioners may prohibit use of unlicensed markets.

335. The Commissioners at a meeting may order that, within such limits as they may fix, no land shall be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, butter, ghee, fruits, vegetables, and similar provisions otherwise than under a license to be granted by the Commissioners.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

336. When the Commissioners at a meeting shall have issued an order under the last preceding section, they may at a meeting grant a license for the use of any land as a market for the sale of provisions as aforesaid within the Municipality.

Duration of licenses and terms on which granted.

337. Every license granted under this Part shall be liable to the payment of a fee not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and shall be in force until the end of the year, and the Commissioners may grant such license, year by year, on the certificate in writing under the hand of the Chairman, annually renewed, that the land is fit to be used as a market for the sale of provisions as aforesaid.

Chairman bound to certify fit places.

338. The Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any land, shall grant such certificate unless the land be defective for the purposes of a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply or proper width of paths and ways.

Existing markets.

The owners or lessees of all land used as markets for the sale of provisions as aforesaid at the time of the extension of this Part to the Municipality, shall be entitled to receive a license for the current year without the certificate required by section three hundred and thirty-seven, but in subsequent years the license shall not be renewed without such certificate.

Licenses to be registered.

339. Every license under this Part shall be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Commissioners in their office, in which shall be stated—

(*a*) the name and address of the owner of the land and market;

(*b*) the name and address of the lessee thereof, if any;

(*c*) the extent and boundary of the market;

(*d*) the description of articles sold therein, and

(*e*) the days on which the market will be held.

Transfers to be registered.

340. Every transfer of interest in any such market shall be registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Unregistered markets to be deemed unlicensed.

341. Any market, the license of which, or the transfer of interest in which, shall not have been duly registered under the two last preceding sections, shall be deemed to be land used as a market without a license.

Penalty for using unlicensed market.

342. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any land wilfully or negligently permits the same to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, butter, ghee, fruits, vegetables or similar provisions without license under section three hundred and thirty-six, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding forty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued, after conviction for such offence.

Power to close unlicensed places.

343. The Magistrate, on the application of the Commissioners, may order any land, in respect of which a conviction shall have been obtained under the last preceding section, to be closed as a market place, and thereupon may appoint persons, or otherwise take order to prevent such land being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, butter, ghee, fruits, vegetables or similar provisions, on any land which shall have been so closed, shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

PART XI.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registration of births and deaths.

344. Every Municipality, when required by the Local Government to do so, shall provide for the registration of births and deaths within the limits of its jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of Bengal Act IV of 1873 (*for registering births and deaths*) or any other similar Act for the time being in force.

On requisition of Government, Commissioners to appoint Sub-Registrars at burning-ghats and burial-grounds.

345. The Local Government may require the Commissioners of any Municipality to appoint and maintain at each burning ghat and burial-ground for natives a Sub-Registrar for the registration of all corpses brought to such burning-ghat or burial-ground for cremation or interment.

Information required by Bengal Act IV of 1873, to be given to such Sub-Registrar.

346. Whenever a Sub-Registrar shall have been appointed for any burning ghat or burial-ground under the last preceding section, information of the particulars required by section eight of Bengal Act IV of 1873, to be known and registered may be given in respect of the death of any person whose body is brought to such burning-ghat or burial-ground for cremation or interment to such Sub-Registrar, and information so given shall be deemed to be information given to the Registrar of the district as required by the said section.

Section nine of Bengal Act IV of 1873 shall be applicable to all Sub-Registrars appointed under this Act.

Information of deaths in hospitals.

347. Whenever a death shall occur in any hospital within the limits of any Municipality in respect of which the Local Government has directed that all deaths shall be registered under Bengal Act IV of 1873, it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge of such hospital forthwith to send a notice in writing of the occurrence of such death to the Commissioners in such form as the Local Government may prescribe; and in such case no other person shall be required to give information of such death to a Registrar under Bengal Act IV of 1873, or to a Sub-Registrar under this Act.

PART XII.

OF BYE-LAWS AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Bye-laws in a Municipality

348. The Commissioners of any Municipality may from time to time, at a meeting which has been convened expressly for the purpose, and of which due notice shall have been given, make bye-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act for—

(*a*) regulating the conduct of business at their meetings;

(*b*) regulating the time and mode of collecting the taxes mentioned in this chapter;

(*c*) regulating the conduct of persons employed by them;

(*d*) the prevention of the construction or opening of cess-pools;

(*e*) regulating the disposal of offensive matter, rubbish, and dead bodies of animals;

(*f*) the regulation and management of privies:

(*g*) regulating traffic in the streets;

(*h*) regulating or prohibiting the use of fire-balloons, fire-works, fire-arms or other missiles in the vicinity of public roads;

(*i*) for the regulation of burial-grounds and burning-grounds;

(*j*) for preventing the contamination of the sources of water-supply for domestic purposes;

(*k*) the registration of births and deaths;

(*l*) and generally for the purposes of this Act.

And the Commissioners of any Municipality to which Part X may have been extended may similarly make bye-laws for the regulation of markets.

The Commissioners may from time to time, at a meeting as aforesaid, repeal, alter or add to such bye-laws:

Provided that no fee or toll which is not expressly sanctioned by this Act shall be levied under any such bye-laws.

Confirmation of bye-laws.

349. No bye-law, and no repeal, alteration of or addition to any bye-law shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government, and until the expiration of one month after the same has been published as provided by section three hundred and fifty-three, and no bye-law, and no alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall be sanctioned by the Local Government otherwise than on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting.

Penalties for breach of bye-laws.

350. The Commissioners at a meeting may, with the sanction of the Local Government, declare the penalties which shall be incurred by the breach of any bye-law, and any person committing a breach of any bye-law shall be liable to the penalty so declared:

Provided that no higher penalty shall be incurred by the breach of any bye-law than a fine of fifty rupees for every offence specified thereby, and a further fine of ten rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the offender has been required by a notice in writing to desist from such offence.

Commissioners may direct prosecution for public nuisance.

351. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties under this Act, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the same, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

No prosecution for an offence under this Act to be instituted without consent of Commissioners.

352. No prosecution for an offence under this Act or any bye-law made in pursuance thereof shall be instituted without the order or consent of the Commissioners, and no such prosecution shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence, unless the offence is continuous in its nature, in which case a prosecution may be instituted within three months of the date on which the commission or existence of the offence was first brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Commissioners:

Provided that the failure to take out any license under this Act shall be deemed to be a continuing offence until the expiration of the period for which such license is required to be taken out.

Publication of order.

353. Every bye-law, order, notice or other document directed to be published under this Act shall be written in, or translated into, the vernacular of the district, and deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and a copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous position at such office, and in such other public places, as the Commissioners may direct;

and a public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of drum, notifying that such copy has been so posted up, and that the original is open to inspection in the office of the Commissioners.

Levy of fines.

354. Fines under this Act may be imposed by a Magistrate on any person who is convicted of the office to which the fine attaches, and may be levied under the provisions of section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

How notice, &c., may be served.

355 Every notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand under this Act may be served personally on, or presented to, the person to whom the same is addressed,

or be left at his usual place of abode, with some adult male member or servant of his family;

or if it cannot be so served, presented, or delivered, may be put on some conspicuous part of his place of abode;

or of the land, building, or other thing in respect of which the notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand is intended to be served.

Service of notice on owner or occupier of land.

356. Where any notice is required to be given to the owner or to the occupier of any land, such notice, addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such land, or otherwise in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned.

Provided that when the owner and his place of abode are known to the Commissioners or other authorities issuing the notice, they shall, if such place of abode be within the limits of their authority, cause every notice required to be given to the owner of any land to be served on such owner, or left with some adult male member or servant of his family;

and if the place abode of the owner be not within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post in a registered cover addressed to his place of abode, and such service shall be deemed to be good service of the notice.

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the land in respect of which the notice is served.

Tax not invalid for want of form.

357. No assessment or rating of tax on property shall be invalid for error or defect of form, and it shall be enough in any assessment, valuation or rating for the purpose of making such tax, if the property so assessed or valued is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Holder of license to produce it when required.

358. Every person to whom a license has been granted under this Act shall at all reasonable times, while such license shall remain in force, if thereunto required by the authorities which granted the license or by any person authorized by them in that behalf, produce such license to the said authorities or to the person so authorized.

Penalty.

Whoever fails to produce his license when required to produce the same by any person authorized under this section to demand the production thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Recovery of moneys due to the Commissioners.

359. All costs or other moneys which are due under this Act to the Commissioners of any municipality, may be recovered in the manner provided in sections one hundred and nine to one hundred and eighteen, both inclusive.

Power to sell unclaimed holdings for money due.

360. If money be due under this Act in respect of any holding from the owner thereof, on account of any tax, expenses, or charges, recoverable under this Act, and if the owner of such holding is unknown or the ownership thereof is disputed, the Commissioners may publish twice, at an interval of three months, a notification of sale of such holding, and after the expiry of not less than three months from the date of the last publication, unless the amount recoverable be paid, may sell such holding to the highest bidder, who shall, at the time of sale, deposit the full amount of the purchase money.

Any person may pay the amount due at any time before the completion of the sale, and may recover such amount by a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction from any person beneficially interested in such property.

After payment of the amount due to the Commissioners as aforesaid, the surplus, if any, shall be paid on demand to any person who establishes his right to the satisfaction of such Commissioners or in a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, if unclaimed for a period of three years, shall be transferred to the Municipal Fund.

Compensation for damages.

361. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their Officers until after one month's notice of cause of action.

362. No suit shall be brought against the Commissioners of any Municipality, or any of their Officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of such Commissioners and also (if

the suit is intended to be brought against any Officers of the said Commissioners or any persons acting under their directions) at the place of abode of the person against whom such suit is threatened to be brought, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the person who intends to bring the suit;

and unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards.

If any such person to whom any such notice is given shall before suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Chaukidari chakran lands.

363. Notwithstanding anything contained in, Section three of Bengal Act VI of 1870, (*an Act to provide for the appointment, dismissal, and maintenance of village chaukidars*) the provisions of Part II of the said Act, relating to chaukidari chakran lands, shall be applicable to all such lands which have been assigned before the commencement of the said Act for the benefit of any part of a Municipality, and all duties and functions which the panchait of a village or any member thereof is required to discharge under the provisions of the said Part, shall be discharged, and all powers which the panchait of a village or any member thereof is authorized to exercise under the said Part, shall be exercised by the Commissioners of such municipality, and the proceeds of the assessment on such lands made under the said Part shall be paid into the Municipal Fund, and shall be available for the purposes of such fund.

Police officers to report offences and to arrest unknown offenders.

364. All Police Officers shall give immediate information to the Commissioners of the Municipality of any offence committed against this Act.

Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act if the name and address of such person be unknown to him,

or if such person decline to give his name and address,

or if the Police Officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given,

and such person may be detained until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained, or until he shall be brought up at once before a Magistrate.

Penalty on Officers, &c., taking unauthorized fees.

365. If any person employed under this Act (not being a public servant within the meaning of section twenty-one of the Indian Penal Code) shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept or attempt to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show in the excise of his official functions, favour or disfavour to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person with the Commissioners or with any public servant or with the Government as such, he shall be punished with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous as provided in Section fifty-three of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extended to three years, or with a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or with both.

Saving Clause.

366. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to

(*a*) render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which, but for this Act, would by law be deemed to be a nuisance:

(*b*) exempt any person guilty of nuisance from a suit in respect thereof:

(*c*) affect any enactment not hereby expressly repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—(*See Section* 101.)

Notice to be published of the preparation of the list of assessment on persons.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1883.

Section 101.

MUNICIPALITY OF

Whereas an assessment list of the tax upon persons occupying holdings has been deposited in the Office of the Commissioners as required by Section one hundred and one of "the Bengal Municipal Act, 1883," notice is hereby given that the said list is open to the inspection of all persons desiring to inspect the same at the Office of the said Commissioners during office hours on any day not being a close holiday, and that the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity at the office appointed by the Commissioners for the receipt of the same, or to the Tax Collector or other officer authorized to receive payment, the first payment to be made on the first day of ( ), and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ), the first day of ( ), and the first day of ( ), or in default thereof any arrear that may be due will be realized by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the defaulter or which may be found on the holding in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and by such other proceedings as are allowed by law.

Dated this *day of*

A. B.,

Chairman of Commissioners.

FORM B.—(*See Section* 101.)

Notice to be published of the preparation of the valuation and rating list of holdings.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1883.

Section 101.

MUNICIPALITY OF

Whereas a valuation and rating list of the rate on the annual value of holdings has been deposited in the Office of the Commissioners as required by Section one hundred and one of "the Bengal Municipal Act 1883," notice is hereby given that the said list is open to the inspection of all persons desiring to inspect the same at the Office of the said Commissioners during office hours on any day not being a close holiday, and that the several owners of the holdings included therein are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity at the

office appointed by the Commissioners for the receipt of the same, or to the Tax Collector or other officer authorized to receive payment, the first payment to be made on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ), the first day of ( ), and the first day of ( ), and in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the defaulter, or which may be found on the holding in respect of which the valuation is made, and by such other proceedings as are allowed by law.

Dated this *day of*

A. B.,

Chairman of Commissioners.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM A —(*See Section* 109.)

Notice of Demand under Section 109.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1883.

To

MUNICIPALITY OF

Take notice that the sum of Rs. , being the amount due from you as shown in the accompanying bill is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not within fifteen days pay the same to an officer authorized to receive payment, or into the Office of the Municipal Commissioners, the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels, or otherwise as provided by law.

A. B.,

Chairman of

B

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE UPON DISTRAINTS UNDER THIS ACT.

FORM B.—(*See Section* 110.)

Sums distrained for.						Fee.	
						Rs.	A
Under	1	Rupee	...	...	...	0	4
1 and under	5	Rupees	...	...	...	0	8
5 "	10	"	...	...	...	1	0
10 "	15	"	...	...	...	1	8
15 "	20	"	...	...	...	2	0
20 "	25	"	...	...	...	2	8
25 "	30	"	...	...	...	3	0
30 "	35	"	...	...	...	3	8
35 "	40	"	...	...	...	4	0
40 "	45	"	...	...	...	4	8
45 "	50	"	...	...	...	5	0
50 "	60	"	...	...	...	6	0
60 "	80	"	...	...	...	7	8
80 "	100	"	...	...	...	9	0
Above	100	"	...	...	...	10	0

[The following note will be added at the foot of the above notice in those cases only in which the notice is to be addressed to a person who has not already paid one instalment of the tax at the rate at which the demand is made.]

Note.—If you have any objection to make against this demand you may instead of paying the amount which is hereby demanded, present a petition to the Commissioners praying for a review of the amount assessed, (or rated) Such petition must be presented within fifteen days of the service of this notice, otherwise it will not be received. If you present such petition, no amount will be levied from you until the Commissioners shall have passed an order on your petition; but after fifteen days from such order the amount due by you, with such costs as the Commissioners may direct, will be levied unless it has been previously paid.

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man. If the amount demanded be paid or the warrant discharged before the sale is held so that no sale is necessary, one-fourth of the fees specified in the above table shall be remitted.

C.—(*See Section* 111.)

Distress Warrant.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1883 (*Section* 111.)

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for taxes (or rates) mentioned in the margin, although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and fifteen days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand. This is to demand you to distrain the moveable property of the said wherever it may be found within the Municipality, except ploughs, plough-cattle, tools, or implements of trade or agriculture, or any other moveable property subject to the same exceptions, which may be found within the holding specified in the margin to the amount of the said sum of

and the further sum of

to defray the charges, of taking, keeping, and selling such property; and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum of

shall not be paid, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of and the charges of taking, keeping and selling such property, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall have found in possession of the said property, and if no demand be made, to pay the same to the Commissioners. If distress cannot be made of sufficient property of the said you are to certify the same to us in returning this warrant.

A. B.,

Chairman of

D.—(*See Section* 111.)

Form of Inventory and Notice.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1883.

(*Section* 111.)

(*State particulars of goods seized*)

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of due for the taxes (or rates) mentioned in the margin, and that unless you pay to me or into the Office of the Commissioners of the said sum of and the further costs of this distraint as specified below, within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.*)

Date

(E.—*See Section* 118.)

Register of distraints of property and sales held on account of arrears for the month of in

1. Name of defaulter.
2. Number on register and specification of the holding on account of which the arrear is due.
3. Amount of arrear due.
4. Amount of costs and penalty.
5. Total amount to be realized.
6. Inventory of property seized under distress.
7. Date of distress.
8. Date of sale.
9. Detail of articles sold.
10. Amount realized on each article.
11. Purchaser's name.
12. Total amount realized.
13. Amount paid into the Commissioner's Office on account of the arrear due, with date.
14. Amount paid into the Commissioner's Office on account of costs and penalties.
15. Surplus proceeds of sale remaining after deducting the amount of arrears, costs, penalties due.
16. How the surplus was disposed of, with date of such disposal.
17. Balance of arrear still remaining unrealized, if any.
18. On what date such remaining balance was realized or written off by authority.
19. Remarks (explaining why the property seized was released without sale if not eventually sold, &c., &c.).

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See Sections* 75 *and* 120.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

	Per quarter. Rs.	A.
For every 4 wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	3	0
For every 2 wheeled carriage ...	2	8
For every horse	2	0
For every pony under thirteen hands, and for every mule and donkey ...	0	12
For every elephant	6	0
For every camel	2	0

Animals under eleven hands in height, and carriages the wheel of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

NUMBER AND YEAR.	Subject.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
V of 1873 ...	To provide for the levy of a lighting rate in Howrah.	The whole Act.
V of 1876 ...	To amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities.	Ditto.
VI of 1878	To provide for the cleansing and construction of latrines in first class municipalities.	Ditto.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to modify and extend the present Act relating to Municipalities in Bengal in such a manner as to give the people a larger share in the management of their own affairs. As the changes introduced are considerable, it has been thought more convenient to repeal the existing law, and to pass a revised and consolidated measure, than to introduce a merely amending Bill.

The present Act V of 1876 relates to institutions of four different kinds—Municipalities of the first class, Municipalities of the second class, Unions, and Stations. It seems unnecessary to retain these distinctions. There is practically very little difference between the two classes of Municipalities: and there are only two stations under the Act, both of which can without difficulty be raised to the rank of Municipalities. Unions are more numerous, and it will perhaps be found that some of these are not sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with Municipal responsibilities. Such Unions will be placed under the Local Boards which it is intended to establish by a separate Act of the Legislature, while the more fully developed unions will be treated as Municipalities.

Some important changes have been introduced into the constitution of the Municipalities. It is intended that the Commissioners shall as a rule be elected by the rate-payers, the Government reserving only a power to nominate one-third of the whole number of Commissioners. No *ex-officio* Commissioners will be appointed, and the existing limitation of the number of salaried officers of Government will be retained. The provisions of the present Act. for the retirement of Commissioners by rotation, have been omitted; and it is proposed that the whole body of Commissioners, as well as the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, shall remain in office for three years. The Chairman will either be appointed by Government, or will be elected by the Commissioners: the Vice-Chairman will, as at present, be elected by the Commissioners.

For the control now exercised over municipal proceedings by District Officers and Commissioners of Divisions, will be substituted a system of supervision and regulation by some central authority, the constitution and functions of which are not yet precisely defined. In the Bill as at present drafted, this authority is referred to simply as "the Controlling authority." Opportunity will be taken, when the Bill is in Select Committee, to introduce a more exact wording into the sections relating to this part of the question.

As regards the rest of the Bill, it may be said generally that the principle has been adopted that the Commissioners of an elective Municipality may be expected to exercise their powers in accordance with the wishes, and in the furtherance of the interests, of the general body of rate-payers: and that consequently such powers as they may desire to exercise should be freely conceded to them. Those sections of the Bill which apply to all Municipalities alike do not materially differ from the provisions of the present law. But the Bill greatly enlarges the powers of those Municipalities which may wish to adopt more advanced schemes of town conservancy and improvement. These powers are given in Parts VI to X of the Bill, and it is expressly declared that no provisions in any of these Parts shall be extended to any Municipality, except at the request of the Commissioners at a meeting specially convened for the purpose. Part VI is drawn upon the lines of Part VII of the existing Act. Part VII authorizes the Commissioners to establish a water-supply and to levy a water-rate. Part VIII contains analogous provisions for lighting with gas, and for the levy of a lighting rate. Part IX is based upon the existing Act VI (B.C.) of 1878, and deals with the construction and cleansing of latrines. Part X is substantially the same as Part IX of the present Act, and gives power to establish and regulate markets.

There are, of course, many of the above provisions which are inapplicable to the circumstances of an average mofussil Municipality. But it may be anticipated that the Commissioners will recognize this fact, and will apply to be invested only with those powers which the rate-payers may desire them to exercise, and which are suited to the stage of development which the Municipality may have reached, or may be capable of attaining.

Part V of the present Act, relating to Municipal Police, has been omitted from the Bill. Howrah and the Suburbs of Calcutta are the only Municipalities which have not already been relieved from the charge of maintaining the police force required for their watch and ward, and a separate Bill to meet the cases of these two Municipalities will be introduced hereafter. As the Bill does not recognize Unions and Stations, Chapters III and IV of the present Act have also been omitted.

H. J. REYNOLDS.

The 2nd January 1883.

C. H. REILY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th January 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in six weeks:—

A Bill to authorize the making and to regulate the working of road tramways in Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the construction and to regulate the working of road tramways within the territories subject to the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:

It is enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement of Act.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Bengal Tramways Act, 1883." It shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

Interpretation.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the terms hereinafter mentioned shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them.

"Local authority."

The term "Local authority" shall mean (1) bodies of persons for the time being appointed or elected to conduct the affairs of any municipality under Bengal Act V of 1876, or other law for the time being in force for the purpose of regulating municipalities in Bengal; (2) any Board, Committee, Council, Department or other body or person in whom a road as defined by this Act is vested, or who have the power to maintain or repair such road.

"Area."

The term "Area" in relation to a local authority shall mean the area within the jurisdiction of such local authority.

"Municipality."

The term "Municipality" shall mean any place in which Bengal Act V of 1876, or any other law for the time being in respect of Bengal municipalities, is in force.

"Road."

The term "Road" shall mean any carriage way, being a public thoroughfare, and the carriage way of any bridge forming part of or leading to the same.

"Tramway."

The term "Tramway" shall mean a tramway constructed under this Act.

PART I.

Orders by the Local Government authorizing the construction of Tramways.

By whom orders authorising the construction of tramways may be obtained.

3. An order made by the Local Government authorising the construction of any tramways in any municipality or area may be obtained by—

1st.—The local authority of such municipality or area.

2nd.—Any person, persons, corporation or company with the consent of such local authority.

And any such local authority, person, persons, corporation or company shall be deemed to be "promoters" of a tramway, and are in this Act referred to as "the promoters."

When applications for authority to construct tramways may be made.

No application shall be made to the Local Government for the purpose of authorising the construction of tramways in a municipality or area until a resolution, approving of the intention to make such application, shall be passed at a special meeting of the members constituting the local authority in such municipality or area.

Such special meeting shall not be held unless a month's previous notice of the same and of the purpose thereof has been given in a manner in which notices of meetings of such local authority are usually given, and such notice shall require that all objections to the proposed tramways shall be submitted for the consideration of the local authority before the date fixed for the special meeting.

Such resolution shall not be passed unless two-thirds of the members constituting such local authority are present and vote at such special meeting and a majority of those present and voting concur in the resolution.

Local Government may in certain cases dispense with consent of local authority.

4. Where it is proposed to lay down a tramway in two or more areas, and any local authority having jurisdiction in any of such areas does not consent thereto, the Local Government may nevertheless make an order authorising the construction of such tramway if it is satisfied after enquiry that two-thirds of the length of such tramway is proposed to be laid in an area or areas, the local authority of which area or areas do consent thereto.

Documents to be forwarded with application.

5. At the time of making an application for such order, the promoters shall also forward to the Local Government—

1st.—A memorial signed by the promoters descriptive of the undertaking.

2nd.—A copy of the proceedings and resolution of the special meeting held under the provisions of section three.

3rd.—A copy of the provisional agreement made between the promoters and local authority, where the promoters are not themselves the local authority.

4th.—An estimate of the proposed works, if any, signed by the persons making the same.

5th.—All necessary maps, plans, sections, and drawings of the proposed work.

Local Government to determine on application and objection.

6. The Local Government shall consider the application and may, if it think fit, direct an enquiry as to the propriety of proceeding upon such application, and it shall consider any objection thereto that may be filed on or before such day as it may from time to time appoint, and shall determine whether or not the promoters may proceed with the application.

Where it appears to the Local Government expedient and proper that the application should be granted with or without addition or modification, or subject or not to any restriction or condition, the Local Government may settle and make an order accordingly, and such order shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Local Government may make and publish order.

Every such order shall empower the promoters therein specified to make the tramway upon the gauge and in manner therein described, and shall contain such provisions and prescribe such penalties for default as (subject to the provisions of this Act) the Local Government according to the nature of the application and the facts and circumstances of each case thinks fit.

Form and contents of order.

Where the promoters are not the local authority, the order shall set forth the agreement made between the promoters and the local authority or authorities.

7. The Local Government on the application of any promoters empowered by an order to construct a tramway may from time to time revoke, amend or vary such order by a further order:

Power to revoke, amend or vary order.

Provided that whenever the promoters are not the local authority, the Local Government shall, before passing such order, call upon the local authority to state any objection they may have to such application.

8. Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Local Government may, on a joint application, or on two or more separate applications, settle and make an order empowering two or more local authorities, respectively, jointly to construct the whole, or separately to construct parts, of a tramway, and jointly or separately to own the whole or parts thereof; and all the provisions of this Act, which relate to the construction of tramways, shall extend and apply to the construction of the whole, and the separate parts of such tramway as last aforesaid; and the form of the order may be adapted according to the circumstances of the case.

Power to authorise joint work.

9. If the promoters empowered by any order under this Act to make a tramway do not, within the period prescribed in such order, complete the tramway and open it for public traffic; or,

Promoters' powers to cease at expiration of prescribed time.

if the works are not substantially commenced within the latest date prescribed in such order for their commencement; or,

if the works, having been commenced, are suspended without a reason sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government to warrant such suspension;

the powers given by the order to the promoters for constructing such tramway, executing such works, or otherwise in relation thereto, shall cease to be exercised to the extent and in the manner specified in such order.

A notice in the *Calcutta Gazette* to the effect that a tramway has not been completed and opened for public traffic, or that the works have not been substantially commenced, or that they have been suspended without sufficient reason, shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of this section of such non-completion, non commencement or suspension

10. When the local authority of any area are the promoters of any tramway, the expenses incurred by them in constructing and working such tramway under the provisions of this Act, or the expenses preparatory thereto, may be paid out of the funds under the control of such local authority, and the payment thereof shall be deemed to be an object to which such funds shall be applicable.

Payment of expenses when local authority are promoters.

When the local authority are not the promoters, they may fix and demand from the promoters such rent for the use of roads as may be agreed upon.

Rent for use of road when local authority are not promoters.

11. Any moneys received by any local authority by way of rent or tolls in respect of any tramway constructed and worked under the provisions of this Act may be applied by them to the purposes for which other funds under the control of such local authority may be applied.

Application of rent or tolls.

12. The Local Government may from time to time make, and when made, may rescind, annul or add to any rules it may be expedient to make for the purpose of carrying this Act into execution.

Power to make rules.

PART II.

Construction of tramways.

13. Every tramway shall be constructed and maintained on such gauge and in such manner as may be specified in the order of the Local Government empowering the construction of such tramway, and before the work of construction is begun, the maps, drawings, and specification shewing the proposed construction of such tramway shall be submitted to the local authority and be approved by it, and the cars and carriages intended to run on the tramways shall also be of such construction and furnished with such brakes and other appliances as shall have been approved by such local authority.

Form in which tramways are to be constructed and maintained.

14. The promoters may from time to time, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining any tramways under this Act, open and break up the soil and pavement of any of the roads upon which the construction and maintenance of such tramway has been authorized by the order of the Local Government in that behalf, and therein lay sleepers and rails, and repair, alter or remove the same; and may, for the purposes aforesaid, do in and on such roads all other acts which shall from time to time be necessary for constructing and maintaining their tramways:

Power to break up streets.

Provided that when the powers granted under this section shall be exercised by the promoters, who are not the local authority, such powers shall be exercised subject to the following regulations:—

1*st*.—They shall give to the local authority notice in writing of their intention to open or break up any such road, specifying the time at which they will begin to do so, and the portion of the

road proposed to be opened or broken up. Such notice to be given at least seven days before the commencement of the work.

2nd.—They shall not open or break up or alter the level of any such road, except under the superintendence and to the reasonable satisfaction of the local authority, for which superintendence the promoters shall pay all reasonable expenses, unless the local authority neglect to give such superintendence at the time specified in the notice, or discontinue the same during the work.

3rd.—They shall not, without the consent of the local authority, open or break up at any one time a greater length than a quarter of a mile in any one length and shall leave an interval of at least a quarter of a mile between any two such places at which they may open or break up such road.

4th.—They shall, with all convenient speed, and in all cases within two calendar months at the most, unless the local authority otherwise consent in writing, complete the work for which the said road shall be broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the surface, and, to the satisfaction of the local authority, restore the road to as good a condition as that in which it was before it was opened or broken up, and clear away all surplus materials or rubbish occasioned thereby.

5th.—They shall, in the meantime, when such road is opened or broken up, cause it to be fenced and watched, and to be properly lighted at night.

6th.—They shall make good all damage done to the gas and water-pipes, sewers, drains, culverts, bridges, and fences whether belonging to the local authority or to private individuals, by the disturbance thereof, and shall not cause any interruption in the supply of gas in or through any main or pipe, or the flow of water through any pipe, drain, culvert, bridge, or other waterway; if they fail to make such damage good, or to remove such interruption within reasonable time, the local authority may, without prejudice to the penalties payable under section twenty-nine, cause the same to to made good at the promoters' expense.

Promoters to keep the tramway roads in proper repair.

15. The promoters shall, at their own expense at all times, maintain and keep in good condition and repair, in such manner as the local authority shall direct, the rails of which any of their tramways shall for the time being consist, and so much of any road as lies between the rails of any tramway; and in the case of double lines or turnouts or sidings, the portion of the road between the tramways, and in every case so much of the road as extends eighteen inches beyond the rails of and on each side of any such tramway; and in the course of carrying out repairs, it shall not be necessary to give notice thereof to the local authority.

Promoters not to obstruct ordinary traffic.

16. In exercising the powers given to them by the last two preceding sections, the promoters shall arrange their work so as to afford the least possible obstruction to the ordinary traffic of the roads or to the ordinary means of approach to houses situated on either side of the roads, and so as to admit of as free and unrestricted entry at all times into the sewers, drains, culverts, and bridges for the time being in use, as is possible under the circumstances, and also so as to enable proper repairs to be made to water or gas pipes by the direction of the local authority.

Reservation of right of public to use roads.

17. Nothing in this Act, or in any bye-law made under this Act, shall take away or abridge the right of the public to pass along or across every or any part of any road along or across which any tramway is laid, whether on or off the tramway, with carriages not having flange wheels or wheels suitable to run on rails. But the right of the public shall not include the use of any new roadway, embankment or earthwork constructed or acquired for the special and exclusive use of the tramway.

Right of user only.

18. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained the promoters shall not acquire, or be deemed to acquire, any right other than that of user of any road along or across which they lay any tramway.

PART III.

Working of Tramways.

No tramway to be opened without certificate from Engineer.

19. No tramway shall be opened for public traffic until the same has been inspected and certified by an Engineer, or other officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government, to be fit for such traffic.

Local authority may lease or take tolls.

20. When a tramway has been completed under the provisions of this Act and certified to be fit to be opened for public traffic under the last preceding section, the local authority or other promoters may, subject to the provisions of this Act, place and run carriages on such tramway and demand and take tolls and charges in respect of the use of such carriages; or may, by lease, to be approved of by the Local Government, demise to any person, persons, corporation or company the right of user by such person, persons, corporation or company of the tramway, and of demanding and taking in respect of the same the tolls and charges autho-

rised; or such authority may leave such tramway open to the public, and may in respect of such user demand and take the tolls and charges authorised.

Carriages how to be worked.

21. The cars and carriages of the promoters on the lines of the tramways shall be worked with such power, animal, mechanical or otherwise, as may be specified in the order issued by the Local Government under section six.

Promoters may use tramway carriages with flange wheels.

22. The promoters may use on their tramways carriages with flange wheels or wheels suitable for running on the prescribed form of rail, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, they shall have the exclusive use of their tramways for carriages with flange wheels, or other wheels suitable for the said form of rail.

Promoters may fix and demand fares.

23. The promoters shall have power from time to time to fix the rates of fares for carrying passengers and goods in the said cars or carriages, and may demand and take the same for every passenger travelling upon any of their tramways, or for the carriage of goods by their tramways:

provided that the rate of fare for each person or parcel shall, for any distance not exceeding three miles, not exceed three annas, and for any greater distance shall not exceed the same proportion.

Printed list of fares, &c., to be placed in carriages.

24. A printed list in English, Bengali, and Urdu of all the fares and charges authorised by this Act to be taken, and a printed copy in the same languages of all bye-laws in force as hereinafter mentioned, shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place inside each of the cars or carriages used by the promoters upon any of their tramways.

Such list and printed copy as aforesaid shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* at the expense of the promoters.

Fares how to be paid.

25. The fares and charges by this Act authorised shall be paid to such persons at such places, upon or near to the tramways, and in such manner and under such regulations as the promoters may, by notice to be annexed to the list of fares, from time to time appoint.

Bye-laws by local authority.

26. The members constituting the local authority in a municipality or area in special general meeting may, subject to confirmation thereof by the Local Government, from time to time, make such bye-laws as to the rate of speed, number of passengers, and mode of use of the tramways as the convenience and safety of the public may require, and as are not inconsistent with this Act or any rules framed under section twelve.

The promoters may make certain bye-laws.

27. The promoters may, subject to confirmation as aforesaid, from time to time, make such bye-laws—

for preventing disturbances, or the entry of persons suffering from infectious diseases, or the commission of any nuisance in or upon any carriage, or in or against any premises belonging to them; and

for regulating the travelling in or upon any carriage belonging to them,

as are not inconsistent with this Act or any rules or bye-laws framed under sections twelve and twenty-six.

Publication of bye-laws.

28. Notice of the making of any rules or bye-laws under sections twelve, twenty-six, and twenty-seven shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and such rules and bye-laws when so published shall, until repealed or altered, be of the same effect as if they had been inserted in this Act.

PART IV.

Offences.

Penalty for failure of promoters to comply with provisions of this Act.

29. If the promoters fail in any respect to comply with the provisions of sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, nineteen, and twenty-one of this Act, they shall for every such offence (without prejudice to the enforcement of specific performance of the requirements of this Act, or to any other remedy against them), upon complaint of any person injuriously affected thereby, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for each day during which any such failure continues after the first day on which such penalty is incurred.

Penalty for obstructing promoters in the exercise of their power.

30. If any person wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority of the promoters in the lawful exercise of their powers in setting out or making, laying down, repairing or renewing a tramway, or injures or destroys any mark made for the purpose of setting out the lines of the tramway, he shall for every offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and shall also be liable to pay such damages as may be awarded in respect of such injury by any competent court.

Penalty for interfering with tramway.

31. If any person without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on him) wilfully does any of the following things, namely—

interferes with, removes or alters any part of a tramway of the promoters, or of the works connected therewith;

does or causes to be done anything in such a manner as to obstruct any carriage using the tramways;

or knowingly aids or assists in the doing of such thing, he shall for every such offence be liable (in addition to any proceedings by way of criminal charge or otherwise to which he may be subject) to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for avoiding payment of proper fare.

32. If any person travelling or having travelled in any carriage of the promoters avoids or attempts to avoid payment of his fare, or if any person having paid his fare for a certain distance knowingly and wilfully proceeds in any such carriage beyond such distance and does not pay the additional fare for the additional distance, or attempts to avoid payment thereof, or if any person knowingly and wilfully refuses or neglects on arriving at the point to which he has paid his fare to quit such carriage, every such person shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten rupees.

Servant of promoters may arrest persons avoiding payment of fare.

33. It shall be lawful for any servant of the promoters, and all persons called in by him for his assistance, to arrest and take to the nearest police-station any person who

shall be discovered either in or after committing or attempting to commit any such offence as in the last preceding section mentioned, and whose name and residence is refused by him, and is unknown to such servant or person, and the police officer in charge of the said police-station, on receiving a complaint that an offence under this Act has been committed, shall adopt such legal measures as may be necessary to cause the said person to be taken before a Magistrate with the least possible delay.

Carriage of dangerous or offensive goods.

34. No person shall be entitled to carry or to require to be carried on any tramway any goods which may be of a dangerous or offensive nature, and if any person send by any tramway any such goods without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, or otherwise giving notice in writing to the book-keeper or other servant of the promoters with whom the same are left at the time of such sending, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and it shall be lawful for the promoters to refuse to take any parcel that they may suspect to contain goods of a dangerous or offensive nature, or to require the same to be opened to ascertain the fact.

Penalty for breach of bye-laws.

35. Any person offending against any bye-law made under the provisions of the last preceding section shall forfeit for every offence any sum not exceeding twenty rupees to be imposed in such bye-laws as a penalty for such offence.

PART V.

Miscellaneous.

Difference between the promoters and local authority, &c.

36. If any difference arises between the promoters or lessees on the one hand and any local authority, or any gas or water company, or any company, body or person to whom any railways, roads, drains, culverts, bridges, sewers, pipes, fences, wires or apparatus for telegraphic or any other purposes may belong, or in whom the charge thereof may be vested, or any other company on the other hand, with respect to any interference or control exercised or claimed to be exercised by them or him, or on their or his behalf, or by the promoters or lessees by virtue of this Act in relation to any tramway or work, or in relation to any work or proceeding of the local authority, body, company or person, or with respect to the propriety of or mode of execution of any work relating to any tramway, or with respect to the amount of any compensation to be made by or to the promoters or lessees, or in the question whether any work is such as ought reasonably to satisfy the local authority, body, company or person concerned, or with respect to any other subject or thing regulated by or comprised in this Act, the matter in difference shall (unless otherwise specially provided by this Act) be settled by an Engineer or other fit person nominated as referee by the Local Government on the application of either party, and the expenses of the reference shall be borne and paid as the referee directs.

Promoters to be responsible for all damages.

37. The promoters shall be answerable for all accidents, damages, and injuries happening through their act or default, or through the act or default of any person in their employment by reason or in consequence of any of their works or carriages, and in all cases where the promoters are not the local authority they shall save harmless the local authorities and their respective officers and servants from all damages and costs in respect of such accidents, damages, and injuries.

Power for the local authority or police to regulate traffic on roads.

38. Nothing in this Act shall limit the powers of the local authority or the police to regulate the passage of any traffic along or across any road along or across which any tramways are laid down, and such local authority or police may exercise their authority as well on as off the tramway, and with respect as well to the traffic of the promoters as to the traffic of other persons.

The local authority shall not be liable to pay to the promoters any compensation for loss of traffic occasioned by the reasonable exercise of such authority.

Reservation of power over roads.

39. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the local authority or any corporate body or persons in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them under any law for the time being in force, from opening, breaking up, widening, altering, diverting or improving any of the roads, bridges, drains or culverts traversed by the tramways for the purposes for which they may now lawfully open, break up, widen, alter, divert or improve the same: Provided—

(1) that they shall cause as little detriment or inconvenience to the promoters as circumstances admit;

(2) that they may (if absolutely necessary, but not otherwise) order the temporary stoppage of traffic on the tramways or any of them on giving twenty-four hours' previous notice in writing to the promoters;

(3) that before they commence any work, whereby the traffic on the tramway will be interrupted, they shall (except in cases of urgency, in which cases no notice shall be necessary) give to the promoters notice of their intention to commence such work, specifying the time at which they will begin to do so; such notice to be given eighteen hours at least before the commencement of the work;

(4) that in the event of their so interfering with or stopping the running of any tramway under this section, an abatement proportioned to the length of road over which and time during which running is stopped, shall be made from the rent (if any) reserved and payable by the promoters;

(5) that any alteration of the position of any of the tramways, or the making good of any injury or damage that may be occasioned thereto by reason of such widening, alteration or improvement, shall be executed by the promoters at the expense of the local authority.

Discontinuance of tramways.

Tramways to be removed in certain cases.

40. If at any time after the opening of any tramway for traffic, the promoters discontinue the working of such tramway or of any part thereof for the space of three calendar months (such discontinuance not being occasioned by circumstances beyond the control of such promoters, for which purpose the want of sufficient funds shall not be considered a circumstance beyond their control), and such discontinuance is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government, the Local Government if it think fit may by order declare that the powers of the promoters in respect of such tramway or the part thereof so discontinued, shall from the date of such order be at an end, and thereupon the said powers of the promoters shall cease, and determine unless the same are purchased by the local authority in manner by this Act provided. Where such order has been made the Engineer or other officer appointed on that behalf by the Local Government may at any time after the expiration of two months from the date of such order remove the tramway or part of the tramway so discontinued, and the promoters shall pay to such Engineer or officer the cost of such removal and of the making good of the road by such Engineer or officer. Such cost to be certified by such Engineer or officer whose certificate shall be final and conclusive. And if the promoters fail to pay the amount so certified within one calendar month after delivery to them of such certificate or a copy thereof, such Engineer or officer may without any previous notice to the promoters (but without prejudice to any other remedy which he may have for the recovery of the amount) sell and dispose of the materials of the tramway or part of the tramway removed, either by public auction or private sale, and for such sum or sums and to such person or persons as such Engineer or officer may think fit; and may out of the proceeds of such sale make and reimburse himself the amount of cost certified as aforesaid and of the costs of sale, and the balance (if any) of the proceeds of the sale shall be paid over by the said Engineer or officer to the promoters.

Insolvency of Promoters.

Proceedings in case of insolvency of promoters.

41. If at any time after the opening of any tramway it appears to the local authority, or to the Magistrate of the district in which such tramway is situate, that the promoters of such tramway are insolvents, so that they are unable to maintain such tramway, or work the same with advantage to the public, the Local Government, upon a representation to that effect made by such Magistrate or local autho ity, may direct an enquiry by a referee into the truth of the representation, and if the referee shall find that the promoters are such insolvents as aforesaid, the Local Government may by order declare that the powers of the promoters shall at the expiration of six calendar months from the making of the order be at an end, and the powers of the promoters shall cease and determine at the expiration of the said period unless the same are purchased by the local authority in manner by this Act provided, and thereupon the Engineer or other officer appointed on that behalf by the Local Government may remove the tramway in like manner, and subject to the same provisions as to the payment of the costs of such removal, and to the same remedy for the recovery of such costs in every respect as in cases of removal under the next preceding section.

Purchase of tramways.

Local authority to have right of purchasing tramway after 21 years.

42. The local authority shall have the right of purchasing the tramways with the plant, buildings, stores, rolling-stock, and everything connected therewith upon the expiration of twenty-one years from the date of the order authorising the construction of such tramway upon declaring its intention so to do in writing not less than six months before the expiration of the said twenty-one years, and shall have a renewed right of purchase at the end of every seven years after the expiration of the said twenty-one years upon similar notice being given, and the value to be placed upon the tramways shall be calculated in such manner that every hundred rupees of capital invested in the tramway at the time of purchase shall be taken as equal to twenty-five times the average of the annual net profits per hundred rupees divided by the promoters during the seven years immediately preceding the purchase.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

PROPOSALS have been received by the Government of Bengal from local authorities for the construction of tramways at Howrah, Patna and elsewhere, and it is necessary in order to give effect to these and any similar proprosals which may be received hereafter to pass an Act which shall invest the Government of Bengal and local authorities or other promoters with the necessary legal powers to sanction and undertake the construction of tramways, the breaking up of streets and roads for the purpose of laying rails, the running of tramcars, the levying of tolls and charges, the framing of rules and bye-laws, and the performing of all such other acts as are necessary for the efficient making and working of tramways with due regard to the public safety and convenience.

The only Act on the subject of tramways in force in Bengal is Act I of 1880 of the Bengal Council, which is a special one for Calcutta, and is so framed that its provisions cannot by an extending enactment be satisfactorily applied to other municipalities or places. It has therefore been decided to draft a general Act which will apply to all local authorities

whether in municipalities or in rural districts in whom the charge of roads is vested. The draft Act embodies in part the provisions of the English Tramways Act of 1873, and in part those of the Calcutta Tramways Act of 1880. It prescribes the procedure to be adopted by promoters of tramways to obtain sanction to their schemes, the powers and rights in respect of the use of roads, and the manner of construction and working of tramways reserved to the Local Government, the local authority, the public and the promoters respectively, the penalties for offences and other general conditions which experience has shown to be advisable to impose on promoters of tramway schemes.

S. T. TREVOR.

The 23rd December 1882.

C. H. REILY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Government of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

REGISTERED No. 29.]

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 23rd December 1882.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding*;
The HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.;
The HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS;
The HON'BLE C. P. L. MACAULAY;
Colonel the HON'BLE S. T. TREVOR, R.E.;
The HON'BLE T. T. ALLEN;
The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL, RAI BAHADOOR, C.I.E.;
The HON'BLE J. E. CAITHNESS;
The HON'BLE BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, C.I.E.;
The HON'BLE MAHOMED YUSUF; and
The HON'BLE HARBUNS SAHAI.

AMENDMENT OF THE EXCISE ACT.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS moved that the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. He said that three of the sections to which reference was made in the report of the Select Committee were sections in regard to which amendments had been

placed on the notice paper, and therefore he would reserve his remarks upon these sections until he had heard what the Hon. Mover of those amendments had to say. He would therefore only refer at present to the amendments made by the Committee in those sections mentioned in the report which were uncontested. A definition of licensed vendor or manufacturer had been inserted in order to make it clear that the words referred only to persons under the Bengal Excise Act, and not to vendors or manufacturers who might have obtained licenses from other Governments in other Provinces. Then with regard to the section giving the Government power to lay down rules for the importation and bonding of exciseable articles manufactured in British India beyond the limits of the territory to which the Act extended, he had explained at the last meeting of the Council the reasons which made legislation necessary, and the Council would find that the section was a very simple one, and merely gave the power which the legal advisers of Government had declared to be indispensable. The Committee had also provided in sections 29 and 30 that notice of the recall or of the surrender of a license must be in writing, which seemed reasonable and proper. And the amendment in section 61 was in accordance with the Northern India Act of 1881 and the judicial decisions which had been passed to the effect that the penalty attached to unauthorized possession did not extend to such possession by any person merely as a carrier or warehouseman. The only other alterations made by the Committee were verbal amendments in sections 53 and 60 of the Act.

The motion was agreed to, and on the motion of MR. REYNOLDS, the clauses of the Bill were considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The HON. KRISTODAS PAL said the first of the amendments which he had to move had reference to the definition of tari. It was taken from the Northern India Excise Act of 1881. Tari was defined to mean the sap of any kind of palm-tree. The amendment of which he had given notice was to insert after the word "tree" the words "except fresh date-juice," but since coming to the Council Chamber, it was suggested by his hon. friend opposite (Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf) that it would be better to insert the word "unfermented" before the word "sap." The definition would then run as follows:—"Tari means the unfermented sap of any kind of palm-tree." He mentioned the proposed alteration of his amendment to the Hon. Mover, who had no objection to it. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL therefore adopted it. He had explained to the Council at a previous sitting why the fresh juice of the date-tree should not be treated as an exciseable article. The fresh date-juice, on which he laid particular stress, was used as an article of food or drink, and had no intoxicating effect whatever. On this point he had since consulted a friend of his, Baboo Kanye Lall Dey, Rai Bahadoor, who was a well known chemist, and he put him certain questions to which he obtained the following replies:—

Question.	*Answer.*
1. Is fresh palm or date-juice intoxicating?	1. No.
2. When does vinous fermentation of date-juice commence after it is taken from the tree?	2. Date-juice fresh drawn from the tree, if kept in a clean earthen pot and exposed to the sun will begin to ferment after 10 hours; if mixed with little rice or flour and similarly exposed it will begin to ferment within about two hours; the vinous fermentation will commence much quicker if date-juice is kept in an used pot?

With regard to palm-juice, his friend referred him to a paper of his own on the use of intoxicating stimulants, in which he remarked that when drunk fresh from the tree at day-break or candle-light, the juice of the palm was quite innocuous. He added—"It is a cool and refreshing drink, often recommended for its diuretic properties to those labouring under urinary diseases."

Now the question which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted was whether it would be quite consistent with the policy of the Bill to tax the fresh date-juice or the fresh palm-juice when it had no intoxicating effect. As he had

pointed out at a previous sitting, the object of the law was to check the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs, but the use of the fresh date or palm-juice was not open to that objection, and consequently he did not think it would be consistent with the acknowledged principle of the excise law to bring them under taxation. He had also then taken occasion to refer to the letter of the Government of India vetoing the Abkari Bill of the Bombay Council which proposed to tax the *mhowa* flower on precisely the same reasons that had been used for the inclusion of fresh palm and date-juice in the Bill before the Council. His Excellency the Viceroy was of opinion that, "except in the districts of Tanna and Colaba, the use of the *mhowa* flower as food is sufficient to constitute a strong objection to the policy of the proposed law."

For the same reasons BABOO KRISTODAS PAL contended that the excise law ought not to be extended to the fresh palm or date-juice. It might be urged that practically it would be difficult to make a distinction between unfermented and fermented date or palm-juice. But he observed that the Excise Department already made a distinction in the issue of licenses for the sale of unfermented date-juice and fermented tari. The form of license ran to this effect—

"Be it known to all concerned that the person abovenamed is hereby authorized by the undersigned, Collector of the abovenamed district, to sell fresh tari under the provisions of section 36, Act VII of 1878, during the months of from 6th November 1882 to 31st March 1883. This license does not authorize the holder to sell tari in its fermented state. By doing so without taking out a separate license the holder will render himself liable to the penalty prescribed by Act VII of 1878 for selling fermented liquors without a license"

It would be thus seen that the Excise Department had practically drawn a broad distinction between fermented and unfermented tari—he should not say "tari," because that was a contradiction in terms. In unfermented state the date-juice was not tari, but was known as *khajur rus*, and was used by the people as such. The distinction made in the form of the license was clear enough, and there would therefore be no practical difficulty in exempting the fresh juice from the scope of the excise law. He need hardly point out that there were many articles of food which by special preparation might be converted into spirituous liquor. He might instance rice, potatoes, sugarcane juice, and the milk of the cocoanut, which he believed was converted into liquor in Bombay. But he had never heard that such articles when used for food were brought under taxation for excise purposes: as articles of food they ought to be exempted from the operation of the excise law.

The HON. MR. REYNOLDS said he could not accept this amendment, and he thought he could show good reasons why the Council ought not to agree to it. In the first place the amendment was, he would not say, of a revolutionary, but at any rate of an unprecedented character. From the speech of the Hon. Mover, and from the paper from the British Indian Association which had been circulated to the Council, it might be thought that this was the first time it had been proposed to impose restrictions on the sale of unfermented tari or date-juice, but so far from this being the case, the fact was that the amendment was in direct contravention of the uniform current of excise legislation for the last seventy years. MR. REYNOLDS had not thought it necessary to go further back than Regulation X of 1813; but in that Regulation he found it declared that tari, whether fresh or fermented, must not be sold without a license from the Collector. Passing on to Act XXI of 1856, which was for a long time the abkaree law for Upper India, the wording there was the same as that used afterwards in the substituted Act X of 1871, which enacted that "all tari, both fresh and fermented, is included in the expression fermented liquors." In the Act of 1881, the present Excise Act for Northern India, the word "tari" was defined to mean the sap of any kind of palm-tree, and it was subjected to excise control. The words of the Bombay Act V of 1878 were very wide indeed. There "toddy" was defined to mean juice drawn from a cocoanut, brab, date, or any kind of palm tree, whether in its fermented or unfermented state; and section 14 of that Act provided that no toddy should be drawn from any tree except under license from the Collector. MR. REYNOLDS thought that all this showed what had been the regular course of legislation not only in Bengal so far as it could be traced back, but also in the North-Western Provinces and in Bombay. This, therefore, was his first objection to the amendment: that it was opposed to the experience and practice of a long course of years.

Secondly, he felt obliged to object to the amendment on account of the danger to the revenue which it involved. It was true that the revenue from unfermented tari was very inconsiderable—only Rs. 23,000; but the whole excise revenue derived from tari was about 6½ lakhs of rupees, and to release unfermented tari from all excise control would very seriously endanger the receipts from the taxation of tari. The revenue from unfermented tari was mostly derived from the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and it was from those parts of the province that complaints had been received as to the restrictions put upon the use of unfermented tari. In those divisions there was hardly any revenue from fermented tari; but in the Patna Division, from which no complaints had been received, the receipts from fermented tari were above 4 lakhs of rupees. He could not consent to endanger this revenue by excluding unfermented tari from the operation of the law. What the Government required in the case of unfermented tari was not so much the power of taxation as the power of control, and this power MR. REYNOLDS was not prepared to surrender.

These were two arguments against the amendment, but there was a further reason still. MR. REYNOLDS thought the Hon. Mover of the amendment could not fully have considered the injury which his proposal was likely to do to a cause which no doubt the Hon. Gentlemen had much at heart—the cause of temperance. The object of the excise policy of Government was the repression of drunkenness; and, this being so, MR. REYNOLDS did not see how the Government could possibly abandon its control over the sale, possession, and consumption of a liquor, which became, by a brief and natural process, a highly intoxicating beverage. The Hon. Member had given the Council some account of unfermented tari and of the time it took to ferment. MR. REYNOLDS had consulted the Chemical Examiner on this point, and that gentleman had informed him that chemically there was no difference between the sap of the palm and of the date; that the time they took to ferment varied according to temperature and atmospheric conditions, but that generally speaking, from six to eight hours might be taken as the average time of fermentation. MR. REYNOLDS did not think it would be consistent with the principles of excise legislation to surrender all control over a beverage which possessed such qualities. In the letter from the British Indian Association, he saw it stated that potatoes were largely used in Ireland for the illicit manufacture of rum, but that no one thought fit to make potatoes an exciseable commodity on that account. That rum was made from potatoes in Ireland would be news to most of the Council, but probably the writer of the letter meant whisky. Anyhow, MR. REYNOLDS could not but think that the gentlemen of the British Indian Association must have a poor idea of the intelligence of that Council if they thought that a transparent fallacy of this kind could be palmed off upon it for an argument. Where was the analogy or resemblance between a substance that could be converted into spirit only by an elaborate process of distillation, and the sap of a tree which, by merely standing a few hours, without anything being done to it, became intoxicating? If it were the fact that by the operation of natural causes a basket of potatoes would turn within six hours into a gallon of whisky, there might have been some ground for the argument brought forward, but the facts being as they were, it was almost an insult to the understanding of Hon. Members to ask them to accept the two cases as parallel. He thought that, for these reasons, the Council ought not to agree to this amendment.

He wished to add that he did not see that the amendment, even if it were carried, would give any relief which could not be given under the present law. In the first place, in the memorial from the Eastern Bengal Districts, it was alleged that vexatious interference was exercised with unfermented tari, and that this operated as an obstruction to the manufacture of sugar. But section 62 excluded from the operation of the Act tari when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses: so that no alteration of the law was required in the interests of the sugar-industry. Then, section 14 went further still and allowed the local Government to suspend all the provisions of the Act relating to tari in any district in which the consumption of fermented tari was inconsiderable.

As fermented tari was very little used in those districts in which complaints had been made, this section of the Act gave the Government power

to redress any grievance which might exist without the dangerous interference with the principles of excise legislation which would be involved in accepting this amendment and releasing tari altogether from excise control.

The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF said that he supported this amendment, namely, that tari should be defined as meaning the "*fermented*" sap of any kind of palm tree, and the reasons for which he supported it were these: He submitted that this definition of "tari" was in effect the same as that which was found in the Imperial Council's Act XXII of 1881 for the North-Western Provinces; for in that Act he found that in section 3, clause (*e*), tari was first defined as meaning the sap of any kind of palm-tree. That would at first sight include unfermented as well as fermented tari, but clause (*f*) of the same section provided that "fermented liquor means malt liquor, wine, pachwai, and *fermented tari*, and in any provisions of this Act shall, if the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, so directs, include any other fermented liquor, and also tari, though it may not have perceptibly begun to ferment." This was in effect the definition now proposed by the amendment, because, under the Act of 1881, what was taxed was not tari, but "fermented liquor," and until the Local Government had taken action in the matter, unfermented tari was not, by virtue of anything expressly contained in the Act, included within "fermented liquor." That being the state of the law in the North-Western Provinces, the next thing was to consider how the law had stood before the Act of 1881 was passed, whether that Act had simply declared the then existing law, or whether there was any change made in that law by the Act of 1881, and if the existing law was altered by the Act of 1881, whether this Council would not also be justified in making a similar change in the law as it stood at present for Lower Bengal. The Act which preceded Act XXII of 1881 was Act X of 1871, and in that Act it was provided by section 16 that "all the provisions relating to the sale or possession of fermented liquors apply to the sale or possession of *tari, whether in a fermented state or otherwise, and all tari, both fresh and fermented, is included in the expression 'fermented liquors.'*"

It is thus quite clear that, like the Act of the Bengal Council under consideration, the Act which preceded Act XXII of 1881 in unmistakable terms included both fresh and fermented tari in the definition of "fermented liquors." His contention was that the Act now under consideration, although it was in the same terms as the above section of Act X of 1871, should be amended as far as the question of tari was concerned, so as to make it in conformity with the Act of 1881. He thought also that the sum total of the reasons bearing on this question rather pointed to the conclusion that the Council should adopt the proposed definition, which he supported the more readily and with greater confidence, now that it was found that it was similar to that adopted for the North-Western Provinces, by which unfermented tari was excluded from the definition of "fermented liquors."

He thought that there was nothing peculiar in the law of Bengal why the proposed definition should not be adopted; but on the other hand, if the law of Bengal were to be compared with that of the North-Western Provinces, the circumstances would be found more clearly in favour of the amendment. The short history of the law was this. The first Regulation on the point was Regulation XXXIV of 1793, and from that Regulation it was only necessary for him to read the preamble and one or two sections. The preamble was as follows:—

"The immoderate use of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs having become prevalent amongst many of the lower orders of the people, from the very inconsiderable price at which they were manufactured and sold, and the proceedings of the criminal courts having evinced that the robberies and other disorders committed in the country were in a great measure ascribable to the want of proper restrictions on the manufacture and vend of such liquors and drugs, the Governor-General in Council, with a view to prevent the perpetration of crimes, and at the same time to augment the public revenue, passed certain rules on the 6th of April 1790 and subsequent dates. Those rules are now re-enacted with modifications."

Then section 12 of that Regulation made this provision—

"A tax shall be levied on toddy at the rate of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of the rents specified on the pottahs granted by the proprietors of the toddy-trees to the pausees, or extractors of the toddy."

and section 13 provided against any attempt on behalf of the proprietors of toddy-trees to defraud the Government.

That was the beginning of the law on the subject, and the Council would be pleased to observe that there was no tax on the sale of tari, but a tax of 25 per cent. was levied on the amount of the rents specified in the pottahs granted by the proprietors of the toddy-trees. This Regulation, which was at first intended only for Bengal and Behar, was extended to Benares by Regulation XLVII of 1795; so that he found that from 1795 at least the law for Benares was the same as that for Bengal and Behar.

Then Regulation VI of 1800 was passed, and that Regulation was to have operation throughout Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Benares, and section 9 of the Regulation made the following provision:—

"The following amended form of license, after the expiration of the licenses now in force for the manufacture and vend of spirituous liquors (*including toddy or tari in its fermented state*) is to be adopted in lieu of that prescribed by section 10, Regulation XXXIV of 1793."

So that by this Regulation of 1800 it was clear that it was the fermented tari, when sold, that was the subject of taxation. He was no doubt aware that there was a provision bearing on the present question in section 11, which ran as follows:—

"The several provisions contained in this and the former Regulations respecting the sale of spirituous liquors are hereby declared applicable, with an exception to the rate of duty, to toddy or tari, viz. the juice or taur, khajur and narecal trees, *whenever the same may be sold in a fermented state or, though not in a state of fermentation, by any other person than the passees or extractors of the toddy* who pay the tax of twenty-five per cent. on the rents of the tari-trees prescribed by sections 12 and 13, Regulation XXXIV of 1793, which are still to be considered in full force."

The consequence of this Regulation was that the passees could sell unfermented tari without paying any fresh tax; and that any other person who intended to sell tari, whether in a state of fermentation or otherwise, was obliged to take out a license.

This was followed by Regulation I of 1805, which was passed exclusively for Behar and Benares, and the Council would see the reasons which led to the inclusion within its provisions of all tari, fresh or fermented. That Regulation was a Regulation "for commuting the tax at present levied on *taur*, *khajur* and *narecal* trees in the provinces of Behar and Benares to a tax on the sale of the tari, whether in a fermented or unfermented state," and the preamble of that Regulation declared that—

"Whereas section 11, Regulation VI of 1800 established rules for levying a duty on the juice of the taur, khajur, and narecal trees *when sold in a fermented state, or when sold in an unfermented state, by any other persons than the passees or extractors* of tari; and whereas in consequence of the rapid fermentation of tari when extracted from the trees, it has been found impracticable to distinguish with precision between the sale of the liquor in a fermented and unfermented state, so as to prevent the sale of it in the former state without the regular license required to be taken out by all persons vending tari in a fermented state; and whereas great inconvenience has been experienced in respect to the police of the country, in the provinces of Behar and Benares, from the sale of tari in a fermented state by the passees or extractors not paying the license duties, *and whereas it has been ascertained that in the above provinces tari in an unfermented state is little used, and that consequently no material inconvenience can be experienced by the inhabitants from subjecting the sale of it in every state* to the payment of the license duty prescribed by section 11, Regulation VI of 1800, for the sale of tari in a fermented state."

The Council would be pleased to observe that this was the first Regulation by which fresh tari was taxed, and the Council would also be pleased to observe that the Regulation was not to have any operation in Bengal; that it was passed for Behar and Benares on the express ground that no material inconvenience would be experienced from the inclusion of fresh tari; that the inconvenience of distinguishing between fresh and fermented tari was not the only ground for the passing of this Regulation; and that notwithstanding all the inconvenience that Regulation would not have been passed, if after enquiries that were made it had not been "ascertained" that in Behar and Benares tari in an unfermented state was little used, and that consequently no material inconvenience could be experienced by the inhabitants from subjecting the sale of it in every state to the payment of license duty.

Section 2 of this Regulation enacted—

"That sections 12 and 13, Regulation XXXIV of 1793, and section 11, Regulation VI of 1800, as far as the latter section exempts the extractors of tari from the payment of a license duty on the sale of the liquor in an unfermented state, are hereby rescinded in the provinces of Behar and Benares."

and section 6 provided that the rules prescribed in sections 12 and 13, Regulation XXXIV of 1793, and in section 2, Regulation VI of 1800 should still remain in force within the provinces of Bengal and Orissa; so that he found that the law for Behar and Benares was altered by changing the definition of tari so as to include tari in an unfermented state earlier than the alteration took place in Bengal, which was some time later, as he would presently show.

Regulation I of 1808 was followed by Regulation X of 1813, by which all the previous Regulations were swept away, and tari, whether in a fermented or unfermented state was subjected to a license by section 15. From 1808 up to 1881 in the North-Western Provinces, and from 1813 up to the present time in Bengal, the law had been the same, namely, it included fermented and fresh tari within the definition of exciseable articles. This Regulation was followed in Bengal by Act XXI of 1856, which was called the Bengal Abkari Act, and in that Act also fermented liquor included both fresh and fermented tari. Then followed Bengal Act VII of 1878, now under consideration, which adopted the previous definition and included both fresh and fermented tari. This was the legislation in Bengal. For the North-Western Provinces he found that by Act X of 1864, and Act XXVIII of 1864, the Bengal Abkari Act XXI of 1856 was extended to the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Those Acts were repealed by Act X of 1871, and by that Act tari, whether fresh or fermented, was included within the definition of "fermented liquors." This, as had already been shown was repealed by Act XXII of 1881, and so far as the law at present stood, subject to any notification by the Local Government, fresh tari was not within the definition of fermented liquor in the North-Western Provinces, and that, MOULVIE MAHOMED YUSUF submitted, was the definition this Council should adopt.

Again, the object of all legislation for the taxation of drinks which might be intoxicating in their effect on the human system was the prevention of the spread of drunkenness by making the drink more costly. It was not merely for fiscal purposes that the Excise law was to be enacted. Accordingly, the preamble to Regulation XXXIV of 1793, cited above, professed to lay down certain rules "with a view to prevent the perpetration of crimes and at the same time to augment public revenue." And section 19, Regulation VI of 1800 also purported to lay down certain rules "*with a view to check the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, including toddy in its fermented state, by enhancing the price to the consumer*, as well as to give the Magistrate a more immediate and efficient control, and to render the tax as much as possible conducive to the general purposes of the police;" but a harmless drink such as the khajur ras, which was in no way intoxicating, but which was a mere article of food, could not come within the scope or operation of the Excise law, and should not be classified with exciseable articles.

But it might be objected that to adopt this definition would be to introduce uncertainty in the law, the uncertainty arising from the easy stage of transition by which the harmless khajur ras became an intoxicating liquor; but without using other arguments against that objection, his principal answer to that objection was that, if it applied to Bengal, it also applied to the North-Western Provinces, where it was not apparently considered to be of sufficient force to prevail upon the Legislature to retain the definition of Act X of 1871.

All considerations based on uncertainty, inconvenience, and the like, must have occurred to the Supreme Council when the Act of 1881 was before them, and he had looked into the Proceedings of the Council for reasons which led the Legislature to change the law from what it was in Act X of 1871 to the form which it took in the Act of 1881: but no reasons were expressly assigned for the alteration. He could only find that it was on the 13th April 1881

that leave was asked to introduce the Bill: that on the 20th April 1881 the Bill itself was introduced in the Council with the provision as to tari now under consideration as in the latter Act, and the report of the Select Committee, of which His Honor was a member, was presented on the 5th of October and considered on the 26th of October 1881 without any allusion to the change in the wording of the definitions of "tari" and "fermented liquors" now under consideration. The Bill was also passed on the 26th October 1881. He was therefore not in a position to state the reasons which led to the change, although he was quite sure that the matter was considered in all its bearings and from all points of view. He thought that perhaps the thing was quite obvious, and therefore it was not considered necessary to give any reason, the points being too clear to admit of any doubt. But whatever was the reason, there was the law in its present shape in the Act of 1881, and he submitted that, in that respect, the Act of the Bengal Council should be made to conform to the Imperial Act of 1881.

The HON. MR. ALLEN had only six words to say. Reference had been made in the papers circulated from the British Indian Association to potatoes in Ireland, from which we are told rum is manufactured. But the proper reference would have been to malt, from which most of the spirituous and fermented liquor in England is made, and there was no subject in regard to which the excise exercised a more rigid control than malt As to the innocent character of fresh tari, we must suppose that, let chemists say what they may, in practice there was no such thing. He had lived in districts where the khajur ras was largely consumed, and he found that whenever his servants drank it during the day, they returned muddled in the evening and with bad headaches in the morning.

The HON. MR. DAMPIER said he wished to make a few remarks directly on the speech of the Hon. Member who spoke last but one. Every one knew how dangerous a thing it was to quote an imperfect extract. In the first place he must protest against what the Hon. Member said at the end of his speech. At the beginning of his statement he read the preamble of an old regulation, in which it was said that the object of the taxation was first to stop drunkenness, and secondly to increase the public revenue. And at the end of his speech he went back to that preamble and argued that fresh tari should not be brought under excise control because it did not create drunkenness, and because in that preamble the object of abkari legislation was said to be to put a stop to drunkenness; and here the Hon. Member omitted all mention of the secondary object mentioned in that preamble, viz. to raise revenue.

The position now taken was that, although it might be undesirable in itself to interfere with tari while actually fresh, yet that, owing to the fact of it so speedily becoming a liquor causing drunkenness, it was absolutely necessary, for the effective operation of the measures taken for checking the consumption of spirituous liquors by taxing them, that some restrictions should be put on the possession of fresh tari, and that it should be brought under excise control.

Then MR. DAMPIER proceeded to the second point. As he understood the Hon. Member, his argument rested in a great degree on this, that the Northern India Excise Act of 1881 of the Imperial Council deliberately excluded the fresh juice from the list of articles brought under excise control, although it had been included among such articles by the previous legislation in force up to that time. The Hon. Member had said that it was true that in section 3 clause (*e*) of the Act of 1882, tari was defined to mean the sap of any kind of palm-tree, but that the very next clause (*f*) drew the teeth out of the last definition, for it provided that fermented liquor meant "malt liquor, wine, pachwai and fermented tari." This second clause (*f*) the Hon. Member said really withdrew unfermented tari from the definition in the preceding clause. The Hon. Member could scarcely wish this Council to accept the first sentence of this clause without looking at the rest of the clause. The clause ran on to say that "in any provision of this Act, if the local Government, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, so directs, fermented liquor shall include any other fermented liquor *and also tari*, though it may not perceptibly have begun to ferment." Therefore, the real argument to

be founded on these two clauses was that in the Act of 1881 the Imperial Legislature deliberately recognised the policy of the previous Acts by which fresh tari was brought within the control of excise administration for excise purposes, and this was the direct opposite of the argument which the Hon. Member had attempted to draw from these clauses.

The HON. HURBANS SAHAI said he was of opinion that the definitions contained in clauses (*e*) and (*f*) which had been referred to should be adopted, because, as far as Behar was concerned at least, he thought the law should be the same as that for the North-Western Provinces.

The HON. MR. REYNOLDS rose to order, and pointed out that there was no such motion before the Council.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT ruled that the Hon. Member was out of order in speaking of a question which was not before the Council.

The HON. HURBANS SAHAI said that in that case he would content himself by supporting the adoption of clause (*e*).

The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF remarked, in explanation of what had fallen from the Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Dampier), that he had read all the words of definition (*f*) up to the end, and he had argued that even if the Local Government did not include tari as a kind of fermented liquor, still the effect of clause (*e*), taken in connection with clause (*f*), was to include tari, whether fermented or unfermented, unless the Local Government thought proper to exclude fresh tari.

The HON. MR. DAMPIER asked whether it was or was not the gist of the Hon. Member's argument that the Act of 1881 deliberately and intentionally reversed the policy of the Legislature in bringing tari within excise control.

The HON. KRISTODAS PAL said his hon. friend opposite (Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf) had partly anticipated him in answering the legal objections which had been taken by the Hon. Mover of the Bill to this amendment, and he would not therefore again traverse the ground which his hon. friend had gone over in giving the history of legislation on the subject. He thought it was abundantly clear, from what had fallen from his hon. friend, that the primary object of legislation ninety years ago was to check the spread of the use of intoxicating drugs and drinks. The secondary object was of course revenue; but the primary object was sought to be attained by combining the fiscal and moral functions of the Government. The best way of preventing the immoderate use of intoxicating articles was to impose an excise tax on their manufacture and sale. It would be superfluous to argue this point when it had been repeatedly declared by Government that revenue was not the object of excise legislation, but the discouragement of the use of intoxicating drugs and drinks and the prevention of crime. As to the revenue part of the question, he considered it quite subsidiary to the great moral question involved in excise legislation. In commenting on the amendment, the Hon. Mover had been pleased to charge him with being revolutionary, because he had ventured to propose an amendment which was not quite in accordance with past legislation on the subject, and he called the proposal unprecedented. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was quite willing to plead guilty to the soft impeachment. If it was revolutionary to declare that the Legislature should not tax articles of food or drink, he would not object to being called "revolutionary." He did maintain that nature had given the fresh juice and man should not tax it. In these days of progressive administration, neither the Government nor the Legislature clung to the traditions of the past. The Government now-a-days looked ahead; it was progressive; and how many measures had been of late propounded or passed which tended to shew the progressive spirit in legislation and executive administration. In that very Council at the last meeting the Hon. Mover had himself applied for leave to introduce a Bill, the object of which was to give an onward push to the political aspirations of the people, and could it be said that his hon. friend was "revolutionary," because he was made the messenger of that progressive manifesto? He proceeded in accordance with the spirit of the age, with the modern spirit of legislation and administration, and in the same spirit BABOO KRISTODAS PAL asked, if in past legislation innocent drinks were considered exciseable articles, and if on examination it was found that they were not fit subjects for excise duty, surely he, sitting in this Council, had a right to rise to the occasion and interrogate the Council whether they

should follow the legislation of the past, merely because it was past legislation.

In referring to some of the Acts to which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had adverted in moving his amendment, his hon. friend called attention to the Bombay Toddy Act, and he said that under that Act the milk of the cocoanut was included as an exciseable article. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL knew that, when the milk of the cocoanut was converted into intoxicating liquor, it was treated as an exciseable article, but he was not aware that the fresh milk of the cocoanut was taxed in Bombay as fresh date-juice was taxed in Bengal. Then his hon. friend spoke of the serious sacrifice of revenue which would be involved by the exemption of fresh date-juice; but what was the amount of revenue derived from fresh date-juice—according to his own statement the sum of Rs. 23,000! But it was remarked that the revenue from fermented tari was 6½ lakhs, and if the fresh juice was exempted the revenue from tari would be endangered. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not understand by what process of reasoning his hon. friend had come to that conclusion. Probably he thought a distinction could not practically be made between fermented and unfermented tari, and therefore there would be a loss of revenue. BABOO KRISTODAS Pal had read to the Council the form of license granted for the sale of fresh date-juice, and that form made a broad distinction between the fermented and unfermented article. And if that was practically done now, why could not the same distinction be made hereafter, should the Legislature exempt fresh tari or date-juice from the scope of the excise law? Therefore the bogey of loss of revenue from fresh tari was simply chimerical. It was said that it was only in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions that fresh date-juice was licensed for excise purposes to any large extent. But BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had heard complaints on the subject from the 24-Pergunnahs, and he might mention that criminal prosecutions were instituted in large numbers in the 24-Pergunnahs, and after a great deal of remonstrance those prosecutions were stopped; but whether such complaints were more frequent in the 24-Pergunnahs or in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions was quite immaterial. The real point was whether it was consistent with the principles of excise legislation to tax articles of food or drink which were not intoxicating in their effects, and that was the point which he submitted for the consideration of the Council.

[The HON. MR. DAMPIER remarked that the effect of the amendment would be not only to exempt fresh tari from taxation, but from excise supervision as well.]

The HON. KRISTODAS PAL continued—Supervision was exercised by the licensing system. But what supervision was necessary over articles of food or drink? Was any supervision exercised over the sale of rice because it was converted by a special preparation into rum? Why should fresh date-juice be singled out as the article which should be brought within the cognizance of the Excise Department for purposes of supervision? It might be said that it got fermented in ten or twelve hours, it then became tari, and when it became tari it was fully within the cognizance of the Excise Department; but when it was fresh and was drunk as an innocent beverage, it should not be brought within the control of the Excise Department, because it was not then an exciseable article. His hon. friend was pleased to appeal to the cause of temperance against the amendment, but BABOO KRISTODAS PAL could not perceive the force of that appeal. *Khujur rus* was innocuous, and taken in any quantity did not produce intoxication. He could not therefore understand how he sacrificed the cause of temperance by urging its exemption from the Act, and he did not think that the interests of temperance would suffer in the least degree from such exemption. Then his hon. friend said much would not be gained practically by the amendment, because after all there were provisions in the Act which enabled the Government to exclude certain parts of the country from the operation of the law as regards tari. He would remind the Council here of an incident which took place in 1878 when the Hon. Member passed the Bill of 1878 through the Council. He found on reference to the proceedings of the Council, held on the 13th April 1878, that he had raised this very question when the clauses of the Bill were under consideration by the Council. Then, however, he did not in his proposal include the fresh date-juice, for he was not then aware that the Board of Revenue was going to include by a circular fresh date-

juice under the name of tari. Therefore he had then only referred to fresh palm-juice; and the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was pleased to say that "there was no intention to interfere vexatiously with the production and use of fresh tari."

It would thus be seen that the same answer was given in 1878 which his hon. friends now gave in 1882. But what had been the history of the action of the Excise Department in the working of the law. He had quoted on the last occasion the Board's circular which declared fresh date-juice to be included in the term tari; he had also quoted the memorial of the East Bengal Landholders' Association complaining bitterly of the hardships, injustice, and annoyance caused on this account in those districts; he had also read an extract from the report of the Board of Revenue confirming in a manner the statement that unfermented date-juice had been largely taxed in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. That had been practically the working of the discretion on which his hon. friend relied in 1878 in reply to the objection taken on that occasion. The other day the hon. and learned legal member of the Government of India in moving for the amendment of the rules of business urged that not only the Legislative Bills, but also the rules issued under them, should be published beforehand for general information in order to elicit public criticism, the inference being that there should be as little room for discretionary legislation as possible. Following the spirit of the remark of the hon. and learned law member he (BABOO KRISTODAS PAL) submitted that the taxation of fresh date-juice should not be left to the discretion of the Board of Revenue, but that it should be settled definitely in the Act of the Legislature. For these reasons he contended that this amendment should be passed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he had a few observations to offer before putting the motion to the vote. The difficulty of attempting to introduce the smallest amendments into any existing law was well exemplified by the proceedings of to-day. The Excise law of Bengal was considered so short a time back as 1878; it was a consolidating measure and brought together all past legislation into one Act. In the present Bill the original intention was limited to the addition of a single section of the law for the purpose of giving power to lay down rules for regulating the importation and bonding of liquor manufactured in any part of British India beyond the limits of the territory to which the Act extended; but in the course of the discussion of this simple object the Bill had grown from a Bill of one section into a Bill of fifteen or twenty sections. Thus, in enlarging the scope of the Bill, the Council found themselves committed to the discussion again of all the old questions which it was supposed had been long ago disposed of—questions of policy and principle, and amongst them the one raised to-day, whether tari in an unfermented state should or should not be exempted from taxation. Now it was certain that the decision on this point went even much further back than 1878. There were two subjects which should be considered in dealing with excise matters: the first was to check the spread of intoxication; and secondly, to secure what was in all countries a legitimate source of revenue. On both these considerations he thought the amendment was one which should be opposed. The Hon Mover of the amendment had pressed on the Council the point which had been met by the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill that this measure was similar to one passed by the Bombay Legislature, which had been recently vetoed by His Excellency the Viceroy, and the argument he urged was that the Council might as well tax rice or potatoes or any other article of harmless food in the same way as it was now proposed to tax unfermented tari. The answer to that was very simple. In the Bombay case the mowha was a fruit used by the people as food. It required some careful artificial process of manufacture to convert it into an intoxicating liquor, and the same might be said of rice and potatoes and other such products. But, upon the showing of the Hon. Member himself, tari could not be enumerated in the same category, for tari or date juice by a natural process in a very short period of time was transferred into a strong intoxicant, and the Council might be quite certain under the circumstances that the result of excluding unfermented tari from the excise regulations would be that all over the country the Government would not only lose its control over the improper use of the article, and thus tend to increase drunkenness, but would also lose its revenue from

fermented tari, because the whole produce of the palm and date trees would be simply kept and allowed to turn into fermented liquor, and this could neither be prevented by the Excise Officer nor brought under taxation by the Collector. His Honor was ready to admit that he was not above considerations of revenue in this matter. Practically and actually as regards the consumption of unfermented tari, its exemption might involve a very small loss, but if it was once exempted on the ground proposed, the whole revenue derived from tari would be imperilled. There was naturally an impatience of taxation in the hearts of most people, and perhaps nowhere more so than in India. The Government was taken to task for keeping on the license-tax because it brought in no large and increasing revenue; the stamp law was objected to as arbitrary and excessive; and so with regard to excise on spirituous liquors and other kinds of taxation, the parties who were affected by them in different ways wished the taxes which affected them to be taken off. It was clear that if all effective sources of revenue were to be abandoned, administration would be impossible, especially in days when greater demands were being made upon Government for reforms and improvements of all kinds. Here, even if the proposal for exemption was made now for the first time, it could not be entertained, because it would seriously jeopardise the public revenue; but really in the present case the Council was dealing with a question which, as was shown by the Hon. Member on the left (Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf) went so far back as 1813. Whatever the principle might have been prior to that time it was hardly possible to be certain without very minute examination, but certainly from 1813 up to this date tari in an unfermented condition had always been included within the purview of excise taxation. The Hon. Member traced the law down to 1881, when the Government of India passed the amending Act re-enacting the Excise law of the North-Western Provinces. On that he made his stand, and asked and urged the Council to adopt the definition of tari given there, which, as the Hon. Member on the right (Mr. Dampier) had shown did really not exclude unfermented tari. It seemed to His Honor that if the Council did really wish to re-consider the question from the point of view of what was the best form of definition, that which prevailed under the last Act of the Government of India, or that which governed excise administration in Bengal passed in 1878, remembering that tari, both fresh and unfermented, had always been the subject of taxation for the last seventy years, there was really no ground for a change in the law as it at present stood in these provinces. The difference would be just this, that while the Government of India made it possible for the local Government to exclude tari in an unfermented state when it was not considered advisable to subject it to duty, the protection here given was by section 14 of the Act of 1878, which enabled the revenue authorities to suspend the operation of the law by excluding all tari where its consumption even in a fermented state was inconsiderable. The remedy for any grievous abuse was in the hands of the chief revenue officers and would be rightly exercised.

On these grounds—on the ground that it was not open to the objection which was taken to the Bombay legislation as taxing an innocent beverage, an objection which His Honor thought did not apply to tari; and on the ground that there was no just reason for going back from the policy of seventy years, and excluding unfermented tari from liability to duty—he felt bound to oppose this amendment.

The question was then put and negatived on the following division :—

Ayes 4.	*Noes* 7.
The Hon. Hurbans Sahai.	The Hon. Mr. Caithness.
The Hon. Mahomed Yusuf.	The Hon. Mr. Allen.
The Hon. Bhudeb Mookerjee.	Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor.
The Hon. Kristodas Pal.	The Hon. Mr. Macaulay.
	The Hon. Mr. Reynolds.
	The Hon. Mr. Dampier.
	The Hon. the President.

The Hon. Kristodas Pal moved that in section 3, paragraph 2, line 2, the words "for the manufacture of spirituous liquors" be inserted after the word "still." He said that as the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill seemed

disposed to accept this amendment he need not adduce any arguments in support of it.

The HON. MR. REYNOLDS said he accepted the principle of the amendment, but he had reason to complain of some of the language which had been used in connection with the question Any one would think, from the letter of the British Indian Association, that this was the first time it was ever proposed to make the possession of an unlicensed still an offence. If the Council would turn to section 39 of the existing law, they would see that the necessity for inserting section 3 of this amending Bill was really nothing more than a matter of drafting, and that it made no difference whatever in the law. Section 39 of Act VII of 1878 empowered excise officers to arrest persons having in their possession unlicensed stills and to seize the stills. There was, however, no provision in the Act declaring the possession of an unlicensed still illegal; and section 3 of the Bill was therefore inserted. He did not, however, object to the amendment.

The HON. KRISTODAS PAL said in explanation that his object in proposing this amendment was simply to prevent any misconception which might arise. He quite agreed with the Hon. Mover that it was a mere question of drafting.

The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF said that according to the ordinary principles of the construction of Statutes this section of the Bill would be read as if the words now proposed to be inserted were already in the section, because the object of the Excise Act was to prevent unlawful dealing with exciseable articles; and the words "possession of a still" occurring in section 10A must evidently mean the possession of a still contrary to the object and intention of the Act. But inasmuch as the object of the amendment was to make that expressly clear which was so by implication, and to state clearly the intention of the law by introducing certain words in the section, he supported the amendment.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON. KRISTODAS PAL moved that in section 4, paragraph 2, the words "imported by sea" be omitted; and also that paragraph 4 of the same section be left out. He said that this question had been raised in Select Committee in amending the Bill. It might be in the recollection of hon. members that when the Bill was re-committed, it was suggested that the law should declare specifically the quantity for the retail sale of spirituous liquors, giving power to the Board of Revenue to increase that quantity if they thought it proper. In Committee it was proposed that the quantity for the retail sale of country liquors should be reduced from twelve bottles to one bottle, retaining, however, the existing quantity for the sale of imported liquors. He considered it his duty in Committee to object to this alteration, and his reasons for doing so were, firstly, that no satisfactory reason had been given shewing why the quantity for the retail sale of country spirits should be reduced, and whether the existing rule had led to any abuse; and secondly, that by making what he could not but consider an invidious distinction between imported and country liquor, the Excise Department would practically encourage the consumption of imported liquor. As far as he understood the Hon. Mover, he intended to consult the Board of Revenue on the subject, and he believed he adhered to the amendment after consulting the Board. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought it was due to the Council that when a material alteration of this kind was proposed, the reasons for it should be fully laid before it. He for one, whether in Council or in Committee, had not been made acquainted with the reasons which had led to the proposed alteration. The only reason assigned was that formerly the limit of one seer was fixed for the retail sale of country spirits. But it was not explained why the limit of one quart bottle was raised to twelve bottles in the law of 1878, and why it was now considered necessary to revert to the old limit of one seer. Perhaps it might be urged that the quantity was fixed according to the custom of the trade, that those who purchased imported liquor bought by the dozen, and those who used country spirits bought it by the bottle. That might be the reason which had led to the alteration proposed, but he submitted that if that was the reason, surely it could not have been absent from the mind of the Hon. Member who introduced the original Bill in 1873, because

the Act of 1878 dated its origin from 1873. It was introduced when Sir George Campbell was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and afterwards the charge of the Bill was taken over by his hon. friend on the left (Mr. Dampier). BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted that when the Legislature in passing the law in 1878 made a material alteration by raising the limit for the retail sale of country liquor from one to twelve bottles, he thought they must have had good and sufficient reasons for making the alteration, and he had not heard of any new circumstances or reasons which necessitated a return to the old rule. He had referred to the custom of the trade as probably affording the reason for the change now proposed, but he submitted that that was not the invariable custom. He learned that in Calcutta, for instance, country liquor was frequently sold by the dozen like imported liquor. In the mofussil, it was true, it was largely sold by the bottle, but he was informed that in many instances, three, four, five, six, and even a dozen and two dozen bottles were purchased at a time; and, particularly when punchayets were held, large purchases were made. He believed it was also becoming the practice in many parts of the country to purchase more than one bottle for home consumption, so that it could not be strictly accurate to say that country liquor was purchased by the bottle, and therefore the proposed limitation of retail sale to one bottle. He repeated that he should like to know the reason why the Board in 1878 recommended the increase of the limit for the retail sale of country spirits from one to twelve quart bottles

He hoped he might be permitted to say that he was an advocate of temperance, and that any measure which might conduce to the suppression of intoxication and drunkenness would have his hearty support. If the proposal had been that the maximum quantity for retail sale should be reduced all round, he would most readily and willingly give his support to it. By all means let the limit be reduced, if considered necessary in the interests of temperance; but if, as had been shewn clearly in some of the Government resolutions, country liquor was less deleterious than the imported liquor sold in mofussil shops, he held that any impediment to the consumption of country liquor in preference to imported liquor would be most detrimental to the interests of the community. He feared that if the limit for the retail sale of country spirits was reduced, the consumption of imported liquors of the kind he had indicated would be necessarily encouraged. He did not know if he was quite right in raising the question of free trade policy in connection with the subject, but if the consumption of imported spirits was encouraged or facilitated to the prejudice of country liquor, it would be in a manner protecting the importation of the foreign article, and such a course would be opposed to the acknowledged free trade policy of the Government. He found, on referring to the Statement of objects and reasons, that one of the objects of the Bill was to meet the legal objection taken at the High Court as to the power of the Board to regulate the quantities for retail sale. But it was not urged in that statement that the quantity for the retail sale of country liquor should be reduced. Evidently the idea was an afterthought; and as he had already said, not being acquainted with the real reasons which had led to the alteration, he could only answer his hon. friend in anticipation of what he might have to say. He hoped the reasons he had adduced would satisfy the Council that no case has been made out for the alteration which had been made in the Bill.

The HON. MR. ALLEN said: Sir, I was one of the Select Committee, and I dare to defend this *invidious distinction*. But for the previous experience I have had of the sort of objections which commend themselves to the mind of the Hon. Member who moved the amendment, I should be exceedingly surprised at his action on the present occasion. From the manner in which this amendment has been brought forward, one would suppose that the Bill before the Council is now introducing an important practical change; but this is not the case. The limit of twelve seers for sale of country spirits in the former Act is rather a theoretical limit than a practical one, as the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill will doubtless fully explain. As a fact, I believe nowhere are twelve seers of country spirits allowed to be sold retail, and the only effect of the present amendment, if accepted throughout the provinces, must be to afford increased facilities for unlicensed vend of country spirits, with a very probable increase of mofussil drunkenness. We have lately read in

the vernacular press *ad nauseam* of the terrible demoralization that has attended the abolition of the sudder distillery system, because, forsooth, the various secret agencies for the surreptitious sale of country spirits have been brought to the surface and made to contribute their quota to the general revenues. I cannot for a moment suppose that the Hon. Mover of the amendment has the least desire to increase this demoralisation: on the contrary he has professed himself to be an ardent advocate of temperance. But then he has a horror of "invidious distinctions." He would probably defend himself by saying with Brutus "not that I loved sobriety less, but I loved equality more." Now I would observe that equality is not always equity. In arithmetic, if we have two different numerators, and put the same denominator under both, we shall get fractions of very different values. Let any one place a five maunds load on the back of a Bengalee coolie and on a Chinese porter, the results will be somewhat different: nature will in this case prove pretty clearly that equality was not equity. Before, therefore, the amendment before the Council could be justified on the ground of twelve seers being the limit for retail sale of imported spirits, the mover was bound to shew that the circumstances under which imported liquor and country spirits are consumed are identical. Now I contend that there is not the slightest analogy or similarity between the two traffics. The persons by whom the trade in the two different kinds of spirits is carried on differ *toto cœlo;* the consumers are altogether different, and the circumstances under which they purchase and consume the liquor differ also. The drinking public of Bengal consist of two classes at the extreme poles of the social scale—one the so-called advanced and enlightened Baboo, who with a greater or less knowledge of the English language unfortunately too often imbibe a taste for imported liquors; on the other hand the consumers of country liquor are that unclassifiable residuum which is even beyond the pale of the indigenous vernacular schools. The gulf between the two classes is simply impassable. I have heard of Baboos—I have known Baboos who took to champagne and ice. I have heard of those who loved brown sherry, and of numerous others who took to a variety of drinks, but I never heard of any with the least tincture of English education who came so low as country spirits. On the other hand, it is exceedingly unlikely that those who consume country spirits would take to imported liquor. In Calcutta there might perhaps be an amalgamation of the two classes, but in the mofussil those who consume country spirits will continue to do so, whether the limit of retail sale be one seer or twelve seers. The essence of the distinction between the consumers of the two classes of spirits consists in this, that those who drink country spirits drink it on the premises where it is sold, as any one can see who goes a few miles from Calcutta and pays a visit to the first sooree's shop he comes across. Country spirits are, to quote the expression of the Hon. Mover of the amendment, essentially the poor man's luxury.

On hât days one may see a dozen or twenty peasants, *palki* bearers, dhobees, or such like in front of the sooree's shop in a circle, each man sitting on his heels in what may be called the national attitude. The sooree goes round with an earthen kulsi of liquor under his left arm, a two or three chittack measure in his right hand, and as he passes round he pours down the throat of each of his customers the small measure full of spirits. Will the Hon. Member pretend to say that it would be right to allow that spirit vendor to pour down those innocent throats *twelve seers of country spirits?* On a recent occasion, when a somewhat similar question was before the House of Commons, an Hon. Member laid it down as an indisputable principle that every man has a natural right to as much liquor as he can carry—and more. I accept the criterion. Judged by it, our Bill infringes no natural right. The Hon. Mover of the amendment will himself admit that one seer of country spirits is as much as any of his clients can carry—and more. The inference under such circumstances necessarily arises that the rules provided for the retail sale of country spirits should be such as are laid down for a sale under a license to drink on the premises, and must be different from those which would be applicable to such places as the Great Eastern Hotel, Bissonath Law and Company, and similar places for the sale of imported liquors. To say that an invidious distinction has been made because different rules are provided for a

totally different state of circumstances argues, I venture to submit, a very warped judgment. It has been said that in reading a man finds in a book exactly what his mind brings to its perusal, and probably the same is true of a Bill.

The invidious distinction which the Hon. Mover of the amendment finds in the rules laid down in this Bill therefore is only the objective presentiment of the invidious distinction which already exists subjectively in his own mind. Having passed through its focus, the external image is necessarily an inverted reproduction of the original. I trust, Sir, the Council will lend no countenance to this morbid sensitiveness, this perverted ingenuity—the curse of Young Bengal, whose main support is derived from the perpetual discovering of "invidious distinction."

The HON'BLE MAHOMED YUSUF said that in this instance he was unable to support the amendment, although his reasons were not exactly the same with those which had just been given to the Council. He based his opinion on what had passed in the Select Committee, of which he was a member. It was true that no allusion was made in the statement of objects and reasons accompanying the Bill to the point now under consideration. But that was for obvious reasons, for this point was mooted for consideration subsequently. After the Bill had been referred to the Select Committee, a question was raised whether the power which the Board of Revenue possessed under section 15 of the Act of increasing and decreasing the quantities specified under that section should be continued in the same form in which it stood under the section. He had suggested to the Select Committee that the Board should only have the power of increasing the quantities, because otherwise great uncertainty would prevail; whereas if the power given to the Board were only one-sided, that is to say, if the Board were only to be entrusted with the power of increasing certain quantities specified in the Act, the public would have something in the Act by which they could guide themselves. He took an instance and supposed that if four seers of tari were specified in the section and the Board desired to raise the quantity under the power reserved to them from four to six seers, a person who was in possession of only four seers was sure against a criminal prosecution in consequence of the provisions of the Act itself; but if he were to have five seers of tari in his possession, he would still be protected by the rules of the Board, although he had gone beyond the quantity specified in the Act. And thus there would be no criminal prosecution until the limit of six seers was exceeded.

Therefore, in order to be on the safe side, a person had only to limit himself to the quantity specified in the Act, and he was more than sure against a criminal prosecution, which he could not be if the Board possessed the double-sided power of both increasing and decreasing the quantities specified in the section. By his suggestion, therefore, the result was that if a person conformed to the law he was safe But by the language of the law as it stood, a person was not sure even if he conformed to the law. The suggestion had therefore been adopted by the Select Committee.

But at the same time he had thought it proper in the Select Committee that the quantity specified in the section should be revised, and he was of that opinion because the different laws on this subject all specified lesser quantities than that which was stated in the Bengal Excise Act. In the Imperial Council's Act of 1881, the quantities specified were for foreign fermented liquors 12 bottles, and for country spirits one seer. It appeared to him that the quantities specified in the Bengal Excise Act might as well be altered and revised as proposed by the Hon. Mover of the Bill.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said that he was not aware, till he entered the Council Chamber, that it was intended that the discussion on the amendments on the paper should proceed that day. He was under the impression that it would be postponed on technical grounds until the next meeting of the Council. Any difficulty, however, which he might thus experience was removed by the copiousness of the opportunities for reply which the speech of his hon. friend, the mover of the amendment, had afforded, by the number of the false issues he had raised and the number of the irrelevant considerations to which he had appealed. His hon. friend had fallen into a remarkable series of errors—errors of fact and errors of principle. The former had been chiefly exhibited in his treatment of the history of the question. He had discovered an incon-

sistency betwen the action of the Legislature in 1878 and the action which it was proposed to take now, because the law of 1878 fixed the retail limit for country spirits at 12 quart bottles, whereas it was now proposed to fix it at one seer. But in truth there was no inconsistency at all; for the simple reason that the limit fixed in 1878 was intended as a maximum, while the limit now proposed was intended as a minimum. The limit fixed in the Act of 1878 was in fact never reached. Before that Act was passed, the retail rate was everywhere one seer. As soon as the Act was passed the Board of Revenue, under their order of 6th April 1878, raised it in most districts to six quart bottles, but in certain districts or parts of districts, chiefly on the frontier, the old limit of one seer was maintained because it was considered necessary. There was certainly no competition in these districts between country and imported spirits. He found from the returns that there was only one retail license for the sale of imported liquors in Pooree, four in Julpigoree, two in Mozufferpore, four in Durbhunga, four in Chumparun and so on. He had not heard any attempt to shew that this limit was other than a proper one for the districts in which it was in force. But there was high legal authority for thinking that the rule under which it was maintained was not in accordance with the law as strictly interpreted. The obvious course therefore was to fix it as the minimum, leaving the Board to raise it where this course might be desirable. The limit being permissive, the Board would certainly not introduce it where it had hitherto been found unsuitable, and accordingly the picture of repression which the Hon. Member had drawn was one which would exist only in his own imagination and in the archives of this Council. The position would remain precisely as it was at present. The answer, therefore, to this part of the Hon. Gentleman's argument was, first, that we must lay down some minimum if we wished to act legally; second, that one seer had been found to be the proper limit for certain districts, and must therefore be taken as the minimum; third, that the existing limits would not be interfered with in these districts or in any other district. The Hon. Gentleman had also made several mistakes of principle, of which one had been fully disposed of by his hon. friend Mr. Allen. It was impossible to pretend to make uniform rules for liquors which differed in the customs of trade, in the habits of consumers, in the conditions of manufacture, of custody, of sale, of transport; in fact in practically every characteristic except the single common property of intoxicating effect. He need say nothing further on this point. There was, however, another error of his hon. friend which seemed to him very remarkable. They had been told that unless the retail limit was reduced for imported liquors there would be an invidious distinction in their favour, that they would be protected, and that a premium would be held out to them. He had never before heard that we protected an article, and held out a premium to it, by taxing it. The whole argument of his hon. friend on this point rested upon the theory that articles can be purchased more cheaply by retail than by wholesale. His hon. friend assumed that if the limit of 12 quart bottles for imported liquors were reduced the price would be increased. He here missed the *rationale* of the difference between retail licenses and wholesale licenses. The wholesale vendor was supposed to sell only to vendors who would again sell to consumers. As a matter of fact it would be impossible to fix any limit which would secure that every wholesale license covered only wholesale transactions, and every retail purchase was covered by a retail license. Individuals would purchase large quantities for their personal consumption, but if we endeavoured to raise the retail limit so as to include them, we should be compelling wholesale vendors to take out retail licenses to cover still more numerous genuine wholesale transactions. The Hon. Gentleman had overlooked the simple fact that all liquor purchased by retail pays two licenses, and is consequently more costly than liquor purchased by wholesale. The effect therefore of reducing the limit for European liquors from 12 quart bottles to say 6, would be to make all liquor purchased in quantities varying from 7 to 12 quart bottles cheaper than it now was. In fact, if we did not go so low as to harass retail vendors, so as to compel them to take out wholesale licenses as well, the nearer we went to general wholesale the cheaper we should make the liquor. The proposal of the Hon. Member would have precisely the opposite effect to that which he

contemplated. His whole argument in support of the amendment appeared to rest on no ground of fact, principle or economy.

The HON. MR. DAMPIER said the Hon Mover of the amendment made some remarks to which he should, as a Member of the Board of Revenue and particularly with reference to the personal allusion to himself as connected with the passing of the former Bill, be expected to give an answer. The Hon. Member wished to know why in the last Act the maximum quantity for the retail sale of country spirits was altered. MR. DAMPIER had no recollection himself of having taken a part in any of the discussions on that point, and having just looked through the proceedings of the Council, he found that in 1878 he took charge of the Bill, after it had been reported upon by the Select Committee, with the view of carrying it formally through the Council, except in regard to two points; one of them being on the question of the inspection of druggists' shops, and the other prohibiting the institution of suits in the Small Cause Court for liquor drank in hotels on the model of the English "Tippling Act." He did not take part in any other question in connection with the passing of the Excise Act of 1878, and he was, therefore, not able to give any answer to the question why the maximum retail quantity of country liquor was altered.

The HON. MR. REYNOLDS said he thought sufficient reasons for this section had been given in the report of the Select Committee, and in the speech of the Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Macaulay), but he might perhaps be allowed to add a few remarks on the subject. The effect of the amendment would be to raise the limit both of country spirits and of imported liquors equally to twelve seers, that being the minimum quantity from which no reduction would be allowed. The Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Macaulay) had explained the practical reasons which existed against the amendment, because the limit of one seer was and still continued the limit in several districts as regards country spirits. When the Bill in its original form came before the Select Committee, MR. REYNOLDS understood, and he believed all the Members of the Select Committee understood, that the principle that the Board should have power only in the direction of raising the limit had been definitely accepted. If that principle was accepted there was no doubt that the quantity specified in the section must be the minimum quantity practically in use. He found on consulting the Board of Revenue that the quantity of one seer was actually the limit in certain districts, and that there were practical reasons why that limit should not be raised. That was the reason why the Bill reduced the quantity of country spirits from two gallons to one seer. But then it was said, why not reduce the limit for the sale of imported liquors to the same minimum? The simple reason was that, for imported liquors, there was no object in making any change. The quantity of two gallons had always been the rule, and there was no reason for altering it. As for what was said to be the invidious distinction made between one kind of liquor and another, it was not as if this principle was new to legislation The Northern India Excise Act of 1881, which had been held up as a model to the Council, as did the previous Act of 1871, made the same distinction. So that the change was not proposed to be made by the Bill, but by the amendment of his hon. friend, and MR. REYNOLDS must decidedly object to it.

The HON. KRISTODAS PAL said in reply that he thanked the Hon. Members who had spoken for vouchsafing to him some of the information which he had asked for, but he must confess that he had not yet received full information. The Hon. Member on the left (Mr. Dampier) had explained why he was unable to give the Council the reasons which led the Legislature to raise the old limit of one seer to twelve quart bottles by the Act of 1878.

[The HON. MR. MACAULAY explained that the limit given in the Act was a maximum; the intention was to give the Board power to reduce the limit as circumstances required.]

The HON. KRISTODAS PAL continued—Whatever the intention was it was not expressed in the Act, and according to a well known legal maxim the intention of the Legislature could only be gathered from the context of the law; and here the law was very clear that the limit for the retail sale of country spirits was fixed at twelve seers. But he would not quarrel about this point. He had already said that the non-official members of the Council

would be exceedingly obliged if, when Bills were laid before the Council, they were put in possession of all the information which might help them in studying those Bills. Up to this moment they did not know the reasons which had rendered the alteration of the law necessary, for if he had known the reasons he might not have put forward the amendment, or urged it in the way he had done.

With reference to what fell from the Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Allen), he had been pleased to read him a homily for which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL felt thankful to him. His hon. friend said that equality was not always equity, and that imported and country spirits could not always be placed on the same footing. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL fully admitted that the consumption of imported and country liquor by the natives of the country would have different effects, and it was because he was inclined to think that the provision in this Bill might tend to encourage the consumption of imported liquor, which he considered would be more injurious than the use of country liquor, that he was of opinion that factitious encouragement should not be offered to the former. His hon. friend described at some length the circumstances which led to different action on this question. He took the enlightened "Baboo" as he called the educated native, at one end of the social ladder, and the rustic cultivator at the other end, and said that the enlightened Baboo drank imported spirits and the rustic labourer imbibed country liquor. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL could not say how far his friend's experience extended, but as a native of the country, he could say that his countrymen in the mofussil did not very largely consume imported spirits. In Calcutta it might be different; but he was told only the other day by no less than five Deputy Collectors that the consumption of country liquor was extending among educated and wealthy natives in the mofussil.

Nothing could be more disastrous to the health and morals of the people than the spread of a taste for deleterious imported liquor, particularly among the rural population. He was disposed to think that the use of country liquor was much less harmful than that of imported spirits; but he was not prepared to admit that the enlightened "Baboos" in the mofussil consumed only imported spirits. And if they did, what did the argument lead to? It meant that the Council should encourage the consumption of the more harmful article by lowering the retail sale of the less harmful!

He was of opinion that the Government should discourage as much as possible the consumption of intoxicating spirits by the people of this country, but if a line was to be drawn, it ought to be drawn in favour of that which was less injurious. Some of their greatest and wealthiest men had died victims to drink craving, and the manifest duty of Government was therefore to discourage it as much as possible.

Then he was told that the custom amongst the people here was to drink on the premises or in the shop, and therefore the limit of one bottle would not be inconvenient to them. But he rather believed that if one man drank at the premises of the vendor, 10 or 20 drank at home; therefore he did not think that the custom alluded to ought to govern the lowering of the quantity for retail sale. His hon. friend had presented to them a glowing picture of 20 or 30 rustic people gathered together on the premises of a liquor vendor, who went round with a pot of liquor in his hands pouring country liquor down the throats of those innocent men, and asked the Council to imagine what would be the result if the limit for retail sale was raised to twelve bottles. But BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would ask whether the mischievous effects which his hon. friend depicted would be lessened or decreased if the liquor vendor were to pour deleterious imported spirits down the throats of these innocent men?

He raised the question between imported and country spirits not from "morbid sensitiveness" or "perverted ingenuity," but from a desire to discourage as much as possible the consumption of imported liquor which he considered was more injurious than otherwise. He alluded to the bad and nasty Radha Bazar stuff, which was sold in native shops under the name of imported spirits—not what European gentlemen generally drank.

Then his hon. friend on the other side (Mr. Macaulay) had made a very important revelation. He said that the statement of facts and the enunciation of principle made by BABOO KRISTODAS PAL were equally wrong,

and in correcting his mistake the hon. gentleman said that the limit of twelve bottles laid down in 1878 was in practice never observed; that it was six seers in Dacca and other places, and one seer in others; and that the Board had fixed the limit with reference to the circumstances of each place. So legislation was one thing and executive action another. There was also another argument put forward by the Hon. Member which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not clearly understand. Did he mean that the minimum limit would not materially affect the consumption of country liquor, because the retail vendor generally held two licenses, that was to say, one for retail sale and another for wholesale. As far as BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was aware that was not the fact. As for the economic argument advanced by the Hon. Gentlemen, viz. that the distinction made in the retail sale of imported and country liquor would not be attended with protectionism, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL could only say that he did not appreciate the force of this argument. He thought it was obvious that if there were two similar articles for sale, and if the tariff encouraged the sale of the one to the prejudice of the other, the result would necessarily be the protection of the favoured article.

Holding this view, he thought it was undesirable that any distinction should be made between the sale of country and imported spirits.

The amendment was then put to the vote and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes 2.

The Hon. Bhudeb Mookerjee.
The Hon. Kristodas Pal.

Noes 9.

The Hon. Harbuns Sahai.
The Hon. Mahomed Yusuf.
The Hon. Mr. Caithness.
The Hon. Mr. Allen.
Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor.
The Hon. Mr. Macaulay.
The Hon. Mr. Reynolds.
The Hon. Mr. Dampier.
The Hon. the President.

ROAD TRAMWAYS.

COLONEL THE HON. S. T. TREVOR, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working of, tramways in Bengal, said:—

"Sir,—I rise to move for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the making and regulate the working of road tramways in Bengal. It is fortunate for me, Sir, that in the speech with which you opened this session of the Council you explained so fully the circumstances which had led to the necessity for introducing this Bill; otherwise, in my inexperience of the legislative work of this Council, I should have felt—as indeed I still feel—great anxiety and diffidence as to my ability to be an adequate exponent of the measure. The way has now, however, been so far cleared before me that this Council has already been made aware of the reasons which render legislation on this subject necessary, and in the few supplementary remarks I have to make, I need only trespass on the patience of Hon. Members at very short length.

The only Act on the subject of tramways in force in Bengal is Act I of 1880 of this Council. It applies only to Calcutta and its suburbs, and under its operation this city has been provided with the net-work of tramways with which Hon. Members are all familiar. I fear I shall be not far wrong in saying that one effect of that familiarity has been to implant in the minds of many people, and, perhaps, even of some Hon. Members here present, a lurking belief that the tramways are not altogether an unmixed good. For my own part I must confess that whenever I have had occasion—and that not seldom—to look somewhat ruefully at the havoc played with the wheels and tyres of my carriage, I have felt disposed to bless tramways with only a very faint blessing. But these are sublunary considerations which I trust Hon. Members will banish from their minds in considering the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce. Everything has another side, and it will be my endeavour, to the best of my ability, to present the other side of the tramway question to your consideration.

The first and, perhaps, the most important feature of that other side is the financial success which so generally attends well-managed schemes of tramway. Indeed, I believe the best antidote to the grievance I have just alluded to about damaged wheels and tyres would be the possession of some shares in the Tramway Company which might happen to be the cause of offence. At least I judge so from my experience on what used to be called the Darjeeling Tramway. If ever you saw any passenger cheerfully or stoically enduring all the incidental discomforts of a ride on that tram, while every one else was giving vent to the fiercest grumbling, you might be sure he was a shareholder whose equanimity was due to the recollection of the premium at which his shares were quoted.

The published report of the Calcutta Tramways Company for 1881, which I have here, shows that the dividends of that year were an average of 7½ per cent., and I believe I am justified in saying that the current year's working promises to show not less favourable results. And this is only the second year of working. Moreover the tramway is entirely a private enterprise, without any guarantee or subsidy from Government; not only so, but it pays a rent to the Corporation of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per mile per annum for the use of the roadway occupied by it.

Another feature of the tramway is the boon that it is to the poorer classes of the community. In 1881, the first year of working, when the lines were only partially completed, the number of passengers carried was 3,267,559. In the present or second year of working, the number of passengers has increased to 5,941,874, or very nearly six millions, and the receipts from these amounted to about 4½ lakhs of rupees. The number of passengers next year, estimated by the traffic of the present time, will be 6¾ millions. The average distance a passenger is carried is 1¼ mile, and the average fare received from each passenger is five pice, of which, roughly speaking, about four pice covers the gross expenditure of the tramway, and one pice remains as net profit. Hon. Members have no doubt occasionally had their attention drawn to that remarkable vehicle, a third class *ticca* gharry. The authorized fare payable for the use of one is three annas for the first mile and two annas for each succeeding mile. Therefore, if four people club together to charter one, as they often do, each of them would have to pay five pice, or the same fare for which he could perform a similar journey in a tram car. I have never undergone the experience of a joint-stock journey of this sort in a third class *ticca*, but I have no hesitation in saying that I would go in a tram-car by preference if I had the choice.

Not only is the tramway appreciated as a boon by natives, but it is largely patronized also by Europeans; and experience has proved one rather interesting fact, which is that Europeans show as much disinclination to waste a pice as natives do. When the tramway was first started, the seats were arranged in two classes, those in front being made more comfortable with cushions, and charged at a higher rate. Soon, however, it was found that very few people patronised these first class seats, and that Europeans as well as natives all went to the second class. The result was an inconvenient one, for the tram-cars had to run too heavy behind and too light in front, and the experiment was abandoned. Now there is only one class.

If, then, the establishment of tramways is appreciated as a boon by natives and the poorer classes generally, and if it is found that they can be constructed and worked as profitably here, in India, as in other parts of the world, it will also be found that India, with its huge populations, affords a large field for their development. That development will, I believe, take the form not only of a multiplication of projects, but also of an adaptation of the mechanical nature of this means of conveyance to the peculiar circumstances and wants of this country. In Calcutta the tramway is contrived after European models, but already, I think, we can see differences which not only the climate, but the habits of the natives of this country render inevitable. If this is the case in Calcutta, where the community, the streets, the character of the traffic, are all in a great measure Europeanised, and where there is a public opinion always ready to criticise faults, how much greater will be the departure from preconceived models when tramways are constructed in towns or rural tracts in the

mofussil, where roads may be narrow and unmetalled, and where public opinion is not wont to express itself very frequently or forcibly.

Where money is to be made, and where the wants of the poorer classes of the native community are recognized and appreciated, we may be sure that schemes will be set afloat by native speculators to supply those wants in their own humbler fashion, but still in imitation of the more substantial European prototypes. We may already see on the Hooghly many little steamers plying with their decks covered with seething crowds of native passengers, and managed in a primitive fashion that would be pronounced to be absolutely and hopelessly impossible by the Captain of a Peninsular and Oriental or British India Steamer. Yet these things pay, and no doubt give great satisfaction to the classes who patronise them. So it requires no prophetic vision to foresee that, as time goes on, we may have combinations started wherever there is a prospect of profit, for the establishment of cheap communications by means of inexpensive tramways adapted to the wants of the people of this country. No one can tell how different they may be from our present ideas of what a workmanlike and well-managed tramway should be. For all I can tell, there may be as much difference between a London or a Calcutta tramcar and the future tram-car of indigenous development, as there is between a Pickford's van and a bullock gharry, or between a London omnibus and a third class *ticca* Of course, speaking as an Engineer, I may say that true economy and success are inseparable from solidity of construction and efficiency of management as we conceive them to be. The process of evolution with us, therefore, is always in the direction of additional strength and solidity. But there is nothing more absolutely certain than that there are ways of managing and doing things in India very different from any that are dreamed of in our philosophy.

I trust Hon. Members will not imagine from the remarks I have made that a new era is to be at once opened in the matter of cheap communication by anything that is contained in the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce. That Bill is merely intended to convey legal powers to Municipalities and other local authorities to promote the construction and working of tramways in their respective jurisdictions. All I wish to indicate by my remarks is that there may be many ways in which the powers thus granted may hereafter fructify, and that it is advisable to bear this in mind in framing the wording of the Act so as not to limit its applicability too closely to any particular form of tramway that has hitherto been present to our minds.

I need not detain the Council by describing the structure or provisions of the Bill in detail, as that will be better done when the Bill is in the hands of Hon Members.

I now beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday the 6th January 1883.

Saturday, the 6th January 1883.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, *President*;
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, *Advocate-General*;
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier, C.I.E.;
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds;
The Hon'ble C. P. L. Macaulay;
Colonel the Hon'ble S T. Trevor, R.E.;
The Hon'ble T. T. Allen;
The Hon'ble J. E. Caithness;
The Hon'ble Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E.;
The Hon'ble Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf; and
The Hon'ble Harbuns Sahay.

BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon. Mr. Reynolds introduced the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities, and moved that it be read in Council.

He said:—"I wish to preface what I have to say by asking the indulgence of the Council for any defects which may be apparent in the form or wording of the Bill The Bill has been prepared under some pressure, in consequence of the numerous holidays which have intervened since leave was given to bring in the Bill; and the Council are also aware that legislation in this Council is conducted under some difficulties in consequence of our not having the assistance of a trained professional draftsman. The arrangement of the Bill is not altogether what I should have wished to make it, and probably some repetitions will be found in the wording of the sections; but to have recast the Bill would have involved considerable delay; and the Government was anxious that the Bill should be placed before the Council and the public on as early a date as possible, with a view to obtaining an expression of opinion on its substantive provisions.

I think I need not detain the Council with any remarks on the preliminary sections, or upon Part I of the Bill. The sections of Part II which relate to the constitution of Municipalities have been drawn in accordance with the outline which I sketched when I asked for leave to introduce the Bill. It will be seen that the limitation of the elective system, under the proviso appended to section 16 of the present Act, is omitted, and section 17, which refers to the appointment of *ex-officio* Commissioners, has been struck out. Two-thirds of the Commissioners in every Municipality, unless the Lieutenant-Governor shall specially direct otherwise, will be elected by the rate-payers. The Chairman will be either appointed by Government or elected by the Commissioners, and both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman will hold office for three years. The alterations in the rest of this Part are of no great importance.

In Part III, which refers to the Municipal Fund, I would ask the attention of the Council to section 64, which corresponds to section 66 of the present Act. The Act directs that the Municipal estimates shall be transmitted to the Magistrate of the district, and shall be forwarded by him to the Commissioner of the division. In the Bill it is declared that the estimates are to be sent to such controlling authority as the Government may direct. Instead of using this circumlocution, I should have liked to say at once that the estimates were to be sent to the Local Government Board. I should be glad to see a Central Board established in Calcutta, with controlling and supervising powers over both Municipalities and Local Boards; such a Board would not only usefully supply the place of the Magistrate and the Commissioner, but it would relieve the Government of many matters of detail. Many of the functions and duties which this Bill assigns to the Lieutenant-Governor might very suitably be delegated to the Local Government Board. I hope the establishment of such a Board will before long be an accomplished fact, but in the meanwhile it would have been premature to make any direct reference to it in drafting the Bill. The wording of the section and of some subsequent sections which speak of "the controlling authority," can, if necessary, be altered when the Bill is in Select Committee.

Part IV deals with the somewhat thorny question of Municipal taxation; and here it will be found that the taxes which may be generally imposed on Municipalities are strictly limited to those taxes which may be levied by the present law. No general power of extending taxation is given by the Bill; the additional rates referred to in section 75 are confined to those Municipalities to which special provisions of the Bill may have been extended at the request of the Commissioners themselves. It is neither desirable nor likely that these provisions will be had recourse to very largely, but as the Bill is intended to meet the wants of all classes of Municipalities it is necessary that it should provide for the requirements of the wealthiest and most advanced cities as well as of the humbler towns. With the general adoption of the elective system, there need be no apprehension that the powers thus given will be abused.

Part V does not materially differ from Part VI of the present Act, and Part VI in substance corresponds to Part VII of the Act. It would, in my opinion, be an advantage if both these parts were greatly curtailed. They are full of minute directions and matters of detail which would find a more suitable place in bye-laws than in the body of the Act. But this is a matter which can most properly be considered in Select Committee: and I have

thought it best to adhere, provisionally at least, to the general form of the existing law.

Part VII of the Bill is drafted with little more than verbal alterations upon the chapter of the Calcutta Municipal Act which relates to the water-supply. Part VIII of the Bill, with refers to lighting with gas, is similarly taken from the Howrah Lighting Act of 1873. Part IX is almost entirely a reproduction of the present Bengal Act VI of 1878. That Act can only be extended to Municipalities of the first class: but as no distinction is made in the Bill between different classes of Municipalities, Part IX can be applied to any Municipality to which the Commissioners may ask to have it extended.

The three remaining Parts of the Bill are based upon the present Municipal law.

Such, Sir, is a summary of the measure which I have the honour to lay before the Council. It is an honest attempt on the part of the Government to redeem the pledge which has been given, that the management of local affairs shall be left, as far as possible, in the hands of the people themselves. The extension of the elective system will ensure (as far as such a thing can be ensured by legislation) that the Municipal Commissioners will be gentlemen who are willing to give their attention to local matters, and who are recognized by their fellow citizens as the best guardians of local interest. Only those who fulfil the former of these conditions will seek for election: only those who fulfil the latter will obtain it. I am not one of those who anticipate that there will be any difficulty in finding properly qualified persons ready to offer themselves as candidates. The public mind has been deeply stirred on the subject, and the first elections, at any rate, under the new system are sure to excite abundant interest. But if this is the case, it may confidently be expected that the interest will not fall off in future years. In proportion as the Commissioners find that they have real powers and responsibilities entrusted to them, the honour of a seat at the Municipal Board will more and more become an object of healthy and legitimate ambition."

His Honor the President said he was not aware whether any Hon. Member of Council wished to speak on the Bill at its present stage; but if it was the wish of Hon. Members, and considering that there had not been time enough to master the details as presented in the Bill now before them, it would be quite easy to defer reference to the Select Committee to next week, when they might have an opportunity of expressing their views. But if there was no intention of discussing the details until the Bill had passed through Select Committee, it might now at once be so committed.

The Hon Mahomed Yusuf said he thought the discussion on the Bill had better take place after it had been reported upon.

His Honor the President said he also wished to make a suggestion that, in addition to the reference to Select Committee, some action might be taken for giving it circulation, and he thought that a copy of the Bill as introduced should be forwarded to all Chairmen of Municipalities in view to the expression of any remarks they might wish to make while the Bill was under discussion in Select Committee. Discussion in Select Committee would not be delayed thereby, because, His Honor supposed, it would take fully two months before the report of the Select Committee was made on it. This would give an opportunity to any local bodies to bring forward their objections, or concurrence, or remarks or suggestions in connection with the Bill, which he thought was a desirable matter.

His Honor the President said he was not aware whether any Hon. Member wished to speak on the Bill at the present stage, but if it was the wish of any Member, and considering that there had not been time, since the circulation of the Bill, to master its details as presented to the Council, it would be quite easy to defer the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee till next week, when Hon. Members might have an opportunity of expressing their views. But if there was no intention of discussing the details of the measure until it had passed through the Committee, it might now at once be committed.

The Hon'ble Mahomed Yusuf said he thought the discussion on the Bill had better be deferred until after the Bill had been reported upon by the Select Committee.

His Honor the President said that he would also wish to make a suggestion that in addition to the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee some action might be taken for giving it circulation, and he thought a copy of the Bill as it had been introduced should be forwarded to all Chairmen of Municipalities, with a view to the expression of any remarks they might wish to make while the Bill was under consideration by the Committee. The discussions in the Committee would not be delayed thereby, because he supposed it would take fully two months before the report of the Select Committee was made on it. This would give an opportunity to all local bodies to bring forward their objections or concurrence, or remarks or suggestions, which His Honor thought was a desirable matter.

The motion was put and agreed to.

He also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Dampier, the Hon Mr. Allen, the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, the Hon. Mahomed Yusuf, the Hon Hurbans Sahai, and the Mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ROAD TRAMWAYS.

Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor introduced the Bill to authorise the making and to regulate the working of road tramways in Bengal, and moved that it be read in Council.

He said:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to authorise the making and to regulate the working of road tramways in Bengal be read in Council. The original draft of this Bill was sent on the 30th September last to all Commissioners of Divisions and to the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta with a circular asking for an expression of opinion on the provisions of the Bill; and in reply to it we have received several valuable criticisms and suggestions of amendment. These have been carefully considered, and the first draft has been altered and modified in several respects. The Bill is divided into five parts. The first of these prescribes the procedure to be followed by local authorities and other promoters in bringing forward and obtaining sanction to their projects. The term "local authority" includes the Commissioners of any Municipality, whether appointed or elected, as well as any Board, Committee, Council, Department, or person vested with the power to make or maintain roads; and any local authority or other promoters with the consent of a local authority may apply in the usual manner for the sanction of the Local Government to any proposed scheme of tramway, that is by submitting a memorial descriptive of the undertaking accompanied by plans and estimates of the works, a copy of the agreement proposed to be entered into, and a copy of the resolutions and proceedings of the local authority in which their approval of the intention to make the application is formally recorded. The Bill requiries that this resolution should be passed at a special meeting of the members constituting the local authority, of which at least one month's previous notice has been given. The notice must require that all objections to the proposed scheme be filed before the date fixed for the meeting, and the meeting must be attended by at least two-thirds of the numbers constituting the local authority. These provisions are considered necessary in order to ensure that all tramway schemes shall be approved by a proper majority of the representatives of the rate-payers before the revenues at the disposal of local authorities can be committed to such schemes or concessions be granted by them to other promoters. Sections 6 to 9 of the Bill describe how the sanctioning order of the Local Government is to be given and published, and how it may be revoked or amended, and Hon. Members may observe that large powers are reserved to the Local Government to fix all details of each scheme according to the nature of the application, and the facts and circumstances of each case, as it thinks fit. This, I think, is absolutely necessary, for it would be very inexpedient, even it were possible, to lay down any hard-and-fast rules by which all agreements to be made hereafter between promoters and local authorities should be stereotyped on one uniform pattern, whether as to the nature of the concessions to be granted, or the sort of tramway to be built. Sections 10 and 11 give the necessary powers to local authorities to use the moneys at their disposal for the purposes of tramways, and to credit the income that may be derived from them.

"Part II of the Bill deals with the details of the construction of tramways, granting the necessary powers for breaking up roads for the purpose of laying or repairing rails, and prescribing rules for dividing this so as to inconvenience the public and obstruct traffic as little as possible. Sections 17 and 18 are framed to protect the rights of the public to the free and unrestricted use of roads on which tramways may be laid for ordinary traffic, *i.e.* with carriages not having flange wheels or wheels suitable for running actually on the tramway rails. But this right is limited to public roads, and does not extend to new roadways, embankments or earthworks that may be constructed or acquired by promoters for the exclusive use of their tramways.

"Part III deals with the question of the powers necessary to enable local authorities or promoters to run carriages on their tramways, to fix rates, and to levy fares and charges. Powers are granted to local authorities as well as promoters to make bye-laws of the usual kind for regulating the rate of speed and other details of traffic and for preventing disturbances, the commission of nuisances, the entry of persons suffering from infectious diseases, and so on. Section 2 reserves to promoters the exclusive right to the use of their tramways for carriages specially adopted for running on them.

"Part IV deals with the subject of penalties and offences. The several clauses are drawn with very little variation from the Calcutta Tramways Act, and there is no need for me to take up the time of the Council in describing them in detail.

"Part V contains new clauses which deal with miscellaneous matters. Clause 36 provides for the settlement of any difference that may arise between promoters and the local authority or other persons or companies affected by the operations of the promoters, by the arbitration of an Engineer or other fit person to be nominated by the Local Government as reference on the application of either party to the disputes. This clause is adopted for the English Tramways Act, and as it was included in the draft Bill, I have left it for further consideration by the Special Committee. But in the Calcutta Tramways Act there is no arbitration clause in the Act itself, though there is one in the agreement between the Corporation and the grantees which is appended to the Act as a schedule. In this, provision is made for the appointment of an arbitrator by each party, and of an umpire by the arbitrators in case the latter do not agree. I think the Bill should certainly contain an arbitration clause, but it is a question which can be further considered in Special Committee whether the form of it had better be that of a referee to be nominated by Government, or of joint arbitrators to be nominated by the parties to the dispute. Clause 38 reserves power to local authorities and the police to regulate traffic on roads on which tramways may be laid, and clause 39 reserves to all persons having the necessary authority to execute work on such roads, powers to continue to execute such work, with the usual provisos for causing as little detriment as possible to the interests of the promoters of the tramway. Clause 4 provides for the removal of tramways in the event of discontinuance, clause 41 for the proceedings to be taken in case of insolvency of promoters, and clause 42 for the purchase of tramways by local authorities at the end of twenty-one years and at succeeding periods of seven years afterwards. In the original draft of the Bill this purchase clause included the terms on which the purchase should be effected as contained in the Calcutta Tramways Act. I intended in the revised draft to omit any specification of the terms of purchase, as it seems more expedient to leave these to be settled by agreement between local authorities and promoters before sanctioning any scheme of tramway. I find, however, that through inadvertence the Bill, as now presented to the Council, contains a specification of the terms of purchase, though not the same terms as in the original draft. This is a point to which I shall ask attention when the Bill is considered in Special Committee. I need not detain this Council by describing the Bill at any greater length. I now beg to move that it be read in Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

He also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the HON. MESSRS. REYNOLDS, ALLEN, BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, MAHOMED YUSUF, HURBANS SHAHAI, and the MOVER, with instructions to report in six weeks.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Bengal Act V of 1870. This was but a small measure, and he need only trouble the Council with a few words on it. The Port Commissioners had applied to the Government for sanction to certain plans and estimates for the construction of a tea warehouse which they proprose to erect at Armenian ghât. The scheme had been under consideration and discussion for the last six years, and the Chamber of Commerce and a considerable majority of firms interested in the tea trade were in favour of the proposals being sanctioned. He thought it was apparent that it would be a great convenience to the traffic to have a central warehouse in a suitable position like Armenian ghât, close to the banks of the river, from which chests of tea might be easily shipped without being exposed to unnecessary handling and risk of breakage to which they were at present subject. He thought also that this warehouse would tend to relieve the streets of Calcutta of some portion of the cart traffic.

But, as the Council was no doubt aware, under the present practice of the trade the greater part of the tea shipped from Calcutta was sold previous to shipment. Whether that was a practice which was advantageous to the Indian tea-grower, it was not for MR. REYNOLDS to say: but it was undoubtedly the existing practice, and so long as this practice prevailed, the convenience of the tea warehouse would be neutralized, or at least greatly diminished, unless accommodation were provided in the warehouse itself for the sampling and selling of tea previous to shipment. The Government, however, was advised that, under the law as it stood at present, it was not open to the Port Commissioners to erect a warehouse which should have for one of its objects the provision of facilities for the sampling and selling of tea. Section 39 of the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Act empowered the Port Commissioners to construct warehouses and sheds for conveying, receiving, and storing goods and merchandise landed or to be shipped. The object of the present Bill was somewhat to extend this power, and to give the Port Commissioners authority also to provide accommodation in such warehouses for the sampling and sale of such goods and merchandize.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 13th instant.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN MADRAS, 1883.

No. 1119, dated Ootacamund, the 17th October 1882.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to state, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that it is proposed to hold an Agricultural Exhibition in Madras in February next, and to forward for circulation five copies of the Prize List and Regulations relating thereto.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will be greatly obliged by the co-operation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in furtherance of the objects of the Exhibition.

3. The Honorary Secretary to the Exhibition Committee will be glad to furnish any detailed information on the subject which may be required, and I am to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he may be informed directly of the name of some officer with whom he may place himself in communication on the subject.

Prize List for the Madras Agricultural Exhibition, 1883.

SECTION A.—*Live-Stock.*

—	Number.	—	First Prize.	Second Prize.	Third Prize.	Fourth Prize.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I—HORSES, &c.	1	Stallion, bred in India or imported, exceeding 14 hands, suitable for getting hackney and cavalry horses	100	50	.....	.....	150
	2	Stallion, bred in India or imported, exceeding 14 hands, suitable for getting horses for artillery and coaching purposes	100	50	.....	.....	150
	3	Mare, over 4 years old, bred in India, exceeding 14 hands, suitable for breeding hackney and cavalry horses	75	50	.....	.....	125
	4	Mare, over 4 years old, bred in India or imported, exceeding 14 hands, suitable for breeding horses for artillery and coaching purposes	75	50	.....	.....	125
	5	Cob or hackney, mare or gelding, bred in India or imported, up to not less than 14 stone	75	50	.....	.....	125
	6	Pair of carriage horses, mares or geldings, bred in India or imported	75	50	.....	.....	125
	7	Horse, mare, or gelding, carrying not less than 12 stone over 3½ feet hurdles	100	50	.....	.....	150
	8	Stallion, imported or bred in the country, between 13 and 14 hands	50	25	.....	.....	75
	9	Mare, bred in the country	50	25	.....	.....	75
	10	Gelding, bred in the country	50	25	.....	...	75
	11	Pony-stallion, imported or bred in the country, not exceeding 13 hands	100	75	50	.....	225
	12	Pony-mare, bred in the country, not exceeding 13 hands	100	75	50	.....	225
	13	Pony-gelding, bred in the country, not exceeding 13 hands	75	50	25	.....	150
	14	Ass, Stallion, imported or bred in the country	25	15	10	.....	50
	15	Ass, Mare, bred in the country...	25	15	10	.....	50
	16	Mule or hinney, bred in the country	25	15	10	.....	50
	17	Jutka, pony and trap, the turn-out	25	15	10	.....	50
		Total for Class I ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,975
CLASS II—CATTLE.	1	Bull, imported, any breed, over 3 years old, suitable for getting dairy stock	100	50	.....	...	150
	2	Bull, Mysore breed, over 3 years old	100	75	50	25	250
	3	Bull, Nellore breed, over 3 years old	100	75	50	25	250
	4	Bull, bred in India, over 3 years old	75	50	25	.....	150
	5	Bull, bred in India, above 1 year, and under 3 years old	75	50	25	.....	150
	6	Bull, any breed, above 1 year, and under 3 years old	75	50	25	.....	150
	7	Bull-calf, bred in India, under 1 year old ...	50	25	10	.....	85
	8	Buffalo, bull, bred in India, over 3 years old	75	50	25	.....	150
	9	Buffalo, bull, bred in India, above 1 year, and under 3 years old	50	25	10	.....	85
	10	Buffalo bull-calf, bred in India, under 1 year old	30	20	10	.....	60
	11	Cow, imported, any breed, over 3 years old, suitable for breeding dairy stock	100	50	.....	.....	150
	12	Cow, Mysore breed, over 3 years old	100	75	50	25	250
	13	Cow, Nellore breed, over 3 years old	100	75	50	25	250
	14	Cow, bred in India, over 3 years old	75	50	25	10	160
	15	Heifer, bred in India, above 1 year, and under 4 years old	75	50	25	10	180
	16	Heifer, any breed, above 1 year, and under 4 years old	75	50	25	10	160
	17	Heifer, any breed, under 1 year old	75	50	25	10	160
	18	Buffalo-cow, bred in India, over 3 years old	75	50	25	10	160
	19	Buffalo heifer, bred in India, under 4 years old	50	30	25	10	115
	20	Pair of trotting bullocks for carriage use ...	75	50	25	.....	150
	21	Pair of draught bullocks for heavy work ...	75	50	25	.....	150
	22	Small trotting bullock in its rekla	25	15	.....	.....	40
		Total for Class II ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,385
CLASS III—SHEEP & GOATS.	1	Ram, imported, any breed, aged 2 years, or older	30	15	.....	.....	45
	2	Ram, Mysore breed, aged 2 years, or older ...	10	7	5	.....	22
	3	Ram, Saidapet breed, aged 2 years, or older...	10	7	5	.....	22
	4	Ram, Nellore breed, aged 2 years, or older ...	10	7	5	.....	22
	5	Ram, Coimbatore breed, aged 2 years, or older	10	7	5	.....	22
	6	Ram, Madras breed, aged 2 years, or older ...	10	7	5	.....	22
	7	Ram, bred in India, aged 2 years, or older ...	10	7	5	.....	22
	8	Ram, bred in India, under 2 years old ...	10	7	5	.....	22
	9	Ram, bred in India, aged 2 years, or older, fit for improving the breeds of wool-producing sheep	25	.....	.....	.....	25
	10	Ram, bred in India, aged 2 years, or older, fit for improving the breeds of *flesh*-producing sheep	25	.....	.....	.....	25
	11	Ewe, imported, any breed, aged 2 years, or older	30	20	10	.....	60

SECTION A.—*Live-Stock*—Continued.

	Number.		First Prize.	Second Prize.	Third Prize.	Fourth Prize.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	12	Ewe, Mysore breed, aged 2 years, or older ...	10	7	5	.....	22
	13	Ewe, Saidapet breed, aged 2 years, or older ...	10	7	5	.....	22
	14	Ewe, Nellore breed, aged 2 years, or older ...	10	7	5	.....	22
	15	Ewe, Coimbatore breed, aged 2 years, or older	10	7	5	.....	22
	16	Ewe, Madras breed, aged 2 years, or older ..	10	7	5	.....	22
	17	Ewe, bred in India, aged 2 years, or older ...	10	7	5	.....	22
	18	Guimmer, bred in India, under 3 years old ...	10	7	5	...	22
	19	Fat Wether	10	7	5	...	22
	20	Lamb, under 1 year old	10	7	5	...	22
	21	He-goat, bred in India, aged 2 years, or older.	10	7	5	...	22
	22	She goat, bred in India, aged 2 years, or older.	10	7	5	..	22
		Total for Class III ...	...	...	...	...	551
CLASS IV—POULTRY, RABBITS, &c	1	Dorking fowls, imported, 1 cock and 2 hens ...	15	10	5	...	30
	2	Dorking fowls, bred in India, 1 cock and 2 hens	15	10	5	...	30
	3	Cochin-China fowls, imported, 1 cock and 2 hens	15	10	5	...	30
	4	Cochin China fowls, bred in India, 1 cock and 2 hens	15	10	5	...	30
	5	Brahmaputra fowls, imported, 1 cock and 2 hens	15	10	5	...	30
	6	Brahmaputra fowls, bred in India, 1 cock and 2 hens	15	10	5	...	30
	7	Black Spanish fowls, imported, 1 cock and 2 hens	15	10	5	...	30
	8	Black Spanish fowls, bred in India, 1 cock and 2 hens	15	10	5	...	30
	9	Game fowls, 1 cock and 2 hens	15	10	5	...	30
	10	Country fowls, 1 cock and 2 hens	15	10	5	...	30
	11	Fowls, any breed, 1 cock and 2 hens ...	15	10	5	...	30
	12	Ducks, any breed, imported, 1 drake and 2 ducks	15	10	5	...	30
	13	Ducks, any breed, bred in India, 1 drake and 2 ducks	15	10	5	...	30
	14	Turkeys, any breed, imported, 1 cock and 2 hens	15	10	5	...	30
	15	Turkeys, any breed, bred in India, 1 cock and 2 hens	15	10	5	...	30
	16	Geese, any breed, imported, 1 gander and 2 geese	15	10	5	...	30
	17	Geese, any breed, bred in India, 1 gander and 2 geese	15	10	5	...	30
	18	Pea-fowls, any breed, 1 cock and 2 hens ...	15	10	5	...	30
	19	Guinea-fowls, 1 cock and 2 hens	15	10	5	...	30
	20	Carrier pigeons	20	15	10	...	45
	21	Pigeons, any breed, imported, 1 pair	10	5	3	...	18
	22	Pigeons, any breed, bred in India, 1 pair ...	10	5	3	...	18
	23	Rabbits, any breed, imported, 1 buck and 2 does	10	5	3	...	18
	24	Rabbits, any breed, bred in India, 1 buck and 2 does	10	5	3	...	18
	25	Fowls' eggs, 1 dozen	5	3	2	...	10
NOTE.—All entire males and all matured females competing for prizes in Section A must be fit for use in breeding.	26	Fat capons, 1 pair	5	3	2	...	10
		Total for Class IV ...	...	...	...	..	707
		Grand Total, Section A ...	...	...	...	..	6,618

SECTION B.

Vegetable Productions.

CLASS I—FIELD PRODUCE. *Division (a), Grains.*	1	Carolina paddy	5	3	2	.....	10
	2	Madagascar paddy	5	3	2	.....	10
	3	Sumba paddy	5	3	2	.....	10
	4	Kar paddy	5	3	2	.....	10
	5	Any other variety of paddy	5	3	2	.....	10
	6	Raggy (*Eleusine coracana*)	5	3	2	.....	10
	7	Tenney (*Panicum Italicum*)	5	3	2	.....	10
	8	Shamay (*Panicum miliare*)	5	3	2	.....	10
	9	Varagoo (*Panicum miliaceum*)	5	3	2	.....	10
	10	Cumboo (*Penicillaria spicata*)	5	3	2	.....	10
	11	Yellow cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)	5	3	2	.....	10
	12	Chinese sugarcane (*Sorghum saccharatum*) ...	5	3	2	.....	10
	13	Planter's Friend (*Sorghum Kaffraium*) ..	5	3	2	.....	10
	14	White cholum	5	3	2	.....	10
	15	Red cholum	5	3	2	.....	10
	16	Maize	5	3	2	.....	10
	17	Wheat (*Triticum vulgare*)	5	3	2	.....	10
	18	Do (*Triticum spelta*)	5	3	2	.....	10
	19	Barley	5	3	2	.....	10

SECTION B.—*Vegetale Produtions*—continued.

——	Number.	——	First Prize.	Second Prize.	Third Prize.	Fourth Prize.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	20	Other varieties of grains	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
		NOTE Each entry must consist of at the least 5lbs. of clean grain					
	21	Collection of grains, 5lbs. of each, clean and fit for use as seed	20	15	10	5	50
		Total, *Division* (*a*) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
Division (*b*), *Pulses.*	1	Horse gram (*Dolichos uniflorus*)	5	3	2	.....	10
	2	Bengal gram (*Cicer arietinum*)	5	3	2	.....	10
	3	Black gram	5	3	2	.....	10
	4	Green gram (*Phaseolus mungo*)	5	3	2	.....	10
	5	Peas of any field variety	5	3	2	.....	10
	6	Beans do. do.	5	3	2	.....	10
	7	Dholl of any variety	5	3	2	.....	10
	8	Other varieties of pulse	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
		NOTE—Each entry must consist of at the least 5lbs. of clean pulse.					
	9	Collection of pulses, 5lb. of each,s clean and fit for use as seed	20	15	10	5	50
		Total, *Division* (*b*) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
Division (*c*), *Oil Seeds.*	1	Castor oil-seed	5	3	2	.....	10
	2	Gingelly oil-seed	5	3	2	.....	10
	3	Linseed	5	3	2	.....	10
	4	Hemp-seed	5	3	2	.....	10
	5	Cotton-seed	5	3	2	.....	10
	6	Rape-seed	5	3	2	.....	10
	7	Mustard-seed	5	3	2	.....	10
	8	Ground-nuts	5	3	2	.....	10
	9	Other varieties of oil-seeds	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
		NOTE.—Each entry must consist of at the least 5lbs of clean seed.					
	10	Collections of oil-seeds, 5lbs each, fresh and fit for sowing	20	15	10	5	50
		Total, *Division* (*c*) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Division (*d*), *Fibres.*	1	Foreign cotton	20	10	5	.....	35
	2	Nankeen cotton	25	15	10	.....	50
	3	Country cotton, any variety	20	10	5	.....	35
	4	Flax	20	10	.....	.....	30
	5	Hemp	20	10	.....	.....	30
	6	Jute	20	10	.....	.....	30
	7	Other varieties of fibre	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
		NOTE.—Each entry for prizes 1 and 2 must consist of 10lbs of cotton in seed and 10lbs of clean cotton ; for the other prizes, each entry must consist of 5lbs of the plant and 5lbs of the fibre.					
	8	Collections of fibres, 1lb of clean fibre of each variety, and dried specimens of the plants that yielded the fibres	75	50	25	.....	150
		Total, *Division* (*d*) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	410
Division (*e*), *Green Fodders.*	1	Lucerne	5	3	2	.....	10
	2	Guinea-grass	5	3	2	.....	10
	3	Gram fodder	5	3	2	.....	10
	4	Paddy do.	5	3	2	.....	10
	5	Cholum do	5	3	2	.....	10
	6	Hariali grass	5	3	2	.....	10
	7	Sorghum fodder	5	3	2	.....	10
	8	Other kinds of fodder	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
		Total, *Division* (*e*) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
		NOTE.—Each entry must consist of at the least 30lbs of the fodder.					
Division (*f*), *Dry Fodders.*	1	Lucerne	5	3	2	.....	10
	2	Guinea-grass	5	3	2	.....	10
	3	Gram fodder	5	3	2	.....	10
	4	Paddy do.	5	3	2	.....	10
	5	Cholum do.	5	3	2	.....	10
	6	Hariali grass	5	3	2	.....	10
	7	Sorghum fodder	5	3	2	.....	10
	8	Other kinds of fodder	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
		Total for Dry Fodders ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
		NOTE.—Each entry must consist of at the least 20lbs of the fodder.					
		Total Class I ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,290

SECTION B.—*Vegetable productions*—concluded.

—	Number.	—	First prize.	Second prize.	Third prize.	Fourth prize.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS II—PLANTATION AND SPECIAL PRODUCE.	1	Coffee, 25lbs—15lbs in parchment and 10lbs clean	50	30	15	.....	95
	2	Tea, 25lbs	50	30	15	.....	95
	3	Sugarcane, 10 canes	10	7	5	.....	22
	4	Lanka tobacco, 10lbs of cured leaf	20	15	10	5	50
	5	Dindigul tobacco, 10lbs of cured leaf	30	15	10	.....	45
	6	Other kinds of tobacco grown in India, ditto ...	30	15	10	.....	55
	7	Indigo, prepared for market, 5lbs	30	20	10	.....	60
	8	Aniseed, ditto ditto 10lbs	5	3	2	.....	10
	9	Poppy seed, ditto ditto 5lbs	5	3	2	.....	10
	10	White pepper, ditto ditto 5lbs	5	3	2	.....	10
	11	Cardamom, ditto ditto 5lbs	5	3	2	.....	10
	12	Sago, ditto ditto 5lbs	5	3	2	.....	10
	13	Arrowroot, ditto ditto 5lbs	5	3	2	.....	10
	14	Green ginger, ditto ditto 5lbs	5	3	2	.....	10
	15	Dry ditto, ditto ditto 5lbs	5	3	2	.....	10
	16	Chillies, ditto ditto 5lbs	5	3	2	.....	10
	17	Turmeric, ditto ditto 5lbs	5	3	2	.....	10
	18	Chayroot, ditto ditto 5lbs	5	3	2	.....	10
	19	Cinchona bark, ditto 20lbs	50	30	20	.....	100
	20	Lavender, ditto ditto 5lbs	5	3	2	.....	10
	21	Scents and essential oils, collection of	15	10	5	.....	30
		Total, Class II ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	682
CLASS III—FOREST PRODUCE, &c.	1	Collection of specimens of wood suitable for use in making agricultural implements, carts, &c.	50	25	.....	.....	75
	2	Collection of specimens of wood	50	25	.....	.....	75
	3	Ditto ditto suitable for the use of the turner and cabinet-maker ...	50	25	.....	.....	75
		NOTE.—Each specimen of wood must be at the least 12 inches long and 2 inches thick and of the greatest width obtainable.					
	4	Collection of gums and resins	50	25	.....	.....	75
	5	Ditto of insects (mounted) injurious to trees	50	25	.....	.....	75
	6	Bees' wax, 2lbs, unbleached	10	5	.....	.....	15
	7	Tassa silk, 100 cocoons	20	10	.....	.....	30
	8	China ditto	20	10	.....	.....	30
	9	Do. silk-worm gut	20	10	.....	.....	30
	10	Tassa ditto	20	10	.....	.....	30
	11	Honey in the comb, wild	15	10	5	.....	30
	12	Ditto ditto domestic	15	10	5	.....	30
	13	Hive of bees	50	30	.....	.....	80
	14	Best design for bee hive suitable to India ...	50	30	.....	.....	80
		Total, Class III ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	730
		Grand Total, Section B ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,607

SECTION C.

General.

CLASS I—DAIRY PRODUCE PRODUCED IN INDIA.	1	Fresh butter, ½ pound	15	10	5	.....	30
	2	Salt ditto 1 ditto	10	7	5	.....	22
	3	Ghee, 2 lbs	10	7	5	.....	22
	4	Cheese, 2 lbs	10	7	5	.....	22
	5	Cream cheese, 1lb	10	7	5	.....	22
	6	Do., 1 pint	10	7	5	.....	22
		Total, Class I ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
CLASS II—MANUFACTURES MADE IN INDIA.	1	Table cloth, table napkin, or towel	20	10	.....	.....	30
	2	Muslin	20	10	.....	.....	30
	3	Embroidery, lace, or needle-work	20	10	.....	.....	30
	4	Chintz	20	10	.....	.....	30
	5	Hand painted chintz	20	10	.....	.....	30
	6	Turban or head cloth	20	10	.....	.....	30
	7	Cloth (cotton) for male or female	10	5	.....	.....	15
	8	Cloth (silk) for male or female	20	10	.....	.....	30
	9	Carpet	20	10	.....	.....	30
	10	Carpet, woollen	20	10	.....	.....	30
	11	Cumblies, woollen	10	7	5	.....	22
	12	Rug, woollen	10	7	5	.....	22
	13	Flannel	10	7	5	.....	22
	14	Tassa silk, in piece, plain	20	10	.....	.....	30
	15	China ditto ditto	20	10	.....	.....	30
	16	Tassa silk, in piece, coloured	20	10	.....	.....	30
	17	China ditto ditto	20	10	.....	.....	30
	18	Tassa silk, in pugree or scarf	10	7	5	.....	22
	19	China ditto ditto	10	7	.....	.....	17
	20	Tassa silk, reeled, 1lb	10	5	.....	.....	15
	21	China ditto 1lb	10		.....	.....	17
	22	Dungary	10	7	5	.....	22
	23	Canvas, piece	10	7	5	.....	22
	24	Gunny, do.	10	7	5	.....	22

SECTION C.—*General.*—continued.

—	Number.	—	First prize.	Second prize.	Third prize.	Fourth prize.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	25	Brass utensils, 6 of sorts	20	10	.....	.....	30
	26	Glazed earthen vessels for household use ...	10	7	5	.....	22
	27	Earthen vessels ditto ditto	10	7	5	.....	22
	28	Bricks, kiln burnt, 20 of sorts	10	7	5	.....	22
	29	Roofing tiles, 20 of sorts	10	7	5	.....	22
	30	Drain pipes, 20 of sorts	10	7	5	.....	22
	31	Paper, brown and white, of sizes	10	7	5	.....	22
	32	Matting, of sorts	10	7	5	.....	22
	33	Basket work, of sorts	10	7	5	.....	22
	34	Ropes, of sorts	10	7	5	.....	22
	35	Set of horse-shoes and nails	10	.....	.....	.....	10
	36	Practical horse-shoeing performed in the presence of the Judges	15	10	.....	.....	25
		Total, Class II ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	871
CLASS III—MISCELLANEOUS.	1	Collection of oil-cakes for feeding	10	7	5	.....	22
	2	Collection of oil-cakes for manure	10	7	5	.....	22
	3	Collection of oils	10	7	5	.....	22
	4	Collection of insects (mounted) injurious to farm and garden crops	30	15	.....	.....	45
	5	Collection of dyes	30	15	.....	.....	45
	6	Ditto of drugs	30	15	.....	.....	45
	7	Wool, a fleece, or 5lbs	20	10	5	.....	35
	8	Tanned hides	30	20	10	.....	60
	9	Collection of tanned skins	30	20	10	.....	60
	10	Sugarcandy, 2lbs	15	10	5	.....	30
	11	Sugar, of sorts, 5lbs	20	10	5	.....	35
	12	Jaggery, 5lbs	10	7	5	.....	22
	13	Saltpetre, 5lbs	10	7	5	.....	22
	14	Indian condiments	10	7	5	.....	22
	15	Iron and steel	10	7	5	.....	22
	16	Block tin	10	7	5	.....	22
		Total, Class III ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	531
		Grand Total, Section C ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,542

SECTION D.

MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, &c.

	1	Mill, mortar, or machine, for husking paddy	100	50	.....	.....	150
	2	Hand-power ditto ditto ...	25	15	.....	.....	40
	3	Fibre-separating mill	100	50	.....	.....	150
	4	Winnowing machine	75	50	.....	.....	125
	5	Cotton-cleaning machine	75	50	.....	.....	125
	6	Hand-power machine for husking paddy ...	25	15	.....	.....	40
	7	Sugarcane mill	50	25	.....	.....	75
	8	Oil-mill	50	25	.....	.....	75
	9	Chaff-cutter	50	25	.....	.....	75
	10	Iron plough	50	30	15	.....	95
	11	Wood plough with working parts of iron for general purposes	30	15	10	.....	55
	12	Iron cultivator or grubber	20	10	.....	.....	30
	13	Wood cultivator or grubber with working parts of iron	20	10	.....	.....	30
	14	Land roller for general purposes	20	10	.....	.....	30
	15	Iron harrows ditto	20	10	.....	.....	30
	16	Wood harrows, for general purposes, with iron teeth	20	10	.....	.....	30
	17	Seed drill	30	20	.....	.....	50
	18	Cart for general agricultural purposes ...	50	20	.....	.....	70
	19	Wheel-barrow	10	5	.....	.....	15
	20	Water-lift working model	75	50	20	.....	145
	21	Collection of implements, machines and tools used in Native agriculture	50	25	.....	.....	75
	22	Mamoty	5	3	2	.....	10
	23	Spade suited for the use of Native laborers ...	5	3	.....	.....	8
	24	Digging fork ditto ditto	5	3	.....	.....	8
	25	Pick ditto ditto	5	3	.....	.....	8
	26	Mattock ditto ditto	5	3	.....	.....	8
	27	Shovel ditto ditto	5	3	.....	.....	8
	28	Scythe	10	5	.....	.....	15
	29	Reaping knife	5	3	2	.....	10
	30	Hedge knife	5	3	.....	.....	8
	31	Manure fork	5	3	.....	.....	8
	32	Axe	5	3	.....	.....	8
	33	Hatchet	5	3	.....	.....	8
	34	Churn	20	10	.....	.....	30
	35	Set of dairy utensils	30	15	.....	.....	45
	36	Set of bullock harness	20	10	.....	.....	30
	37	Set of blacksmiths' tools	10	.....	.....	.....	10
	38	Set of carpenters' tools	10	.....	.....	.....	10
	39	Cattle yoke for field implements	15	10	5	.....	30
	40	A jutka for a pony or bullock	50	25	10	.....	85
	41	Set of coppersmiths' tools	10	.....	.....	.....	10
	42	Do. of whitesmith or tinsmiths' tools	10	.....	.....	.....	10
	43	Do. of farriers' tools	10	.....	.....	.....	10
		Total Section D. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,887

SECTION E.

Essays.

		Prize. Rs.
1.	For an Essay on water-lifts for use in different parts of India. Full details must be given regarding the cost and efficacy of each. It is desirable that drawings made to a scale should accompany the written account	100
2.	For an essay on manurial substances—animal, vegetable and mineral—procurable in India. The report must especially notice those substances which are as yet unutilized in the agricultural practice of India. The probable cost of each manure when prepared for use, and the uses to which each is especially suited, must be particularly noticed ...	100
3.	For an essay on the management of soils under coffee, or tea, or cinchona in this presidency, in view to maintaining their fertility	250
4.	For an essay on the utilization of irrigation water, in view to obtaining the largest returns with the least injury to the soil, and least waste of water	500
5.	For an essay on the best method of planting fuel plantations in India. Full particulars must be given as to the most suitable site for the plantations, their altitude, soil, climate, the varieties of trees, &c., with full details and cost of all operations	200
	Total, Section E ...	1,150

NOTE.—All essays must be legibly written on foolscap paper, and on one side only; they must specify the number and subject of the premium for which they are in competition; they must bear a distinguishing motto, and be accompanied by a sealed letter, similarly marked, containing the name and address of the reporter; initials must not be used. The copyright of all essays gaining a prize shall belong to Goverment. When an essay is not of sufficient practical use, the Judges are not bound to award the whole, or any part, of a premium.

GOVERNMENT FARMS' OFFICE, Saidapet, (Signed) W. R. ROBERTSON, M.R.A.C. *Secretary.*

REGULATIONS.

1. The Exhibition will be opened on Thursday, February 15th, 1883. Live-stock will be exhibited till the evening of Saturday, February 17th. The remainder of the exhibits will continue on view on Monday and Tuesday, February 19th and 20th. The Exhibition will be closed during Sunday, February 18th.

2. The site of the Exhibition will be announced hereafter.

3. The admission charges will be as follows:—Payment of Re. 1 will entitle the ticket-holder to admission at any time. Entrance on the first day will be limited to the Re. 1 ticket-holders. Payment of ½ Re. will entitle the ticket-holder, to admission from the morning of the second day. Up to 9 A.M. on the second day, entrance will be limited to the above two classes of ticket-holders. After which hour, and during the remainder of the Exhibition, admission will be FREE.

4. All care-takers of live-stock, and such other care-takers as may be admitted by the Show-yard Committee, shall be allowed free admission at any time.

5. All exhibits will be placed under cover.

6. Arrangements for trials of implements and machinery, and for a ploughing match, will be made by the Show-yard Committee.

7. Competition is unrestricted, except where otherwise specified.

8. Decisions of Judges in the case of live-stock will be based on fixed scales of points. The Judges will be divided into sections of not less than three.

9. The essays sent in for competition for prizes as notified in the prize list will be submitted to the decision of competent Judges.

10. Arrangements will be made by the Committee for the reception of dead-stock exhibits from Monday 12th to Wednesday 14th February inclusive. All live-stock must be on the ground by 4 P.M. on the evening of Wednesday, February 14th.

11. Vegetable and dairy produce, likely to deteriorate, must be delivered on the ground before 6 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, February 15th.

12. The age of all live-stock (classified by age) will be calculated from the 1st January in the year of birth, unless the required notice states the exact age.

13. The stock, produce, or article to be exhibited must be intimated to the Secretary by a separate notice for each class of exhibits in the printed forms which will be supplied by him. No stock, produce, or article will be admitted without an admission order signed by the Secretary.

14. The notice will specify the name of the exhibit, the section, class and division in which it is to be entered, the name of the exhibitor, and the village, taluk and district in which he resides, &c. **This notice must be lodged with the Secretary on or before January 15th, 1883.**

15. The authorities in charge of the Exhibition cannot undertake the care and feeding of live-stock, but will only arrange that supplies of fodder may be purchased within the Exhibition grounds. It is therefore requested that no exhibits may be consigned to the Secretary when they are being forwarded to the Exhibition.

16. All stock and exhibits of all kinds must be removed within twenty-four hours after the close of the Exhibition. Exhibits remaining after that time will be disposed of as the Exhibition authorities see fit.

17. The prizes will be paid at the close of the Exhibition. In addition to the money prize, each winner of a prize will be entitled to a certificate.

18. No exhibit of any description will be allowed to leave the Exhibition grounds until the close of the Exhibition, excepting in very exceptional cases and only by permission of the Secretary.

19. Every reasonable care will be taken of the exhibits while in the Exhibition grounds, but no responsibility will be accepted by the Committee. The regulations laid down for ensuring the safety of exhibits will be strictly enforced.

20. The Essays must be lodged with the Secretary at the least ten days before the day on which the Exhibition is to be opened.

21. Government Institutions, or Institutions receiving aid from Government, will not compete, but will exhibit only.

22. The arrangements of the Exhibition will be conducted by the Committee; all persons entering the Exhibition grounds will be subject to their orders.

23. One servant or care-taker only, for each lot, will be admitted, and he must continue in charge of his lot. Bulls must be secured by a ring or screw in the nose with a chain or rope attached, or otherwise properly secured, or they cannot be admitted. Cows and heifers must have halters on their heads. The competing stock shall be distinguished by numbers only, and the owner's name shall not be made known until the prizes are awarded.

34. No marks which might indicate the ownership of stock, produce, or articles exhibited for prizes will be permitted.

25. No diseased animals can be admitted, and should any animal manifest symptoms of disease during the Exhibition, it will be immediately removed from the premises.

26. **No application for space for exhibits can be received after January 15th, 1883.**

27. Exhibitors will have to pay every expense of transit, delivery, fixing, and removing their exhibits, and they must either personally or by their agents superintend the reception and removal of their exhibits; in default whereof, the Committee reserves to itself the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary at the expense of the exhibitor.

28. The Committee are not responsible for warehousing packing-cases, which must be at once removed from the buildings at the expense of the exhibitors.

GOVERNMENT FARMS' OFFICE,
Saidapet

(Signed) W. R. ROBERTSON, M.R.A.C.,
Secretary.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCK OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Jan. 1882.	1st week of Feb. 1882.	1st week of Mar. 1882.	1st week of April 1882.	1st week of May 1882.	1st week of June 1882.	1st week of July 1882.	1st week of August 1882.	1st week of Sept. 1882.	1st week of Oct. 1882.	1st week of Nov. 1882.	1st week of Dec. 1882.	1st week of Jan. 1883.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	2,92,000	4,78,500	5,66,000	6,54,000	5,51,000	4,29,000	3,80,500	3,94,000	4,17,500	4,21,000	3,59,000	2,50,600	3,85,500
Ooltadanga	43,200	41,900	72,800	75,100	71,700	69,800	65,500	71,700	76,700	63,300	65,500	47,600	57,100
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpy Ghât.	7,80,300	6,19,700	6,83,100	7,62,900	7,26,300	7,11,400	6,89,700	7,03,800	7,24,700	7,05,500	6,49,600	6,95,200	6,62,650
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	25,700	24,500	24,500	32,000	23,500	17,500	16,500	21,500	22,500	28,000	10,500	16,500	21,700
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge.	96,000	1,48,250	1,86,000	1,56,950	1,14,700	1,28,900	1,06,700	1,39,500	1,56,900	1,36,200	1,06,200	1,04,800	1,17,800
21 Minor Bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddreasur, and Chandernagore.	38,325	15,919	9,062	8,150	17,568	20,731	18,919	21,125	15,875	20,531	17,181	9,750	7,994
Total ...	17,65,525	18,18,769	20,31,463	21,79,100	19,94,768	18,67,331	17,67,819	18,41,925	19,03,475	18,64,531	16,07,961	16,14,450	17,41,944
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	7,636 (on 3rd Jan. 82.)	6,176 (on 3rd Feb. 82.)	7,146 (on 3rd Mar. 82.)	4,444 (on 4th April 82.)	8,284 (on 4th May 82.)	2,800 (on 3rd June 82.)	4,866 (on 3rd July 82.)	2,790 (on 5th Aug. 82.)	5,222 (on 2nd Sept. 82.)	740 (on 5th Oct. 82.)	5,402 (on 4th Nov. 82.)	4,403 (on 2nd Dec. 82.)	5,672 (on 3rd Jan. 83.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	61,088 (1st to 3rd Jan. 82.)	56,595 (1st to 3rd Feb. 82.)	45,838 (1st to 3rd Mar. 82.)	34,100 (2nd to 4th April 82.)	23,968 (1st to 3rd May 82.)	19,291 (1st to 3rd June 82.)	24,938 (1st to 3rd July 82.)	77,377 (3rd to 5th August 82.)	56,983 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1882.)	35,252 (2nd to 4th Oct. 82.)	22,399 (1st to 3rd Nov. 82.)	37,123 (1st to 3rd Dec. 82.)	36,640 (1st to 3rd Jan. 83.)
On boats unloaded ... By Canal returns.	1,15,408 (1st to 3rd Jan. 82.)	1,68,261 (1st to 3rd Feb. 82.)	1,37,862 (1st to 3rd Mar. 82.)	46,377 (2nd to 4th April 82.)	36,185 (1st to 3rd May 82.)	40,349 (1st to 3rd June 82.)	49,073 (1st to 3rd July 82.)	54,181 (3rd to 5th August 82.)	69,790 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1882.)	39,692 (2nd to 4th Oct. 82.)	24,085 (1st to 3rd Nov. 82.)	18,887 (1st to 3rd Dec. 82.)	1,23,775 (1st to 3rd Jan. 83.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	19,49,657	20,51,801	22,22,308	22,66,021	20,63,205	19,29,741	18,46,696	19,76,273	20,26,450	19,40,215	16,59,867	16,74,863	19,06,991
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	9 lakhs.	10 lakhs.	11½ lakhs.	12 lakhs.	10 lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	9 lakhs.	6 lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	8½ lakhs.

Statistical Department,
The 6th January 1883.

Colman Macaulay,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th January 1883.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, Jan. 6 '83	Nil	Weather—cool and dry. *Amun* crop nearly harvested. Winter crops doing well. Cholera reported from various parts. Fever abating.
	2	Bankoora, " 6 "	Nil	Weather -clear and moderately cold; latterly cloudy. Late rice is still being cut in thanas Raipore, Sonamukhi, Onda, Indas and Kotulpore. Sugarcane, cotton, mustard, wheat and barley are being artificially irrigated and doing well. Fever abated a little.
	3	Beerbhoom, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Harvesting of rice nearly completed; expected outturn at Rampore Haut now reported to be about 10 annas. Prices falling. Winter crops promising well. Fever abating.
	4	Midnapore, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy nearly finished. Prospects favourable. Public health fair.
	5	Hooghly, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—very cold. Harvesting of late rice almost completed. Winter crops still promise well. Fever and cholera have not abated in thana Serampore. In Jehanabad fever abating.
		Howrah " 8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rice harvest nearly completed.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Jan. 8 '83	Nil	Weather—clear and seasonable. Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane going on. *Rubbee* crops doing well. Public health generally good. Fever and cholera rather less prevalent than they have lately been in some parts of the district.
	7	Nuddea, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Harvesting of *amun* crop continues. Mortality from fever decreasing, though the death-rate is still high. Cholera still reported from Kooshtea.
	8	Khoolna, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—foggy and cloudy. State and prospects of both *amun* and winter crops continue to be satisfactory. Fever and cholera abated. General health fair.
	9	Jessore, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—cool and bright. Harvesting of *amun* crop nearly completed. Prospects of winter crops fair. Fever and cholera have nearly disappeared.
	10	Moorshedabad, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—fine and cold Harvesting of *amun* continues. *Rubbee* crops are doing well. Public health on the whole good.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divn.	11	Dinagepore, Jan. 5 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *rubbee* crops good. *Amun* outturn below the average. Rice selling at from 18 to 30 seers per rupee.
	12	Rajshahye, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Very cloudy at present. Prospects of crop continue favourable. Ganja crop promising. Cholera still rather prevalent, particularly in Baghmara and Tahirpore Fever as before.
	13	Rungpore " 5 "	Nil	Weather—fair and seasonable. *Cheena* and *kaon* being sown in some places. Harvesting of *amun* not yet completed Prospects of standing crops good. Cholera prevalent in Gaibanda sub-division and outpost Chilmari.
	14	Bogra, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—fogs are frequent early in the morning with a slight increase of cold. Reaping of paddy nearly over. *Rubbee* crops doing well. A few cases of cholera reported from thanas Bogra, Sherpore and Shariakandi, and of fever from Dupchanchia outpost.
	15	Pubna, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—pretty cool. Sky clear. Outturn of winter rice crop favourable. Health of people generally fairly good.
	16	Darjeeling, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy. All crops doing well Public health good.
	17	Jungpigoree, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—clear and fairly cold. Reaping of late rice drawing to a close. Winter crops doing well. Public health good.
		Cooch Behar, " 5 "	Nil	Weather - fair and seasonable; colder than last week. Cutting of late rice will soon be finished. Tobacco and other cold-weather crops looking well. A little rain would now do good. Public health generally good, but cholera reported in Mekligunge—not a serious outbreak.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca Jan. 6 '88	Nil	Weather—cool. Harvesting of *amun* going on; yield average. Cutting of sugarcane continues. Prospects of mustard, chillies and other winter crops good.
	19	Furreedpore, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—cold and fine. Prospects of cold-weather crops fair. Cases of fever and cholera here and there.
	20	Backergunge, " 4 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of *amun* good. General health fair.
	21	Mymensingh, " 5 "	Nil	Weather - air chilly with night—fog, and cool even at midday. *Amun* crop, mustard and sugarcane being cut; outturn fair. Cholera disappearing in Netrokona and Attea still prevalent elsewhere.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, " 9 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *amun* continues Winter crops doing well. Cholera in town station. Cattle disease in Chakaria.
	23	Noakholly, " 4 "	Nil	Weather- seasonable and clear. Reaping of *amun* rice almost completed. Prospects of winter crops promising.
	24	Tipperah, " 5 "	Nil	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. A few cases of sporadic cholera still reported from various parts of the district.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 2 "	Nil	Weather—fine and seasonable; colder than in former years. A slight shock of earthquake between 8 and 9 P. M. on 1st. Plough-paddy harvest nearly complete; a full 12-anna crop. Mustard, sugarcane and tobacco doing well. General health good.
		Hill Tipperah, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. *Amun* paddy still being reaped New rice has appeared in the market; rice moderate. Winter crops doing well. Public health good.

	No.	District, and date of return.		Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BEHAR.					
Patna Divn.	26	Patna,	Jan. 6 '83	Nil	Weather—cold. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue good. Poppy and cotton growing well. Cutting of sugarcane being pushed on. Public health good.
	27	Gya.	" 6 "	Nil	Weather—pleasant. Paddy being harvested. Prospects of *rubbee* good A few cases of ordinary fever reported from almost every police station in the interior.
	28	Shahabad,	" 6 "	Nil	Weather—mild and seasonable. Harvesting of paddy nearly over. Prospects of crops on the ground promising.
	29	Durbhunga	" 6 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rice crop being harvested. *Rubbee* and tobacco crops continue favourable. Fever prevailing in a few places south of the district; otherwise public health generally good. Prices stationary.
	30	Mozuffer-pore,	" 6 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice almost over. *Rubbee* prospects favourable. Opium coming up well. Fever still continues in Seetamarhi sub-division.
	31	Sarun,	" 6 "	Nil	Weather—fair and seasonable Prospects of *rubbee* crops excellent Public health on the whole good.
	32	Chumparun,	" 6 "	Nil	Weather—cool. *Rubbee* crops promising. Rice crop nearly all harvested. Public health good.
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr,	Jan. 6 '83	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Prospects of crops continue good. Harvesting of winter rice nearly completed. Health good.
	34	Bhagulpore,	" 6 "	Nil	Weather—clear and cold; heavy dews at night Rice harvest continues; generally the outturn has been fair. Prospects of *rubbee* crops good.
	35	Purneah,	" 6 "	Nil	Weather—fine. State and prospects of crops good. Health improving.
	36	Maldah	" 6 "	Nil	Weather—clear and bright, but not so cold as usual at this season. *Rubbee* crops thriving. Prices of food-grains stationary. General health good, but a few cases of cholera still occur throughout the district.
	37	Sonthal Perghs,	" 6 "	Nil	Weather—clear and seasonable. All crops good.
ORISSA.					
Orissa Divn.	38	Cuttack,	Jan. 5 '83	Nil	Weather—mornings cool, days warm and nights foggy. Reaping of late rice still in progress. *Rubbee* crops flowering and in some places in pods. Common rice selling at from 22 to 30 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, except a few scattered cases of cholera.
	39	Pooree,	" 4 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Late rice is being harvested. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Prices stationary. Cholera still reported.
	40	Balasore,	" 5 "	Nil	Weather—foggy in the morning; breeze southerly. Cutting of paddy still going on at certain places and completed at others Public health generally good. Small-pox among cattle in pergunnah Bhagrai to the north of the district.
CHOTA NAGPORE.					
South-West Frontier Agency.					
	41	Hazaribagh,	Jan. 5 '83	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. *Rubbee* crops doing well. Prices same as last week. General health good.
	42	Lohardugga,	" 6 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable and moderately cool. Prospects of *rubbee* excellent. Cattle-disease on the increase in Palamow. Prices slightly higher in Ranchee and Lohardugga.
	43	Singbhoom,	" 5 "	Nil	Weather—warm for the time of year. Harvesting of paddy completed. Cold-weather crops doing well. Small-pox continues in the district.
	44	Manbhoom,	" 6 "	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Rice harvest almost completed. In many places outturn below the average. Sugarcane being cut. Cold-weather crops doing well. Public health good, except at Roghunathpore where small-pox prevails.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 9th January 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ...	A 14 8	14 14	13 0	36 0	37 0	30 0	25 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	30 4	...	.		...	...	...
2	Bankoora ...	B 13 8	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	37 8	.	...	.	.	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	C 13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 8	22. 8	22 8	22 4	...	...	..	.	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	D 12 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	.	..	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	E 15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	13 0	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	13 11	13 11	14 8	23 0	23 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	16 0	16 0	..	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs .	E1 13 5	11 14	13 5	20 0	22 8	26 8	8 0	9 4	10 0	16 14	16 0	20 0	.	...	...		...	...
7	Nuddea ...	F 16 0	14 8	7 6	26 0	26 3	40 0	17 4	16 0	20 0	18 12	18 12	22 0	.		..	...	...	...
8	Khoolna ..	G ...	...	.	.	..	.	18 0	16 0	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore ..	H 11 0	11 0	14 4	.	...	..	14 8	14 8	19 0	25 0	24 0	28 8	...		...	...	..	...
10	Moorshedabad...	I 16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	..	20 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	...	.	.	...	...	...
11	Dinagepore .	J 13 0	13 0	14 0	13. 0	21 12	21 0	21 8	18 0	23 8	24 0	23 3	34 8	...	...	..	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye ...	K 16 8	17 4	18 12	30 0	30 0	48 12	18 0 to 18 12	16 0 to 18 0	20 0 to 24 0	19 11 to 22 8	20 0 to 21 0	32 0	...	...			...	...
13	Rungpore ...	L 20 0	20 0	16 0	...	..	..	13 5	13 5	15 0	23 0	20 0	22 8		...	.	...	...	...
14	Bogra ...	12 0	12 0	24 0	..	..	.	15 12	5 0	18 12	28 2	30 0	30 0	.	...	..	...	...	...
15	Pubna ...	M 17 8	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	7 8	13 0	24 8	25 8	28 0	...	..	..	...	..	...
16	Darjeeling ...	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree ..	O 11 4	10 0	9 0	...	...		16 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...		...	..	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
18	Dacca ...	P 12 4	13 5	11 5	26 8	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	27 4	26 8	32 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore ...	Q 20 0	20 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ...	R ...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 8	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ..	S 12 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 8	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	..	...	...	...

A In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna 15 seers, Cutwa 12½ seers, and Raneegunge 13½ seers.
B Retail price of salt at Raipore 12 seers, Onda 16 seers, and Mejia 13 seers.
C In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 15 seers.
D In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Contai 11½ seers and Ghattal 14½ seers.
E In the sub divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers.
E1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bassirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10½ seers, Barrackpore 12¾ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
F In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10½ seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12 1/16 seers.
G In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st December 1882.

Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Average wages per month. Able-bodied agricultural labourer.			Syce or horse-keeper.			Common mason, carpenter, or blacksmith.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
															BENGAL.
															Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
13 12	13 12	9 12	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 15 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	11 4 to 13 0	Burdwan.
13 0	13 4	9 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	4 4 0	6 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 9 0	5 0 to 7 0	4 8 to 6 8	4 8 to 6 8	4 8 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 10 0	Bankoora.
12 0	12 0	9 8	3 1 3	3 1 3	4 1 3	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Beerbhoom.
13 8	13 8	10 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	5 10	5 13	5 13	5 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 9 to 7 8	6 9 to 7 8	Midnapore.
13 9	13 9	9 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	6 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 25 0	10 0 to 25 0	8 0 to 15 0	Hooghly.
13 0	13 0	10 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 13 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Howrah.
															Central Districts.
14 9	13 5	8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	Calcutta.
13 5	13 5	9 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	[illegible] 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 0 to 20 0	16 0	24-Pergunnahs.
11 10¼	11 10¼	9 2½	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0	6 0	6 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8 to 15 0	10 0 to 12 0	15 0	Nuddea.
11 0	11 0	.	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khoolna.
11 8	11 8	8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	15 0	15 0	Jessore.
12 0	12 0	9 8	3 2 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Moorshedabad.
12 0	12 6	8 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	4 8 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 15 0	Dinagepore.
12 12	12 12	9 12	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.
13 6	13 5	8 12	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	5 8	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Rungpore.
12 0	12 0	8 4	3 2 8	2 14 8	4 4 4	6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 16 0	Bogra.
9 0	9 0	9 9	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 2 0	...	6 0 to 8 0	6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 8 to 6 0	6 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 15 0	Pubna.
8 0	8 0	5 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling.
11 0	11 0	9 2	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 30 0	Julpigoree.
															Eastern Districts.
12 4	12 4	10 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
12 8	12 8	9 8	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 1½	15 0	15 0	15 0	Furreedpore.
13 0	13 0	8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 3 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Backergunge.
12 0	12 0	9 12	3 6 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	Mymensingh.

H In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
I In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 11½ seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
J Retail price of salt at Raigunge 11½ seers and at Nitpore 12 seers.
K In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
L In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
M In Sunigunge retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
N In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 12 seers.
O Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10½ seers per rupee.
P In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers and 5½ chittacks, and Narainganje 13½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Concluded.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong ...	T 10 0	10 0	12 4	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakholly .	U ...	...	...	...	...	..	22 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
24	Tipperah ...	V 12 8	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	26 0	32 0	30 0	37 8	...	..	...	...	..	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	.	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 8	16 0	16 0	16 13	...	..	...	...	..	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
	BEHAR.																		
26	Patna ...	21 0	22 0	20 0	40 0	28 0	40 0	14 12	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	23 0		..		.		...
27	Gya ...	20 8	20 0	19 0	22 8	23 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	21 8	21 0	25 0	...	...		...	..	37
28	Shahabad .	W 16 8 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	30 0	30 0	36 8	11 0 to 12 0	18 0	20 0 to 22 0	17 0 to 19 0	19 0 to 20 0	23 8 to 25 0	37 0 to 40 0	..	...	32 0	..	...
29	Durbhunga ...	X 14 0	14 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	..	...		...	...	..
30	Mozufferpore ...	Y 15 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	..	...		...	..	..
31	Sarun ...	Z 17 0	16 8	16 8	36 0	32 0	43 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	..	...		35 0	7 0	42 9
32	Chumparun ..	Z1 17 0	..	20 0	30 0	30 0	50 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	39 8	..	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	Z2 21 0	22 0	16 12	33 9	33 9	42 0	15 12	16 13	13 10	23 9	18 14	25 3	..	...	.	...	..	..
34	Bhagulpore ...	Z3 17 11	16 6	15 2	25 4	31 9	44 7	20 3	17 11	15 2	24 0	...	27 12	..	...		..		...
35	Purneah ..	Z4 16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	.	...	..	...
36	Maldah ...	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
37	Sonthal Pergha.	Z5 14 0	14 0	13 5	...	...	...	19 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	..	...	.	...
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	15 12	..	...	..	15 12	17 1	15 12	26 4*	22 5	27 9	.	..	.	...	...	...
39	Pooree ..	Z6 13 2	11 11	13 0	..	.	..	26 4	21 0	24 0	27 8	27 8	30 0	..	...	.	..	...	...
40	Balasore ...	Z7 14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	..	..	.	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency*																		
41	Hazareebagh ...	Z8 16 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	..	...	.	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	.	..	..	...
43	Singbhoom ...	18 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	41 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom ...	Z9 12 0	12 0	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	28 0	26 0	38 0	...	..	...	...	...	...

* In the interior common rice is procurable at 36⅔ to 42 seers per rupee.
Q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Goalundo and Bhanga 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Gopalgunge 12½ seers.
R In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Patuakhali 10⅓ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
S In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Kishoregunge 10⅓ seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Netrokona 12½ seers.
T Retail price of salt at Kumorjah 10 seers, Hathazaree 11 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
U In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12½ seers.
V In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Brahmunberiah 12½ seers and Chandpore 12 seers.
W In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Buxar 11½ seers, Bhaboosh 11 seers, and Sasseram 11⅔ seers.
X In Madhubani and Tajpore sub divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
Y In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.
Z In Sewan and Gopalgunge sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1883.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st December 1882.—(Concld.)

Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Average wages per month. Able-bodied agricultural labourer.			Syce or horse-keeper.			Common mason, carpenter, or blacksmith.			Districts
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
															Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)
S Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
11 0	13 0	10 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	3 6 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	Chittagong.
10 0	10 0	9 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Noakholly
12 4	12 4	9 4	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	6 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 9 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 16 0	7 0 to 16 0	7 0 to 16 0	Tipperah.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong H Tracts.
11 0	11 0	8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Hill Tipperah.
															BEHAR.
10 8	10 8	9 12	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 4 8	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 8 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 8 0	Patna.
12 0	12 6	9 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	2 8 to 3 0	2 8 to 3 0	2 8 to 3 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	Gya.
12 8	13 0	10 0	.....	.....	3 10 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	7 8	Shahabad.
11 0	11 0	9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Durbhunga
12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	4 4 0	2 0 to 3 0	3 0 to 4 0	2 0 to 3 0	4 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 6 0	Mozufferpore.
11 8	12 0	9 0	3 3 0	3 2 6	4 4 0	3 12 to 5 10	3 0 to 3 12	3 0 to 3 12	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.
11 0	11 0	8 8	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 8 0	5 10	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun
13 2	13 2	9 7	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 15 6	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr.
12 10	12 10	9 7	3 2 9	2 14 6	3 14 6	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Bhagulpore
11 0	11 0	8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.
12 0	12 0	8 8	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	7 8	6 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 15 0	7 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 14 0	Maldah.
11 0	11 8	8 0	3 4 6	3 2 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 9 6	15 0 to 15 0	7 8	Sonthal Pergh
															ORISSA.
14 0	14 0	11 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Cuttack
13 4	13 4	11 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Pooree
12 12	12 12	9 3	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	5 10	4 11	5 10	6 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 9 0	5 0 to 7 8	7 8 to 11 4	Balasore.
															CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
11 0	11 0	8 4	3 7 6	3 7 6	4 8 0	4 0	4 4	...	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Hazareebagh
11 0	11 0	8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lohardugga.
9 0	9 0	7 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	5 10 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 8	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	Singbhoom
10 8	10 8	8 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 5 0	3 12	4 11	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Manbhoom.

Z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.
Z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 12 seers and Jamui 12½ seers.
Z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopole 11 seers, and Muddehpoora 10½ seers.
Z4 Retail prices of salt at Uthri 11 seers, Kusba 12 seers, and Kissengunge 10 seers.
Z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 13 seers and Godda 11 seers.
Z6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
Z7 Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 11 seers per rupee.
Z8 Retail price of salt at Chutra 10 seers and Khurruckdiha 12½ seers.
Z9 Retail price of salt at Burrabazar 11 seers and Govindpore 12 seers.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 3 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	...
2	Serajgunge ...	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 6 6	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 4 0	2 15 0	3 9 0	1 7 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 7 0	1 3 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	...	1 6 0	1 7 0	...	1 4 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 6 0	...	...	...
6	Patna .	1 14 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 5 6	1 0 0	2 10 6	2 14 0	2 14 0	1 11 0	1 12 6	1 13 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 7 5	1 7 5	1 4 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 5 4	...	...	...
9	*Cuttack ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	2 5 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1883.

undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31*st December* 1882.

40 SEERS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	2 10 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 4 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 13 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	...	1 12 0	0 7 0	...	0 8 0	2 14 0	...	3 12 0	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	2 14 0	3 6 0	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 6 6	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 2 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 11 0	2 8 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of December 1882.

	°	Date.
The mean temperature during the month	68·4	
The highest temperature during the month	81·3	17th
The lowest temperature during the month	54·9	28th
The range of temperature during the month	26·4	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	19·3	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	25·9	25th
	%	
The mean humidity during the month	71	
	Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month	·497	
The total rainfall of the month	Nil.	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	,,	
The number of rainy days in the month	,,	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 8th January 1883.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 31st December 1882 to 6th January 1883.

Month.	Date.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain
		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
1882. December ...	31st ...	66·8	75·3	18·4	56·9	60·9	·457	56·4	69	Nil.
1883. January ...	1st ...	65·9	78·8	23·1	55·7	59·7	·431	54·8	67	,,
,, ...	2nd ...	66·3	79·2	24·1	55·1	60·3	·445	55·8	68	,,
,, ...	3rd ...	68·0	79·8	21·7	58·1	63·1	·513	59·7	74	,,
,, ...	4th ...	66·9	78·3	21·1	57·2	61·3	·470	57·2	71	,,
,, ...	5th ...	66·2	77·5	20·6	56·9	59·8	·430	54·8	66	,,
,, ...	6th ...	66·3	77·6	21·6	56·0	59·9	·432	54·8	66	,,

	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	66·6
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	24·7
The maximum temperature during the seven days	79·8
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	69
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 31st December 1882 to 6th January 1883 ...	Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 8th January 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of December 1882.

	Inches.	Date.	hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·975		
The average pressure of 24 years	30·027		
The highest pressure during the month	30·195	19th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	29·816	10th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	0·379		
	°		
The mean temperature during the month	66·3		
The average temperature of 24 years	68·0		
The highest temperature during the month	79·6	16th	
The lowest temperature during the month	51·9	23rd	
The range of temperature during the month	27·7		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	19·9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	25·8	25th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity during the month	73		
The average humidity of 24 years	71		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension during the month	0·467		
The average vapour tension of 9 years	0·476		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1·83		
The total rainfall of the month	Nil.		
The total rainfall of the month indicated by a Beckley's self-registering raingauge (mouth of the gauge 50·5 feet high)	,,		
The average fall of 48 years	0·23		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil.		
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil.		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years	1		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	131·4		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	53·9		
The greatest sun temperature	136·7	4th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	59 4	4th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	45·1		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	12·4		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	15·6	19th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	49·6		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	93·0	10th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	11·0	7th noon to 1 P.M.	

The number of hours under each of the 8 points—

N. 202, NE. 29, E. 4, SE. 0, S. 0, SW. 6, W. 94, NW. 178, Calm 231.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
[illegible] January 1883.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 31st December 1882 to 6th January 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Number of hours of sun-shine.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1882.		°	Inches		°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Dec.	31st	130·5	30·039	10	63·9	77·4	23·1	54·3	58·3	0·414	53·6	72	WNW and calm ...	39	Nil.	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
1883.																
Jan.	1st	130·6	·043	10	63·1	76·4	23·6	52·8	57·1	·390	52·0	70	WNW and calm ...	29	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	2nd	131·6	·064	10	63·0	76·6	24·5	52·1	57·3	·401	52·8	72	W and calm ...	41	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	3rd	132·4	·101	9	64·6	77·8	25·7	52·1	59·5	·444	55·6	75	N by W and calm ...	43	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	4th	127·8	·165	10	64·0	76·4	24·1	52·3	58·4	·417	53·8	72	NW by N and calm	27	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	5th	125·8	·164	10	63·7	75·6	23·6	52·0	57·6	·397	52·6	70	WNW and calm ...	40	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	6th	129·8	·113	10	63·4	75·6	22·2	53·4	57·9	·409	53·4	70	NNE and calm ...	36	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.

		Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	30·098
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	30·027
		Hours.
The total number of hours of sun-shine of the seven days	...	69
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	63·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	67·2
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...	...	25·8
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	77·8
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ...	...	7
		lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days	...	Not measureable.
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	72
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 31st December 1882 to 6th January 1883 ...	...	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	...	0·04
The total fall from 1st January 1882 to 6th January 1883 ...	...	66·18
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	...	65·28

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st January to 31st December 1882 ...	...	66·18
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	...	65·24

≡ fog, ⌓ dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 8th January 1883

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra, for the month of November 1882.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Miles.	Mirzapore.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibgunge.		Rampore Beuleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Krishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
		*				90.		177.	87.	287.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.			70.			
	Distance.					From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibgunge ...	From Benares	From Rampore Beauleah ...			From Berhampore ...			
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st ...	...	3·88	210·05	4·87	201·47	5·92	174·97	11·60	145·83	5·83	107·68	9·25	77·25	9·96	51·96	12·92	21·86	8·54	42·28	11·50	20·29	11·50	160·86
2nd ...	...	3·67	209·89	4·50	201·30	5·83	174·88	11·40	145·63	5·58	107·43	9·17	77·17	9·96	51·96	12·67	21·61	8·29	42·03	10·92	19·71	11·00	159·76
3rd ...	...	3·50	209·72	4·42	201·22	5·67	174·72	11·30	145·53	5·50	107·38	9·00	77·00	9·62	51·62	12·25	21·19	7·96	41·70	10·42	19·21	10·50	159·25
4th ...	...	3·42	209·64	4·29	201·09	5·50	174·55	11·20	145·43	5·33	107·18	8·75	76·75	9·33	51·33	11·93	20·86	7·67	41·41	10·00	18·79	10·00	158·76
5th ...	...	3·25	209·47	4·17	200·97	5·42	174·47	11·05	145·28	5·21	107·06	8·25	76·25	9·00	51·00	11·67	20·61	7·33	41·07	9·58	18·37	9·50	158·26
6th ...	...	3·17	209·39	4·00	200·80	5·33	174·38	10·85	145·08	5·12	106·97	7·83	75·83	8·75	50·75	11·33	20·27	7·08	40·82	9·25	18·04	9·00	157·76
7th ...	...	3·00	209·22	3·79	200·59	5·25	174·30	10·70	144·93	4·67	106·52	7·42	75·42	8·50	50·50	11·08	20·02	6·79	40·53	8·92	17·71	8·50	157·26
8th ...	...	2·92	209·14	3·71	200·51	5·17	174·22	10·70	144·93	4·42	106·27	7·00	75·00	8·17	50·17	10·75	19·69	6·50	40·24	8·67	17·46	8·20	156·96
9th ...	...	2·75	208·97	3·54	200·34	5·08	174·13	10·53	144·78	4·25	106·10	6·67	74·67	7·83	49·83	10·42	19·36	6·25	39·99	8·42	17·21	8·00	156·76
10th ...	...	2·67	208·89	3·46	200·26	5·00	174·05	10·45	144·68	4·08	105·93	6·33	74·33	7·54	49·54	10·33	19·27	5·96	39·70	8·17	16·96	7·80	156·36
11th ...	...	2·58	208·80	3·25	200·05	4·92	173·97	10·40	144·63	3·75	105·60	6·17	74·17	7·29	49·29	10·17	19·11	5·69	39·43	7·92	16·71	7·40	156·16
12th ...	...	2·50	208·72	3·17	199·97	4·83	173·88	10·25	144·43	3·50	105·35	6·00	74·00	7·00	49·00	9·92	18·86	5·46	39·20	7·62	16·41	7·00	155·76
13th ...	...	2·42	208·63	3·08	199·88	4·75	173·80	10·15	144·38	3·33	105·18	5·83	73·83	6·79	48·79	9·67	18·61	5·25	38·99	7·42	16·21	6·60	155·36
14th ...	...	2·34	208·55	3·00	199·80	4·67	173·72	10·00	144·23	3·21	105·06	5·58	73·58	6·67	48·67	9·50	18·44	5·04	38·78	7·17	15·96	6·30	155·06
15th ...	...	2·25	208·47	2·87	199·67	4·58	173·63	9·90	144·13	3·08	104·93	5·42	73·42	6·50	48·50	9·25	18·19	4·87	38·61	6·87	15·66	6·00	154·76
16th ...	...	2·17	208·39	2·75	199·55	4·50	173·55	9·75	143·98	2·92	104·77	5·08	73·08	6·00	48·00	9·00	17·94	4·69	38·43	6·59	15·37	5·70	154·46
17th ...	...	2·08	208·30	2·62	199·42	4·50	173·55	9·60	143·83	2·83	104·68	4·75	72·75	5·83	47·83	8·58	17·53	4·50	38·24	6·25	15·04	5·40	154·16
18th ...	...	2·00	208·22	2·54	199·34	4·42	173·47	9·45	143·68	2·71	104·56	4·67	72·67	5·42	47·42	8·17	17·11	4·31	38·07	6·00	14·79	5·20	153·93
19th ...	...	1·92	208·14	2·50	199·30	4·25	173·30	9·35	143·58	2·58	104·43	4·42	72·42	5·33	47·33	7·83	16·77	4·21	37·95	5·87	14·66	5·00	153·76
20th ...	...	1·83	208·05	2·29	199·09	4·25	173·30	9·30	143·53	2·46	104·31	4·25	72·25	5·17	47·17	7·67	16·61	4·04	37·78	5·38	14·37	4·80	153·56
21st ...	...	1·75	207·97	2·25	199·05	4·17	173·22	9·20	143·43	2·42	104·27	4·08	72·08	4·75	46·75	7·50	16·44	3·92	37·66	5·42	14·21	4·80	153·56
22nd ...	...	1·67	207·89	2·17	198·97	4·17	173·22	9·10	143·33	2·33	104·18	4·00	72·00	4·67	46·67	7·33	16·27	3·77	37·51	5·25	14·04	4·50	153·26
23rd ...	...	1·58	207·80	2·08	198·88	4·17	173·22	9·05	143·28	2·21	104·06	3·83	71·83	4·33	46·33	7·25	16·19	3·69	37·43	5·17	13·96	4·40	152·96
24th ...	...	1·50	207·72	2·00	198·80	4·08	173·13	8·95	143·18	2·17	104·02	3·50	71·50	4·33	46·33	7·08	16·02	3·56	37·30	5·12	13·91	4·20	152·76
25th ...	...	1·42	207·64	1·87	198·67	4·08	173·13	8·89	143·03	2·08	103·93	3·25	71·25	4·25	46·25	6·92	15·96	3·44	37·18	5·12	13·91	4·00	152·76
26th ...	...	1·33	207·55	1·63	198·63	3·92	172·97	8·75	142·98	2·04	103·89	3·17	71·17	4·00	46·00	6·75	15·69	3·33	37·07	5·00	13·79	3·80	152·56
27th ...	...	1·25	207·47	1·62	198·63	3·83	172·88	8·70	142·93	2·00	103·85	3·00	71·00	3·92	45·92	6·67	15·61	3·21	36·95	4·87	13·66	3·60	152·36
28th ...	...	1·17	207·39	1·75	198·54	3·83	172·88	8·70	142·93	1·92	103·77	2·75	70·75	3·75	45·75	6·42	15·36	3·12	36·86	4·71	13·50	3·40	152·16
29th ...	...	1·08	207·30	1·62	198·42	3·75	172·80	8·65	142·88	1·87	103·72	2·58	70·58	3·71	45·71	6·17	15·11	3·04	36·78	4·42	13·21	3·30	152·06
30th ...	...	1·00	207·22	1·58	198·38	3·75	172·80	8·60	142·83	1·87	103·72	2·33	70·33	3·62	45·62	5·93	14·86	2·98	36·72	4·21	13·00	3·20	151·96

C. W. ODLING,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Dated 8th January 1883.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 8 days of December 1882 on 1,506¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	186,008	2,76,193 1 0	25,35,715 10	6,50,166 6 3	22,218 15 0	9,48,578 6 3	76,047¾	126,601¾	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	.....	183 4 10	.....	431 8 1	14 11 11	629 8 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year	4,553,979½	58,25,492 0 3	5,47,77,826 20	1,46,03,233 5 4	4,99,204 12 6	2,09,27,930 2 1	1,537,043	2,837,481	4,374,52[illegible]
Total for 26⅞ weeks ...	4,740,077½	61,01,685 1 3	5,73,13,541 30	1,52,53,399 11 7	5,21,423 11 6	2,18,76,508 8 4	1,613,996¾	2,964,082¾	4,578,079[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	145,158½	2,61,997 14 6	21,71,849 30	6,77,810 13 11	1,07,752 5 9	11,37,561 2 2	49,755½	103,485¾	153,241¼
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	173 14 2	.....	449 13 7	131 8 11	754 15 8	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,079,409½	57,69,318 13 5	5,19,66,977 0	1,62,37,063 4 11	5,96,936 4 0	2,26,04,218 6 4	1,302,724½	2,936,316¾	4,239,041¼

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 8 days of December 1882 on 192½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	47,082	37,054 0 0	3,40,270 0	82,108 0 0	1,746 0 0	1,20,908 0 0	7,060	8,629¾	15,689¾
Or per mile of railway	245	192 7 9	1,767 25	426 8 7	9 1 1	628 1 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	1,116,619	7,15,651 0 0	89,72,571 0	27,44,224 0 0	27,992 0 0	34,87,867 0 0	154,880½	289,410½	444,290¾
Total for 26 weeks ...	1,163,701	7,52,705 0 0	93,12,841 0	28,26,332 0 0	29,738 0 0	36,08,775 0 0	161,940½	298,040	459,980½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,687	28,722 0 0	3,87,840 0	88,653 0 0	15,093 0 0	1,32,468 0 0	5,807	8,169¾	13,976¾
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	208	167 3 8	2,258 7	516 2 10	87 14 1	771 4 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,169,117	8,21,530 0 0	82,64,333 0	25,19,387 0 0	39,920 0 0	33,80,837 0 0	154,192½	274,460½	428,653

Includes Rs. 135 on account of Revenue Stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			26th Nov. 1881.	25th Nov. 1882.	To 26th Nov. 1881.	To 25th Nov. 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
25th November...	Northern Bengal ...	230	46,055 0 0	54,123 0 0	15,86,993 0 0	18,31,721 0 0	2,44,728 0 0	.....	15
,, ...	Tirhoot	85	12,971 0 0	14,295 0 0	5,07,194 0 0	5,91,425 0 0	84,231 0 0	.....	17
2nd December...	Patna-Gya	57	8,386 0 0	11,087 0 0	4,56,821 0 0	4,99,433 0 0	33,612 0 0	.....	7
,, ,, ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	4,588 0 0	10,279 0 0	1,38,764 0 0	1,88,904 0 0	50,140 0 0	.....	36
,, ,, ...	Nalhati	27½	1,387 0 0	1,349 0 0	59,259 0 0	65,429 0 0	6,170 0 0	.....	7
	Total ...	432½	73,387 0 0	92,333 0 0	27,49,031 0 0	31,65,912 0 0	4,16,881 0 0	.....	15

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		3rd December 1881.	2nd December 1882.	To 3rd December 1881.	To 2nd December 1882.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
5th January 1883 ...	50	6,281 9 6	7,636 7 10	2,32,742 8 9	3,27,801 2 2	95,058 9 5	.....	+29

Calcutta, the 5th January 1882.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Agents.*

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		10th December 1881.	9th December 1882.	To 10th December 1881.	To 9th December 1882.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
9th January 1883 ...	50	5,759 13 9	6,865 7 0	2,38,502 6 6	3,34,466 9 2	95,964 2 8	.....	+29

Calcutta, the 9th January 1883.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Agents.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, at Writers' Buildings in the City of Calcutta—10th January 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 1 OF 1883.

Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XII of 1877.

1. Act XII of 1877 (*an Act to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876*) is hereby repealed.

Addition to Act VI of 1876, section 4.

2. To section 4 of the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, the following shall be added, namely :—

"and also in or towards the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities, of any loan received from the Government by the manager under this Act".

Amendment of section 12 of same Act.

3. (*1*) In section 12 of that Act, for the first clause the following shall be substituted :—

"When all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule referred to in section eleven, and the amount of any loan received from the Government under section eighteen, together with the interest (if any) due thereon, have been paid and discharged", and

(*2*) in the second clause of the same section, for the word "six" the word "twelve" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 18 of same Act.

4. (*1*) In section 18 of that Act, after the words "as may appear expedient" the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"or by borrowing money from the Government at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the Local Government", and

(*2*) in the last clause of the same section, for the word "six" the word "twelve" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, omits to provide for the recovery by the manager, under the scheme for the management of the estate, of a loan made by the Government for the payment of the debts. It consequently would be open to the proprietor, when the scheduled debts had been paid off, to demand, under section 12 of the Act, the release of the estate, although any such loan made by the Government had not been repaid.

2. No such loan has as yet been made by the Government, but as it is possible that such loans may be made, it is proposed to amend the Act so as to secure the detention of the estate under management until the amount of any such loan that may have been made has been paid off with interest. This is provided for by certain amendments made, in sections 4, 12 and 18 of the Act, by sections 2, 3 and 4 of the present Bill.

3. The second sub-section of section 4 of the Bill merely supplies an omission, apparently the result of an oversight, in the amending Act XII of 1877.

Under section 12 of the principal Act, as it originally stood, six months from the publication of the order of management was the period within which the Commissioner was permitted to abandon the management, and as difficulties might arise if the management was abandoned after the manager had exercised his power of mortgaging, the last clause of section 18 provided that the power to mortgage should not be exercisable until after the expiration of the same period. The amending Act of 1877 altered the period fixed by section 12 to twelve months, but left that fixed by section 18 unchanged. The amendment now proposed makes the period in section 18 the same as that in section 12, namely, twelve months.

4. It is proposed, as a matter of convenience, to repeal the amending Act of 1877 and incorporate its single provision in the new one.

The 22nd December, 1882.

S. C. BAYLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 3 of 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883.

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☞ Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th January 1883.—The following revised programme of the tour of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Behar is published for general information:—

Leave Calcutta (by ordinary Night Mail for Barrh) ...	Monday,	Jan.	22nd.
Arrive at Mozufferpore	Tuesday,	„	23rd.
Arrive at Motihari	Wednesday,	„	24th.
Arrive at Bettiah	Thursday,	„	25th.
Remain at Bettiah	Friday,	„	26th.
Return to Mozufferpore in the evening	Saturday,	„	27th.
Remain at Mozufferpore	Sunday,	„	28th.
Remain at Mozufferpore—Inspection of Behar Mounted Rifles	Monday,	„	29th.
Arrive at Durbhunga—Opening of the line to Jhinjharpore	Tuesday,	„	30th.
Start for Burdwan *viâ* Mokâmeh	Wednesday,	„	31st.
Remain at Burdwan to open the Waterworks, and leave at night by special train for Calcutta	Thursday,	Feb.	1st.

F. B. PEACOCK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 259A.

GENERAL.—*The 6th January* 1883.—Colour Sergeant H. Dominy is appointed to be a Lieutenant in "B" Company of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Mr. H. R. Irwine, resigned.

The 8th January 1883.—The Sub-divisional Officer of Ghatal, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed under the provisions of section 3 of Act XV of 1881 to be *ex-officio* Inspector of Factories within the local limits of that sub-division.

The 9th January 1883.—Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, is allowed furlough for one year and seven months, under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1883, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 11th January 1883.—Major W. L. Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th January 1883.

Baboo Ram Narain Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 14th December 1882.

Baboo Denonath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 4th January 1883.

The 12th January 1883.—Mr. J. F. Browne, C.S., returned from furlough on the 11th December 1882, and not on the 15th idem, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th December 1882.

Baboo Durgagati Banerjee, First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, was on leave under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code from the 7th October to the afternoon of the 30th November 1882.

The order of the 28th November last, granting to Mr. H. H. Risley, C.S., leave for fourteen days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 15th instant, is cancelled.

The 13th January 1883.—Baboo Rash Behary Dutt, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the Purneah district.

This cancels the order of the 12th ultimo, transferring Baboo Rash Behary Dutt to Deoghur, in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. Holmwood, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, is allowed leave for one month under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr. A. E. Staley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Munsif, who returned from special leave in the forenoon of the 8th instant, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Meherpore division of the Nuddea district. Mr. Staley is also appointed to act in the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

The 15th January 1883.—Mr. P. D. Dickens, District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, is allowed furlough for ten months and twelve days under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 20th instant, or from such earlier date as he may be relieved

The 16th January 1883.—Mr. G. G. Dey, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea during the absence on furlough of Mr. P. D. Dickens, or until further orders.

Baboo Krishna Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for one month and 8 days under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Bhoirab Nath Palit, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for ten days under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Rajendra Chunder Ghose is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Rajshahye.

Baboo Chandi Das Ghose is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Mymensingh.

Mr. R. F. Rampini, District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is allowed furlough for one year under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 6th April next.

Mr. R. H. Pawsey, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is allowed furlough for twenty months under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 15th February next, or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for three months under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 20th February next.

Mr. H. P. Peterson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Buxar division of the Shahabad district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tumlook, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 10th February next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Gour Das Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Midnapore.

In supersession of the order of the 4th instant, Baboo Nobin Kristo Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Ranaghat division of the Nudden district, is transferred to Pubna, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. E. G. Glazier, C.S., reported his return to India from furlough on the 14th instant.

Baboo Gopendra Krishna, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Culna sub-division of the Burdwan district, is allowed leave for 15 days under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W. C. Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of the Culna sub-division of that district during the absence on leave of Baboo Gopendra Krishna, or until further orders.

POLICE.—*The 13th January* 1883.—Mr. C. S. Murray, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is allowed leave for three days under section 127, rule 1, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 3rd November 1882.

The 15th January 1883.—Mr. A. V. Knyvett, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 15th December 1882.

Mr. G. B. Havelock, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, returned to India from leave on the 5th October 1882.

The 16th January 1883.—Mr. A. H. James, District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, is appointed to act in the third grade of District Superintendents of Police with effect from the 15th November 1882.

Mr. G. H. French, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is allowed leave for six months under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr G. D. Graham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Rungpore, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

LEGISLATIVE.—*The 15th January* 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. Phillips of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General the Lieutenant-Governor re-appoints Mr. G. C. Paul, C.I.E., under the provisions of the 29th, 30th and 45th sections of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, *vice* Mr. A. Phillips, resigned.

EDUCATION.—*The 15th January* 1883.—Baboo Shoshee Bhusan Sen, Head Master, Krishnaghur Collegiate School, is allowed leave for three weeks under section 72, rule 1 (*a*), chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. J. Mann, Professor, Hooghly College, is appointed to be Principal of the Krishnaghur College.

Mr. J. A. Martin, Officiating Principal, Krishnaghur College, is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Mr. M. G. Du S. Prothero, Professor, Krishnaghur College, is appointed to be a Professor in the Patna College.

Mr. S. Robson, Professor, Patna College, is appointed to be a Professor in the Hooghly College.

Mr. G. A. Stack, Professor, Dacca College, on leave, is appointed to be a Professor in the Patna College.

Mr. R. Parry, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as a Professor in the Patna College during the absence on leave of Mr. G. A. Stack, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 8th January* 1883.—The Civil Surgeon of Midnapore is appointed under section 5 of Act XV of 1881 to be *ex-officio* Certifying Surgeon for the sudder sub-division of that district.

The 9th January 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Jogendro Nath Bhuttacharjee, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Ram Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

The 13th January 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Nobin Chunder Ghose, in medical charge of the outpost of Demagiri, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for six months under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Juggobundhoo Bose, Teacher of Materia Medica, Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, is allowed leave under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code from the 8th to the 25th August 1882, inclusive, in extension of that granted to him under the order of the 18th July 1882.

The 15th January 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Chunder Kumar Gupta, in charge of the charitable dispensary at Kandi, in the district of Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Assistant Surgeon Protap Chunder Ker, a Supernumerary at Buxar, is appointed to have charge of the charitable dispensary at Kandi, in the district of Moorshedabad, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Chunder Kumar Gupta, or until further orders.

The 16th January 1883.—Surgeon F. S. Peck, Officiating Medical Officer, 33rd Regiment of Native Infantry, Buxa, is appointed temporarily to have civil medical charge of that station in addition to his own duties with effect from the afternoon of the 9th June 1882.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 6th January* 1883.—Moulvie Waquar Hossein, Special Sub-Registrar of Chumparun, is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Motihari Municipality.

The 12th January 1883.—Mr. V. E. Weatherall is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Purneah Municipality.

Baboo Jyatish Chundra Chatterjee is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Nyehatty Municipality, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 14th January 1883.—Civil Hospital Assistant Kartick Chunder Mozoomdar is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Municipality of Chattra, in the district of Hazaribagh.

ROAD CESS.—*The 9th January* 1883.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Serajgunge, in the district of Pubna:—

Baboo Saroda Persad Gangooly. | Baboo Kedar Nath Pakrasi.
Baboo Kali Bondhoo Bhadooree.

The 15th January 1883.—Baboo Rajendra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the 24-Pergunnahs District Road Cess Committee.

Baboo Mohesh Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Maldah District Road Cess Committee, *vice* Baboo Gour Das Bysack.

The following notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

No. 1.—*The 3rd January* 1883.—In consequence of the return to duty of Mr. G. Stevenson, Assistant-Commissioner, First Grade, the following officers reverted to the grades specified against their names with effect from the 18th December 1882:—

To Assistant Commissioner, Second Grade, Mr. B. G. Geidt, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, First Grade.

To Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, Mr. R. S. Greenshields, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Second Grade.

No. 103.—*The 28th December* 1882.—Mr. A. E. C. Bolst, District Superintendent of Police, reported his arrival at Dhubri, and received charge of his office from Babu Ram Gopal Khan, on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

No. 104.—Mr. G. Stevenson, Assistant Commissioner, on return from furlough, received charge of the sub-division of South Sylhet, from Babu Ishan Chundra Patranavis, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th January 1883.—In supersession of the notification dated the 29th April 1882, published at page 408, part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd May 1882, it is hereby notified that, in continuation of the notifications quoted in the margin and in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 2, Act VI (B.C.) of 1878, the Lieutenant-Governor, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality made at a meeting, declares that the Commissioners of the said municipality will from this date maintain an establishment for the cleansing of all public and

Notification dated the 20th August 1878, published at page 924, part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem.

Notification dated the 14th October 1878, published at page 1121, part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem.

Notification dated the 16th April 1880, published at pages 301-302, part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem.

Notification dated the 30th September 1880, published at page 886, part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th October 1880.

private latrines situated in the parts of the municipality within the boundaries given below :—

BLOCK A.

North—A line 100 feet to the north of, and parallel to, Ram Mohun Mookerjea's Lane up to its junction with Koyepooker Lane, and from thence a line 100 feet to the north of, and parallel to, Koyepooker Lane.

South—Grand Trunk Road.

East—Dhurmotollah Lane and Dhopahparrah Lane.

West—A line 100 feet to the west of, and parallel to, Sheebpore Village Road from its junction with Koyepooker Lane to its junction with Haldarparah Lane, thence a line 100 feet to the north and west of, and parallel to, Haldarparrah Lane, thence a line 100 feet to the north of, and parallel to Kassey Nath Chatterjea's Lane from its junction with Haldarparah Lane to its junction with Circular Road, and thence a line 100 feet to the west of, and parallel to, Circular Road from its junction with Kassey Nath Catterjea's Lane to its southern extremity.

BLOCK B.

North—Juggut Banerjea's Ghaut Road and Grand Trunk Road up to its junction with Circular Road and thence a line 100 feet to the north of, and parallel to, Grand Trunk Road up to its junction with Bishop's College Road.

South and East—The river.

West—A line 100 feet to the west of, and parallel to, Bishop's College Road and a line 100 feet to the north of, and parallel to, Botanical Garden Road up to the north-east corner of the Botanical Garden and thence along the boundary wall of the Garden.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the fees to be levied under section 3 of the said Act by the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality for the cleansing of public and private latrines within the parts of the municipality described above shall be fixed according to the following scale :—

Scale of Fees under Act VI (B.C.) of 1878.

RENTAL VALUATION.						FEE PAYABLE.								
						Per mensem.			Per quarter.			Per annum.		
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Exceeding	Rs.	5,	but not exceeding	Rs.	11	0	1	4	0	4	0	1	0	0
Ditto	,,	11,	ditto	,,	18	0	2	0	0	6	0	1	8	0
Ditto	,,	18,	ditto	,,	25	0	4	0	0	12	0	3	0	0
Ditto	,,	25,	ditto	,,	36	0	6	8	1	4	0	5	0	0
Ditto	,,	36,	ditto	,,	60	0	9	4	1	12	0	7	0	0
Ditto	,,	60,	ditto	,,	84	0	10	8	2	0	0	8	0	0
Ditto	,,	84,	ditto	,,	120	0	12	0	2	4	0	9	0	0
Ditto	,,	120,	ditto	,,	200	0	13	4	2	8	0	10	0	0
Ditto	,,	200,	ditto	,,	300	1	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto	,,	300,	ditto	,,	400	1	1	4	3	4	0	13	0	0
Ditto	,,	400,	ditto	,,	500	1	5	4	4	0	0	16	0	0
Ditto	,,	500,	ditto	,,	600	1	8	0	4	8	0	18	0	0
Ditto	,,	600,	ditto	,,	700	1	10	8	5	0	0	20	0	0
Ditto	,,	700,	ditto	,,	1,000	2	0	0	6	0	0	24	0	0
Ditto	,,	1,000,	ditto	,,	1,500	2	8	0	7	8	0	30	0	0
Ditto	,,	1,500,	ditto	,,	2,000	3	0	0	9	0	0	36	0	0
Ditto	,,	2,000,	ditto	,,	2,500	4	0	0	12	0	0	48	0	0
Ditto	,,	2,500,	ditto	,,	3,000	5	0	0	15	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto	,,	3,000,	ditto	,,	4,000	6	10	8	20	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto	,,	4,000,	ditto	,,	5,000	8	5	4	25	0	0	100	0	0
Ditto	,,	5,000,	ditto	,,	7,500	12	8	0	37	8	0	150	0	0
Ditto	,,	7,500,	ditto	,,	10,000	16	10	8	50	0	0	200	0	0
Ditto	,,	10,000,	ditto	,,	15,000	20	13	4	62	8	0	250	0	0
Ditto	,,	15,000,	ditto	,,	20,000	25	0	0	75	0	0	300	0	0
Ditto	,,	20,000,	ditto	,,	25,000	33	5	4	100	0	0	400	0	0
Ditto	,,	25,000.				40	0	0	120	0	0	480	0	0

3. Under section 8 of the said Act, and on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the said municipality made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor fixes the following rates per head as those which may be levied by the Commissioners on the persons living within or habitually resorting to the places described in the said section and situated within the parts or sections of the municipality defined in paragraph 1 of this notification.

Rate per head on persons living within or habitually resorting to the places described in section 8.

NUMBER OF PERSONS.	RATE PAYABLE.		
	Per mensem.	Per quarter.	Per annum.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Where the number of persons does not exceed 100 ...	0 1 6	0 4 6	1 2 0
Ditto ditto exceeds 100, but does not exceed 500	0 1 3	0 3 9	0 15 0
Ditto ditto ditto 500, ditto 1,000	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 12 0
Ditto ditto ditto 1,000.	0 0 9	0 2 3	0 9 0

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICE.

The 10th January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends to confirm after one month from this date the following bye-law framed by the Commissioners of the Bhagulpore Municipality under section 256, Act V (B.C.) of 1876 :—

"No hut or other building the external roof and walls of which are made of grass, leaves, mats, or other inflammable materials shall be erected, renewed, or thoroughly repaired within the limits of the municipality except with the sanction of the Commissioners.

"Any person infringing this bye-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20, and to a daily fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for continued infringement."

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 15th January 1883.—In the notification dated the 22nd December 1882, at page 1050, part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem, publishing the names of Civil Hospital Assistants who had passed the English Qualification and Grade examinations held on the 16th October 1882, for "Jail Hospital, Bogra," entered against the name of Civil Hospital Assistant Shoshi Bhoosun Roy, read "Jail Hospital, Russa."

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th January 1883.—The following notice is published for general information :—

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, GENERAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 9.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF POOREE.

Exhibition of a New Light.

A WHITE fixed dioptric Chance's Port light is now exhibited in place of the old light from the top of the Circuit House. The light is elevated 40 feet above the sea, and is visible 8 to 9 miles in ordinary weather in all directions to seaward.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

A. W. STIFFE, *Lieut., late I. N.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

FORT WILLIAM, PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 8th January* 1883.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th January 1883.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 14,596 and a plan for the construction of two additional sets of moorings, which it is proposed to provide for the India General Steam Navigation Company off the Upper Strand Bank, having been submitted by the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with their Officiating Vice-Chairman's letters Nos. 3437 and 3992, dated respectively the 5th December 1882 and 5th January 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the expenditure under the provisions of section 35 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th January 1883.—It is hereby notified, under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act (Act VII of 1878), that it is proposed to constitute the following tract of land in the Lohardugga district a reserved forest under the said Act:—

The Deputy Commissioner of the Lohardugga district is appointed to be the Forest Settlement Officer.

DISTRICT.	Pergunnah or sub-division.	Name of forest.	Description of boundaries.
Lohardugga ...	Sudder sub-station ...	Harhap ...	*North.*—The Raru river and village lands of Harhap. *East.*—Village lands of Lalli. *South.*— Ditto of Lalli and Ulatoo. *West.*— Ditto of Ulatoo and Raru river.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 8th January 1883.—It is hereby notified, under section 8, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, that, in compliance with the recommendation of the local authorities, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to declare the town of Kotechandpore and its suburban villages of Solemanpore, Bara Bamanda, Bagi Bamanda, and Dudshar, in the district of Jessore, to be a second class municipality, with effect from the 1st April 1883, unless good reasons to the contrary be shown within one month from the date of the publication of this notice within the town.

The boundaries of the proposed municipality shall be as follow:—

On the north.—The villages of Parla, Fulbari, Rudrapur, and Bulrampore.
On the west.—The villages of Bhabanipur and Baluhar.
On the east.—The villages of Kashipore, Balabaria, and Pashpatia.
On the south.—The river Kabadak.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following revised rule 4 of the rules regarding salt on which duty has not been paid conveyed under bond from Chittagong to Naraingunge:—

Revised Rule 4.

Salt on which duty has not been paid can only be removed from Chittagong under a bond executed by the bonder prior to the departure of the vessel or vessels conveying such salt. The bond shall be in the form appended to these rules, and shall state that the sal will arrive at Naraingunge within twenty-one days from the granting of the port clearance during the north-east monsoon (*i.e.*, from the 16th September to the 30th April), or within fifteen days from the date of the granting of port clearance during the south-west monsoon (*i.e.*, from the 1st May to the 15th September). Port clearance shall not be granted till after the due execution of the bond and after the quantities entered in the tally books have been found to agree with those entered in the manifest (or cargo books) of such vessel or vessels. Single bonds may be accepted for any quantity of salt not exceeding 20,000 maunds, and shall cover all the vessels being loaded with the quantity of salt for which the bond, in each case, is given; and such vessels must, in each case, be named in the bond. The number and date of the bond is to be noted in the pass which accompanies each vessel and in the copies of the pass retained by the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, and forwarded to the Collector of Customs, Naraingunge, respectively.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th January 1883.—The following notice is published for general information :—

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, GENERAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 7.)

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

A LIGHT is now exhibited from the Chandipore flagstaff, 1½ miles to south-west of the entrance to the Balasore river, from sunset to sunrise. It is visible five miles on a bearing north round by east to south-west. It is shown 20 feet from the ground, and is about 60 feet above the level of the sea.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
A. W. STIFFE, *Lieut., late I.N.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 28th December* 1882.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1883.—The following notice is published for general information :—

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, GENERAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 8.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KARWAR.

Replacement of Buoy.

WITH reference to Marine Survey Department Notice to Mariners No. 24, dated 13th June 1882, the Director of the Indian Marine has notified that the Karwar Rock buoy, which had broken adrift in June 1882, has now been replaced in position.

Bydirection of the Government of Bengal,
A. W. STIFFE, *Lieut., late I.N.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 4th January* 1883.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1883.—The following order issued by the H. E. the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements, dated the 8th September 1882, is republished for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION—474.

The following order by His Excellency the Governor in Council—is published for general information :—

By His Excellency's Command,
CECIL C. SMITH,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Singapore, 8th November* 1882.

WHEREAS by Indian Act No. XIII of 1854, it was, among other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time, to reduce the tolls payable under the said Act in respect of all vessels passing "The Straits' Lights:" And Whereas by Ordinance No. II of 1867 the powers vested by the said Act in the Governor-General of India in Council were vested in the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements: And whereas it is expedient to reduce the tolls payable under the said Indian Act:

It is hereby ordered by the Governor in Council as follows :—

On and after the 1st day of January 1883, the tolls payable in respect of all vessels liable, under the said Indian Act, to pay tolls for passing the Straits Lights shall be at the rate of two cents of a dollar, or nine pies of a rupee, per ton upon the tonnage of every such vessel.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. W. BIRCH,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Singapore, 8th September* 1882.

Third Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 28th December 1882.—Under Rule VIII of the Rules under the Local Authorities Loan Act (XI of 1879) the following application from the Municipal Commissioner of Serampore for a loan of Rs. 20,000 for the improvement of the Municipal Market of that town is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9	10	11
Work for the construction of which the loan is required, and estimate of cost.	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	Fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	Law under which the Fund is levied.	Period for which the loan is required.	Number and amount of instalments and date for receiving loan.	NUMBER, AMOUNT, AND DATE FOR REPAYMENT OF INSTALMENTS.				Yearly proceeds of each of the Funds held by the Municipality.	All expenditure for three last preceding years.	All existing prior charges.	Signatures of the Commissioners.
						Principal.	Interest, at 4½ per cent.	Total.					
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Taking up property in the Hat Bazar Serampore .. 12,000 Constructing sheds ... 8,000 Constructing roads, drains, and fences, and repairing shops ... ... 7,000 Total ... 27,000	20,000	Rate upon annual value of holdings at 7½ per cent. Carriage tax ... Cart registration fees. Tax upon animals. Tolls on ferries ... Cattle-pound collections. Hackney carriage licenses. Hackney carriage drivers' licenses. Other receipts ... Rent of houses, gardens, markets, &c. Municipal fines ... Miscellaneous ... Payments by individuals for Municipal services. House service fee	1. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 2. Ditto ... 3. Ditto ... 4. Ditto ... 5. Regulation VI of 1819. 6. Act I of 1871 ... 7. Act V (B.C.) of 1866. 8. Ditto ... 9. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 10. Ditto ... 11. Act V of 1861.. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. Act II (B.C.) of 1867. Act IV (B.C.) of 1873. 12. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 13. Ditto ... 14. Act VI (B.C.) of 1879.	Ten years.	One instalment of Rs. 20,000, 1st April 1883.	1. 1st October 1883 ... 1,000 2. 1st April 1884 ... 1,000 3. 1st October 1884 ... 1,000 4. 1st April 1885 ... 1,000 5. 1st October 1885 ... 1,000 6. 1st April 1886 ... 1,000 7. 1st October 1886 ... 1,000 8. 1st April 1887 ... 1,000 9. 1st October 1887 ... 1,000 10. 1st April 1888 ... 1,000 11. 1st October 1888 ... 1,000 12. 1st April 1889 ... 1,000 13. 1st October 1889 ... 1,000 14. 1st April 1890 ... 1,000 15. 1st October 1890 ... 1,000 16. 1st April 1891 ... 1,000 17. 1st October 1891 ... 1,000 18. 1st April 1892 ... 1,000 19. 1st October 1892 ... 1,000 20. 1st April 1893 ... 1,000 Total ... 20,000	450 0 0 427 8 0 405 0 0 382 8 0 360 0 0 337 8 0 315 0 0 292 8 0 270 0 0 247 8 0 225 0 0 202 8 0 180 0 0 157 8 0 135 0 0 112 8 0 90 0 0 67 8 0 45 0 0 22 8 0 4,725 0 0	1,450 0 0 1,427 8 0 1,405 0 0 1,382 8 0 1,360 0 0 1,337 8 0 1,315 0 0 1,292 8 0 1,270 0 0 1,247 8 0 1,225 0 0 1,202 8 0 1,180 0 0 1,157 8 0 1,135 0 0 1,112 8 0 1,090 0 0 1,067 8 0 1,045 0 0 1,022 8 0 24,725 0 0	1. House tax ... 23,000 0 0 2. Carriage tax 650 0 0 3. Cart registration fees ... 400 0 0 4. Tax upon animals ... 425 0 0 5. Tolls on ferries ... 3,130 8 0 6. Cattle-pound collections. 850 0 0 7. Hackney carriage licenses 116 0 0 8. Drivers' licenses ... 140 0 0 9. Other receipts ... 50 0 0 10. Rent of houses, gardens, markets, &c. ... 1,850 0 0* 11. Municipal fees 810 0 0 12. Miscellaneous 390 0 0 13. Payments by individuals for municipal services 150 0 0 14. House service fee ... 8,328 0 0 Total ... 39,689 8 0	1881-82 ... 35,496 4 0 1880-81 ... 32,575 4 0 1879-80 ... 34,196 1 6	None.	R. Carstairs, Chairman. K. N. Chatterjee, Vice-Chairman. N. J. Gantzer. N. L. Gossain. G. C. Bose. শ্রীপরাণচন্দ্র সিংহ। Behary Lall Sanniel. Radha Kissore Gossain. F. Finlay. Grish Chunder Deb. U. C. Dutt. শ্রীদেবীচরণ ভট্টাচার্য্য D. A. Gantzer. F. Cavalieri, S. J. Denobundhoo Chatterjee. Municipal Commissioners.

* The bazars have been let out for 1882-83 for Rs. 1,716.

DECLARATION.

The 9th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Dacca Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a new Mahomedan burial-ground in the town of Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 49 bighas, 16 cottahs, and 9·6 chittacks of standard measurement is required. The land is situated in Dacca, Purana Nikash, pergunnah Jahangirnagar, and is bounded on the north by the lands of Bhoop Narain Sing, of Becharam's Dewri in Dacca, and Nabibux Maifaras of Dewanbazar, south by the Purana Nikash road, east by the lands of Nabibux Maifaras of Dewanbazar, Hakim Elahibux of Alinakis Dewri, and by the municipal slaughtering ground and the road leading to the slaughtering ground, and west by the Purana Nikash road.

This declaration is made under section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A rough plan of the land is filed in the Collector's office at Dacca for public inspection

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 9th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz., for the cutcherry-house of the khas tahsildar of Satkania, in the village of Aochia, thanah Satkania, zillah Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 11 bighas 8 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Ummed Ali and Sadak Ali's jote land, on the west and south by the remaining portion of land of the bank of Dena's dighi, and on the east by the Rampur road, is required within the aforesaid village of Aochia.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

Dated 26th December 1882.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the cutcherry-house of the Patia Khas Tehshildar, in the village of Patia, thanah Patia, zillah Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 1 beegah 10 cottahs 9 dhoors 4 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by a ditch to the southern side of Government road, on the west by Ahmad Ali's tank; on the south and east by Abdull's land, is required within the aforesaid village of Patia.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 29th December 1882.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government. at the expense of the Berhampore Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the Syadabad Hardinge School compound, in the village of Syadabad, pergunnah Chunakhali, zillah Moorshedabad; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 cottahs and 8 gundas standard measurement is required within the aforesaid village of Syadabad. The plot is bounded on the north by a drain (south of Katmapara ghât); on the south by Syama Das Ray's house; on the east by the public road from Berhampore to the City of Moorshedabad; on the west by the river Bhagirati.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 260A.

The 11th January 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. E. T. Trevelyan, Barrister-at-Law, of his appointment as Secretary to the Board of Examiners for Pleaderships and Mooktearships.

Mr. H. T. Hyde, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be Secretary to the Board of Examiners for Pleaderships and Mooktearships, *vice* Mr. E. T. Trevelyan, resigned.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Shah Wali-ul-Huq of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate for the Barh Bench, in the district of Patna.

The 12th January 1883.—Baboo Girendro Nath Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Ghatal Bench, of the district of Midnapore, and are vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class :—

Baboo Surya Kumar Bose, L.M.S, *vice* Baboo Narayan Chunder Banerjee, resigned.
" Saroda Prosad Ghose, *vice* Baboo Jogeshwar Pahari, deceased.
" Srinath Chunder Roy.
" Narain Chunder Sircar.

The 13th January 1883.—Mr. A. E. Staley, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Prideaux, Agent to the Governor-General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class, and with powers under sections 133 and 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure within the premises of the King of Oudh.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class.

The 15th January 1883.—Mr. R. R. Pope, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nelphamari, Rungpore, is appointed, under the provisions of section 3, Act II of 1869, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

The 16th January 1883.—Baboo Rajendra Chunder Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Chandi Das Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

Mr. W. R. Bright, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, is appointed under the provision of section 3, Act II of 1869 to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Baboo Moti Lal Haldar, Munsif of Perozepore, in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be an additional Munsif in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and to be ordinarily stationed at Barripore, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment.

Baboo Shoshi Bhushan Chatterjee, additional Munsif of Barripore, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, and to be ordinarily stationed at Perozepore.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 16th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a site for a new jail in the villages of Chandowti and Rampore, pergunnah Pahra, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 5 bigahs 19 cottahs 17 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Shereghotty road, on the east by the garden of Chotan Pohari Gywal, the brick-field of Kishoon Mistry and by the Government jail garden, on the south by a branch of the Shereghotty road and on the west by the new jail compound, is required within the aforesaid villages of Chandowti and Rampore.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th December 1882.—In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor declares that all the provisions of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 shall be in force in the town of Roserah, in the district of Durbhunga. The area within which the Act shall be in force is bounded as follows :—

On the south by the villages of Damoderpoor and Deb Sahiar, and by the Gandak river.
" " west by the Gandak river, and by the villages of Bhajanputtee and Rahmat.
" " north by the villages of Mirzapur, Harrahejarha, Dhara and Heramayan.
" " east by the villages of Heramayan, Porkhotimpur Sahiar and Lachhmepur.

This notification shall have effect on and from the 1st February 1883.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 3rd January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of police barracks, sub-inspector's quarters, cook-shed, magazine, hospital and dead-house, on the west of village Belbenwa, pergunnah Mujhowah, zillah Chumparun, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 acres, 3 roods, and 18½ poles of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the cultivated land of Gopal Chamar and by a mangoe tope, on the south by waste land and by the cultivated land of Khuharee Kahar, Foujdar Kahar and Chuttoo Mehto, on the east by the cultivated land of Audhom Sheik Nubhi and Chuttoo Kahar, and on the west by the cultivated land of Gopal Chamar, Sheik Nubhi, Koonjul, and Bhape Chamar and by waste land, is required.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 15th January 1883.

No. 12.—*Leave.*—Baboo Mahanund Gupta, B.A., Deputy Collector, employed in acquiring land for the Orissa Coast Canal, Balasore district, is granted privilege leave for three months under section 136 of the Civil Leave Code from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 13.—*Appointment.*—Captain R. H. Brown, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is appointed to be Supervisor of the Nuddea Rivers Division under section XIII of Act V of 1864.

IRRIGATION.

The 15th January 1883.

No. 14.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing a drainage channel, a regulator, and an outfall sluice for the reclamation of the Ballee bheel, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs; it is hereby declared that one piece of land situated in the village of Tetoolea, pergunnah Sarparajpore, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, measuring about 6,600 feet long, and varying in width from 200 to 360 feet, and measuring, more or less, 45 standard acres in area, is required within the aforesaid place. This plot of land is situated more or less equally on either side of Tetoolea khal, which runs from the Echamati river to the Ballee bheel, in the aforesaid village, and is bounded on the west by the river Echamati, on the north and south by the permanently settled lands of pergunnah Sarparajpore, and on the east by the Government estate Bheel Ballee.

It is also hereby declared that another plot of land situated in the village of Khalilnagore, pergunnah Booroon, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, is required for the same purpose. This plot is about 1,784 feet long, and varies in width from 50 feet to 180 feet, and measures, more or less, 5½ standard acres in area. This land is in one length stretching across the hollow ground which connects the Gazalmari with the Daut Bhanga bheels, and is bounded on the north by the village Kooshkhali, on the east by the channel running to bheel Daut Bhanga, on the south by the village Khalilnagore, and on the west by the channel running to bheel Gazalmari.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 15.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for replacing a service jagir taken up for the drainage cut from Sartha to Bullang rivers, in the village of Indpara, pergunnah Satmallang, zillah Balasore; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 acre and 4 poles, bounded on the north by the Jogu Das Jote, on the east by the Jogu Das Jote, on the south by the Hatu Jenas Jote, and on the west by the Lakhan Das and Baidy Pairas Jote are required within the aforesaid village of Indpara.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 16.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for replacing a service jagir taken up for the Orissa Coast Canal Range IV-A, in the village of Sartha, pergunnah Satmallang, zillah Balasore; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 acre 3 roods 27 poles, bounded on the north by the Narayan Mahanti, Srinari Mahanti, and Baidy Beharas Jote, on the east by the Gahragariapore, on the south by the public Gohiri, and on the west by the Narayan Mahanti Jote and waste lands, is required within the foresaid village of Sartha.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

G. E. E. S. NEILL, *Major*, M.S.C.,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 15th January 1883.

No. 17.—*Erratum*—In paragraph commencing "Masonry Ghats" in Resolution No. 8136MPI, dated the 17th October 1882, on works of public utility, published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th idem, *for* "Midnapore district" *read* "Hooghly district."

O. HŒRNLE,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 15th January 1883.

No. 18.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Alaikuri diversion road; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land three miles and 1,157 feet in length, and of a width varying from 48 to 60 feet, comprising more or less 57 bighas and 12 chittacks of standard measurement, and passing from north-west to south-east through the undermentioned villages, is required—

Names of villages.		Pergunnahs.		District.
Monorchara *	..	Monthona	..	Rungpore.
Saidpore	..	ditto	..	ditto.
Taluq Ishad	..	ditto	..	ditto.
„ Kohirbash	..	ditto	..	ditto.
Baishbari	..	Pecar	..	ditto.
Chundipore	..	Monthona	..	ditto.
Nowbati	..	Bumandanga	..	ditto.
Kutubbash	..	Monthona	..	ditto.
Monglookuti	..	ditto	..	ditto.
Kooti Aladipara	..	ditto	..	ditto.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 19.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a diversion of the Gaibanda to Govindagunj road in the villages of Kalakhally and Boradaha, pergunnah Mymunthpur, zillah Rungpore; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 2 bigahs 7 cottahs 12 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on all sides by the lands of the aforesaid villages, is required within the aforesaid villages of Kalakhally and Boradaha.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

RAILWAY.

The 15th January 1883.

No. 20—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for sanitary purposes at the Somastipur Junction on the Tirhoot State Railway, in the village of Karimabad *alias* Majerdahi, pergunnah Saraisah, zillah Durbhunga; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 4 bigahs 16 cottahs 8 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the holding of Sita, east by the holding of Dina Rahar, south by the holding of Akbe Pasbari, Jhakhri, and Gopal, west by waste land and the holding of Srimari Kahar, is required within the aforesaid village of Karimabad *alias* Majerdahi.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 21.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for sanitary purposes at the Somastipur Junction on the Tirhoot State Railway, in the village of Karimabad *alias* Majerdahi, pergunnah Saraisah, zillah Durbhunga; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 13 cottahs 14 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by a public thoroughfare, east by the holding of Patal Gope, west by the holding of Sawa Mahton, south by the indigo land, is required within the aforesaid village of Karimabad *alias* Majerdahi.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

The 16th January 1883.

No. 22.—*Notification.*—Mr. M. H. Jackson, Assistant Engineer, second grade, Second Calcutta Division, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustanee on the 2nd October 1882.

S. T. TREVOR, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Joint-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 16th January 1883.

No. 23.—*Notifications.*—The following notification issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information :—

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 24, *dated the* 12*th January* 1883.—Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E., Executive Engineer, third grade, Public Works Department, Bengal (P.A.), for one year and 235 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 24.—The following notifications issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information :—

No. 1, *dated the* 6*th January* 1883.—The following promotions are made in the Railway Branch with effect from 24th October 1882 to fill existing vacancies :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. B. Baxter	Executive Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, fourth grade, *sub pro tem.*
*	*	*

No. 11, *dated the* 10*th January* 1883.—Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, first grade, *sub pro tem*, Railway Branch, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Government of Bengal.

No. 25.—*Posting.*—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 11 of the 10th instant, Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, first grade, *sub pro tem*, is posted to the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway.

No. 26.—*Transfer.*—Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, first grade, *sub pro tem*, is transferred from the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway to the Chittagong Railway Survey, which he joined on the 11th December 1882.

No 27.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is requiredto be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz , for brick-making purposes in connection with the Hooghly Bridge works by the East Indian Railway Company, in the village of Prosadnagore, pergunnah Havilishahar, zillah 24-Pergunnahs. It is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 15 bighas 2 cottahs 8 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Balibhara road, on the east by the lands of mouzah Gungadharbati, on the south by the lands of mouzah Garifa, known as Meerar Bhag, and on the west by other lands of mouzah Prosadnagore, is required within the aforesaid village of Prosadnagore.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 28.—*Leave.*—Baboo Rajkissen Banerjee, Assistant Engineer, first grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for two weeks under section 127 of the Civil Leave Code from the date from which he may avail himself of it.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major*, M.S.C.,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Datta, Maniklal	...	Presidency College.
2	Rudra, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
3	Manmohanlal Agarwala	...	Muir Central College.
4	Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
5	Acharyya, Prankrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sinha, Basanticharan	...	Patna College.
7	Mukhopadhyay, Jagadis	...	Metropolitan Institution.
8	Brijbansi Sahay	...	Patna College.
9	Basu, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
10	Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
11	Goswami, Bidhubhushan	...	Krishnaghar College.
12	Ghosh, Rajaninath	...	Berhampur College.
13	Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
14	Bhubaneswari Sahay	...	Patna College.
15	Ray, Baikunthanath	...	Ditto.
16	Pandit Ekbalkissen	...	Canning College.
	Manook Zorab	...	St. Xavier's College.

18	Mitra, Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Smyth, D. H.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
20	Nandi, Akshaykumar	Hughli College.
	Das, Ganeschandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Sen, Jogindranath	Presidency College.
24	Ray, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Jnanendralal	Hughli College.
25	Sinha, Atalbihari	Midnapur College.
26	Simlai, Syamacharan	Dacca College.
27	Datta, Samatulchandra	Presidency College.
28	Mitra, Nareschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
29	Mulchand	Muir Central College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Nrityagopal, No. 1	General Assembly's Institution.
31	Bhattacharyya, Amar Nath	Krishnaghar College.
32	Ghosh, Umeschandra	Serampur College.
33	Acharyya, Taraprasanna	Presidency College.
34	Lahiri, Binodbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sarkar, Sasibhushan	City College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Adhya, Rasbihari	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Bagchi, Nandalal	General Assembly's Institution.
	Baksi, Nagendrachandra	Midnapur College.
	" Satischandra	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Balaji Vithoba Avalay	Jabbalpur High School.
	Baldebprasad	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Balgobinda	Canning College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	Krishnaghar College.
	" Adharchandra	Canning College.
10	" Bankabiharilal, I	Agra College.
	" Bireswar	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Dinanath	Krishnaghar College.
	" Jnanchandra	Presidency College.
	" Jogindranath	City College.
	" Kaliprasanna	Berhampur College.
	" Madhusudan	Hughli College.
	" Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Saratchandra	Hughli College.
	" Satischandra	Metropolitan College.
20	" Tinkari	General Assembly's Institution.
	Barman, Lakshminarayan	Presidency College.
	Basak, Radhaballabh	Ditto.
	Basu, Bhupatinath	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Gurudas	Canning College.
	" Rajendranath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Saratchandra, II	Presidency College.
	" Sasibhushan	City College.
	" Sureschandra	Ditto.
	Bhagabat Sahay, I	Patna College.
30	Bhattacharyya, Bhagabaticharan	Midnapur College.
	" Jadabchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Shamacharan	Berhampur College.
	Camell, O.	St. Xavier's College.
	Chakrabarti, Kumadbihari	Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	Krishnaghar College.
	" Hiralal	Canning College.
	" Kalimohan	Dacca College.
	" Nagendranath	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Nilkanta	Krishnaghar College.
40	" Tarapada	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Chaudhuri, Gaganbihari	Ravenshaw College.
	" Harendranarayan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Bamacharan	Albert College.
	" Piyarilal	Dacca College.
	Datta, Biharilal	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bimalaprasad	Hughli College.
	" Lalitkumar	Dacca College.
	" Pratapchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sasibhushan	Maharaja's College, Burdwan.
50	" Sureshnath	Dacca College.

	De, Girischandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Ramanath	... Hughli College.
	Deb, Girischandra	... Canning College.
	Dhar, Bharatchandra	... City College.
	Dobson, C. A.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Dwarkaprasad	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Gangopadhyay, Asutosh	... Hughli College.
	„ Bishnupada	... Presidency College.
	Ghatak, Baidyanath	... Patna College.
60	Ghosh, Asutosh	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Gaganchandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Jnanchandra	... Albert College.
	„ Satischandra	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Sitalprasad	... Benares College.
	Godfrey, J. B.	... Doveton College.
	Goswami, Harimohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Gupta, Amritalal, II	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Baradacharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Dwijendrasankar	... Metropolitan Institution.
70	„ Syamlal	... Presidency College.
	Hart, G. W.	... Teacher.
	Imtiaz Ali	... Canning College.
	Johcri, J. W.	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Joshi, Durgadatta	... Muir Central College.
	Kabiraj, Baikunthanath	... Dacca College.
	Kayastha, Bhagabatprasad	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Kshatriya, Giridharilal	... Muir Central College.
	Lahiri, Gopalchandra	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Mahendramohan	... Presidency College.
80	Lakshmiprasad	... Patna College.
	Lalbahadur	... Ditto.
	Maiti, Mahendranath	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Maitra, Ramaprasad	... Berhampur College.
	Misra, Sarjuprasad	... Canning College.
	Mitra, Debendranath	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Jnanendranath	... Presidency College.
	„ Girischandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harendranarayan	... Dacca College.
	„ Lalitkisor	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
90	„ Rasiklal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitter, J. T. C.	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Moung Too	... Government High School, Rangoon.
	Muhammad, Azimuddin	... Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Wazir Ahmed	... Benares College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Aparaprasad	... Hughli College.
	„ Biharilal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Hariprasanna	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Hemchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Jogeschandra	... Berhampur College.
100	„ Kedarnath	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	„ Manmathanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Narendranath	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Saratchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukunda Lal	... Ajmere Government College.
	Mushuq Ali	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Nag, Girischandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Nabinchandra	... Ditto.
	Nandi, Purnachandra	... Hughli College.
	Niyogi, Dwijendrachandra	... City College.
110	Pramanik, Harinath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Ray, Girijaprasanna	... City College.
	„ Gobindacharan	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Pramadakisor	... Dacca College.
	Saha, Narayanchandra	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Salaik Chandra	... Muir Central College.
	Sansar Chand	... St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi.
	Sanyal, Girischandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sarbadhikari, Krishnaprasad	... Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Bipinbihari	... Doveton College.
120	„ Prasannakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sen, Basantakumar	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Chandicharan	... City College.
	„ Pramathanath	... Presidency College.

	Sen, Rebatimohan	... Dacca College.
	„ Tarinikrishna	... Ditto.
	„ Umeschandra	... Presidency College.
	Set, Nabinlal	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Sinha, Jogindrakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Uditnarayan	... Muir Central College.
130	Stark, H. A.	... Doveton College.
	Swaries, W. J.	... Ditto.
	Tubrez Ali	... Hughli College.
	White, J. T.	... Government High School, Rangoon.
134	Williams, M.	... St. Francis DeSale's School, Nagpur.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdur Rahim	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Ahmed Hossain Khan	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Ali Karim	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Babulal	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Bagchi, Lalitmohan	... Presidency College.
	Baidya, Dayalchand	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Bajpayi, Sitalprasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Bandyopadhyay, Annandacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Balaram	... Free Church Institution.
10	„ Chunilal	... Presidency College.
	„ Debendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Dwarkanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harakanta	... Dacca College.
	„ Hemchandra	... Krishnaghar College.
	„ Jnanendrachandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Jogindranath	... Hughli College.
	„ Kisorimohan	... Berhampur College.
	„ Narayandas	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Parbaticharan	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
20	„ Pramathanath (No. 1)	... Ditto.
	„ Rajendrachandra	... Hughli College.
	„ Ramlal	... Berhampur College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Teacher.
	„ Satkari	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satyacharan	... Hughli College.
	Barat, Narendranath	... Sanskrit College.
	Bardalai, Gopinath	... City College.
	Banwarilal	... Patna College.
	Baruya, Upendranath	... Presidency College.
30	Basu, Abinaschandra, I	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Abinaschandra, II	... Ditto ditto.
	„ Baradakanta	... Dacca College.
	„ Jagneswar	... Krishnaghar College.
	„ Nilkanta	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Priyagopal	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Saratchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saratchandra, I	... Presidency College.
	„ Satischandra	... Ditto.
	„ Surendrachandra	... Ditto.
40	„ Sureschandra	... Doveton College.
	Bhagawat Sahay, II	... Patna College.
	Bhar, Adharchandra	... Hughli College.
	Bhatta, Mahimchandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Nandaram	... Benares College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bipinbihari	... City College.
	„ Bishnuchandra	... Krishnaghar College.
	„ Dwijendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Jadabchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Priyanath	... City College.
50	„ Srikanta	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Srischandra	... Ditto ditto.
	Bhawanidin	... Canning College.
	Bhaya, Gopalchandra	... Rajshahye College.
	Birprasad	... Patna College.
	Bishun Singh	... Ditto
	Biswas, Aghornath	... Krishnaghar College.
	„ Dhankrishna	... Hughli College.

	Biswas Kunjabihari	... Krishnaghar College.
	Borah, Satyanath	... City College.
60	Buzlur Rahim	... Dacca College.
	Chakrabarti, Atulchandra	... Benares College.
	„ Kshetranath	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Ramgobinda	... Rajshahye College.
	Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Bholanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bipinchandra	... Midnapur College.
	„ Chintamani	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Hariprasad	... Presidency College.
	„ Jadunath	... Muir Central College.
70	„ Narendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	... Krishnaghar College.
	„ Rajaninath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sukumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Tinkari	... Hughli College.
	Chaturbhuj Sahay	... Patna College.
	Chaudhuri, Chandranarayan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Debendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Girijasankar	... Presidency College.
	„ Gorachand	... City College.
80	„ Mathuraprasad	... Canning College.
	„ Tripurakanta	... Free Church Institution.
	Das, Annadacharan	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Bamacharan, II	... Albert College.
	„ Bhagawan	... Benares College.
	„ Brajanath	... Dacca College.
	„ Harischandra	... City College.
	„ Kanailal	... Benares College.
	„ Kshetramohan	... Patna College.
	„ Manmathalal	... General Assembly's Institution.
90	„ Mayadhar	... Ravenshaw College.
	„ Nabinchandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Ditto.
	„ Syamacharan	... Ditto.
	„ Syamlal	... Presidency College.
	Dasgupta, Basantakumar	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Syamnirod	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Datta, Dharanidhar	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Harischandra	... Chittagong College.
	„ Mahabharat	... Hughli College.
100	„ Mohinimohan	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Nabakisor	... Dacca College.
	„ Radhakrishna	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Radhikacharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajanikanta	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Hughli College.
	„ Sasikumar	... Dacca College.
	„ Srinath	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Syamlal	... Presidency College.
	De, Hemchandra	... Presidency College.
110	„ Isanchandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Siddheswar	... Hughli College.
	„ Trailokyanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Debiprasad	... Agra College.
	Despande, Sankar Ganes	... Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Krishnaji Gobind	... Ditto ditto.
	Devoe, C.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Drieberg, C.	... Trinity College, Kandy.
	Dube, Guruprasad	... Muir Central College.
	„ Kunjabiharilal	... Jabbalpur High School.
120	Dutt, R. N.	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Fry, J.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Gangopadhyay, Birendranath	... Hughli College.
	„ Matilal	... Presidency College.
	„ Rajaninath	... Chittagong College.
	„ Satkari	... Hughli College.
	„ Trailokyanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	... Ditto ditto.
	„ Akshaykrishna	... Presidency College.
	„ Banamali	... General Assembly's Institution.
130	„ Harendranath	... Ditto ditto.

	Ghosh, Jadunath	... Presidency College.
	,, Kalikumar	... Doveton College.
	,, Kalinath	... Hughli College.
	,, Kunjabihari	... City College.
	,, Rajendranath	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Rakhalkrishna	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Rasiklal	... Ditto ditto.
	,, Sasibhushan	... Presidency College.
	,, Siddheswar	... Hughli College.
140	,, Srischandra (No I)	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Srischandra (No. II)	... Ditto. ditto.
	,, Surendrakrishna	... Ditto. ditto.
	,, Syamacharan	... Muir Central College.
	,, Upendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghoshal, Benimadhab	.. City College.
	,, Haripada	... L. C. E.
	,, Kshetranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gobinda Dadova Bhojraj	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Gregory, T. M.	... St. Xavier's College.
150	Goswami, Syamsundar	... Dacca College.
	Guha, Janakinath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Jogeschandra (No. I)	... Dacca College.
	Gupta, Haridas	... Hughli College.
	,, Pransankar	... General Assembly's Institution
	Gurudayal	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Haldar, Sukumar	... Presidency College.
	Hanumanprasad	... Canning College.
	Hardayal	... Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	Hargopal	... St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi.
160	Hariharprasad	... Patna College.
	Jharkhandi, Prasad	... Ditto.
	Kshatriya, Debidayal	... Benares College.
	Kundu, Madhusudan	... Free Church Institution.
	,, Mukundalal	... Ditto ditto.
	Lahiri, Jnanendranath	... Presidency College.
	Lala, Piyarilal	... Canning College.
	Lutfur, Rahaman	... Hughli College.
	Maitra, Akshaykumar	... Presidency College.
	,, Kedarnath	... General Assembly's Institution.
170	,, Makundamohan	... Presidency College.
	Majumdar, Aghornath	... City College.
	,, Bijaychandra	... Ditto.
	,, Indrabhushan	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Kalachand	... Hughli College.
	,, Ramdyal	... Dacca College.
	,, Ramlal	... Hughli College.
	,, Manmathanath	... L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
	Molligode, J. R.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Mallik, Kunjalal	... Hughli College.
180	Marik, Amritalal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Misra, Baladeb	... Patna College.
	Mitra, Abhaycharan	... Presidency College.
	,, Ambikacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Dakshinaranjan	... Hughli College.
	,, Hemchandra	... Krishnaghar College.
	,, Jagneswar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kalipada	... Ditto ditto.
	,, Manmathanath	... Presidency College.
	,, Nityanath	... City College.
190	,, Ramendralal	... Presidency College.
	Muhammad Israil	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasad	... Burdwan Maharaja's College.
	,, Asminikumar	... Hughli College.
	,, Asutosh	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Bhupatinath	... Hughli College.
	,, Bhushanchandra	... Albert College.
	,, Bhutnath	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Chintamani	... Muir Central College.
	,, Hariprasanna	... Berhampur College.
200	,, Haralal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Jagadis	... Dacca College.
	,, Kedareswar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kedarnath	... Teacher.

	Mukopadhyay, Kumadbandhu	...	Dacca College.
	" Narayanchandra	...	Hughli College.
	" Nilkanta	...	Burdwan Maharaja's College.
	" Pratapnarayan	...	Presidency College.
	" Ramaprasad	...	Ditto.
	" Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
210	" Saratchandra	...	Canning College.
	" Saratchandra	...	City College.
	" Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Srihari	...	Presidency College.
	" Sripati	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	" Sureschandra	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	Nag, Bangachandra	...	Dacca College.
	Nandamal	...	Ajmere Government College.
	Padmakar, Sridhar, S.	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Pal, Akshaykumar	...	Serampur College.
220	" Bhishmadeb	...	City College.
	" Nirodbaran	..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Palodhi, H. P.	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Palit, Bamacharan	...	Ravenshaw College.
	Pathak, Kisorimohan	...	Hughli College.
	Patnaik, Gopbandhu	...	Ravenshaw College.
	Ray, Dwijendranath	...	Krishnaghar College.
	" Gaurinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Hiralal	...	Canning College.
	" Jadunath	...	Hughli College.
230	" Mangobinda	...	Ditto ditto.
	" Nalinimohan	...	Dacca College.
	" Prabhatchandra	...	Chittagong College.
	" Radhaballabh	...	Berhampur College.
	" Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Srischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	" Tariniprasad	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Umagati	...	City College.
	" Umeschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	Raychaudhuri, Jotendranath	...	Presidency College.
240	Sajjad Mirza	...	St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi.
	Sanyal, Tarinicharan	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Sarkar, Amritalal	...	Sanskrit College.
	" Basantakumar	...	City College.
	" Kalikumar	...	Doveton College.
	" Kalipada	...	Presidency College.
	" Kumadinikanta	...	Teacher.
	" Kumadnath	...	Rajshahye College.
	" Maheschandra	...	Dacca College.
	" Manindranath	...	Presidency College.
250	" Pramathanath	...	Krishnaghar College.
	" Rajaninath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Sarkhel, Haricharn	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sarma, Chotaylal	...	Agra College.
	Sen, Hemendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
	" Mahitlal	...	Albert College.
	" Lalitchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nirodbihari	...	Presidency College.
	" Rajendranath	...	Patna College.
260	" Rameschandra	...	Dacca College.
	" Ramlal	...	Krishnaghar College.
	" Taraprasad	...	Dacca College.
	Shimbhunath	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Sibcharan Lal	...	Muir Central College.
	Sinha, Bapugulab	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	" Jadunandan	...	Hughli College.
	" Krishnalal	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	" Puranchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sasibhushan	...	Serampur College.
270	" Sibabadan	...	Muir Central College.
	Surajprakas	...	Ditto.
	Syed Muhammad Athar	...	Canning College.
	Syed Muhammad Majtaba	...	Agra College.
	Talukdar, Harendrachandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	Tarafdar, Rakhaldas	...	Berhampur College.
	Upadhyay, Mahendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
277	Zillur Rahim	...	Free Church Institution.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abadhabiharilal	16 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	Anthony, C. E.	16-6 ..	Mussoorie School.
	Aziz Mirza	16 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Balkrishna Lal	18 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	16-2 .	Howrah Government School.
	,, Asutosh	15-9 ..	Hare School.
	,, Bamandas	16-3 ..	Konnaghar H. C. E. School.
	,, Biharilal	18-1 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Dharmadas	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
10	,, Hemchandra	17 ..	Ditto.
	,, Hridaychanda	16 ..	Sajehanpur High School.
	,, Jnanranjan	13-10 ..	Serampur Collegiate School.
	,, Lalitkumar	14 ..	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, Nagendranath	17 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Nibaranchandra	17-10-8 ..	Uttarpara School.
	,, Panchkari	16 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	,, Srischandra	12 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Srischandra	17-3-11 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	,, Upendranath	17-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
20	Baruya, Ratnadhar	16 ..	Nowgong High School.
	Basak, Gokulkrishna	18 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Jugalkisor	16 ..	Hare School.
	Basu, Bipinbihari	16-3 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Chandrasikhar	17-6 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Charuchandra	16-5 ..	Ditto.
	,, Narayanchandra	17 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Rasikchandra	14-2 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Sriramchandra	16 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Battersby, Alice	..	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
30	Belletty, L.	16 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Bhaduri, Akshaykumar	18-1-19 ..	Uttarpara School.
	Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	16-3 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Bholanath	17 ..	Bishunpur School.
	,, Manmohan	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Ramjadu	16-3 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Rohinikumar	16-1 ..	Krishnaghar Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Bholanath	16 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Bijay Bahadur	18 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Binodilal	18 ..	Aligarh Zila School.
40	Biswas, Ramnarayan	18 ..	Hindu School.
	Blanchett, H. R.	18-2 ..	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
	Chakrabarti, Bipinbihari	16-3 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Gopalchandra	18 ..	Naral School.
	,, Lalgopal	14-3 ..	Hare School.
	,, Saratchandra	17-6 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Sasibhushan	18-6 ..	Uttarpara School.
	,, Tarakchandra	18 ..	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	Chattopadhyay, Brajendranath	17 ..	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, Debendrachandra	18 ..	Birbhum School.
50	,, Hariprasanna	15 ..	Hare School.
	,, Jyotisprasad	17-4 ..	Ditto.
	,, Jyotiprasad	15 ..	Gosain Durgapur School.
	,, Nagendranath	15-4-2 ..	Uttarpara School.
	,, Narayanchandra	17 ..	Pakur H. C. E. School.
	,, Prabhatchandra	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Purnachandra	17 ..	Hugli Collegiate School.
	,, Ramananda	15 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	Chattoraj, Kaliprasanna	17 ..	Kandi School.
	Chaudhuri, Pramathanath	15-6 ..	Hare School.
60	Clarke, A.	17-7 ..	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
	Das, Annukulchandra	15-5 ..	Pabna Zila School.
	,, Bipracharan	17 ..	Puri Zila School.
	,, Bireswar	16 ..	Malda Zila School.

	Das, Bisweswar	17 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Debendranath	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Krishnadhan	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Khudiram	16-10 ..	Birbhum School.
	Dasgupta, Balaram	18-1 ..	Ditto.
	„ Biharilal	18 ..	Kalia H. C. E. School.
70	Datta, Apurbachandra	16 ..	Pogose School.
	„ Kalicharan	16 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Priyanath	15 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Satischandra	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	De, Dinabandhu	16-7 ..	Ditto.
	„ Lalitmohan	16-2 ..	Ditto.
	Deb, Jogindranath	20 ..	Jaynagar Institution.
	Dhar, Priyanath	16 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	Edge, M. S.	17-6 ..	Doveton Collge.
	Ghamandilal	19 ..	Hardui High School.
80	Ghosh, Aghornath	17 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Amarnath	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Bipinbihari (No. I)	15 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Chandrakanta	16 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Priyanath	17-4 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Ramchandra	17-6 ..	Kumarkhali School.
	„ Satischandra	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Tarakgopal	18 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Tinkari	18 ..	Birbhum School.
	Ghoshal, Rajendranath	16-5 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
90	Godfrey, E. C.	15-2 ..	Doveton College.
	Gopaldas	17-9 ..	Amritsar District School.
	Goswami, Umeschandra	16 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Guha, Chandrakanta	16 ..	Jagganath School, Dacca.
	„ Gobindanath	23-2-19 ..	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Rukminikanta	16 ..	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	Gupta, Annadacharan	16-6 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ R. C.	14-7 ..	Doveton College.
	Hajra, Dwijendrachandra	16 ..	Jagganath School, Dacca.
	Homer, J.	18-0-19 ..	Trinity College, Kandy.
100	Hukum Singh	19 ..	Lahore Government College.
	Jayaram	21 ..	Multan District School.
	Jiwan Bakhsh	20 ..	Gujrat Government School.
	Johanness, A.	15 ..	Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Kar, Nabinchandra	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Karfarma, Suryyakumar	17-8 ..	Hindu School.
	Krishnakumar	16-1 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Leeladhar Joshi	16 ..	Almora Mission School.
	Majumdar, Akshaykumar	16-0-15 ..	Santos Janhabi School.
	„ Satischandra	18 ..	Birbhum School.
110	Makund Lal	20 ..	Charkhari School.
	Martindell, H. E. W.	16 8 ..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Mitra, Adharchandra	19 ..	Presidency School.
	„ Charuchandra (No. II)	15-6 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jyotischandra	15 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Kritibas	16 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Lalitchandra	17 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	Monnier, H.	15 ..	St. Xavier's College
	Moula Bakhsh	19 ..	Ludhiana Mission School.
	Moung Hpan	14-9 ..	Moulmein Government High School.
120	Moung Hpo An	20 ..	Rangoon Government High School.
	Muhammad Sultan Alum	20 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Gopimohan	16-6 ..	Pakur H. C. E. School.
	„ Haricharan	16 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Hemantakumar	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Hemchandra	18 ..	Radballabh Institution, Kuchiacole.
	„ Jaggannath	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Jogindrakumar	16 5-5 ..	Ditto.
	„ Kanailal	16 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kisorimohan	17-4 ..	Uttarpara School.
130	„ Manmathanath	18 ..	Prannath School, Satkhira.
	„ Prasannakumar	17 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	„ Rajendranath (Jr.)	18-1-21	Uttarpara School.
	„ Ramjiban	18 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Sasibhushan	17 ..	Kandi School.
	„ Upendranath	16 ..	Barisa School.
	Munro, J.	16 ..	St. Paul's School, Rangoon.

	Nandjilal	16-5 ..	Sultanpur Zila School.
	Nehal Chand	18 ..	Government High School, Meerut.
	Nitbihari Lal	16-8 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
140	Niyogi, Rajaniprasad	15 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Pal, Amritalal	17-4 ..	Presidency School.
	„ Baradasundar	18 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	„ Nagendrachandra	14-6 ..	Garden Reach School.
	Paltooram	17 ..	Azimgarh C. M. High School
	Perry, H. W.	16-4 ..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Puri, Brijlal	18 ..	Lahore District School.
	Pyle, Annie	..	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
	Qurban Hussein	18 ..	Ludhiana Mission School.
	Radha Ravan Bhargu	15 ..	Muttra High School.
150	Ramnarayan	19-6 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Rauth, Purnachandra	18 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Ray, Haranchandra	16-3 ..	Hare School.
	„ Jnanadakisor	16-6 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Kumudinikanta	15 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Srischandra	18 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	Raychaudhuri, Kalidas	16-4 ..	Baripur, H. C. E. School.
	„ Tejendranath	16-3 ..	Hindu School.
	Riyazudcin Quazi	16 ..	Bogra Zila School.
	Sardar Khan	19-8 ..	Amritsar District School.
160	Sarkar, Abhayacharan	15 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Asutosh	16-3 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Mukundasundar	17 ..	Jangipur School.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Sayyad Afzal Imam	18 ..	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Schneider, G. S.	18 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Sen, Bipinbihari	16 .	Hare School.
	„ Nityagopal	17 ..	Badla H. C. E. School.
	„ Pramathalal	16 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Saradacharan	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.
170	Sil, Narayanprasad	16 .	Hindu School.
	Singh, Biddyacharan	16-6 ..	Gorukpur C. M. S. High School.
	Sinha, Mathuranath	17 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	Smith, W. F.	16 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Sukh Dyal, No. 1	19 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
	Syamnarayan	20 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Syed Abdul Ghanee	23 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	Syed Aulad Husein	16-6 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Tasadduq Husain	19 ..	Delhi District School.
	Taylor, E. E.	18 ..	Mussoorie School.
180	Thakur, Harikinkar	18-8 ..	Birbhum School.
	Vaughan, Eva	..	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
	Wollaston, A.	16-6 ..	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Wontersz, J. W.	16-10-24 ..	Trinity College, Kandy.
184	Wrixon, R. B.	17 ..	Mussoorie School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abbad Abul Mukarim	15 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Gani	18 ..	Murshidabad School.
	Abdul Hamid (No. II)	15 .	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Haq	16 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Abdul Latiff	20-9 ..	Government High School, Rangoon.
	Abdul Majid	14 ..	Jorhat High School.
	Abdul Quadir	18-2 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	Abdur Rashid	18 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Abdur Rawoof	20 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
10	Abul Hossen	19 ..	Barari H. C. E. School.
	Advani, Matiram S.	14 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	Ahsunullah	20 ..	Jabalpur High School.
	Ajodhyaprasad	21 ..	Saharanpur M. School.
	Ali Ahmed	19 ..	Private Student.
	Alim-uz-Zaman	15 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Ali Sher	20 ..	Ludhiana M. School.
	Ambadatta	18 ..	Dehra-Doon Mission School.
	Amratalal Kaystha Shrivastava	17 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
	Amrit Luxman Dighay	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
20	Anantlal	18 ..	American Mission School, Allahabad.
	Anjanikumar	20 ..	Hardui High School.

	Anwar Khan	20 ..	Fyzabad High School.
	Apcar, M. M.	15 ..	Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Arya, Kunjabiharilal	17 ..	Ludhiana High School.
	Asaram	19 ..	Sitapur High School.
	Atmaram	18 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Azeezur Rahman Khan	17 ..	English Madrasa, Indore.
	Babonan, T. W.	16-5 ..	Doveton College.
	Babulal	18 ..	Meerut Government High School.
30	Badriprasad	21 ..	Private Student.
	Badriprasad	17 ..	Hume's High School, Etawa.
	Bagchi, Amulyacharan	17 ..	Hare School.
	" Hemchandra	16 ..	Pabna Zila School.
	" Manaranjan	17-9 ..	Hare School.
	" Mrigendranath	17 ..	Howrah Government School.
	" Rajeswar	19 ..	Santosh Janhabi School.
	Bahmanji, Muncherji	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Baisnab, Sarbananda	20 ..	Santosh Janhabi School.
	Baksi, Kshirodchandra	17 ..	Metro. Inst., S. Branch.
40	Bal, Dwijendranath	18-5 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	Balwant Singh	17 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
	Bansidhar	19 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Bardhan, Pransankar	21 ..	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	18 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Amritalal	17 ..	Hare School.
	" Asutosh	18 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	" Bhubanmohan	15 ..	L. M. High School, Benares.
	" Binodbihari	16-9 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Bireswar	16-6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
50	" Dharmadas	16 ..	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Dinabandhu	20 ..	Saduhati School.
	" Harendramohan	17-3 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	" Haricharan	16 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Haricharan	18-1 ..	Uttarpara School.
	" Hemchandra	18 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	" Kalikinkar	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
	" Kalipada	15 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Kantichandra	18 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Kedarnath	16-4 ..	Sultanpur Zila School.
60	" Kisorimohan	20 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Lalitmohan	17 ..	Presidency School.
	" Manmohan	17-2 ..	Hare School.
	" Nandalal	16-9 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	" Nilratna	23 ..	Teacher.
	" Nrityagopal	18-6 ..	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
	" Parbaticharan	16-5 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanti	17-6-6 ...	Uttarpara School.
	" Ramchandra	18 ..	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	" Ramlal	15 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
70	" Ramlal	19 ..	Hindu School.
	" Rashbihari	16 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Sikharnath	17-6 ..	Shahjehanpur High School.
	" Surendranath	17 ..	L. M. School, Khagra.
	" Sureschandra	18 ..	Shahjehanpur High School.
	" Syamacharan	19 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	Baruya, Ghanasyam	14 ..	Sibsagar High School.
	Basak, Radhaballabh	17 ..	Jagannath School.
	" Syamchand	17 ...	Pogose School.
	Basantalal	18 ..	Shahjehanpur High School.
80	Basu, Anandalal	21 ..	Ravenshaw College Katak.
	" Annadaprasad	17-1 ..	Uttarpara School.
	" Atulkrishna (Jr.)	15 ..	Hare School.
	" Baikuntanath	16 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	" Dwijaraj	18 ..	Hindu School.
	" Dwijendranath	15 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Hemendramohan	17-4 ..	City Collegiate School.
	" Kedarnath	16 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	" Kshetramohan	16-9 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Nagendranath	17 ..	Balasore Zila School.
90	" Nripendranath	17 ..	Taky Government School.
	" Parmananda	18 ..	Katak Academy.
	" Pramathanath	15-9 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Purnachandra	19 ..	Jessore Zila School.

	Basu, Rajendrakumar	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ..	Naral School.
	„ Sasibhushan	16 ..	Dhubri High School.
	„ Sibchandra	18-1-14 ..	Uttarpara School.
	Beniparshad	18 ..	Delhi District School.
	Benimadhoprasad	..	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
100	Beshenlal	16 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Bhaduri, Ramchandra	17 ..	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
	„ Satkari	17 ..	Howrah Government School.
	Bhagawat Prasad	16 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Bhagwan Das	17 ..	Partabgarh High School.
	Bhargawa Ramjidas	18 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Bhattacharyya, Arunoday	16-4-12 ..	Uttarpara School
	„ Baninath	17-3 ..	Khulna H. C. E School.
	„ Bhabataran	17 ..	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	„ Chandroday	15-9 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
110	„ Harakumar	18-2 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	„ Kalinath	19 ..	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	„ Mahendranath	17 ..	Jagannath School.
	„ Nayananjan	15 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Prankrishna	21-3 ..	Cooch Behar Training School, Benares.
	„ Purnachandra	20-1 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Rajanikanta	17 ..	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ..	Mahanad Mission School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ..	Free Church Institution Calcutta.
	Bhaumik, Kalichandra	16 .	Pabna Zila School.
120	Bhuian, Golakchandra	17 ..	Gauhati Zila School.
	Bhushan, Benimadhab	23 ..	Jahanabad H. C. E. School.
	Biharilal	16 ..	Sitapur High School.
	Bijay Sinha	22 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
	Biswambhar Dyal	17-6 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
	Biswanath Sahay	17-6 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Biswas, Hridaynath	19 ..	Naral School.
	„ Sasikumar	18 ..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Bisweswar Dayal	19 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Bisweswar Dayal	18 ..	Hume's High School, Etawa.
130	Bowden, W.	18 ..	Doveton College.
	Brijlal	17 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
	Budhulal	19 ..	Banda Zila School.
	Bukht Bali	19 ..	Unao High School.
	Burt, W. S.	16-2 ..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Carbery, P.	15 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Chaitram	18 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Chhajju Ram	17 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
	Chajju Singh	19 ..	Meerut Government High School.
	Chakrabarti, Banamali	18 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
140	„ Gobindachandra	17 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	„ Girischandra	20 ..	L. M. School, Midnapore.
	„ Iswarchandra	16-6 ..	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Kailaschandra	19 ..	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	„ Kartikchandra	17 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kasinath	18 ..	Hetampur School.
	„ Mukundachandra	18 ..	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	„ Nabakumar	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
	„ Ramkamal	18 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra (Senior)	16 ..	Hare School.
150	„ Susibhushan	16 ..	Barisa School.
	„ Syamakisor	17-7 ..	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	Chandidatta	20 ..	A. M. E. M. Centennial High School.
	Chandra, Abinashchandra	17 ..	Haro School.
	„ Gopikrishna	16 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Rasmohan	16 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Charrier, H.	18-2-9 ..	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
	Chatterjee, V. K.	16-4 ..	Doveton College.
	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	18-3 ..	Kasipur Kasinath School.
	„ Asutosh	16-3 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
160	„ Asutosh	17 ..	Ranaghat H. C. E. School.
	„ Baranasi	18 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Charuchandra	15-6 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Charuchandra	16 ..	Presidency School.
	„ Girishchandra	17-5-1 ..	Uttarpara School.
	„ Jadabchandra	17 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Jadumadhab	16-6 ..	Barasat School.

	Chattopadhyay, Janhabicharan	17 ..	Naral School.
	„ Kartikcharan	17-8 ..	Kasipur Kashinath School.
	„ Kshetranath	16 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
170	„ Lakshminarayan	18 ..	Radhaballab Institution, Chakdighi.
	„ Nabinchandra	18-6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Nalinimohan	16-0-25 ..	Uttarpara School.
	„ Nirodchandra	18 ..	Hare School.
	„ Nishikanta	18 ..	Pogose School.
	„ Nityananda	18 ..	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi.
	„ Panchkari	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
	„ Pramathanath	16 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Purnachandra	18 ..	Magura H. C. E. School.
	„ Rajanikanta	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
180	„ Santoskumar	17 ..	Bhastara School.
	„ Syamacharan	18 ..	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Chaube, Rambhajan	19 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Chaudhuri, Durgadas	20 ..	Sylhet National Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra	19 ..	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Hiralal	19-6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Mangobinda	16-5 ..	Birbhum School.
	„ Rakhaldas	17 ..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Taramohan	18 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	Cheitram	17 ..	Muttra High School.
190	Chellaiah, E. D.	18 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Cristopher, J.	18-4 ..	Mirzapur L. M. S. Institution.
	Chuttree, J.	23 ..	Jounpur C. M. School.
	Collins, A. G.	18 ..	Mussoorie School.
	Connor, Thomas	16-2-15 ..	Lahore High Shool.
	Corrigan, L. S.	17 ..	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Das, Ambikacharan	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Brajpal	16 ..	Muttra High School.
	„ Dinanath	15 ..	Cachar Zila School.
	„ Ekkarilal	18 ..	Hugli Branch School.
200	„ Gangacharan	18 ..	Pogose School.
	„ Harendranath	16-11 ...	Howrah Government School.
	„ Jogendramohan	19 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Kunjabihari	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Madhuban	16-6 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
	„ Matilal	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Nagendrachandra	16 ..	Hare School.
	„ Prakaschandra	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannakumar	18 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Raghunath	19 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
210	„ Rajchandra	18 ..	Cachar Zila School.
	„ Rajkisor	16 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Rajkumar	17-8 ..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Rasbihari	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Uttamchandra	16 ..	Dhubri High School.
	Dasgupta, Haribol	19-1 ..	Birbhum School.
	Datta, Ambika	16-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Asutosh	18 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Bipinbihari	19 ..	L. M. S. High School, Baduria.
	„ Durgacharan	18 ..	Useful Arts School.
220	„ Girindranath	17-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Haridas	17 ..	C. M. S. Boarding School, Calcutta.
	„ Jogendrachandra	17-7 ..	Barasat School.
	„ Kailaschandra	18 ..	Tezpur High School.
	„ Kedarnath	17 ..	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Kumadkanta	17-2 ..	Birbhum School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17 ..	Hare School.
	„ Sibnath	18 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Trailokyanath	15-8 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Upendrakumar	15 ..	Bankura Zila School.
230	„ Upendranath	18 ..	Gauhati Zila School.
	David, T. R.	17 ..	Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Davis, E. T.	16 ..	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	D'Cruz, A.	16 ..	St. Joseph's School.
	De, Aghorchandra	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Harischandra	17-3 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Kedarnath	18 ..	Radhaballabh Institution, Chakdighi.
	„ Krishnakumar	19 ..	Jagannath School.
	„ Mahimchandra	19 ..	Santosh Janhabi School.

	De, Nrityagopal	15-6 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
240	„ Purnachandra	16 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Deb, Prangopal	17 ..	Bogra, Zila School.
	Debidayal	18 ..	Guzrat Government School.
	Debidayal	16 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Debiprasad	17 ..	Gya Zila School.
	Deefholts, L J.	16 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	De Facien, Charles	17 ..	St. Paul's School, Rangoon.
	De Sylva, H.	17 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	De Silva, M. C.	18 ..	Richmond College, Galle.
	Desraj	17-9 ..	Amritsar District School.
250	Dhanpat Ray	17 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Dhar, Annadacharan	19 ..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Parbaticharan	17-6 ..	Farridpur, Zila School.
	Dhundi Raj Hari	19 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
	Dindayal	18 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Din Ram	19 ..	Jhang District School.
	Dubedi, Mathuraprasad	17 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Durgaprasad	16 ..	Ajmere Government College.
	Durgaprasad	19 ..	Muttra Zila School.
	Durjan Singh	18 .	Agra Collegiate School.
260	Dwarkaprasad	18-6 ..	Mirzapur Zila School.
	Fateh Chand	16-6 ..	Ajmere Government College.
	Fellinger, J. W.	18 4 ..	St. Francis De Sale's School.
	Fernando, W. P.	20 ..	Richmond College, Galle.
	Flynn, J.	17-10 ..	St. Fidelise's School, Mussoorie.
	Foyezuddin Mollah	19 ..	Naral School.
	Fuzla Huq	15 ..	Murshidabad School.
	Gairola, Sadananda	19 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Ganga Sahay I	18 2 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Ganga Sahay II	18 ..	Ditto ditto.
270	Gangopadhyay, Jogneswar	16 ..	Ruplal Rughunath School.
	„ Kalasasi	18 ..	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Lalmohan	16 ..	Purnia Zila School.
	„ Meghnad	17 ..	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Satkari	18-5 ..	Birbhum School.
	Ghasitaram, Bedi	20 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
	Ghatak, Taraknath	18 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Gholam Rabbana	17 ..	Hugli Collegiate School.
	Ghosh, Ambikacharan	19 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bhupendrasri	14 ..	Hindu School.
280	„ Bidhubhushan	15 ..	Naral School.
	„ Binodbihari	18 ..	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	„ Bepinbihari	18-7 ..	Contai School.
	„ Chandramohan	21 ..	Presidency School.
	„ Debendranath	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Debendronath No. II	16 ..	Ditto.
	„ Manmathanath	17-10-18 ..	Uttarpara School.
	„ Prasannakumar	17 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Purnachandra	16 ..	Taki Government School.
	„ Rajendranath	16 ..	City Collegiate School.
290	„ Rajendranath	20 ..	C. M. S. Boarding School, Calcutta.
	„ Rajendranath	18 ..	Baraset School.
	„ Rasiklal	14 ..	Jagannath School.
	„ Syamacharan	18-5 ..	Uttarpara School.
	„ Tarachand	17 ..	South Baharu School.
	„ Upendranath	20 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghoshal, Matilal	16 ..	Jamalpur H C. E. School.
	„ Nandalal	15-0-4 ..	Hindu School.
	Gobindaprasad	17-7 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Gobindram	19 ..	Amritsar C. M. School.
300	Gopaldas	19 ..	Humes' High School, Etawa.
	Gopal Ganes Chate	20 ..	City School, Nagpur.
	Gopal Vithal Athale	25 ..	Ditto.
	Gope, Ramlal	17 ..	Muzufferpur Zila School.
	Gopinath No. I	17-9 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	Gopinath No. II	18-6 ..	Ditto.
	Goswami, Brajanath	40 ..	Teacher.
	„ Harimohan	15 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ..	Kumarkhali School.
	„ Tinkari	18 ..	Bahraich High School.
310	Guha, Prasannakumar	16-3 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Rairchandra	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.

	Gulzarilal	17 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Gunetileka, N. B.	16 ..	Richmond College, Galle.
	Gupta, Gopalgobinda	16 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Gangacharan	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Manmohan	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Nalinbihari	16 ..	Hare School.
	„ Rajendranath	16 ..	Ditto.
	Gurdit Singh Sokhe	19 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
320	Habib Ahmed	21 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Hajra, Amritalal	18 ..	Seals' Free College.
	Haldar, Basantakumar	18-9 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Bipinbihari	18 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Dakshineswar	17 ..	Birbhum School.
	Handy, C. C.	18-8-21 ..	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Haraprasad	19 ..	Sitapur High School.
	Harbans Sahay	17 ..	Arrah Zila School.
	Har Bux	18-2 ..	Ajmere Government College.
	Harichand	18-10 ..	Guzrat Government School.
330	Hariharcharan	18 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	Hariprasad	18 ..	Barabanki High School.
	Harnam Das	17 ..	Gujranwala Mssion School.
	Harprasad	17-7 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
	Healy, D.	15-9 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Hill, E.	17 ..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Himmat Sahay	17 ..	Pertabgarh High School.
	Hpa Htaw	17 ..	Akyab Government High School.
	Hridaynarayan	17 ..	Barielly High School.
	Htoon, C.	16 ..	Doveton College.
340	Hurprasad	18 ..	St John's College, Agra.
	Hur Swaroop	18 ..	C. M. High School, Meerut.
	Imaduddin	18-3 ..	Lahore District School.
	Imamuddin	21 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Ishan Ullah	24 ..	Batala Boarding School.
	Izad Baksh	17 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	Jadubans Sahay	20 ..	Matihari Zila School.
	Jafer Khan	17 ..	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	Jagannath	17 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
	Jagannath Bhargu	21 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
350	Jagannath Pershad	20 ..	Banda Zila School.
	Jagjibanlal	19 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Jamshedji Edalj, Battivara	18-8 ..	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
	Jayasuriya, C.	19 ..	Normal School, Colombo.
	Jayawardena, P.	18 ..	Richmond College, Galle.
	Jaygobind Sahay	19 ..	Mozafferpur Zila School.
	Jaykrishna	17 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Jayramdas	20 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Jesudason, D. S.	19 ..	Normal School, Colombo.
	Jnandanlal	18-6 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
360	Jones, J. E.	20 ..	Nainital Boy's High School.
	Joshi, Chintamani	19 ..	Almora Mission School.
	„ Manadeo Balwant	21 ..	English Madrasa, Indore.
	Jwala Prasad	18 ..	Gujranwala Mission School.
	Jyotribed, Lokamani	19 ..	Barielly High School.
	Kabiruddin Ahmed	15 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Kakaram	19 ..	Guzrat Government School.
	Kalka Prasad	19-6 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
	Kamta Prasad	18 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Kandhji Sahay	22 ..	Arrah Zila School.
370	Kar, Baradakanta	20 ..	Gobardanga School.
	Karmakar, Biharilal	18 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	Kartar Singh	18 ..	Guzrat Government School.
	Kedarnath	18 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Kedarnath	16 ..	Gya Zila School.
	Kedarnath	17 .	Lahore District School.
	Kesarinarayan	17 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Keshonarayan	20 ..	High School, Jabbalpur.
	Khasnabis, Kunjamohan	16 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	Khem Singh	20 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
380	Kishendayal	16 ..	Aligarh Zila School.
	Koar Baldeo Singh	18 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
	Konwur Ram Singh	17 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
	Kowar, Rajanikanta	18 ..	Murshedabad School.
	Kriparam	19 ..	Benares Collegiate School.

	Krishnaji Raoji Baisampain	19 ..	City School, Nagpur.
	Ksheersagar Babaji Kasinath	15-10 ..	English Madrasa, Indore.
	Kunjabiharilal	19 ..	Delhi District School.
	Lahiri, Manmohan	18 .	Nowgong High School.
	,, Paresnath	17 ..	Pubna Zila School.
390	,, Ramanimohan	17 ..	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	,, Taranath	16 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Lakshmidatta	19 ..	C. M. High School, Meerut.
	Lakshminarayan	18-3 ..	Gonda High School.
	Lakshmiprakas	23-1 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Lalbahadur	20 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Lattaprasad	17 ..	Barielly High School.
	Leach, A.	18-9-11 ..	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
	Leslie, F. M.	14-4 ..	Doveton College.
	Lynch, T. M.	18 ..	St. Francis DeSale's School.
400	MacDonald, G.	17 ..	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Mahabirprasad	19 ..	Gazipur Mission High School.
	Mahanti, Makundaprasad	18 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Mahtha, Pasupatinath	20 ..	Gazipur Mission High School.
	Maitra, Chandicharan	16 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
	,, Kalinath	18 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Panchanan	17 ..	Kumarkhali H. C. E. School.
	,, Syamacharan	18 ..	Behala M. School.
	Majumdar, Harinath	17 ..	Basirhat Municipal School.
	,, Rohinikanta	18 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
410	,, Tarakanta	18-6 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Makhanlal	18-8 ..	Arrah Zila School.
	Malakar, Govindachandra	18 ..	Tamluk School.
	Mallik, Amritakrishna	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Matilal	16 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	Mandal, Haridas	17 ..	Barahanagar Hindu School.
	,, Trailokyanath	19 ..	City Collegiate School.
	Mangal, Gobindachandra	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Mannalal	19 ..	Sultanpur Zila School.
	Marshall, G. W.	15 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
420	Martin, N. I.	17 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Medlycott, R.	16 ..	St. Joseph's School.
	Midhailal	18 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Mendis, C.	18 ..	Prince of Wales' College, Maratuwa.
	Mendis, J.	19-4 ..	Ditto.
	Miri, Mal	18 ..	Meerut Government High School.
	Mirza Bedar Bukht	17 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	Misra, Babulal	19 ..	Gorakhpur C. M. S. High School.
	,, Basudeb	18-6 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	,, Bholanath	16 ..	Bankura Zila School.
430	,, Bhubaneswar	16 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Jwalaprasad	20 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	,, Sripaticharan	18 ..	Tamluk School.
	Mitra, Amritalal	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Bhubanbihari	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Binodbihari	16 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Durgacharan	18 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Haridas	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Jnanendranath	15 ..	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, Jyotindranath	18 ..	L. M. High School, Benares.
440	,, Kalicharan	16-6 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Nagendranath	16 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	Mitra, Nanikumar	19 ..	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi.
	,, Prankali	18-9 ..	L. M. School, Khagra.
	,, Priyanath	19 ..	Jagatballabhpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Srikanta	19 ..	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	,, Upendranath	19 ..	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Modak, Kedarnath	16 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	Mohanlal	17-6 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Mohapatra, Tarapada	17 ..	Howrah Government School.
450	Morton, E.	18 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Morris, G.	16-0-9 ..	Free School, Calcutta.
	Morton, R.	17-6 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
	Moung Ba On	19 ..	Moulmein Government High School.
	,, Gyee	20-6 ..	Government High School Rangoon.
	,, Hpo Yaet	18 ..	Moulmein Government High School.
	,, Loo Yin	18-0-12 ..	Government High School, Rangoon.
	,, Pa	18-7 ..	Ditto ditto.

	Muhammad Abdul Hameed	18 ..	Sasseram H. C. E. School.
	,, Abdullah	18 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
460	,, Badi-ul-Hassen	18 ..	M. A. O College, Aligarh.
	,, Farhut Ahmud	17 ..	Muttra Zila School.
	,, Haneef	19-3 ..	Dinapore Aided School.
	,, Hasain	19 ..	Gya Zila School.
	,, Hosain	20-2 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Kazim	20 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	,, Noor	21 ..	Ditto ditto.
	,, Reza Karim	17 ..	Calcutta Madrassa.
	,, Wahid Ali Khan	16 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abhayacharan	16 ..	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi.
470	,, Aghoruath	16 ..	Canning College Lucknow.
	,, Bhubanmohan	16 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Bhupatinath	23 ..	Northbrook School.
	,, Bishnupada	18 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Chintaharan	17 ..	Intally Institution.
	,, Chunilal	19 ..	Barisa School.
	,, Debendrachandra	16 ..	Pagose School.
	,, Golakbihari	18-5 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	,, Gopinath	16-8-6 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Harimohan	18 ..	Baranaghar Hindu School.
480	,, Harimohan	15 9 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Hemchandra	16 ..	Hare School.
	,, Hemchandra	18 ..	Baraset School.
	,, Jnanadaprasanna	17 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Kalipada	17 ..	Rawalpindi Mission School.
	,, Kamodakinkar	17-2 ..	Birbhum School.
	,, Nagendrachandra	20 .	Pertabgarh High School.
	,, Nalinikanta	15 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Nandalal	17 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Nanigopal	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
490	,, Narendranath	17 ..	Baraset School.
	,, Pareschandra	18 3-25 ..	Uttarpara School.
	,, Piyarimohan	18 ..	Naral School.
	,, Priyanath	15 ..	Muragacha H. C. E. School.
	,, Raghukisor	17 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Rakhaldas	16-6 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	,, Rakhalchandra	16 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Ramgopal	15-5 ..	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	,, Ramkanai	17 ..	Radhaballabh Institution, Chakdighi.
	,, Rasbihari	15 ..	Jagannath School.
500	,, Saratchandra	17 ..	Tezpur High School.
	,, Saratchandra	20-6 ..	Murshidabad School.
	,, Saratchandra	17 ..	Palamow Government School.
	,, Saratchandra	18-4 ..	Howrah Government School.
	,, Sibaprasad	16 ..	Barrackpur School.
	,, Sriharsa	15 ..	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	,, Srischandra	19 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Tulsidas	17 ..	Hare School.
	,, Upendranarayan	18 ..	Searsole H. C. E. School
	Mukund Lal	17-6 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
510	Müller, F.	15 ..	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Mulraj Khosha	18-10 ..	Multan Cantonment School.
	Khan, Mumtazuddin	21 ..	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
	Murarilal	17 ..	American Mission School, Allahabad.
	Murlidhar	16 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Mussaddi Lal	19 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
	Nandlal	16 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Narayanprasad	17 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Naylor, R. G.	18-1 ..	Doveton College.
	Nicholas, T. A.	16-2 ..	Government High School, Rangoon.
520	Niranjannath	22 ..	Fyzabad High School.
	Niyogi, Kailaschandra	16-6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	O'heary, C.	17 ..	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Pal, Aparaprasad	18 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Dwarkanath	20 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Pandit Kasinath	18 ..	Canning College, Lucknow
	,, Syamlal	19 ..	Residency College, Indore.
	Paure, Kaliprasanna	17 ..	Maharajas Collegiate School, Burdwan.
	Percival, J. R.	16-2 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Peter, C.	20 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
530	Phillips, R. H.	16 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

	Piyarilal	19 ..	Victoria College, Agra.
	Prabhas Diyal	16 ..	Lahore Mission School.
	Prabhusankar Sahay	15 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Prayag Datta	21 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Pundit Ikbal Kishen	16-6 ..	Multan Cantonment School.
	Purasottam Lal	17 ..	High School, Jabbalpur.
	Quinn, P.	15 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Radhakishen	20 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
	Raghunandan	16-1 ..	Gonda High School.
540	Raghunandan Prasad	16 ..	Jhowganj H. C. E. School.
	Raghunath Ganes	18 ..	Jabalpur High School.
	Raha, Purnachandra	18 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	Rakshit, Kedarnath	19-8 ..	Burdwan English School.
	Ramananda	17 ..	Arrah Zila School.
	Ramchundra	19 ..	Humes' High School, Etawa.
	Ramdayal	18 ..	Delhi District School.
	Ramkrishna, J.	17 ..	Rutlam Central College.
	Ramkrishna	15 ..	Fyzabad High School.
	Ramnarayan	19 ..	Bareilly High School.
550	Ramnewas	18 6 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	Ramprasad Lal	20 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	Ramsarup	18 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
	Ramsarup	19 .	Bareilly High School.
	Ranjit Singh	17-6 ..	Meerut Government High School.
	Ray, Akinchan	18 ..	Purulia School.
	" Annadamohun	16 ..	Hare School.
	" Anandanarayan	17 ..	Hindu School.
	" Bhupendranath	16 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Gaurpada	17 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
560	" Girischandra	17 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Gopalkrishna	20-6 ..	Ditto.
	" Harikrishna	17-5 ..	Arrah Zila School.
	" Jadunath	20-4 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Jogadischundra	17 ..	Taki Government School.
	" Jogeschandra	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
	" Jugalkisor	18 ..	Ditto.
	" Kalinath	19 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	" Khirodchandra	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution
	" Kiranchandra	17-6 ..	City Collegiate School.
570	" Kshirodchandra	16 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Kshitishchandra	14 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Nikhilanath	14-3 ..	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	" Prasannagopal	17 ..	Jessore Zila School.
	" Raimohun	18 ..	Jaggannath School.
	" Rajendranarayan	18 2 ..	Birbhum School.
	" Rajendranath	18 ..	City Collegiate School.
	" Ramchandra	16 ..	Ditto ditto.
	" Rasbihari	17 ..	Serampur Collegiate School.
	" Santoskumar	16 ..	Maharajah's Collegiate School, Burdwan.
580	" Satyaprasanna	17 ..	L. M. School, Khagra.
	" Surendranath	16 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	Rayson, J.	17 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Reyazuddin Ahmed	18 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Rivett, H. L.	16 ..	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
	Roohoollah	20 ..	Unao High School.
	Rudra, Rajanikanta	16 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	Sadananda	18 ..	Private Student.
	Sadhu, Lakshminarayan	19-3 ..	Birbhum School.
	Saha, Jnanendranath	17 ..	Kumarkhali School.
590	Saha, Nibaranchandra	16 ..	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	Samanta, Prasannakumr	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Sankarlal	19 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
	Sanyal, Kalipada	17-4 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Lalitmohan	17 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanta	18 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Sarju Parsad	15 ..	Private Student.
	Sarkar, Abinaschandra	18 ..	Burdwan Maharajah's Collegiate School.
	" Abinaschandra	18-6 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Ekkarinath	16 ..	Ditto ditto.
600	" Sitikanta	16 ..	City Collegiate School.
	" Upendranath	17 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	Sarkel, Ramchandra	19 ..	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
	Sarma, Basudeonandan	22-5 ..	Jeypur Maharajah's College.

	Sayyid Zamiruddin Ahmed	16-10 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	Seetlabaksh	20 ..	Sitapur High School.
	Sen, Bhupalchandra	14 ..	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	„ Bipin	18 ..	Kalna Maharajah's School.
	„ Ekkari	17 ..	Burdwan Maharajah's Collegiate School.
	„ Girishchandra	16 ..	Hare School.
610	„ Kalipada	17 .	Oxford Mission School.
	„ Kaminikamal	18 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Kasiswar	14 ..	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Prafullanath	17 ..	Baraset School.
	„ Rajanikanta	16 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Rajaniranjan	16 ..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra, No I	18 ..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Saratchandra, No. II	19 ..	Ditto ditto
	„ Satischandra	16 ..	City Collegiate School.
620	„ Umacharan	19 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Sengupta, Kumadnath	17-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	Set, Mahimcharan	16 ..	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	Shahenshah Hussain	17 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Shaik Nabu Nawaz	19 ..	Burdwán Maharajajah's Collegiate School.
	Shambhunath	19 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
	Sharpe, P	16 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Shebadan Mal	21 ..	Ajmere Government College.
	Sheo Raj Bali	17 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
630	Shib Dyal	22 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
	Shillingford, R. A.	18 .	St. Xavier's College.
	Shway Nee	18-4 ..	Government High School, Rangoon.
	Siba Bux	18-6 ..	Residency College, Indore.
	Siba Nayak	19 ..	Mirzapur Zila School.
	Sibnarayan	18 ..	St. Stephen's High School.
	Sil, Balaidas	17 ..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Jogendranath	17 ..	Hare School.
	Singh, Guru Sahay	19-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Michael	19 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
640	Sinha, Basudeb	16-9 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	„ Birchandra	15 ..	Kandi School.
	„ Biswanath	18 ..	Lokenath H. C. E. School.
	„ Debakamar	16-3 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	„ Kalikumar	15 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Munindralal	16-2 .	Birbhum School.
	„ Prasidhanarayan	17 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	„ Purnachandra	18-4 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	„ Raghunundanprasad	16 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Rajkrishna	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
650	„ Rameswar	17 .	Bishenpur School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Sasibhushan	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Sitaram	16-6 ..	Guzrat Government School.
	Skelling W.	15-9 ..	St. Fidelise's School, Mussooric.
	Som, Charusasi	17-6 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Nandalal	17-3 ..	Uttarpara School.
	Sorabji Cowasji Dotewalla	16-1 ..	Residency College, Indore.
	Srikrishna	18-8 ..	Gonda High School.
	Sriram	18-8 ..	Mirzapur Zila School.
660	Sukh Dyal No. II	19 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
	Sukul, Prithwi Pal	18 ..	Bahraich High School.
	Sundar Bhan	16 ..	Muttra High School.
	Syamnath	18 ..	Victoria College, Agra.
	Syed, Amzad Ali	17 ..	Unao High School.
	Syyed Ahmad	17 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	Tarliton, E.	16 ..	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Tazuddin	18-2 6 ..	Amritsar District School.
	Thado Phroo	17 ..	Akyab Government High School.
	Thakur Prasad	18 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
670	Thakur „	18 ..	Hardui High School.
	Tulsidayal	18 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Tulsiram	17 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Ukil, Saradaprasad	16-2 ..	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	Vinayak, Sadasib Patvardhan	16 ..	City School, Nagpur.
	Vishnu, Sridhar Deshmook	18 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Wadhawa, Singh	19 ..	Gurdaspur District School.

	Wallace, A.	14 6 ..	Doveton College.
	Wallarton, J.	17 ..	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Wamon, Ramkrishna Dewalgaokar	19 ..	Private Student.
680	Wickremesinghe, F. M.	18 ..	Richmond College, Galle.
	Willes, C.	16-5 ..	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
	Yamar, Hosain	20-6 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
	Yassin, Ali	20 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	Zorab, J. M.	14-5 ..	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Aziz Khan	16 ..	Malda Zila School.
	" Hameed Khan	20-3 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Abdus Samad	24 ..	Calcutta Institution.
	Abu Said	19 ..	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Acharyya, Kartikchandra	19 ..	Krishnaghar A. V. School.
	" Krishnagopal	17 ..	Pabna Zila School.
	" Sasibhusan	16 ..	Calcutta Institution.
	Achyntanand Sahay	19 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
	Adhya Purnachandra	16 ..	Hare School.
10	" Radhikamohan	18 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	Ahmed Din	19 ..	Lahore Mission School.
	Ajodhya Misra	23 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
	Akhte Muhammad Khan	17 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Alli Muhammad	20 ..	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
	Ambadass Krishnarao Despande	18 ..	Private Student
	Ambikaprasad	18-7 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Amirchand	18 ..	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Auudhbihari Lal	20 ..	Durbhangah Raj School.
	Archibald, J.	16-8 ..	St. Fidelise's School, Mussoorie.
20	Arratoon, C. F.	16-7 ..	Doveton College.
	Ash, Ramgopal	17 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	Ashruff Ali	19 ..	Private Student.
	Asharuddin Ahmad	17 ..	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Azizur Rahman	18 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Babu Lal	16 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Bag, Ramchandra	16 ..	Baidyabati H. C. E. School.
	Bagchi, Dwijendranath	19 ..	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	Baijnath	27 ..	Saharanpur Mission School.
	Bajilal	20 ..	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
30	Balanki Jenah	18 ..	Puri Zila School.
	Balbhaddar Prasad	19 ..	Jabbalpur High School..
	Balwunt Rao Vinayak Kher	21-5 ..	Rajkumar College, Nowgong.
	Balgopal Singh	20 ..	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
	Balkrishna Dattatraya Ragalwar	20 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	" Gobind Bhate	20 ..	City School, Nagpur.
	" Nand	18 ..	Balasore Zila School.
	Balmakund	18 ..	Ulwar High School.
	Bamdeb Nanda	19 ..	Katak Academy.
	Bandyopadhyay, Baranasi	17 ..	Presidency School.
40	" Basantakumar	17 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Dinanath	19-4-8 ..	Uttarpara School.
	" Girindranath	19 ..	Private Student.
	" Haripada	16 ..	Barisa School.
	" Jnanendrachandra	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	" Kaliprasanna	16 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Kesabchandra	18 .	Private Student.
	" Narendranarayan	16-7 ..	Kandi School.
	" Natabar	20 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Paresnath	17 ..	Howrah School.
50	" Pramodanath	20-7 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	" Rajkumar	18 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Rameschandra	20 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Sanatkumar	16 ..	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Sanjibchandra	19 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Saradaprasad	16 ..	City Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra	20 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	" Saratkumar	17 ..	Hitampur School.
	" Sasibhushan	18 ..	Jhinida H. C. E. School.
	" Senani	17 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
60	" Sibaprasanna	16 ..	Ditto, S. Branch.
	" Surendranath	17 ..	Ditto, ditto.

	Bandyopadyay, Surendranath	16-8 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Syamapada	19-3 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	,, Tinkari	17 ..	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Turiananda	17 ..	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
	Bannar, A.	16 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Bansidhar	20 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
	Baraia, Lakshminarayan	18 .	Agra Collegiate School.
	Basak, Biharilal	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
70	Basantaram	18 ..	Gya Zila School.
	Basu, Abinaschandra	15 ..	Behala Mission School.
	,, Akshaykumar	20 ..	South Baharu School.
	,, Amarnath	17-9 ..	Howrah School.
	,, Amritalal	18 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Atulkrishna (senior)	16-6 ..	Hare School.
	,, Baikuntamohan	16-4 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Bankabihari	16 ..	Private Student.
	,, Basantakumar	17 ..	Kalna F. C. Branch School.
	,, Bindubashini	..	F. C. Normal School, Calcutta.
80	,, Hiralal	18 ..	Bagnan H. C. E. School.
	,, Kunjbihari	17-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Labanyaprabha	..	Bethune Female School.
	,, Makshadakumar	15 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Narbadacharan	16 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
	,, Nikunjabihari	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Nimaichand	17 ..	Behala Mission School.
	,, Prabhashchandra	18 ..	Mahanad Mission School.
	,, Prasannakumar	17 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Radharaman	20 ..	Boinchi Behari Lal's Institution.
90	,, Raicharan	20 ..	Bagirhat School.
	,, Rajkumar	17 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Umeschandra	15 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	Basudeb Prasad	17-6 ..	Patna City School.
	Bath, H. W. E.	17 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Beas, Gokaldas	21 ..	Darbar School, Jodhpur.
	Bendheswari Prasad Pande	17 ..	Mirzapur Zila School.
	Bhandari, Suryyakumar	18 ..	Jahanabad H. C. E. School.
	Bhattacharyya, Bhairabsankar	18 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Debendrachandra	16 ..	Jangipur School.
100	,, Indrachandra	16 ..	Banwaribad H. C. E. School.
	,, Isanchandra	18 ..	Pabna Zila School.
	,, Kamalakanta	21 ..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Manadaranjan	18-6 .	Brahmanbaria School.
	,, Matilal	16-8 ..	City Collegiate School.
	,, Rakhaldas	17-2 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Saratkumar	17 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	,, Suryyamohan	17 ..	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Upendranath	21 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Bhaumik, Bidhubhushan	19 ..	Jessore Zila School.
110	Biharilal	17 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
	Bindheswari Sahay	17-6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Biswas, Abinaschandra	16 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Kalipada	18 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Krishnadas	18 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	,, Rakhalchandra	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	Bodhanram	15 9 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
	Borah, Lakshminath	17 ..	Gauhati Zila School.
	,, Sonaram	14 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Brahma, Kshetranath	17 ..	Krishnagar A. V. School.
120	Brajjiwan Lal	18 ..	Mutra High School.
	Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra	17 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Bhabanikanta	18 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Debendranath	16 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Gangacharan	20 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Gopalchandra	13-6 ..	Beerbhum School.
	,, Hrishikes	17 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Jogeschandra	18 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	,, Kalachand	17 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Kalikisor	18 ..	Nasirabad Entrance School.
130	,, Kshiradnath	15-6 ..	Konnaghar School.
	,, Mokshadakanta	18 ..	Abdul Gunney's Free School.
	,, Ramchandra	17 ..	Katwa School.
	,, Saratchandra (Junior)	16 ..	Hare School.
	,, Sricharan	18 ..	Rangpur Zila School.

	Chakrabarti, Sripada	18 ..	Ghatal H. C.E. School.
	,, Tarakanta	21 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	Chandtarayan	19 ..	Fyzabad High School.
	Chandra, Satyacharan	16 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Chattopadhyay, Benimadhab	16-6 ..	Baripur H. C. E. School.
140	,, Bholanath	17 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Bidhubhushan	18-11 ..	Uttarpara School.
	,, Charuchandra	18 ..	Radhaballab Institution, Kuchiakole.
	,, Debendranath	19 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Debendranath	20 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Dwijabar	17 ..	Pakur H. C. E. School.
	,, Haridas	17 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Jadabchandra	16 ..	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	,, Kartikchandra	20 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Matilal	17 ..	L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
150	,, Matilal	18 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Nalinimohan	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Nrityagopal	21 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Purnananda	16 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Ramgopal	18 ..	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	,, Rajendranath	15 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Sureschandra	16 ..	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	,, Suryyakanta	18 ..	Pakur H. C. E. School.
	,, Syamalnath	16 ..	Presidency School.
	,, Taranchandra	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
160	Chaturbedi, Makhanlal	19-2 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
	,, Pitambardas	19-6 ..	Gunda High School.
	Chaube, Bansidhar	20 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Chaudhuri, Abinaschandra	18 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Basubeb	21 ..	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
	,, Binodbihari	19 ..	Gobardangah School.
	,, Durgabandhu	18 ..	Graham School, Tangail.
	,, Girischandra	17 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	,, Haricharan	17-9 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Harinath	16 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
170	,, Nilmani	16-8 ..	Howrah Government School.
	,, Pratapchandra	18 ..	Brahmanbaria School.
	,, Saradacharan	19 ..	National Institution, Sylhet.
	,, Umeschandra	19 ..	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	Chhotalal	17 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Craig, C.	18 ..	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Dan, Nibaranchandra	19-5 ..	Burdwan English School.
	Das, Ambikacharan	16 ..	Pabna Zila School.
	,, Amulyachandra	15 ..	Serampur Collegiate School.
	,, Anukulchandra	16-2 ..	Hare School.
180	,, Balkrishna	18 ..	Delhi District School.
	,, Bholanath	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Haricharan	20 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
	,, Harikrishna	20 ..	Tamluk School.
	,, Jadunath	19 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Narayanchandra	21 ..	Seal's Free College.
	,, Nibaranchandra	18 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Parasotham	18-4 ..	Private Student.
	,, Rajkumar	20-5 ..	St. Marry's Institution, Chandernagar.
	,, Udaynarayan	20 ..	Balasore Zila School.
190	Dasgupta, Sasimohan	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Dastidar, Umeschandra	19 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
	Datta, Annadaprasad	16 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Bhubanjay	18 ..	City Collegiate School.
	,, Biharilal	15-9 ..	Khulna H. C. English School.
	,, Chandrakisor	17-8 ..	Commillah Zila School.
	,, Chandrakumar	16 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Charuchandra	17 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Charucharan	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Girischandra	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
200	,, Gurucharan	17-2 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Hemkumar	18-3 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	,, Kisorimohan	16 ..	Dhubri High School.
	,, Lalitmohan	18-2 ..	Useful Arts School.
	,, Mahendranath	20 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Mahendranath	19 ..	Hindu School.
	,, Maheschandra	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Mohanchand	17 ..	Serampur Collegiate School.

	Datta, Nagendrachandra	17 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Pulinbihari	16 ..	Hare School.
210	„ Rajendrakumar	17 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Rakhalchandra	17 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	De, Debendranath	15 ..	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Hiralal	18 ..	Hare School.
	„ Krishnachandra	21 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	„ Moharlal	15-4 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Purnachandra	15 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Sasimohan	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Upendranath	18 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	Deb, Jogendralal	15 ..	Hughli Branch School.
220	„ Srinath	20 ..	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	Debi Prasad	18-6 ..	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	Dessa, W.	19 ..	Private Student.
	Dias, F.	17 ..	St. Joseph's School.
	Dinanath	18-5 ..	Residency College, Indore.
	Dinanath Sahay	16-9 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Dorilal	21-10 ..	Bariely High School.
	D'Rebella, J. C.	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	D'Rozario, V.	17-6 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	D'Silva, F.	24 ..	Private Student.
230	Dube, Bhanu Perkash	20 ..	Teacher.
	„ Bhawani Saukar	18 ..	High School, Jubulpur.
	„ Ramtaran	16-5 ..	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Durga Sahay	16-6 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	Dutt, Prayag	21 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
	Elahi Bukhsh	18 ..	Victoria School, Ghazipur.
	Gadre Biswanath Ramchandra	18 ..	English Madrasa, Indore.
	Gambheer, J. S.	16 ..	Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	Gangaprasad	18 ..	Aligarh Zila School.
	Gangarai	21 ..	Victoria School, Ghazipur.
240	Ganga Sahay, III	17 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Gangopadhyay, Adharchandra	16-6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	„ Banikanta	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Biharilal	19 .	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Harakanta	16 ..	Hashara Kalikisor School.
	„ Khagendranath	16 ..	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Induprakas	19 ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Ganpat Sahay	19 ..	Gya Zila School.
	Gayaprasad	21 ..	Sultanpur School.
	Ghosh, Adharchandra	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
250	„ Akshaykumar	19 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Amritalal	16 ..	Jangipur School.
	„ Amritalal	20 ..	Naral School.
	„ Asutosh	14 ..	Bengalitola P. School.
	„ Brajanath	21-4 ..	Janai Training School.
	„ Charuchandra	19-9 ..	Andul School.
	„ Chunilal	21 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Durgacharan	19 ..	Howrah School.
	„ Harendrakumar	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Haridas	18 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
260	„ Harischandra	17-6 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	„ Jaychandra	19-6 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jaygopal	14 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jogeschandra	15-2 ..	Hare School.
	„ Kunjabihari	15-6 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Priyanath	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Radhakanta	16 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Ramchandra	19 ..	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	„ Rammay	16 ..	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Srikrishna	17 ..	Oriential Seminary.
270	„ Susarmay	16-4 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
	„ Umeschandra	16 ..	Kandi School.
	„ Upendranath	16 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	Ghoshal, Nabakrishna	19 ..	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17-4 ..	Hindu School.
	Gobardhan Lal	19 ..	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Gopal Abaji Kherwadker	19 ..	City School, Nagpur.
	Gopalkrishna	21 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Gopallal	17 ..	Sajahanpur High School.
	Gopal Ramchandra	22 ..	City School, Nagpur.
280	Gopal Ramchandra	18 ..	Residency College, Indore.

	Greenway, A. L. M.	17-1 ..	Diocesan Boys' School, Naini Tal.
	Guha, Asminikumar	18 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Krishnadhan	19 ..	Santosh Janhabi School.
	„ Madhusudan	17-6 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Srinath	21 ..	Perozpur H. C. E. School.
	Gupta, Gangacharan	17 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Gopalchandra	21 ..	Private Student.
	„ Jogeschandra	19 .	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	Gur, Nagendranath	17 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
290	Haldar, Bipradas	16 ..	Taki Government School.
	„ Gokulbihari	19 ..	Oriential Seminary.
	„ Rakhaldas	19 ..	Basirhat Municipal School.
	Hanumanprasad	18 ..	Aligarh Zila School.
	Harbilas	19 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
	Hariharprasad	18 ..	Arrah Zila School.
	Harkrishnaprasad	22 ..	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Harnandan Sahay	18 ..	Ditto.
	Harsarup	21 ..	Fyzabad High School.
	Hazaree Munnalal	19 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
300	Henderson, F.	17 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Hisamuldin	18 ..	Amritsar C. M. Schoo
	Indralal	23 ..	Teacher.
	Iswariprasad	17 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Jadubansi Sahay	19 ..	Gya Zila School.
	Jagannath	19 ..	Private Student.
	Jageswar Prasad	19 ..	Muzafferpur Zila School.
	Jagannath Prasad	17 ..	Private Student.
	Jagganath Sahay	18 ..	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Jamaluddin Mahammad	19 ..	Dinajpur Zila School.
310	James, E. J. N.	16-6 ..	Doveton College.
	Jha, Jadunath	18 ..	Patna City School.
	Jokhunram	18 ..	Gazipur M. High School.
	Jwalaprasad	18-6 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
	Kanhyalal	18 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Kar, Sambhunath	19 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Karan, Piyarilal	18 ..	American M. School, Allahabad.
	Kasiprasad	17 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Kaushi Ram	21 ...	Peshawar M. School.
	Kelakaranarayan Ramchandra	19 ...	English Madrasa, Indore.
320	Keshav Rao Parande	18 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.
	Khub Lal	18-4 ...	Chupra Zila School.
	Kidarilal	18-6 ...	Moradabad Government H. School.
	Krishanlal	19 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Kuldip Sahay	22 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Kundanlal	18 ...	Ludhiana High School.
	Kunjbiharilal	20 ...	St. Stephen's High School.
	Lachmi Das	19 ...	Rai Bareilly High School.
	Laha, Krishnachandra	19 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	Lahiri, Chirasuhrid	16-6 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
330	„ Saratchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Satkari	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Lakshman Chintamon Dike	21 ...	Dhar High School.
	Lakshman Vithoba Edavanakar	20 ...	Ditto.
	Lala, Annadacharan	20 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Durgaprasad	20 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Lattaprasad	17 ...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
	Leeson, J. H.	18-5-16 ...	Free School, Calcutta.
	Lucas, L. M.	18-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Madanlal	19 ...	Farrackabad Zila School.
340	Madhab Sakharam Pathak	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Madho Anant Paraspe	20 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.
	Madho Rao Ganes Goray	19 ...	Banda Zila School.
	Madhulal	18 ...	Gya Zila School.
	Mahadeo Parusottam Damle	20 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Mahadeoprasad	17-9 ..	Ganda High School.
	Mahanti, Durgacharan	18 ..	Balasore Zila School.
	Mahapatra, Gobindachandra	16 ..	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	Maheswar Prasad	16-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	Maitra, Chandrabhushan	14-3 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
350	„ Purnachandra	17 ..	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Taraknath	18 ..	Parjana H. C. E. School.
	Majumdar, Binodbihari	15 ..	Gazipur M. High School.
	„ Kedarnath	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.

	Majumdar, Kalikanta	18 ..	Kustia H. C. E. School.
	Maluk Das	19 ..	Mirzapur Zila School.
	Mandal, Jogendranath	21 ..	Baluti School.
	„ Makhanlal	18 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Tinkari	16 ..	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	Manglaprasad	18 ..	Arrah Zila School.
360	Manohar Lal	18 ..	Lahore District School.
	Marthenesz, F. A.	18 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Masih, Ellen	..	Upper Christian School.
	Matilal, K.	19 ..	Private Student.
	Mayadas	17 ..	Gujrat Government School.
	Meer Riyazul Hasan	20 ..	High School, Jabbalpur.
	Mithunlal	17 ..	Ulwar High School.
	Mitra, Abhayabar	18 ..	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Anandachandra	18 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Bhushanchandra	17 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
370	„ Dwijendraprasad	16 ..	Naral School.
	„ Hiralal	16 ..	Hare School.
	„ Kalibar	17 ..	Naral School.
	„ Mahendranath	19 ..	Presidency School.
	„ Manindralal	17 ..	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Nibaranchandra	19-6 ..	Presidency School.
	„ Radhikanath	18 ..	Gosain Durgapur School.
	„ Ramtaran	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
	„ Surendrakumar	18 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
380	„ Surendranath	18-4 ..	Lahore District School.
	„ Upendramohan	18 ..	Purulia School.
	Mitter, Robert F.	16-7 ..	Jalandar M. School.
	Mockbool, Ahmad	18 ..	Ruplal Rughunath School.
	Mookta Bukhtaver Mal	20 ..	Darbar School, Jodhpur.
	Muhammad, A. S.	20-8-26 ..	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Muhammed Bashirullah	19-6 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
	Muhammad Hassan	18 ..	Sahajanpur High School.
	Muhammad Musa	15 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mukerji, E. M. E.	16-2 ..	Ludhiana High School.
390	Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Ajodhyanath	18-10 ..	Janai Training School.
	„ Akshaykumar	18 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	„ Alokanath	18-6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Amritalal	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Basantakumar	16 ..	Gauhati Zila School.
	„ Debkisor	15-6-12 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Grindranath	17 ..	Serampur Collegiate School.
	„ Harisadhan	16 ..	Hare School.
	„ Jibankrishna	18 ..	Calcutta Training Academy.
400	„ Jnanendranath	15 ..	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	„ Jogendranath	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	18 ..	Free Church Branch School, Kalna.
	„ Krishnadhan	17 ..	Behala Mission School.
	„ Kunjabihari	16-11 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Nalinikanta	15 ..	Puri Zila School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	16 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	„ Pramathanath	16 ..	Catwa School.
	„ Radhakisor	18-6 ..	Balagar H. C. E. School.
	„ Rakhaldas	16 ..	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
410	„ Rakhaldas	19 ..	Badla H. C. E. School.
	„ Ramanath	17-3 ..	Hetampur School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17 ..	Metropolital Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Satyacharan	18 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Taraknath	18 ..	Prannath School, Satkhira.
	„ Tinkari	18-2 ..	Birbhum School.
	„ Upendrachandra	18 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	Munshi, Bipinbihari	17-5 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Munsi Lal	20 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
	Murlimanahar Sahay	22 ..	Bankipur Training Academy.
420	Nago Keshao Wazalwar	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Nandi, Nikunjbihari	20 ..	Ranaghat H. C. E. School.
	Nandkisor	19 ..	High School, Jabbalpur.
	Narayan Sahay	16-9 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Narayan Sibaji	20 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Nathmal	20 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
	Nehaichand	17 ..	Gujrat Government School.

	Nimidas	20 ..	Saharanpur Mission School.
	Niyogi, Saratchandra	17 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Ohiduddin Ahomad	17 ..	Commillah Zila School.
430	Oo Gyaw	17 ..	Akyab Government High School.
	Pal, Abinaschandra	18 ..	Radhaballabh Institution, Kuchiakole.
	„ Akshacharan	17 ..	Bareilly High School.
	„ Amulyadhan	18 ..	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
	„ Haripada	18 ..	Boinchi Bihari Lal's Institution.
	„ Narahari	16 ..	Sridharbansidhar School.
	Pandit, Kedarnath	17 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Srikrishna	16 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Kishenlal	18 ..	C. M. School, Lucknow.
	Panre, Bhutnath	23 ..	Calcutta Training Academy.
440	Patnaik, Chakradhar	17 ..	Katak Academy.
	„ Ganeswar	16 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Pereira, F. A.	18 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Pillay, T. V. Appasawmy	17-6 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur
	Prabhulal	18 ..	Aligarh Zila School
	Pradhan, Gokulchandra	19 ..	Tamluk School.
	Pramanik, Kshetranath	19 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	Prayag Din	15 ..	Barabanki High School.
	Premchand	15 ..	Lahore Mission School.
	Purves, F. M.	15 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
450	Radhanath	17-9 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Raghubar Dayal	21 ..	Farrackabad Zila School.
	Raghubar Dayal	20 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Raghunath, Sahay	9-6 ..	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Raibanuddin Ahmad	20 ..	Dacca Madrasa.
	Rajaram Kayastha Shrivastava	18 ..	High School, Jabbalpur.
	Rajnarayan	17 ..	American M. School, Allahabad.
	Rajnarayan	18-6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	Rakshit, Karunakisor	22-11 ..	Private Student.
	Ramaprasad	20 ..	Dumraon Maharaja's School.
460	Ramchand	19 ..	Victoria College, Agra.
	Ramcharan	18 ..	Hardui High School.
	Ramgholam	20 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Ramji Prasad	17 ..	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	Ramkrishna Venanda Indurkar	22 ..	City School, Nagpur.
	Ramlal	17-9 ..	Gonda High School.
	Ramnarayan No 1	19 ..	Aligarh Zila School.
	Ram Swarup	22 ..	Private Student.
	Rasayaha, H. S.	18 ..	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Raturie, Harisharan	21-2 ..	Dehra Doon Training School.
470	Ray, Adharchandra	17-6 ..	Presidency School.
	„ Amritalal	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Anuklchandra	16 .	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
	„ Asutosh	16 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Baradakanta	17 ..	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	„ Bhubanmohan	17-9 ..	City Collegiate School.
	„ Bipinbihari	18 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Haranath	19 ..	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Jnanendramohan	15 ..	Ranaghat H. C. E. School.
	„ Jyotischandra	16-6 ..	Barahanagar Hindu School.
480	„ Kaminikumar	18 ..	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Kedarnath	19 ..	Santosh Janhabi School.
	„ Kedarnath	18 ..	Jagatballabhpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Mahendrakumar	18 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Manmohan	17 ..	Hare School.
	„ Mukundalal	18 ..	Presidency School.
	„ Nagendranath	17 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Narayanchandra	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Parbatidas	16 ..	Murshidabad School.
	„ Priyanath	18 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
490	„ Radhikaprasad	16 ..	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Sambhunath	19-1 ..	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	„ Saradacharan	18 ..	L. M. S School, Khagra.
	„ Saratchandra	19 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Satischandra	19-2 ..	Birbhum School.
	„ Udaynarayan	20 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	„ Umeshchandra	21 ..	Khanakul Krishnagar Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Bijarilal	19 ..	Seal's Free College.
	„ Brindabanchandra	17 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Romaine, E. St.	16 ..	St. Xavier's College.

500	Rudra, Sasibhushan	18 ..	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Sudhirkumar	19 ..	Oxford Mission School.
	Rypor, G. H.	15-4 ..	Doveton College.
	Sadananda Chand	19 ..	Balasore Zila School.
	Sadasib Ganes Dighe	22 ..	Rresidency College, Indore.
	Sadderuddin	21 ..	Private Student.
	Sahu, Paramananda	19 .	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Saligram	16 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Samunderkaran	20-3 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	Sanyal, Hemchandra	16-9 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
510	„ Jnanendrakumar	18-10 ..	Serajgunge H C. E. School.
	„ Trailokyanath	20 ..	Murshidabad School.
	Sarbadhikari, Jnanendranath	20 ..	F. C. Branch School, Kalna.
	Sarkar, Baradakanta	18 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Gobindapada	16 ..	Maharajah's Collegiate School, Burdwan
	„ Hrisikes	17-11 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Jadunath	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Jogendranath	16-6 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	20 ..	Parjana H. C. E School.
	„ Nogendranath	16-2 ..	Chupra Zila School.
520	„ Radhikaprasad	17 ..	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Upendrachandra	19-9 ..	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Sarma, Sibaram	16-8 ..	Debrugarh High School.
	Sawooh, Aghorchandra	17 ..	Baidyabati H. C. E. School.
	Sayed Wahiduddin Ahmed	16 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
	Seetla Buksh	17 ..	Jounpur C. M. School.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Basantakumar	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Basantakumar	21 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Bhubanmohan	17 ..	Kalia H. C. E. School.
530	„ Bhubanmohan	20 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Bhutnath	17 ..	Barahanagar Hindu School.
	„ Binodbihari	17 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Dakshinaranjan	22 ..	Teghoria School.
	„ Dineshchandra	14 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Gangaprasanna	16 ..	Ditto ditto.
	„ Gurugobinda	18 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Harakali	18 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Iswarchandra	20 ..	Sylhet National Institution.
	„ Jnandrakumar	15 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
540	„ Kaminimohan	16 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Kshirodchandra	16 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Mathuranath	18 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18 ..	Daulatpur School.
	„ Purnachandra	18 ..	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	„ Radhikaprasad	18 ..	Presidency School.
	„ Rajkumar	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Ramkanai	18 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Umeschandra	16 ..	City Collegiate School.
	Sengupta, Upendrachandra	16 4 ..	Uttarpara School.
550	Shibji Mal	17 ..	Delhi District School.
	Sibaprasad	16-6 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Sil, Syamacharan	18 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	Singh, Baghel	19 ..	Bahraich School.
	„ Dogar	21 ..	Jalandar Mission School.
	Sinha, Atulkrishna	18-4 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harimohan	18 ..	Ditto ditto.
	„ Lalji	19-6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
	„ Ramjiban	16-3 ..	Ditto ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	19 ..	Hare School.
560	„ Sasibhushan	16 ..	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Sibdhari	19 ..	City Collegiate School.
	„ Sooba	21-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Sukhdeb	17 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Sitalprasad	21-2 ..	Moradabad Government High School.
	Sitaram	18-3 ..	Arrah Zila School.
	Sohan Lal	21 ..	Barabanki High School.
	Som. Pareschandra	16 ..	Hare School.
	Sotiharbanslal	18 ..	Government High School, Allahabad.
	Soysa, W. J.	20-8 ..	Princ of Wales College, Moratuwa.
570	Sriram	18 ..	Patiaa Maharaja's College.
	Sukla, Chandrabali	19 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
	Sukul, Gangasahay	21 ..	Hardui High School.

	Sukul, Hiralal	18 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	„ Pt. Krishna Datta	20 ..	Lakhimpur High School.
	Swarup Lal, P.	19 ..	High School, Jabbalpur.
	Syed Hassibul Hossain Alquadarz	15 ..	Wesleyan Mission School, Bagbazar.
	Syyid Abdurahman	18-8 ..	St. Francis DeSales' School, Nagpore.
	Tajamul Ali	17 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Tarachand	20 ..	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
580	Tewari, Bhaiyalal	18 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
	„ Prabhudayal	20 ..	Gorackpur C. M. S. High School.
	Tha Baw	16 ..	Akyab Government High School.
	Thakur, Iswardatta	20 ..	Barari H. C. E. School.
	„ Ram	16 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
	Trinayan, Barkakoti	18 ..	Sibsagar High School.
	Umanandlal	21 ..	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
	Venkatramana, C.	20 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Vinayak Babaji, Ayachit	18 ..	Ditto ditto.
	Waleul Haq	19 ..	Gaya Zila School
590	Zainul Abdin	17-2 ..	Dinapur Aided School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th January 1883.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 11th January 1883.—Baboo Mati Lal Maitra, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Moorshedabad (class V), is allowed leave of absence for three months under section 136, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Beni Madhao Chaki, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Moorshedabad (class VI), is appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Moorshedabad, and to act in class V, *vice* Baboo Mati Lal Maitra, on leave.

Baboo Sat Kari Sanyal, Educational Clerk, Moorshedabad, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Moorshedabad, and to act in class VI, *vice* Baboo Beni Madhao Chaki.

The 16th January 1883.—Baboo Kali Nath Chowdhuri, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Julpaigoree (class V), is appointed Second Master, Cuttack Collegiate School, *vice* Baboo Uma Prosad Dé.

Baboo Uma Prasad Dé, Second Master, Cuttack Collegiate School (class V), is appointed Deputy Inspector of Schools, Julpaigoree, *vice* Baboo Kali Nath Chowdhuri.

Moulvi Imdad Imam, Head Moulvi, Patna College (on leave), is appointed to class V and to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chumparun, *vice* Munshi Elai Baksh

Baboo Sarada Ranjan Roy, M.A., Lecturer, Berhampore College (class V), is appointed Lecturer, Dacca College, *vice* Baboo Raj Mohan Sen, M.A.

Baboo Raj Mohan Sen, M.A., temporary Assistant Lecturer, Dacca College (class VI), is appointed Lecturer, Berhampore College, *vice* Baboo Sarada Ranjan Roy, M.A.

Baboo Raj Kumar Sen, B.A., Second Master, Chittagong College (class V), is appointed Lecturer, Dacca College.

G. BELLET, *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

Examination of Candidates for Pleadership and Mooktearshipin Mofussil Courts subordinate to the High Court.

THE next examination of candidates for mooktearship will be held on the 25th and 26th of January, instant, at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, Cuttack, Gowhati, and Sylhet. The examination of candidates for pleadership will be held at Calcutta, Cuttack, Gowhati, and Sylhet on the same days.

The Calcutta examination will be held in the Senate House of the Calcutta University and will commence at 10 A.M. punctually on each of the above days.

No candidates will under any circumstances be admitted into the examination room after 10 A.M.

The candidates will be required to produce at the examination the extracts from the register which will be furnished to them by the District Judges, through whom their applications have been sent to the Board of Examiners.

The candidates will also be required to produce receipts for the portion of their fees not paid by them at the time of sending in their applications.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Offg. Secretary to the Board of Examiners for Pleadership and Mooktearship.

SENIOR SCHOLARS.
1883.

Name of Scholar.	College from which he comes.	College where the Scholarship is to be made tenable.	Course elected.
	FIRST GRADE (10).		
Maniklal Datta	Presidency College	Presidency College — ...	B Course.
Manmatha Nath Rudra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jnanendra Chandra Mukhopadhyay	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Prankrishna Acharyya	General Assembly's Institution	General Assembly's Institution ...	Ditto.
Basanti Churn Singha	Patna College	Patna College	A Course.
Jagadis Mukhopadhyay	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Ditto.
Brijbansi Sahay	Patna College	Patna College	Ditto.
Purna Chandra Basu	Presidency College	Presidency College	B Course.
Radha Gobinda Chaudhuri ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	A Course.
Bidhu Bhusan Goswami	Krisnaghur College	Ditto	Ditto.
	SECOND GRADE (39).		
	Hooghly District.		
Akshay Kumar Nandi	Hooghly College	Hooghly College	B Course.
Jnanendra Lal Sen	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Umes Chandra Ghosh	Serampore College	General Assembly's Institution ...	A Course.
Tubrez Ali Mullik	Hooghly College	Hooghly College	B Course.
Apara Prasad Mukhopadhyay ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Madhusudan Bandopadhyay ...	Ditto	Metropolitan Institution	Ditto.
	Midnapore District.		
Atal Behari Sinha	Midnapore College	Presidency College	A Course.
Nagendra Chandra Buksi ...	Ditto	Metropolitan Institution... ...	B Course.
	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.		
Manook Zorab	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College	B Course.
Sarat Chandra Mitra	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	A Course.
Jogindra Nath Sen	Presidency College	Presidency College	B Course.
Satis Chandra Roy	Ditto	Ditio	Ditto.
Samatul Chandra Datta ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nritya Gopal Bandopadhyay, No I	General Assembly's Institution	General Assembly's Institution ...	Ditto.
Tara Prasunno Acharyya ...	Presidency College	Presidency College	Ditto.
Benod Behari Lahiri	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Inssitution ...	A Course.
Sasi Bhushan Sarkar	City College	Presidency College	B Course.
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION, OUTSIDE CALCUTTA.		
Ganes Chandra Das	London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhawanipore.	Presidency College	
Amar Nath Bhuttacharyya ...	Krishnaghar College	Krishnaghar College	B Course.
Nilkanta Chuttopadhyay ...	Ditto	Free Church Institution ...	A Course.
	Moorshedabad District.		
Rajani Nath Ghosh	Berhampore College	Presidency College	B Course.
Rama Prasad Maitra	Ditto	Ditto	A Course.
	Rajshahye District.		
D. H. Smyth	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	A Course.
Gopal Chandra Lahiri	Rajshahye College	Rajshahye College	B Course.
Hari Prasanna Mukhopadhyay ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	DACCA AND CHITTAGONG DIVISIONS.		
Syama Charan Simlai	Dacca College	Dacca College	B Course.
{ Kumud Bihari Chakrabarti ...	Ditto	Presidency College	Ditto.
{ Tarini Krishna Sen	Ditto	Dacca College	A Course.
Nobin Chandra Nag	Ditto	Ditto	B Course.
Pramada Kisor Ray	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Rebati Mohan Sen	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	PATNA AND BHAGULPORE DIVISIONS.		
Bhubaneswari Sahay	Patna College	Patna College	A Course.
Baikanthanath Ray	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Lakshmi Prasad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Baidyanath Ghatak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhagawat Sahay, No. I	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Kshetramohan Das	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	ORISSA DIVISION.		
Nagendra Nath Chattopadhyay ...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack ...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack ...	B Course.
Satis Chandra Buksi	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1883.

G. BELLETT, *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

The undermentioned students have passed the higher standard examination of the Bengal Madrasahs for the year 1882:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Muhammad Khalil Ullah	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Ghulam Rahman	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Muhammad Abdul Karim	..	Ditto.
Muhammad Anwar Ullah	..	Ditto.
Muhammad Aftub Uddin	..	Ditto.
Muhmud	..	Ditto.
Muhammad Ismail I.	..	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Majid	..	Ditto.
Abu Musa Ahmadul Haq	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Abul Barakat Amanat Ullah	..	Ditto.
Faqihuddin	..	Ditto.
Mazuffer Ahmad	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Muhubbat Ali	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Muhammad Ismail II.	.	Calcutta Madrasah.
Mubarak Ali	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Abdul Qadir	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Wajid Ali	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Ghulam Rabbani	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Muhammad Ali	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Abdul Karim II.	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Mahammad Abdul Aziz	..	Ditto.
Abdul Karim	..	Chittagong Madrasah.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hakim	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Ilahi Bakhsh	..	Ditto.
Qaim Uddin	..	Chittagong Madrasah.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Faiz Ullah	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Hamidar Rahman	..	Ditto.
Irshad Ullah	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Mufiz Uddin	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Mahammad Yusuf	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Tamiz Uddin	..	Chittagong Madrasah.

The undermentioned students have passed the lower standard examination of the Bengal Madrasahs for the year 1882:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sayyid Ajmalul Husain	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Abdul Majid	..	Ditto.
Abedul Haq	..	Ditto.
Obdush Shakur	..	Ditto.
Abdul Aziz	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Minuat Ali	..	Calcutta Madrasah.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdus Sabban	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Asad Ullah	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Maqsud Ali	..	Dacca Madrasah.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hamid	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Abdul Jubbar	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Abdul Karim	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Abdul Mabud	..	Hooghly Madrasah.
Abdul Qadir	..	Ditto.
Azizur Rahman	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Habibus Subhan	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Lutf Ullah	..	Ditto.
Muhammad Abus Samad	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Muhammad Munir Uddin	..	Ditto.
Samir Uddin	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Tahib Ullah	..	Dacca Madrasah.

G. BELLETT,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1883.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 304, *dated the* 12*th January* 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Khurgessur Bose made over charge of the Khoolna Jail to Assistant Surgeon Denobundhoo Dutt in the forenoon of the 7th January 1883.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

Sheriff's Office, the 10th January 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Criminal Sessions of the year 1883 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the Seventh day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

ROBERT MILLER, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৮৩ সাল তারিখ ১০ই জানুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৩ সালের ৭ই ফেব্রুয়ারি বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৩ সালের প্রথম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

রবার্ট মিলার শরিফ।

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Narail will sit again in that court on the dates mentioned below :—

From 19th to 22nd January 1883, Sundays and holidays exclusive.

SEYED MOULVIE MOAZZIM HOSEIN, *Judge.*

NARAIL SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 9th January* 1883.

TREASURY NOTICES.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO ROJONINATH CHATTERJEE has been temporarily placed in charge of the Jessore Treasury and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. W. EDGAR, *Offg. Commr.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, ALIPORE, *the 5th January* 1883.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO KEDAR NATH BISWAS has been placed in charge of the Pooree Treasury and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

JOGGO MOHUN ROY, *Personal Asst to Commr.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVISION, *Cuttack, the* 13*th January* 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 38B.

OPIUM.
Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I.

AN examination of the Provision Opium of 1881-82, received from the Patna and Ghazipore Factories, will take place at the Presidency Opium Godowns, within the Custom House premises, on Monday, the 22nd January 1883, at 11 A.M. The public are invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

CALCUTTA, *the 9th January* 1883.

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

No. 1372B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday, the 1st February 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, Provision of 1880-81 ...	2,350
Do. do. Ghazipore Factory do. of 1880-81 & 1881-82	2,350
Total ...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th February 1883 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th February 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th February 1883.

4. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Manufactured at the Patna Factory about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Thursday,	1st February 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	1st March „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	2nd April „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Wednesday,	2nd May „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	4th June „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Tuesday,	3rd July „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	2nd August „ ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd September „ ..			4,450
Do. about Wednesday,	26th „ „ ...			4,450
Do. about Thursday,	1st November „ ...			4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd December „ ...			4,450
Early in	January 1884 ...			4,450
	Total ...	.....	.....	54,900

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 23rd December* 1882.

No. 52B.

OPIUMS.

H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I.

NOTICE is hereby given that out of 2,350 chests of the opium manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, which will be sold on the 1st of February next, 1,506 chests are of the provision of 1880-81, and that these chests have been carefully examined and repacked at the Benares Agency and contain only sound balls specially selected for sale. The remaining chests (844) will be of season 1881-82.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 12th January* 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Fort William, the 10th January 1883.

No. 17.—The services of Surgeon J. Lewtas, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Backergunge, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 6th January 1883.

No. 21.—The Hon'ble A. Wilson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for ten months, with effect from the 20th March next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 12th January 1883.

No. 227.—In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 59, dated 11th January 1882, notice is hereby given that the original Promissory Notes mentioned on the subjoined list (of which duplicates have been applied for on the allegation that the originals have been lost) will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William and in the last six cases at Jubbulpore on 1st June 1883, with all interest due upon them, and that upon that date all further interest upon such Notes shall cease:—

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date the lost Note bears interest.†	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS.
	R				
002614, 4 per cent., 1835-36 .	500	Nobin Chunder Paul .	Sep. 30, 1871	Rohoram Banerjee .	Case No. 21
3981—14965, 4 per cent., 1835-36	1,000	Raja Indoo Bhusun Deb Roy.	Mar. 31, 1861	Poorno Chunder Gangooly.	" 19
047000, 4 per cent., 1842-43 .	1,000	Mohes Chunder Sen . .	Feb. 1, 1877	Mohes Chunder Sen .	" 32
047001 " " . .	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	. . . . .	" 32
047002 " " . .	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	. . . . .	" 32
047003 " " . .	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	. . . . .	" 32
*077070 " " . .	500	Seetanath Mytee . .	Feb. 1, 1879	Seetanath Mytee . .	" 18
000248 } ct. 19682 } " " . .	1,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Kussowli.	Feb. 1, 1866	Jowala Persaud . .	" 25
10299—17252, 4 per cent., 1854-55.	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Soondry Dabee.	" 24
018972, 4 per cent., 1854-55 .	4,600	Mungamur Nursein Harrow	June 30, 1878	Mungamur Nursein Harrow.	" 28
075629, 4 per cent., 1865 . .	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany.	Nov. 1, 1875	Nilmoni Ghose . .	" 26
032266 " " . .	1,000	Mohes Chunder Sen . .	Ditto 1876	Mohes Chunder Sen .	" 32
032267 " " . .	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 32
032268 " " . .	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 32
032269 " " . .	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 32
115472 " " . .	500	Helen T. Schumacher .	Nov. 1, 1879	Helen T. Schumacher .	" 16
115473 " " . .	500	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 16
115474 " " . .	500	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 16
5256 " " . .	500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co. .	May 1, 1868	S. Bama Soondry Dabee	" 24
000208 " " . .	500	Kartick Chunder Burral .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 24
*027720 " " . .	1,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank	Nov. 1, 1877	Lieut.-Col. A. Copland .	" 22
*027942 " " . .	500	Byramji Nusserwanje Sehi	May 1, 1878	Ditto . . .	" 22
*094745 " " . .	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 22
078698 " " . .	500	National Bank of India Ld	May 1, 1880	Ram Coomar Choormony.	" 20
037871 " " . .	500	Dyal Chund Saboye . .	May 1, 1873	Brijendra Coomar Sen .	" 30
048219 " " . .	500	Mooltan Chund . .	May 1, 1876	Chunno Lall . .	" 31
050218 " " . .	500	Deb Nath Sreemany. .	May 1, 1880	Kadumbeeni Dassie .	" 33
034522, 4½ per cent., 1872 .	500	} Pundit Harshabye and his wife Roopuanti.	Jan. 16, 1874	Pundit Harshabye and his wife Roopuanti .	" 23
034523 " " . .	500				" 23
005235 " " . .	500	Rajkristo Bannerjee .	July 16, 1874	Omesh Chunder Bannerjee.	" 27
027710 " " . .	1,000	Mohes Chunder Sen .	Jan. 16, 1877	Mohes Chunder Sen .	
027711 " " . .	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 32
*008825 " " . .	500	J. W. Fordham . .	Jan. 16, 1879	Seetanath Mytee . .	" 18
*065269 " " . .	3,000	Aspinwall & Co. . .	July 16, 1878	Aspinwall . . .	" 29
*033562 " " . .	1,000	P. Valoida Chetty . .	Jan. 16, 1878	Ditto . . .	" 29
*033563 " " . .	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 29
*033564 " " . .	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 29
065878, 4½ per cent., 1872, now ltd. 4 per cent., 1879.	500	Bank of Bengal . .	Jan. 16, 1880	Helen T. Schumacher .	" 16
*000017 } Nagpur Raipur Railway Provincial Debenture Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent.	200	Bewa Pershad . .	July 1, 1880	} Dy. Commissioner of Jubbulpore on behalf of the Debenture-holders specified opposite.	" 17
*000097	500	Nirunjun Pershad Sukul .	Ditto . .		" 17
*000098	500	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .		" 17
*000050	500	Doorga Pershad . .	Ditto . .		" 17
*000167	500	Raja Mohip Sing . .	Ditto . .		" 17
*000178	500	Sheodat Ram Sukul . .	Ditto . .		" 17

* Duplicates of these Notes and Debentures have been ordered to be issued.

† Interest after the date herein mentioned has in most cases been paid to the claimant, without the production of the Note

No. 228.—The following lists of Notes which were advertised for discharge in Notification No. 3084, dated 11th August 1882, are republished in accordance with Financial Department Resolution No. 59, dated 11th January 1882.

No. 1.

List of Government Promissory Notes advertised on which interest is paid under orders of the Comptroller General, but duplicates of which have not yet been issued subsequent to Financial Notification, dated 4th September 1873.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS.
	Rs.				
000078, 3½ per cent., 1853-54 .	1,600	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay .	Aug. 31, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay.	
000478, 3½ per cent., 1853-54 .	5,000	Shama Sundary . .	Feb. 29, 1876	Shama Sundary . .	Case No. 13
65, 4 „ 1832-33 .	3,400	J. A. Hawkins, Registrar Sudder Dewany Adalat.	May 1, 1852	Ranee Chunder Cally Dabee, Executrix of Raja Gunnesh Chunder Roy.	
14663 „ „ .	5,000	Motee Khannum . .	Nov. 1, 1856	Motee Khannum.	
ct.4403 „ „ .	6,500	The Registrar, Sudder Dewany Adalat.	May 1, 1872	Monee Brinddoo Dabee by her attorney Jogendra Lall Mookerjee.	
000986 „ „ .	2,000	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Nov. 1, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
ct. 001565, 4 per cent., 1832-33 .	2,000	M. Amoorthlingum . .	May 1, 1878	P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar.	Case No. 12
ct. 001566, „ „ .	3,000	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto	„ 12
ct 8329 „ 1835-36 .	500	Krishto Mohun Mitter .	Mar. 31, 1863	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee.	
2709 „ „ .	1,000	Motee Khannum . .	Sep. 30, 1856	Mootee Khannum.	
005940 „ „ .	2,800	Mootoo Sawmy Pillary .	Sep. 30, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay.	
10048 „ „ .	500	James English . . .	Mar. 31, 1868	Madho Mistry.	
006592 „ „ .	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	Mar. 31, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
006296 „ „ .	500	Ditto	Sep. 30, 1873	Ditto.	
005783 „ „ .	600	Nobokissory Dassee .	Sep. 30, 1872	Nobokissory Dasee.	
001262 „ „ .	1,000	Sreenath Mookerjee . .	Mar. 31, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal.	
000671 „ „ .	2,000	Ladli Persaud . . .	Ditto	Ladli Persaud.	
009710 „ „ .	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee .	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee.	
008612 „ 1835-36 .	1,000	Kadumbini Debee . .	Sep. 30, 1874	Hura Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	Case No. 3
011382 „ „ .	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto		
015719 „ „ .	1,000	Bank of Bengal . .	Mar. 31, 1877	Heera Lall . . .	„ 8
008595 „ „ .	1,000	Prem Chand Bose . .	Sep. 30, 1870	Sham Chand Bose. .	„ 15
007603 „ 1842-43 .	3,500	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay .	Aug. 1, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay.	
016383 „ „ .	500	Balcrustna Myaram .	Aug. 1, 1870	Balcrustna Myaram.	
017477 „ „ .	5,000	Wazeeroonnissa Khanum .	Aug. 1, 1872	Yakoob Ally Khan.	
017473 „ „ .	2 000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.	
20822 „ „ .	500	Hurry Nath Mookerjee .	Feb. 1, 1861	Behary Bhoosun Mookerjee.	
21200 „ „ .	500	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.	
024259 „ „ .	1,000	Bholanath Mitter . .	Feb. 1, 1873	Bholanath Mitter.	
024261 „ „ .	1,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.	
011852 „ „ .	1,000	Netye Churn Byack .	Ditto	Nabee Bukah Shekdar.	
029914 „ „ .	1,000	Tara Soondary Dabee .	Aug. 1, 1874	Tara Soondary Dabee.	
17528 „ „ .	500	... .	Aug. 1, 1867	Degumbery Dassee.	
013697 „ „ .	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	Feb. 1 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
013698 „ „ .	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
013699 „ „ .	1,000	Ditto	Feb. 1, 1874	Ditto.	
023259 „ „ .	1,000	Ditto	Aug. 1,1873	Ditto.	
014164 „ „ .	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
013431 „ „ .	500	Ditto	Feb. 1, 1873	Ditto.	
014326 „ „ .	500	Ditto	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto.	
ct.14914 „ „ .	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1871	Doyal Chund Seal.	
18998 „ „ .	1,000	Pettumber Dhur . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
3166 „ „ .	500	Bama Cally Dabee . .	Feb. 1, 1872	Bama Cally Dabee.	
034182 „ „ .	1,000	Jeevunjee Bomanjee Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fuckerjee Lunjee.	Aug. 1, 1874	Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fuckerjee Lunjee.	
002540 „ „ .	1,000	Peary Mohun Goosamy .	Aug. 1, 1866	Guru Churn Chuckerbutty.	
040876 „ „ .	5,000	Bepro Dass Dass . .	Aug. 1, 1877	Bepro Dass Dass.	
075291 „ „ .	10,000	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga.	Ditto	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga Garra.	
029160 „ „ .	4,000	Mothoora Nauth Sircar .	Feb. 1, 1878	Nilcunto Pall.	
024781 „ 1842-43 .	2,000	Ramlall Buddredoss . .	Feb. 1, 1854	Moonshi Newal Kissore.	Case No. 362
056608 „ „ .	1,000	Oriental Bank Corporation	Feb. 1, 1878	Degumberry Dabee .	„ 355
035874 „ „ .	1,000	Bank of Bengal . .	Feb. 1, 1877	Bhoobunesury Dabee .	„ „
019889 „ „ .	5,400	Kadumbini Debee . .	Feb. 1, 1875	Hurroo Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	„ 3
015164 „ „ .	1,000	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	Aug. 1, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	„ 2
035982 „ 1854-55 .	1,800	Ditto . . .	June 30, 1879	Ditto	
ct. 401 „ „ .	1,000	Gopal Chand Seal & Co. .	Dec. 31, 1862	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee.	
33668 „ „ .	4,100	Motee Khannum . .	Dec. 31, 1856	Motee Khannum.	
25239 „ „ .	2,000	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay .	June 30, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay.	

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS.
	Rs.				
014423, 4 per cent., 1854-55 .	1,000	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	Dec. 31, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
024588 " " .	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
43985 " " .	1,000	Pettumber Dhur . .	June 30, 1871	Doyal Chund Seal.	
021160 " " .	500	Khetter Gopal Sen . .	June 30, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen.	
027795 " " .	1,000	Kahandoss Muncharam .	Dec. 31, 1877	Gordhunbhai Doyaram.	
034705 " " .	1,000	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, G. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	June 30, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	
019182 " " .	500	Prem Chunder Bose .	Dec. 31, 1870	Sham Chand Bose .	Case No 15
086119 " 1865 .	500	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee	Nov. 1, 1877	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee.	" 430
2766 " " .	500	Modhoo Soodun Bose .	May 1, 1867	Saroda Churn Bose.	
041413 " " .	500	Goolab Shunker Doobey .	Nov. 1, 1872	Golab Shunker Doobey.	
045261 " " .	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1873	Byramjee Harmusjee.	
003330 " " .	2,000	Netye Churn Byack. .	Nov. 1, 1872	Nabee Baksh Shekdar.	
1305 " " .	500	Toolsey Dass Mullick .	May 1, 1873	Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty.	
017194 " " .	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	Ditto	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
052804 " " .	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany .	Ditto	Ram Gopal Paul and Deno Nauth Ruckhit.	
055837 " " .	500	Bijraj Jagram . . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
028408 " " .	500	Khetter Gopal Sen . .	Nov. 1, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen.	
037506 " " .	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1875	Comul Churn Endro.	
082310 " " .	3,000	Joggon Mohinee Dabee .	May 1, 1876	Joggon Mohinee Dabee.	
060464 " " .	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov. 1, 1874	Octavius Steel.	
059217 " " .	900	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	
060053 " " .	600	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	
085045 " " .	5,000	Dr. Charles, J. Jackson, and Wm. M. Souttar.	May 1, 1877	Sreeram Chunder Pal.	
087736 " " .	5,000	Modhoobun Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1877	Jadob Chunder Pal.	
002175 " " .	2,000	Brojo Nath Mullick and others, Executors of Tarruck Nauth Mullick.	May 1, 1876	Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundle.	
036859 " " .	1,000	E. E. J. Tweedie . .	Nov. 1, 1875	Prosono Coomar Bose.	
066583 " " .	1,800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1877	The Deputy Commr. of Delhi, Admr. of G. D. E. Dorris.	
063409 " " .	5,000	Dheer Chand Paul . .	Ditto	Dheer Chand Paul.	
063410 " " .	5,000	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
063411 " " .	2,000	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
063412 " " .	500	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
063413 " " .	500	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
063618 " " .	1,500	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
066944 " " .	500	Bisonath Bakchee . .	May 1, 1878	Prossono Coomar Bakchee.	
093935 " " .	500	J. H. Belchambers, W. L Wenger, G. S. Sykes and R. Williamson.	Ditto	Survivors of the holders.	
099215 " " .	1,000	Baroda Prasad Mookerjee and another.	May 1, 1879	Ishan Chunder Bose .	Case No. 7
107595 " " .	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	
095796 " " .	1,000	Bank of Bengal . .	May 1, 1877	Hera Lall . . .	" 8
090048 " " .	500	Luchmeechand Radhakisen.	May 1, 1879	Shoobol Chundra Sen .	" 11
004614, 4½ per cent., 1872 .	800	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.	Jan. 16, 1872	Khettur Nauth Moostophi and Chundergutty Moostophi.	
004407 " " .	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	Jan. 16, 1874	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
004534 " " .	1,000	Ditto	July 16, 1873	Ditto	
023973 " " .	5,000	Beethal Persaud . .	Ditto	Beethal Persaud.	
007068 " " .	500	Mooktamoni Dabee . .	Jan. 16, 1872	Mooktamoni Dabee.	
013984 " " .	500	Dinonauth Gangooly. .	Ditto	Denonauth Gangooly.	
032999 " " .	1,000	Mooktamoni Dabee . .	Ditto	Mooktamoni Dabee.	
034511 " " .	500	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
012607 " " .	1,000	Pundit Sheo Churn . .	Ditto .	Pundit Sheo Churn.	
056278 " " .	500	Charcoondah Rama Chundria.	July 16, 1876 .	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	
054501 " " .	1,100	Ramtaruk Mookerjee .	July 16, 1877 .	Kadumbini Dabee.	
027398 " " .	1,000	Nowrojee Bazonjee Fuckerjee.	Jan. 16, 1877 .	Merwanjee Franjee Moody and Jerbai.	
024163 " " .	1,000	Dhunjeebhoy Nanobhoy .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
028833 " " .	1,000	J. W. Chisholm . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
028834 " " .	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
041272 " " .	1,000	C. M. H. Day . . .	Jan. 16, 1875 .	Vullub Dass Heera Chund.	
049224 " " .	1,000	Kahandass Muncharam. .	Jan. 16, 1878 .	Gordhunbhai Doyram.	
049225 " " .	1,000	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
005172 " " .	1,000	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee .	Jan. 16, 1877 .	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee.	
008776, 4½ per cent., 1872 .	500	Bunsi Lail Abeerchand .	July 16, 1874	P. Doorgachellum Moodelliar.	" 1
043475 " " .	4,000	Jose Francisco dePiedade Pereira.	Jan. 16, 1872	Jose Andre Pereira .	" 9

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS.
	R				
*060633 of Rd. 4 per cent. of 1879	2,500	Nurshingh Doss . .	July 16, 1881	Treasury Officer, Lahore on behalf of Nurshingh Doss.	Case No. 455
*17528 of 4 per cent. of 1842-43 .	500	Beeressur Bose . .	Aug. 1, 1867	Digumberry Dossee .	" 236
Total Rs. .	1,85,900				

* Duplicates of these Notes have been issued.

No. 2.

List of lost Government Promissory Notes advertised, duplicates of which have been issued under orders of the Comptroller General subsequent to Financial Notification, dated 4th September 1873.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS.
	R				
490, 3½ per cent., 1853-54 .	10 000	Shama Soondry . .	Feb. 28, 1867 .	Shama Soondry.	
491 " " .	10,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
492 " " .	3,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
164 " " .	600	Soolayman Mirza . .	Feb. 29, 1856 .	Soolayman Mirza.	
10084, 4 per cent., 1832-33 .	Sic. 500	Shibnarain Roy . .	May 1, 1842 .	Shibnarain Roy.	
12380—4231, 4 per cent., 1835-36.	1,000	Shama Churn Ghose . .	Mar. 31, 1871.	Shama Churn Ghose.	
6787—3298, 4 per cent., 1835-36.	500	Boly Chund Dutt . .	Mar. 31, 1866 .	Boly Chund Dutt.	
006752, 4 per cent., 1835-36 .	1,100	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.	Sept. 30, 1872 .	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.	
006814 " " .	500	Tara Churn Bhuttacharjee	Ditto .	Tara Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
8186 " 1842-43 .	500	Shama Churn Chatterjee .	Feb. 1, 1861 .	Shama Churn Chatterjee.	
8475—17794, 4 per cent., 1842-43.	500	Brojo Govind Shaha .	Feb. 1, 1869 .	Brojo Govind Shaha.	
11380, 4 per cent., 1842-43 .	700	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
6024 " " .	500	Cassee Nath Dhur . .	Aug. 1, 1859 .	Shiboo Soondery Dassee.	
16245 " " .	5,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased	Aug. 1, 1865 .	Monemohun Ghose and Saroda Soondry Dassee.	
8653—9563, 4 per cent., 1842-43.	3,000	Ditto . .	Ditto .		
017871, 4 per cent., 1842-43 .	500	Kadumbini Dassee . .	Feb. 1, 1873 .	Kadumbini Dassee.	
000254 " " .	1,000	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
020284 " " .	500	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
011009 " " .	2,000	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
021705 " " .	1,000	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee.	Aug. 1, 1872 .	Unoda Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
ct.18856 " " .	500	Modoosooden Chunder .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
21611 " " .	600	Nobin Chunder Dass .	Aug. 1, 1870 .	Nobin Chunder Dass.	
022862 " " .	500	Modhoo Soodun Chowdry .	Aug. 1, 1873 .	Ditto.	
038336 " " .	1,000	W. T. Lindsay . .	Feb. 1, 1875 .	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	
016542 " " .	10,700	H. Palmer . . .	Aug. 1, 1878 .	The Revd. Robert Milford Taylor, R. M. Taylor Jr. and Alicia Mary Taylor.	
ct.14713 " " .	500	Anoop Chund Moolcund .	Aug. 1, 1858 .	Bazoonjee Furdonjee.	
056370, 4 per cent., 1842-43 .	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Aug. 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty.	
056453 " " .	2,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
056371 " " .	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
056372 " " .	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
080125 " " .	1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
063895 " " .	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
059414 " " .	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto .	Ditto.	
058152 " " .	100	The Bank of Bombay .	Feb. 1, 1879	Surgeon H. D. Mussani.	
065207 " " .	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Ditto .	Ditto.	
065211 " " .	100	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto	
1133 " " .	500	Callypodo Mookerjee, deceased.	Feb. 1, 1862 .	Sowdamini Dabee.	
6970 " " .	1,000	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William.	Ditto .	Ditto.	
049945 " " .	2,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1878 .	Mohomed Wujhoollah Khan.	
20762 " " 1854-55 .	500	D. McCulloch . . .	June 30, 1859	Shiboo Soondery Dassee.	
2830—17672, 4 per cent., 1854-55.	500	Obhoy Churn Dutt . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
026294, 4 per cent., 1854-55 .	50,000	H. B. Goodall . . .	Dec. 31, 1873 .	H. B. Goodall.	
024455 " " .	10,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
024456 " " .	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
026295 " " .	4,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
022758 " " .	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto .	Ditto.	
027598 " " .	2,000	The Allahabad, Bank Limited.	Ditto .	Ditto.	

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS.
	R				
022887 4 per cent., 1854 55	5,000	Major J. W. Hoggan	Dec. 31, 1878	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	
38714 " "	4,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased	Dec. 31, 1865	Monemohun Ghose and Saroda Soondery Dassee.	
17950 " "	1,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
7532 " "	500	Ruggoonath Succaba, deceased.	Dec. 31, 1867	Morabha Saccaram.	
772—18295 " "	1,000	Boly Chund Dutt	June 30, 1866	Boly Chund Dutt.	
601886 " "	1,000	Moolchand Premjee & Co.	June 30, 1875	Captain F. J. Palmer.	
008379 " "	500	Greesh Chunder Mitter	June 30, 1872	Unoda Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
016140 " "	500	Rakhal Doss Bhattacharjee	Ditto	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.	
016138 " "	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee	Ditto	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
009231 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
10927—11615, 4 per cent., 1854-55.	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior.	June 30, 1865	Rebecca Johnstone.	
9815 of $\frac{L088}{6}$, 4 per cent., 1854-55.	500	The Administrator General, Administrator to the Estate of H. Randolph.	June 30, 1874	Tara Kissur Mookerjee.	
36507, 4 per cent., 1854-55	2,000	Bullakedass Khemchand	Dec. 31, 1863	Veejachand Keekachand.	
39958 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
6392—26308, 4 per cent., 1854-55.	1,000	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1862	Ditto.	
011009, 4 per cent., 1854-55	1,000	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	
1868—9358, 4 per cent., 1854-55.	500	The Deputy Commissary General Upper Circle.	Dec. 31, 1861	Sowdamini Dabee.	
058157, 4 per cent., 1865	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1874	Opendro Nauth Mitter.	
011620 " "	1,000	J. W. Smyth	Nov. 1, 1869	J. W. Smyth.	
011621 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
011622 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
011623 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
011624 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
055948 " "	2,000	Bevole Nauth Haldar	May 1, 1873	Bevole Nauth Haldar.	
2009 " "	1,000	Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.	May 1, 1865	Khetter Mohun Nag.	
020899 " "	500	Jehun Kristo Mullick	Nov. 1, 1869	Doorga Churn Mullick.	
030158 " "	500	Dyal Chund Saboye	Nov. 1, 1870	James Brown.	
1802 " "	500	Cossi Nauth Mookerjee	May 1, 1873	Luckhy Money Dassee.	
035154 " "	500	Meher Lall Shamunto	Ditto	Meher Lall Shamunto.	
068458 " "	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	May 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay	
068459 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
095149 " "	500	Tariny Churn Ghose	May 1, 1877	Chotay Lall.	
099158 " "	500	Gourang Chunder Sirkar	Ditto	Gourang Chunder Sarkar.	
099159 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
107375 " "	700	Nogur Mull	Nov. 1, 1878	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Umballa.	
086879 " "	1,000	Bulloverder Doss	Ditto	The Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited.	
097595 " "	1,000	H. L. Tonnochee	May 1, 1876	H. L. Tonnochee.	
099542 " "	1,000	The Joint Administrators of Bhownagar State.	Nov. 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty.	
014095, 4 per cent., 1865	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	
018419 " "	800	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
005806, 4½ per cent., 1870	700	The Bank of Madras	Jan. 15, 1872	Lalladhur Zavirchund.	
000996 " "	500	Chundy Churn Ghose	July 15, 1873	Chundy Churn Ghose.	
048736, " 1872	1,000	Shumbhoo Pundoorung	Jan. 16, 1879	The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat.	
056565 " "	10,000	The Bank of Madras	Jan. 16, 1876	V. Thavasumatha Nadan.	
025359 " "	5,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	July 16, 1877	Davidass Pranjeevandass.	
A 009862 Rd. 4 per cent., 1879	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1880	The Inspector General of Police, N. W. P.	
A 005090 " "	5,000	The Agra Bank, Limited	Ditto	Ditto.	
000010 Non-transferable 5 per cent. Try. Note.	500	Gopi Kabai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	Sept. 16, 1874	Gopi Kabai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	
003488, 5 per cent. 15 years' debenture.	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 1, 1878	Moonshee Purbhoodial.	Now notified for discharge.
Total R	2,16,500				

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of C land, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated on the 7th mile of the chord line in the sub-division of Raneegunge, district Burdwan, will be put up to sale at the Raneegunge sub-divisional cutcherry, at noon, on Tuesday, the 30th January 1883, corresponding to 18th Magh 1289 B.S. The purchaser of the plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one day, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the plot to be sold again at the risk and the responsibility of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price, and a certificate will be granted according to law.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Name of the estate and pergunnah.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegahs and in acres.		Upset price.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Burdwan...	Roopnarainpore, pergunnah Parrah.	7	East	8 14 10	2 3 22	50 0 0	North by Sreemunt Maji's land. East by ditto ditto. South by ditto ditto and Jeetu Ghose's land. West by East Indian Railway land.

Burdwan Collectorate, the 4th December 1882. W. R. LARMINIE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Cuttack will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 7th February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue on the 8th November 1882.

Temporarily-settled Estates.

Toujee number.	Name of mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.
			Rs. A. P.
1259	Kismut talook Baherpuda, pergunnah Kurimool.	Krito Chunder, Hari Chundun, Hararam Putnaik, Koonjobahary Putnaik, Bhugut Churn Putnaik, Bhagiruthy Putnaik, Bhabagrahee Putnaik, himself and guardian of Bhobanannd Putnaik, minor, Gokoolanand Putnaik, Dinbundhoo Putnaik, Sutyabadi Putnaik, Goluck Chunder Putnaik, Kasinath Putnaik, himself and heir of Poonanand Putnaik, deceased, Banchanidhy Putnaik, Mukoond Putnaik, himself brother and guardian of Gopinath Putnaik, minor, Oodanath Putnaik, Radhomohon Putnaik, and Sadhoo Churn Putnaik.	822 6 11½

R. H. PAWSEY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 29th January 1883, corresponding with Bengali 17th Magh 1289 and Amli 18th Magh 1290, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th September 1882.

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder Jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	86	54	Mahal Allalpara, pergunnah Gagnapore.	The joint share of Jomoonamoni Dasy, mother and guardian of Sada Nundo Masanta, Darpanarain Masanta, Srimati Basumati Dassy, mother and guardian of Nabodip Chand Masanta, minor, Gopinath Torkapanchanun, Srimati Romakinkori Deby, Sreeballab Bhattacharjee, Girish Chander Pal, Srimati Bhogabati Dassy, wife of Boidanath Bhooya, Srimati Girijanondini Deby, mother and guardian of Jadoopati Chakerbutty, minor, Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty, and Shekunder Ally Khan, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Rs. A. P. Exclusive of the share of Madhu Sudan Masanta, which has separate account, and which will not be sold, the revenue of which is 448 13 9 Ditto ditto of Adormoni Dassy *alias* Adurmoyee Dassy, ditto... 55 9 2 Ditto ditto of Brahma Moyee and Kantaram Dey, ditto ... 111 2 4	581 5 11 615 9 3 Total ... 1,196 15 2	7 3 2	
	110	69	Mehal Amarda, pergunnah Toorkachore.	The joint share of Akhoya Narain Soorangi, Dwarka Nath Mytee, Soobal Mytee, Lakhini Charan Giri, Nidhiram Giri, Anandram Rout, Srimati Sarada Moni Debi, Lakhini Narainkur Mohapatra, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Exclusive of the share of Govinda Prasad and Bonomali Bissoi, which has separate account and will not be sold, the revenue of which is Total ...	441 6 0 201 8 11 642 14 11	1 4 11	
218	133		Mehal Belar, pergunnah Kedarkoondoo.	Prangovinda Nag	509 12 1	7 14 3	
230	1557		Mehal Khantapal, pergunnah Khorgapore.	Kunja Behari Roy, Srinath Charan Pal, Ramkuar Dey, Dwarka Nath Pal, Khetter Mohun Pal, Prangovinda Nag, Dwarka Nath Mal, manager under the Court of Wards on behalf of Guanendra Kumar Nag, Jotindra Kumar Nag, Robindra Kumar Nag, Nogendra Kumar Nag, Goonendra Kumar Nag, and Jogendra Kumar Nag, minors.	Including road fund— 1,030 0 0	17 14 6	
297	184		Mehal Barjadoo *alias* Nayabasan, pergunnah Amarsee.	The joint share of Premchand Berah, Eshan Chander Berah, Girish Chander Berah, Sreemati Siromoni Dassy, Srimattya Drabamoye Dassy, Lakhini Kanta Mytee, Srimati Rajeswari, Karuna Moye Daye, wife of Fakir Chander Patnaik, and Fakir Chunder Patlaik, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Rs. A. P. Exclusive of the share of Anhilla Dassy, which has separate account, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is ... ... 141 13 5 Ditto ditto of Boidanath and Romanath Pal, ditto ditto ... 28 5 11 Total ...	737 8 11 170 5 4 907 13 3	26 4 4	
300	187		Mehal Balgovindapore *alias* Gopalpore, pergunnah Amarsee.	The joint share of Anando Lal Roy, Gangaram Mytee, Lakhini Narain, Bholanath, Taraprasad, Chander Mohun, and Gojendra Narain Roy, Parbati Bramiani, adoptive mother of Herundra Narain Roy, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The separate account of Kuraram and Sibanarain Roy will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Rs. A. P. Exclusive of the share of Latifan Beebee, mother and guardian of Lalkhan Altapkhan, Khelankhan, Aldadkhan, minors, which has separate account, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is ... 112 13 0 Ditto ditto of Chandmoni Daye, ditto ditto ... ... 75 10 10 Ditto ditto of Madhu Sudan Singha, ditto ditto ... ... 47 0 8 Ditto ditto of Prankristo Roy ditto ditto ... ... 131 15 5 Total ...	175 13 6 60 4 9 367 7 6 603 9 9	11 7 4 3 3 0	
323	206		Mehal Betaliah Chuklalpore, pergunnah Bhoolamutha.	Boida Nath Datta and Dwarka Nath Datta ...	1,096 0 0	84 12 10	

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Touji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	412	271	Mehal Barbansi, pergunnah Khander.	The joint share of Haroprasad Chakerbutty, Danardan Mytee, Srimatee Peerymoni Dassy, Srimattee Sarnamoni, Narahury Maharie, Becharam Acharjee, Jhareswor Berah, Nabadip Chand Roy, himself and brother and guardian of Nabachaitan, Nuba Chunder Roy, minors, Boidanath Sitpati, Srimatee Rambhamoni, Madhu Sudan Roy, Aukhoyram Janah, Madhu Sudan Janah, Thakoordass Pal, Madhab Chunder Pal, Khetter Mohun Pal, Lal Mohun Pal, Mohendra Nath Pal, Janamajoy Dass,	11,701 4 4	15 11 4	84. 2c. of land in mouzah Kristogeriah, 43b. 4c. 3p. of land in mouzah Barbansi, 13b. 1c. 1p. of land in mouzah Kanchunpore, 10c 3p. of land in mouzah Atra, hist. Bargourang, have been taken for canal purposes.
				Govindaram Mandle, Nilmani Mandle, Kristo Prasad Attah, Akhoy Narain Berah, Madhu Sudan Attah, Janamajoy Dass, Yudhisteer Dass, Joy Narain Dey, Radha Mohun Mytee, Adarmoni Debya, Raghu Nath Dass, Paharaj Mohapatra, Sitanath Dass Mohapatra, Sreematya Iswaramoni Debya, Sreemati Adarmoni Dassy, Sreemati Ananda Moye Dassy Sreemati Digambari, wife of Bhagabat Chander Dey, Sreemati Sasheemaki Dassy, Sreemati Allahdini Dassy, Srimattya Parbati Dassy, Srimattya Dasoomani Dassy, Lal Mohun Maikap, Indro Mohun Maikap, Srimattya Dayamoni Dassy, wife of Janamajoy Dass, Janamajoy Dass, and Modhu Sudan Mana, will be sold for arrears of revenue.			
				Rs. A. P.			
				Exclusive of the separate share of Nobin Chander Bordhan and Auroon Chander Bordhan will not be sold, the revenue of which is	18 14 6		
				Exclusive of the share of Khoyrat Ally and Syam Rout, which has separate amount, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is...	54 11 5		
				Ditto ditto of Bhooban Chander Banerjee, ditto ditto	66 0 0		
				Exclusive of the share of Radha Nath Son, which has separate account, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is	426 11 2		
				Ditto ditto of Dwarka Nath Mal, manager under the Court of Wards on behalf of Guanendro Kumar, Jotindro Kumar, Robindra Kumar, Nogendra Kumar, Goonendra Kumar, and Jogendra Kumar Nag, minors, ditto ditto is	4,048 2 8		
				Ditto ditto of Matangini Dassy, mother and guardian of Taruk Nath and Bhola Nath Mytee, minors, ditto ditto	1,120 8 6		
				Ditto ditto of Dwarka Nath Mytee and Srimattya Saraswatte Daye, mother and guardian of Sambhu Nath Mytte, ditto ditto	1,120 8 6		
						7,455 8 9	
				Total ...		19,156 13 1	
	661	391	Mehal Bhitarbinod, pergunnah Tappa Ballaita.	Ganga Narain, Indro Nath, Upendro Nath, Jogendro Nath, and Piary Mohun Masanta and Rasik Chand Mytee, manager under the Court of Wards on behalf of the minor Srikanta Masanta.	1,656 14 9	43 13 11	
	662	392	Mehal Bhitarbinod, pergunnah Ballaita.	The joint share of Darpa Narain, Dwarka Nath Masanta, and Srimuti Basumati Dasi, mother and guardian of the minor Nobodip Chand Masanta, and Srimuti Jamoonamoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Sada Nanda Masanta, minor, Piary Mohan and Woomesh Charan Dass, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	829 7 5	18 4 0	
				Exclusive of the share of Goluck Chandro Masanta and Modhoo Sudhan Masanta, which has separate account, and which will not be sold.	829 7 5		
				Total ...		1,656 14 10	
	678	403	Mehal Bhatda, pergunnah Agrachore.	The joint share of Dadhibaman Das, Mohapatra, Durga Charan, Jhapar Charan, Modhusudan Sahu, Hara Prosad Maiti, Kollas Chundro Das Mohapatra, Bhoirub Chundro Das Mohapatra, Satrughna, Modan Mohon Mritunjoy, Hiralal Acharji, Chundro Mohun Acharji, himself and guardian of Hara Narain Acharji, Chunder Mohun Acharji, Nobokissor Patra, Nandakumar, Satrughan, Modan Mohon Mritunjoy, Hiralal Acharji, and Chowdhury Gopendro Nandan Das Mohapatra, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,282 4 1	13 11 6	
				Rs. A. P.			
				Exclusive of the shares of the following men, which have separate account, will not be sold for arrears of revenue—			
				Ramgovinda Pahari	159 7 2		
				Sarup Naran ,, ...	115 14 1		
				Gonga Narain ,, ...	115 14 1		
				Rajib Lochan ,, ...	230 13 7		
				Ajodha Nath ,, ...	115 14 1		
				Jogobandhoo Mohapatra ...	38 1 11		
				Sabitra Debya	60 0 0		
				Koochal Charan Nundi, the adopted son of Modhusoodun Maiti, after the death of Modhusoodun Maiti, Guruprasad, Debiprasad, and Haraprasad Maiti	148 1 0		
				Upendro Nath Pahari	703 12 0		
				Boikunta Nath and Mohesh Nath Das	104 3 0		
				Bhola Nath Bhuia	62 3 9		
				Modon Mohon Bhunya... ...	98 12 10		
				Mooghaniram Bhunya	73 3 0		
				Dasrathi Pahari	159 7 6		
				Srimatya Chandmoni Doi ...	146 13 3		
						2,332 7 3	
				Total ...		3,614 13 4	

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	694	405	Mehal Chakdaha *alias* Radhaballub chuk, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Share of Saroda Prosad Bukshi, which has a separate account, will be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	2,439 14 3 including police charges.	.....	*Bgs.* 9-3 in mouzah Radhaballub chuk, and *bgs.* 56 *c.* 14 *ch.* 6 in mouzah Dakin Gopalpore, respectively, included in mehal, have been acquired for canal purposes.
				Joint share and separate account which will not be sold for the arrear of Government revenue— RS. A. P. Rajah Ram Kundoo ... ... 2,583 7 8; Radhikanath Bandhapadhya... 287 0 9; Ditto ditto ... 1,004 10 7; Ditto Sitanath Das .. .. 717 9 10; Ditto Keshub Lal Ghose and Keshub Lal Ghose, uncle and guardian of Ashootosh Ghose, Tarine Charan Ghose, and Ambika Charan Ghose, minors ... 1,148 3 0; Ditto Sreemati Bama Kali Dabee 1,004 10 7	6,745 10 5		
				Total ...	9,185 8 8		
	820	463	Mehal Chakni *alias* Bollai, pergunnah Batee Takee.	Prem Chand Masanta, Thacoor Monee Dasee, Rasik Chand Maity, manager on behalf of minor Sreekanta Masanta, under Court of Wards.	718 8 5	28 2 5	
	825	467	Mehal Changooal, pergunnah Khargopur.	Danobundhu Nundee, himself and guardian of minor Nobodip Chand Nundee, Tage Chandra, Kirtechas, Shama Charan, Shib Chandra, Khittra Mohun, and Srinath Charan Pal, Brahama Mai Dassi, Prana Nath, and Denobundhu Bhooian.	823 9 5	2 2 1	*Bgs.* 359 *c.* 8 *ch.* 2 of land being the 5 annas share of mouzah Bar Ram containing *bgs.* 1,150 *c.* 2 of lands within this mehal has been let out by Prannanath Bhuian and Denonath Bhuian at an annual rent of Rs. 120-4 to Shama Charan Paul; this tenure has been registered under the provisions of Act XI of 1859.
	987	568	Mehal Danachak *alias* Putpoottya, pergunnah Kilta Moinachoor.	Joint shares of the following persons will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Hara Naraian Chowdhury, Chandra Choor, Chatoorbhooj Chowdhury, Kachimon Nessa Bibi, Naraon Samanta, Moulvie Mohamed Ajahur Hossen, and Kachimon Nessa Bibi and Nobo Kisto Bera.	1,813 15 0	16 2 5	
				Share of Mangobinda Chowdhuri, which has separate account will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue	682 10 4		
				Total ...	2,496 9 4		
	1117	615	Mehal Goomukpotta, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Dharanedhur Roy, Haree Naraon Roy, manager on behalf of Baboo Fakeer Chandra Roy under Court of Wards.	3,185 0 0 including police charges.	243 8 0	
	1171	653	Mehal Goomai, pergunnah Batee Takee.	Joint share of following men, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Prema Mai Dassi, Seobul Chandra Panja, and Brojo Das Panja and Kamda Charan Pal	327 9 1	9 1 4	In mouzah Batee Takee of mehal Goomai *bgs.* 3 *c.* 18 *ch.* 8 of land taken for canal purpose.
				Share of Indra Nath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath, and Pyary Mohun Masanta, which has separate account will not be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	327 9 1		
				Total ...	655 2 2		
				Temporary Settlement Mehal.			
	1225	111	Mehal Gocoolpore, pergunnah Potashpore.	Gopendra Nundan Das Mohapatra	23,534 0 0	1,837 9 6	Temporary settlement will continue up to Umlie year 1291.
				Permanent Settlement.			
	1268	691	Mehal Hareejhama, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Joint share of Bhoobun Chandra Banerjee which will not be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	2,303 3 11 including police charges.	.....	In mouzahs Sitarampore *bgs.* 4-6-5 and Hareejhama *b.* 11 *c.* 3 *b.* 12 of lands were acquired for canal purpose.
				Share of Mohendra, Debendra, Jogendra, and Upendra Nath Dey, which has separate account will be sold for arrears of Government revenue including police cess.	834 3 5	64 8 1	
				Total ...	3,137 7 4		
	1316	731	Mehal Hardooachuck, pergunnah Mainachour.	Nobin Chandra Bondopadhya	2,963 0 10	556 8 10	
	2159	1191	Mehal Paschim Masara *alias* Betal Khoman, pergunnah Bhuamutha.	The joint share of Annanda Lal Roy, Sreemutta, Sattabhama, Sreemotia Khullona Debya, mother and step-mother Durga Moni Debya of Jadub Chandra Misari and Gangaram Misari, minors, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	3,284 5 8	391 4 11	Of this arrear the realisation of Rs. 389-13-6 is suspended; the sale will be held for Rs. 1-7-5 only.
				Exclusive of the share of Joy Narain Hajrah, Bipro Prosad, and Lakhi Narain Hajrah which have a separate account and which will not be sold.	336 6 0		
				Total ...	3,620 11 8		
	2215	1234	Mehal Padima, pergunnah kismut Moynachore.	Jonmajjoy Mallick, Ramgopal Samatta, Sreemati Goyasuri Dassi, Tara Chand and Ramapotti Mozumdar, Ram Nath, Rajkrisna, Ram Sunker, and Khared Nath Mozumdar, Bhobo Taran Panari, Sreemotia Ahilla Dassi, mother and guardian of Radha Govind Dey, minor.	570 14 7	3 8 1	
	2513	1393	Mehal Simula, pergunnah Bhuamutha.	Mookunda Lall Roy, Moorary Lall Roy, Sreemattya Satteya Bhama, Sreemotya Khullona Debya, mother and step-mother Durgamoni Debya of Gangaram Misari and Jadub Chandra Misari, minor.	700 9 5	36 5 5	Suspending Rs. 18-3 the sale will be held for Rs. 18-9-5 only.

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	2514	1394	Mehal Simula, pergunnah Bhumuntha.	Mookunda and Moorary Lall Roy, Sreemotee Barmomoi, mother and guardian of Upendra Lall Roy, minor, and Sreemotiya Satta Bhama.	1,070 9 6	84 1 6	Suspending Rs. 28 the sale will be held for Rs. 56-1-6.
	2110	1149	Mehal Popon Horri Charan *alias* Poapon, perunnah Shahapore.	The joint share of Sreemotiya Bosu Motti Dasi, mother and guardian of Nobodipa Chundra Masonta, minor, Durpa Narain Masonta and Darika Nath Masanta, Sreemotia Jumuna Moni, mother and guardian of Sada Nanda Masanta, minor, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	922 2 8 including police.	26 9 4	In this mehal 140*b*. 15*c*. in mouzah Hijolda, 65*b*. 7*c*. in Banada, and 21*b*. 11½*c*. in chuck Popon have been taken for canal purposes.
				Exclusive of the share of Gunga Narain Masanta which has separate accounts and which will not be sold.	922 2 7 ditto.	.....	The putni tenure of 1,139*b*. 8*c*. at an annual rent of Rs. 1,212 4-10 has been registered under section of Act XI of 1859 by Srinath Churn Nondi.
				Total including police ...	1,844 5 8		
	2143	1176	Mehal Palpara, pergunnah Amarsoo.	The joint share of Sreemotiya Ratna Moyi Dei, wife of Rajnarain Roy, Horosylall Bhakat, Annanda Lall Roy Chowdry, Gopendra Nandan Das Mohapatra, Shumotiya Parbutty Birmy, adoptive mother and guardian of Lokhi Narain, Bhola Nath, Tara Prosad, Chundro Mohun, and Gunendro Narain Roy, minors, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	310 15 0	32 1 0	
				Exclusive share of the following proprietors, which have separate account, and which will not be sold:—			
				Rs. A. P.			
				Mohesh Chunder Roy ... 44 10 9			
				Rajnarain Maiti, including police. 149 9 0			
				Becha Ram Maity 47 10 10			
				Tara Prosad Roy 100 10 11			
				Sreemotiya Ahilla Deiya .. 47 10 10			
				Shreemotiya Sabitri Diyi, wife of Norsing Narain Maiti. 87 9 11			
				Khetro Mohun and Hutu Charan Goochit. 47 10 10			
				Jibon Krisna, Kunja Behary, Rama Nath Gossami, and Shama Charan Lahoori. 28 12 9	504 5 10		
				Total ...	815 4 10		
				Temporary Settlement Mehal.			
	1971	205	Mehal Mookrampore, pergunnah Pataspore.	The share of Lakhee Narain Roy, Bhola Nath, Tara Prasad, and Chandra Mohun Roy and Gogendro Narain Roy, Sreemotia Parbutty Barmi, wife of Ram Narain Roy for self and mother and guardian of Heromba Narain Roy, minor, have separate account and will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	216 5 11	16 15 1	
				The joint share of Horsai Lall Bhaghat, Abhyo Sundari Dassi will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,129 10 1		
				Total ...	1,346 0 0		
				Permanent Settlement Mehal.			
	1992	1066	Mehal Natchanpore, pergunnah Kasaljorah.	The joint share of Sreematia Hamedanessa Bibi, Ajijat Hussen, and Sreemutta Bidhu Mokhi Dassi will be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	2,256 1 4 including police.	67 13 8	
				Exclusive of the share of Sarup Mohun Masanta which has separate account and which will not be sold, including police.	381 11 2		
				Total ...	2,637 12 6		
	2012	1102	Mehal Naya, pergunnah Sabang.	Sreemati Adarmoni Debya and Raghoo Nath Dass, Poharaj Mahapattra, Seeta Nath Doss Mahapattra, Sreemotia Essaramoni Debya, and Sreemoti Dino Moi Dabi, mother and guardian of Lakhi Narain Bandapadhoya, minor.	968 8 2	2 9 2	
	1373	796	Jaro Doi, pergunnah Sabang.	The joint shares of Loxhi Narain Myty, Sreemutty Takoor Money Dassy, Boloram Myty, Ramkinkur Sing, and Taruchand Mundle will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	499 1 7	27 0 6	
				The share of Rajnarain Mundle which has separate account will not be sold for arrears of revenue.	71 4 10		
				Total ..	570 6 5		
	1467	813	Kodalya, pergunnah Kasaljorah.	Saroda Prosad Bosu	1,472 1 3	276 0 3	115. 5*c*. 2*p*. of lands in mehal and mouzah Kodalya have been taken for canal purposes.
	1693	807	Koonjapore, pergunnah Chitoon.	The joint share of Booroth Nath Mullic, Chintamoney Gungopadhya, Sreeman Chunder Mookhapadhya, Dhanendro Chunder Mookhopadhya, executor on behalf of estate of late Jogut Chunder Mookhopadya, Sreeman Chunder Mookhopadhya, executor on behalf of the estate of late Bondamini, Ramchurn, Aukhoynarain, Amrito Lall, Bosonto Lall, Peary Lall, Promotho Lall, and Khem Chunder Bondopadhya, Nistarini Debya, herself and mother and guardian of Ponchanun Bondopadhya and Nolit Mohun Bondopadhya, minors, will be sold for arrears of revenue.	10,354 3 8 including police.	734 12 9	
				The share of Pana Lall Seal, which has separate account, will be sold for arrears of revenue.	2,563 8 11 including police.	129 5 5	
				Total ...	12,617 12 7 including police.		

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Names of mehal and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	1777	969	Nalovah *alias* Bolbhudropore, pergunnah Amersee.	The joint share of Sreenarain Berah, Nundoomar, Anunda Prosad Berah, Sreemutty Monyola Dassy, mother and guardian of Upendro Loll Bera, minor, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	610 12 1	6 14 10	
				The share of Prem Chand, Ishan Chand, and Grish Chunder Bera, Sreemuttya Siromoney Dassy, mother and guardian of Nileomul, Rajender Chundra, Gaunendra, Norendro, and Bhoopendro Chunder Bera, minors, Sreemuttya Drobomoyie Dassy, mother and guardian of Hemungo Chunder Bera, minor, has separate account, and will not be sold for arrears of revenue.	314 1 0		
				Total ...	924 13 1		
	1779	971	Legooah, pergunnah Seepore.	The joint share of Sreemuttya Sabitra Debya, Ajodhyanath, Gungaparan, Soroopparan Paharee, Nilconto Mishree, Roghoonath Mishree, Brojessary Deyee, Jonmejoy Myty will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,066 2 0	20 14 1	1*b*. 16*c*. 10*e*. of land in mouzah Latkhondo of this mehal have been taken for canal purposes.
				The share of Upendro Nath Paharee, which has separate account will not be sold.	1,432 2 2		The istomoorari lease of 12*b*. of land in mouzah Panchrole and 5*b*. in Kanoo Projaputty and and 16*b*. in Har Kanoogoal and 10*b*. in Aulda of this mehal has been registered under Act XI of 1859 by Roghoonath Dass and Nityanundo Dass Mohapatro.
				Ditto ditto of Roghoonath Das and Bisonath Das ditto ditto.	126 7 10		
				Total ...	2,624 12 0		
	1821	984	Magoora, pergunnah Kussijorah.	Dinbundhoo Nundi, himself and guardian of Noboddip Chand Nundi, minor, Premchand Massanto, Gopinath and Nundoram Massanto and Sreemuttya Parbutty Dassy, mother and guardian of Ramjibun, Ramlochun, and Ram Soron Massanto, minors.	3,776 15 7	37 1 2	
	2613	1455	Mehal Srirampore, pergunnah Moynachour.	Joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue— Srimotya Poddya Dei, Rajnaran Malty, Haraprasad Hatal, Hirraram Hatai, Brojendrakumar Jana, Aminuddeen Ahmed, Rukunuddin Ahmed, and Horekristo Malty	665 2 0	1 9 2	
				Shares, which will not be sold for arrears of revenue, as the separate accounts have been opened for them— Rs. A. P. Lakhinarain Chowdhari .. 117 6 0; Knor Narain Darbar ... 288 10 6; Nimai Chand Darbar ... 58 11 0; Goluk Chundra Darbar ... 58 11 0; Srimotya Sahachari Dei ... 68 7 6	586 14 0		
					1,252 0 0		
	2710	1188	Mehal Tumlook, pergunnah Tumlook.	Joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue— Mr. John Kyemiran Mekari-Gor, Receiver of High Court, Calcutta, estate Babu Ashutosh and Anath Nath Deb	34,193 9 10	586 15 1	
				Shares for which separate accounts have been opened will not be sold for arrears of revenue— Rs. A. P. Mr. H. Deveria, manager of Iswari Prasad Gorg, Jotiprosad Gorg, and Ramprosad Gorg, minors, under Court of Wards ... 11,397 15 3; Rajkristo and Gopikristo Mookerjee .. ... 15,197 8 6; Srimotya Bhooban Mohini Debya, mother and guardian of Chandra Sekhar and Rakhal Dass Mookerjee ... 60,769 1 7	87,374 9 4		
				Grand Total ...	1,21,578 3 2		
	2734	1506	Mehal Tabinia, pergunnah Baraichour.	Birnarain Soor, Choitan Charan Dass, Doyanidhi Berah, Chooramoni Ghose, and Nilmoni Ghose, and Srimoti Rookni Dei, wife of Harocharan Dass	789 5 3	1 10 0	
	2765	1524	Mehal Utter Palsa, pergunnah Kist Kassijorah.	Joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue— Nilmoni Nandlal Panda, Pitumbar Panda, worshiper of the idol Roghunathjioo, Gopal Chand Panda, Kasinath Dass, Joradis Panda, Kailash Chandra Maity *alias* Panda, worshiper of the idol Roghurathjioo, Poresinath Panda, worshipper of the idol Roghunathjioo, Kristananda Dass, Ramchand Berah, and Chandrasekhar Panda.	996 15 6 including police.	27 4 4	2*b*. 5*c*. 11*c*. of land in mouzah Pochim Nekra have been taken for canal purposes.
				Shares for which separate accounts have been opened will not be sold for arrears of revenue— Srimati Noyantara Debi, wife of Lalmohun Panda.	1,042 1 8 including police.		
				Grand Total including police ...	2,030 1 2		
	1213	56	Mehal Gorahar, pergunnah Keornai, Turuf Bisnan	Jalpai Mehal— Tenant Durgaprosad Midha	814 0 0	63 9 6	Up to B. year 1306.
	No. 27 of Towji No. 56 of pottah		Pergunnah Kolyanpur, mouzah Tetoolidanga of mehal Bolta.	Mondoli tenure— Soroop Chandra Patra	600 0 0	46 14 0	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 23rd December 1882.

H. A. D. PHILLIPS,
Covenanted Deputy Collector for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th day of February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1882.

Number of the estate.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of the proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
134	Pergunnah Patpashar, Taluq Harideo Govinda Prosad Basu.	Mohesh Chandra Shaha, Srinath Mookhopadhya, Uma Nath Mookhopadhya, Norendro Nath Mookhopadhya, Grish Chandra Nath Mookhopadhya, Bhay Harini Debya, Uma Soondery Dassya, Naderun Nessa Khatoon Brojo Soonder, Ananda Nath, Gakool Chandra, Doyal Chandra Majumdar, Goljar Khan, Baroda oondery Dassea, Bidhumookhi Debya, Gopi Krishna Basu, Uma Soondery Dassea, Gopi Krishna Gosvami, Krishna Mohun Sen, Chandra Nath Sircar, Mohim Chandra Bhoomik, Dilaluddin Bisvas, Ainnessa, Uma Soondery Dassea, Naderoessa Khatoon, Fajlal Rahoman, and Harendoo Nath Mo khopadhya.	512 2 5½	173 14 0
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, hissa 8 annas 16 gundas 2 krauta.	Hafeza Khatoon	973 2 7½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Brahmun Kandi Chandpoor, &c.	Koylash Chandra, Jagat Chandra Shaha	40 8 10½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Khoria Madhupore, &c.	Sita Nath Ghosh	1 5 6	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah ditto, &c. ...	Krishna Nath Ghosh and Srinath Sircar	19 0 7	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Iswar Chandra Shaha	18 14 10½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah Garhardia ...	Rash Behary Ray	17 6 5½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in kismut Chandpoora, &c.	Sundermani Dassea, mother and guardian of Abhaya Charan Shaha, minor.	27 2 2½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Khaira Abdoolapoor, &c.	Har Chandra Shaha	20 11 7½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Kartik Chandra Shaha	17 14 1½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Ananda Mohan Shaha, Ledu Chand Shaha	35 7 5½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut ditto	Brindaban Chandra Shaha, Hari Nath Shaha	65 0 0½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Khoria, &c.	Chhidam Chandra Shaha	1 10 4½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut ditto	Ryekishori Dassea	1 10 4½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah Kadantala, hissa 4 annas.	Bhagabat Charan Gangopadhya	15 15 3	.....
			1,708 0 9½	173 14 0

G. N. DEY, for Offg. Collector.

Notification.

THE owners of Lands in Calcutta or their Agents, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, &c., are hereby informed that for purposes of more speedy and convenient collection of land revenue in Calcutta, the town has been divided into eleven parts, each embracing a certain number of survey blocks, and that the revenue payable on account of all holdings for the current official year (1882-83) which became due on the 1st day of April 1882, must be paid into this Collectorate within the time mentioned against each survey block within which such holdings are situated :—

Part I embracing— Survey blocks 1 and 2 North Division; Ditto 1 and 2 South Division	The land revenue due on account of holdings situated within these blocks must be paid on or before the 30th April 1882.
Part II embracing— Survey blocks 3 and 4 North Division; Ditto 3 and 4 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st May 1882.
Part III embracing— Survey blocks 5 and 6 North Division; Ditto 5 and 6 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 30th June 1882.
Part IV embracing— Survey blocks 7 and 8 North Division; Ditto 7 and 8 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st July 1882.
Part V embracing— Survey blocks 9 and 10 North Division; Ditto 9 and 10 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st August 1882.
Part VI embracing— Survey blocks 11 and 12 North Division; Ditto 11 and 12 South Division; And talook Sootanooty.	Ditto ditto on or before 30th September 1882.
Part VII embracing— Survey blocks 13 and 14 North Division; Ditto 13 and 14 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st October 1882.
Part VIII embracing— Survey blocks 15 and 16 North Division; Ditto 15 and 16 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 30th November 1882
Part IX embracing— Survey blocks 17 and 18 North Division; Ditto 17 and 18 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st December 1882.
Part X embracing— Survey blocks 19 and 23 North Division; Ditto 19 and 20 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st January 1883.
Part XI embracing— Survey blocks 24 and 25 North Division; Ditto 21 and 23 South Division; And Lottery Committee lands assessed under Act 23 of 1850.	Ditto ditto on or before 28th February 1883.

If the rents are not paid in accordance with this notification, the provisions of the law will be immediatel enforced in every case.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 20th April 1882.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships
1883.			
Jan. 2	2 Barrels, C V, bottom Madras	Order ...	S. S. "Clan Macgregor."
" 2	1 Case, A B F E in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	4 Packages, B in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	18 Casks, 100 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	25 Bundles iron brackets, no mark, or M M & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	4 Loose sheets iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	10 Bars square iron, no mark, or 11 white ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Cask, M M Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	3 Packages, addressed	Chas. Menzie, Esq., Lallong, Luckiepore, Cachar, Calcutta.	Ditto.
" 2	1 Package, addressed	Rev. A. A. Newhall	Ditto.
" 2	1 Bundle rope, no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
" 2	5 Casks, 100 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Bale, W G E M in a cross, bottom Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1,280 Bundles rod iron, X X white, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	4 Bars flat iron, X white	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	7 Bars flat iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	8 Bars tee iron, S K D, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Bar angle, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Parcel, B W in a triangle, or addressed ...	Messrs Anderson, Wright & Co.	S. S. "City of Edinburgh."
" 2	4 Cases, 332 in a diamond, outside A B & Co. ...	Order ...	S. S. "Justitia."
" 2	1 Case, addressed	Miss L. Blackman, care of Rev. Shoburn, Lucknow, India.	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, B M Co. in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, H K & F B T & Co., or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	46 Packages, 900 in a diamond, bottom W L, or no mark.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	30 Bars angle, N X white	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	31 Bars flat, 11 white	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	4 Bundles flat, 111 white	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Bundle rod, 111 white	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Bar angle, W W white	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Case, M P & Co. in a block, top M L & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	6 Cases, M M in a diamond...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Case, T in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Case, W L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Case, 913 in a diamond, bottom W L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Case, 910 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Parcel, B B in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Parcel, X in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Parcel, addressed	Andrew, Yule & Co.	Ditto.
" 5	A quantity of broken pieces of plates, 900 in a diamond, bottom W L, or no mark.	Order ...	Ditto.
" 5	25 Barrels, X in a diamond, bottom Colombo ...	Ditto ...	S. S. "Clan Buchanan."
" 5	770 Bars flat, no mark, or T C or T D, bottom Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	143 Bars round, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	3 Bundles sheet iron, X X in a diamond, or no mark.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Bundle sheet iron, B B in a diamond, or no mark.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	2 Bundles square iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	7 Packages casting, H R M, bottom Colombo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	27 Bundles rod iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	6 Bundles flat iron, T C or T D, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1883. (791—1) G. H. SIMMONS, for Offg Vice-Chairman.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their vaue has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
212	P 42—87891	100	James Paton.
214	„ 9—23937	50	H. R. Fagan.
215	O 65—66925	50	Rajeeb Lal Das.
216	„ —70392	50	The District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, Alipore.
219	P 12—80172	1,000	Shaik Lall Mohamed.
	„ —65377	1,000	
	„ —79750	1,000	
	„ 11—31527	500	
	„ 42—97223	100	
220	„ —75818	100	Jaleeli Shahoo.
221	„ —31918	100	Krishna Chandra Nyabagis.
	„ 10—91113	100	
222	„ 9—34633	50	Peary Mohun Banerjee.
244	„ 42—10348	100	Abdool Kadeer.
227	„ 9—31632	50	Messrs. Schœne, Kilburn & Co.
228	„ 10—84970	100	Baboo Protool Kristo Ghose.
229	„ 9—37372	50	Hookum Chand Soorj Mull.
231	„ 42—85074	100	The Officiating Chief Paymaster, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
232	„ —76494	100	Baboo Brojendro Nath Sircar.
	—76391	100	
	—79558	100	
	—87872	100	

JAS. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.
PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 16th Jany. 1883.

WANTED a temporary Surveyor for the Bankoora Road Cess Committee on a salary of Rs. 40 per month. Preference will be given to one who has passed the Public Works Overseers' examination. Applications will be received up to 20th current.

PRATAP NARAYAN SINGH, Vice-Chairman.
Bankoora, the 10th January 1883. (786—2)

Notice.

THE post of Accountant in the District Judge's court at Furreedpore is vacant.

Applications to be submitted before 1st February 1883, with *copies* of testimonials.

Only candidates of experience and qualifying service in some Government account office need apply.

F. J. G. CAMPBELL, Offg. District Judge.
Furreedpore, Judge's office, the 30th December 1882.

Wanted

A COMPETENT Surveyor and Leveller for three months on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem for the drainage work in the Baraset Municipality. The applicants will send their applications with their testimonials to the undersigned up to the 20th January 1883. None need apply unless he has passed the necessary examinations.

KEDAR NATH DUTT, Chairman.
Baraset Municipal Office, the 31st December 1882. (770—2)

Notice.

THE office of the Clerk of this Court, on a salary of Rs. 100 a month, having fallen vacant on the retirement of the late incumbent, candidates are invited to send in their applications, with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned on or before the 20th January next. Preference will be given to those who have a good knowledge of English and of accounts, and also a fair experience of the business of Civil Courts.

MOHENDRA NATH MITTER, Judge of Small Cause Court, Berhampore.
Dated Berhampore, the 27th December 1882.

Wanted

A HEAD CLERK for the Manickgunge Sub-Registry office on a salary Rs. 25 per month. Applications will be received till the end of this month. Applicants should send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.

BEPIN BEHARY MOOKERJEE,
Sub-divisional Officer, *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar.
Manickgunge, the 6th January 1883.

Notice.

WANTED a Press Superintendent in the Manager's Office, Raj Durbhunga, on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. Applications with testimonials will be received up to the 15th February 1883. A candidate having good knowledge of English, Hindi, and Urdoo, and who has worked as Superintendent in a Press, will have the best claim.

R. C. MONEY, Lieut.-Col., B.S.C.,
Manager. Raj Durbhunga.
Durbhunga, Manager's Office, the 11th January 1883. (792—3)

"THE post of the Clerk of the Sub-Registrar's office at Barabazar, Manbhoom, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem, having fallen vacant, the candidates are invited to submit their applications on or before the 31st January 1883. Preference will be given to those who possess a fair knowledge of English and Bengali, and also experience in the registration works."

MOHIM CHUNDRA SIRCAR,
Sub-Registrar of Barabazar, District Manbhoom.

Notification.

PUBLIC WORKS WORKSHOP, MADRAS.

THE Government propose to sell or let the whole of the Workshop land, buildings, machinery and plant, and tenders for the purchase or lease of the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st February 1883.

A circular giving information on the subject will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

All tenders will be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

W. L. C. BADDELY, Lieut., R.E.,
General Supdt. P. W. Workshops, &c.
P. W. Workshops, Madras, the 25th October 1882.

Kumaun Iron Works.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

THE Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the premises, machinery, plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Ramgarh, and Kurpatal, in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the works and apparatus for the manufacture of steel or iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, Major-General, R.E.,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

Notice

IS hereby given that a mela of the several hill tribes, living both within and beyond the frontier line, will be held at Rangamati, in the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts, beginning on Monday, the 19th February 1883, and ending on Wednesday, the 28th idem. During the time of the mela the annual Lushai Darbar will be held by the Deputy Commissioner, and presents distributed to the several chiefs attending the same.

Amusements and sports will be provided for those present at the darbar and mela.

Traders, dealers, shop-keepers, and others, for whom accommodation will be provided, may buy and sell at the mela during the dates above mentioned. The distance between Chittagong and Rangamati is 66 miles by river, which is navigable throughout the year. A Government steamer will ply between these two places twice during the mela, and will be at disposal of the public.

L. R. FORBES, Deputy Commissioner,
Chittagong Hill Tracts.
The 31st December 1882.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbuns Division.

NOTICE.

ONE teak, one deodar log, and thirty-one pieces of pine are now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Tangara khal station, and twelve teak, one sal, and two deodar scantlings at the sub-station of Tangara khal.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the logs to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1883,
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbuns Division.

NOTICE.

A PORTION of a steamer's teak roof is now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Samookpotha station. Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the roof to remove the same.

No claim will be admitted after two months from this date, when the roof will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Sunderbuns Division.

Dated Calcutta, the 6th December 1882,
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY

FROM this date the prices of sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.
22 " " 2-12 "
23 " " 2-14 "
24 " " 3 "

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft
Under 12 and over 7, at " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet, at " 2 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes

For *Planking, Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1879.

Notification.

IT is hereby notified, under section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that about the month of September 1882, the undermentioned articles, valued at about Rs. 77-13-6, were found in field No. 1571, the pottah of which stands in the name of Thiruvathay Gounden, a ryot of Basuvapuram, hamlet of Gutialattur, Latyamangalam taluq of the Coimbatore district.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office on 15th May 1883 at 10 A.M., in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ninety-seven or about that number Veerarayan Fanams, valued at Rs. 0-4-6 a fanam	27	4	6
Three gold Sultan mohurs, weighing 3-2-0 varganidai, valued at Rs. 5 a varaganidai	16	0	0
Two pieces of gold necklace, weighing 4¼ varaganidai, valued at Rs. 4¼ a varaganidai	18	1	0
Two pieces of gold necklace, weighing 3½ varaganidai and 1½ panavidai, valued at Rs. 4½ a varaganidai ...	16	8	0
	77	13	6

G. D. LEMAN, Collector.

Coimbatore Collector's Office, 29th December 1882.

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

RESULT OF VOTES

On the proposal submitted in Circular No. 5, dated 7th October 1882.

SUBJECT.	Yes.	No.
Whether the present rule 40 may be amended as proposed.	1,105 Modified 17 1,122	26

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

FUND OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 8th January 1883. (789—1)

The Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, Limited.

IN LIQUIDATION.

MINUTES of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the registered office of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 11th January 1883, at noon, for the purpose of passing the Liquidator's final account.

PRESENT:

John Jamieson, Esq., in the chair.
Cunningham Hudson, Esq., by his attorney John Jamieson, Esq.
J. A. H. Jackson, Esq.
Alex. Laurie, Esq.
Dr. T. Murtagh.
R. F. Saunders, Esq., C.S.
F. D'A. Vincent, Esq.
Edward Wahab, Esq.
} By their attorney John Jamieson, Esq.
T. Traill, Esq.
J. N. Stuart, Liquidator.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following Resolution was proposed and carried:—

Proposed by Mr. T. Traill,
Seconded by J. A. H. Jackson, by his attorney John Jameson, Esq.,

"That the liquidator's final account be and is hereby passed as correct."

Carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting separated.

(789—1) JOHN JAMIESON, Chairman.

Calcutta Hydraulic Press Company, "Ld."

THE Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 1st February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
EMILE CHARRIOL & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

No. 1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta.
Dated 9th January 1883. (777- 2)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 15th February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the year 1882, declaring a dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1883. (794—4)

MR. WENSLEY JACOB was admitted a partner in our firms at Liverpool, Manchester, and Calcutta on the 1st January 1882.

(775—3) PEEL, JACOB AND Co.

Notice.

MESSRS. MASSEY AND DRYSDALE have this day removed their office from 27, Dalhousie Square, to No. 3, Commercial Buildings. (793—3)

"NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by his sirkars or any body else connected with his business, and will not recognize any bills or vouchers which will not bear his signature."

CHUNDER NATH MOOKERJEE.

No. 1, Old Court House Lane. (795—3)

Lost

A GOVERNMENT promissory note No. 153252 of 1865 of the 4 per cent. loan for Rs. 1,500 standing in the name of Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose by whom it was never endorsed to any one.

A reward will be given to the person bringing the same to

WATKINS AND WATKINS,
Attorneys for Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose.

No. 2, Old Post Office Street. (766—4)

IT is hereby notified that we the undersigned Syud Basharut Ali, Syud Wajed Ali, Syud Mahomed Ali, Mojibunneessa, and Nanoo Bebee have dispensed with the services of our agent Syud Ashruf Ali of Gredda, in zillah Furreedpore, who was empowered to act for us in that capacity by a mooktarnamah in the year 1878, and that we shall not be bound by any act of his in virtue of the said power from and after this date.

SYUD BASHARUT ALI.
SYUD WAJED ALI.
SYUD MAHOMED ALI.
MOJIBUNNEESSA.
NANOO BEBEE.

The 13th January 1883. (790—1)

Notice.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1836, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John Gaspard Hanhart, late of No. 13, Government Place, in the Town of Calcutta, Watch and Clock Maker, deceased, who died on the 28th day of February 1882, should prove their claims at the office of the undersigned Henry Golay, at No 13, Government Place aforesaid, on or before the 28th day of February 1883, after which date no claim will be admitted, and the assets of the estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, and that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he has not had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated the 9th day of November 1882.

H. GOLAY, Executor of the estate
(645—7) of the late J. G. Hanhart, deceased.

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of OBENASH CHUNDER BANERJEE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 20th day of December last, it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after-acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said insolvents at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Beeby and Rutter, Attorneys. (783—2)

Chief Clerk, Office, the 9th day of January 1883.

In the matter of DIDAR MULLICK, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 24th day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "Any creditor of the said insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said court at the time and place aforesiad."

Insolvent in person. (796—1)

In the matter of MEGRAJ BORAH and CHOGMULL KOTARI of 68, Cross Street, Burra Bazar, in the city of Calcutta, carrying on business in co-partnership as piece-goods dealers and shop-keepers, under the style or firm of Megraj Chogmull, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the insolvents, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 15th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Wilson and Chatterjee, Attorneys (797—1)

In the matter of HENRY AUGUSTUS DEEPHOLTS, an assistant in the Bengal Secretariat, of No. 2, Weston's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 9th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person. (798—1)

In the matter of HENRY AUGUSTUS DEEPHOLTS, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 9th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (199—2)

In the matter of DAMOODUR DOSS KHETTRY, formerly a lace shop-keeper at Khangaputty, in Burra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, but now an assistant in the service of Baboo Kader Nath Chatterjee, of No. 75, Burtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta aforesaid, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 8th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person. (800—1)

In the matter of DAMOODUR DOSS KHETTRY, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 8th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (801—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16th day of January 1883.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per steamer.
	1883.	
Persian Gulf	20th January	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	19th "	Str. *Bancoora*.
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.	23rd "	From Bombay.
Foreign mails *viâ* Bombay ..	23rd "	From Bombay.*
Ditto book-post and pattern-packets.	22nd "	Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	18th "	Str. *Madura*.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	18th "	Str. *Commilla*.
Port Blair and Camorta ...	18th "	Str. *Maharani*.
Colombo and Australian Colonies.	21th "	From Bombay.

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England can be forwarded

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 15th January 1883.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 14th January 1883.

Band, Mrs.
Carpenter, Mary.
Fraser, Alex. G.
Hamilton, Robt. Drumond.
Kerode & Co., J.
Le Fancheur, Ch.
Makertich, Mrs.
Miller, H.
Porter, John.
Pyne, F. H.
Robinson, T.
Rodrigues, C. A.
Stocker, R. A., Major.
Thorpe, Miss.
Tiemsath, Carl.
Turner, J. L.
Wheal, J.
Wilson, Ch.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

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Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 6th January 1883.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	3	0	
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	2	9	Only at Lateamari to a short distance only, which will be cleared very soon.
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	3	0	

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 7 ft. 7 in.

F. SILLS C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Dacca Divn.

Dated 8th January 1883.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 12th January 1883.

Name of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	1	0	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	0	Dhopapara.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	0	Geria and Radhanagar.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	2	Cooti Rampore.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 5[illegible] miles.	1	3	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	1	6	Dewangunge.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hat Bolia to Boalmaree.	3	0	Moheshpore.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	4	3	Katchikatta.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	5	9	Jiret.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.			
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	4	6	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	2	6	Chackjama.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	3	0	Amtola.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	2	6	Moheshgunge.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the 15th January 1883, above zero—0 foot 10½ inches.

R. H. BROWN, CAPT., R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Divn.

BERHAMPORE, the 15th January 1883.

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The 7th November 1882.

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PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 1 OF 1883.

A Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Act XII of 1877

1. Act XII of 1877 (*an Act to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876*) is hereby repealed.

Addition to Act VI of 1876, section 4.

2. To section 4 of the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, the following shall be added, namely:—

"and also in or towards the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities, of any loan received from the Government by the manager under this Act".

Amendment of section 12 of same Act.

3. (*1*) In section 12 of that Act, for the first clause the following shall be substituted:—

"When all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule referred to in section eleven, and the amount of any loan received from the Government under section eighteen, together with the interest (if any) due thereon, have been paid and discharged", and

(*2*) in the second clause of the same section, for the word "six" the word "twelve" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 18 of same Act.

4. (*1*) In section 18 of that Act, after the words "as may appear expedient" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"or by borrowing money from the Government at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the Local Government", and

(*2*) in the last clause of the same section, for the word "six" the word "twelve" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, omits to provide for the recovery by the manager, under the scheme for the management of the estate, of a loan made by the Government for the payment of the debts. It consequently would be open to the proprietor, when the scheduled debts had been paid off, to demand, under section 12 of the Act, the release of the estate, although any such loan made by the Government had not been repaid.

2. No such loan has as yet been made by the Government, but as it is possible that such loans may be made, it is proposed to amend the Act so as to secure the detention of the estate under management until the amount of any such loan that may have been made has been paid off with interest. This is provided for by certain amendments made, in sections 4, 12 and 18 of the Act, by sections 2, 3 and 4 of the present Bill.

3. The second sub-section of section 4 of the Bill merely supplies an omission, apparently the result of an oversight, in the amending Act XII of 1877.

Under section 12 of the principal Act, as it originally stood, six months from the publication of the order of management was the period within which the Commissioner was permitted to abandon the management, and as difficulties might arise if the management was abandoned after the manager had exercised his power of mortgaging, the last clause of section 18 provided that the power to mortgage should not be exercisable until after the expiration of the same period. The amending Act of 1877 altered the period fixed by section 12 to twelve months, but left that fixed by section 18 unchanged. The amendment now proposed makes the period in section 18 the same as that in section 12, namely, twelve months.

4. It is proposed, as a matter of convenience, to repeal the amending Act of 1877 and incorporate its single provision in the new one.

The 22nd December, 1882.

S. C. BAYLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 12th January, 1883 :—

No. 2 OF 1883.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES BILL, 1883.

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52. Penalty for breach of rules as to packing of explosives.
53. Penalty for obstructing conservator or other person.
54. Penalty for breach of provisions as to importation of an explosive, or of the provisions of an importation license.
55. Penalty for importing or selling specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.
56. Penalty for conveying specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.
57. Penalty for vexatious entries, searches and seizures.
58. Penalty on, and removal of, trespassers.
59. Penalty on persons committing act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about factories or magazines.
60. Occupier to put up notices warning persons of liability under last two sections.
61. Penalty for trespass, &c., on Government manufactory or store.
62. Power to arrest without warrant persons committing dangerous offences.
63. Penalty for pulling down, injuring or defacing notices.
64. Exemption of occupier, &c., from penalty on proof of offence having been committed by another person.
65. Exemption of carrier or owner or master of ship where consignor, &c., is in fault.
66. Provisions as to forfeiture.
67. Distress of ship or boat.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

68. Provision of magazine by municipal committee.
69. Provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion-caps, safety-fuzes for blasting, fog-signals and prescribed explosives.
70. Exemption of safety-cartridges for private use.
71. Saving for owner or master of ship, carrier or others in case of emergency.
72. Saving as to liability under other law.
73. Notice and limitation of proceedings.
74. Extension of definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances.
75. Procedure for making publication and confirmation of rules.
76. Issue and publication of notifications.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of Explosives.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Explosives Act, 1883.

Local extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Saving for manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance or importation by Government.

2. Save as provided in section sixty-one, nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance or importation of any explosive by order of the Government, or by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act or as keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled
369. as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such.

78. Saving of Indian Arms Act, 1878.

3. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Commencement.

4. (*1*) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints.

(*2*) But any notification, order or rule, and any appointment to an office or grant of authority, may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof, but shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

Repeal of enactments.

5. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the Acts mentioned in the first column of the schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Limitation of application of Madras and Bombay Municipal Acts.

6. Nothing in section 322 of Madras Act V of 1878, or in section 225 of Bombay Act III of 1872, shall be deemed to apply to an explosive.

Definitions.

7. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "explosive"—

c. 17. (*a*) means gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires, and every other substance, whether similar to those above-mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion, or a pyrotechnic effect; and

(*b*) includes fog-signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets, percussion-caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined:

(*2*) "manufacture" includes the process of dividing into its component parts, or otherwise breaking up or unmaking, any explosive, or making fit for use any damaged explosive, and the process of re-making, altering or repairing any explosive: [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 105.]

(*3*) "occupier" includes any number of persons and a body corporate, and, in the case of any manufacture or trade, includes any person carrying on that manufacture or trade: [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.]

(*4*) "master" includes every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being command or charge of a ship; and, in reference to any boat belonging to a ship, means the master of the ship; and, in reference to any other boat, includes every person having for the time being command or charge of that boat: [*ib.*]

(*5*) "factory" means a place licensed under this Act for the manufacture of an explosive: [New.]

(*6*) "magazine" means a place licensed under this Act for the keeping of an explosive, and includes any ship or other vessel licensed for that purpose: [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.]

(*7*) "registered place" means a place registered under this Act for keeping an explosive: [New.]

(*8*) "warehouseman" includes all persons owning or managing any warehouse, store, wharf or other place in which goods are deposited: [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.]

(*9*) "carrier" includes all persons carrying goods or passengers for hire by land or water: [*ib.*]

(*10*) "port" means any port, or any part of a navigable river or channel, in which the Indian Ports Act, 1875, is for the time being in force: [New.] XII of 1875.

(*11*) "railway" means any railway, whether it is used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods or not, and includes— [Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 3.]

(*a*) a railway under construction;

(*b*) all lands within the fences or other boundary-marks prescribed under section 52 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879; IV of 1879.

(*c*) all lines of rail, sidings or branches worked over for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway;

(*d*) all stations, offices, warehouses, fixed machinery and other works constructed for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway; and

(*e*) all vessels and rafts used for the purpose of carrying on the traffic of a railway:

(*12*) "railway-administration" means, in the case of a railway worked by Government or a [Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 3]

Native State, the manager of the railway, and, in the case of a railway worked by a company or private individual, the company or individual:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.] (13) "wharf" includes any quay, landing-place, siding or other place at which goods are landed, loaded or unloaded:

[ib.] (14) "carriage" includes any carriage, waggon, cart, truck, vehicle or other means of conveying goods or passengers by land, in whatever manner the same may be propelled:

[ib.] (15) "ship" includes every description of vessel used in sea-navigation, whether propelled by oars or otherwise:

[ib.] (16) "boat" means every vessel, not a ship as above defined, which is used in navigation in any inland water or any port, whether propelled by oars or otherwise:

[New.] Cf. Act VIII of 1881, s. 3.] (17) "import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.] (18) "prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by notification of the Governor General in Council:

[ib.] (19) the expression "safety-cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges:

[New.] (20) "Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, a Magistrate of the first class, and includes also any Magistrate whom the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification, appoint to discharge in any local area the functions of a Magistrate under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL LAW AS TO MANUFACTURE AND KEEPING OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 4.] Prohibition of manufacture of explosives except at factory.

8. The manufacture of an explosive shall not, nor shall any process of that manufacture, be carried on except at a factory for that explosive:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply—

(a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or

(b) to the making of any part of an explosive where that part is not itself an explosive and no explosive is used in making it.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 5.] Prohibition of keeping of explosives except in factory, magazine or registered place.

9. An explosive shall not be kept except—

(a) in the factory in which it is manufactured, or

(b) in a magazine for that explosive, or

(c) in a place registered under this Act for keeping that explosive:

Provided that this section shall not apply—

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (4).] (a) to a person keeping for his private use, and not for sale, an explosive to an amount not exceeding in the same place the prescribed amount, or

(b) to the keeping of an explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of conveyance, when the explosive is being conveyed or kept in accordance with the rules under this Act with respect to the conveyance of explosives.

CHAPTER III.

FACTORIES, MAGAZINES AND REGISTERED PLACES.

(A).—*Licensing and Regulation of Factories.*

Power of Local Government to make rules as to licensing and regulation of factories.

10. (1) The Local Government may make rules as to the licensing and regulation of places as factories for the manufacture of explosives. [Cf. 38, 17, 10, & 13 &

(2) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(a) the authority by which licenses may be granted;

(b) the fees to be charged for licenses, and the other sums (if any) to be paid for expenses by applicants for licenses;

(c) the manner in which applications for licenses are to be made, and the matters to be specified in such applications;

(d) the form in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, licenses are to be granted;

(e) the period for which licenses are to remain in force;

(f) the renewal of licenses and the fee to be paid for their renewal;

(g) the alteration of the terms of licenses by the grant of amending licenses, and the fee to be paid for an amending license;

(h) the devolution and determination of licenses;

(i) the situation, construction, materials and fittings of factories;

(j) the conditions on and subject to which the manufacture, or any process in, or work connected with, the manufacture, of an explosive is to be carried on in any factory;

(k) the descriptions of explosives which may be kept in a factory, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which they may be so kept;

(l) the manner of carrying out repairs in factories; and

(m) the restricting of the employment of persons under the age of sixteen years in factories or in certain parts thereof.

17. **11.** The occupier of a magazine or registered place shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a factory-license by reason that, in connection with the magazine or place, he fills, for sale or otherwise, any cartridge for small arms with the explosive for the keeping of which the magazine or place is licensed or registered: provided that he observes such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf.

Provision in favour of occupiers of magazines and registered places making cartridges.

17. **12.** The occupier of a magazine shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a factory-license by reason that, in connection with the magazine, he, by filling cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which the magazine is licensed, for use exclusively in his mine or quarry, or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control: provided that he observes such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf.

Provision in favour of occupiers of magazines adapting or preparing explosives for use in their own mines or quarries.

(B).—Licensing and Regulation of Magazines.

13. (*1*). The Local Government may make rules as to the licensing and regulation of places as magazines for the keeping of explosives.

Power of Local Government to make rules as to licensing and regulation of magazines.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters, provide for all or any of the matters for which rules under clauses (*a*) to (*i*), both inclusive, and clauses (*k*) to (*m*), both inclusive, of section ten may provide in the case of factories.

(C).—Registration and Regulation of Registered Places.

14. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules as to the registration and regulation of places for the keeping of explosives.

Power of Local Government to make rules as to registration and regulation of registered places.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the manner in which places may be registered, the period for which registration is to be valid, and the manner in which registration may be renewed;

(*b*) the fees to be paid for registration and renewal of registration;

(*c*) the situation and nature of places which may be registered, the manner in which an explosive is to be kept in those places, and the maximum amount of an explosive which may be so kept; and

(*d*) the descriptions of explosives which may be kept together in the same registered place, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which they may be so kept.

(D).—Supplemental Provisions.

15. (*1*) Every occupier of a factory or magazine shall make special rules for the regulation of the persons managing or employed in or about his factory or magazine, with a view to secure the observance therein of this Act and the rules under this Act, and the safety and proper discipline of those persons and the safety of the public. [38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 11 and 19.]

Duty of occupier to make special rules for regulation of workmen in his factory or magazine.

(*2*) The occupier may, and, if required by the Local Government, shall, make rules, repealing, altering or adding to any special rules made under this section.

(*3*) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(*4*) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and notified to the persons managing or employed in or about the factory or magazine in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

CHAPTER IV.

SALE OF EXPLOSIVES.

16. An explosive shall not be hawked, sold or exposed for sale on any highway, street, public thoroughfare or other public place. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 30.]

Sale of explosives on highways or public places prohibited.

17. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of thirteen years. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 31.]

Sale of explosives to children prohibited.

18. Every explosive, exceeding in amount the prescribed amount, shall, when publicly sold or exposed for sale, be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and (except when the explosive is sold to any person employed by or on the property occupied by the vendor for immediate use in the service of the vendor or on that property) the outermost receptacle containing the explosive shall have affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the name of the explosive, with the addition of the word "explosive." [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 32 and s. 40 (8).]

Explosives to be sold in cases, closed and labelled.

CHAPTER V.

CONVEYANCE OF EXPLOSIVES.

19. The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the packing of explosives for conveyance, and may by those [38 Vic., 17 s. 33.] c.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules as to packing of explosives.

rules provide for the nature of the packages, cases, bags, canisters or other receptacles in which an explosive is to be contained.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34.]

Power of Local Government to make rules regulating the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in ports.

20. (1) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within any port.

(2) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

[Sub-section 1.] [cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 7 (o).]

(a) the notice to be given in the case of ships and boats having any explosive on board within the port;

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34, sub-section 2.]

(b) the navigation and place of mooring of those ships and boats;

[Sub-section 3.]

(c) subject to the rules as to packing made under section nineteen, the mode of stowing and keeping an explosive on board any such ship or boat, and of giving notice, by brands, labels or otherwise, of the nature of the package containing the explosive;

[Sub-section 4.]

(d) the description, construction, fitting-up and licensing of the ships, boats or carriages to be used for the conveyance of an explosive, and the licensing and dress of the persons having charge thereof;

[Sub-section 5.]

(e) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or any articles or substances, or in passenger-ships, boats, trains or carriages, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

[Sub-section 6.]

(f) the prohibition, in cases where the loading or unloading of an explosive within the limits of the port appears to be specially dangerous to the public, of loading or unloading within those limits, and the fixing of the times and places at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded, or conveyed at one time or in one ship, boat or carriage;

[Sub-section 7.]

(g) the mode of, and the precautions to be observed in, conveying an explosive, and in the loading or unloading any ship, boat or carriage conveying an explosive, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during the conveyance, loading or unloading;

[Cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 7, cl. (o), ss. 28, 29, 30, 31 and 33.]

(h) the fixing the cases in which an explosive is to be taken out of a ship for the purpose of being deposited, the places in which the explosive so taken out is to be deposited, the appointing of an officer to receive the explosive, and the manner in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, the explosive is to be deposited in and removed from those places

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34, sub-section 8.]

(i) the times at which lights or fires are to be allowed or not allowed on board the ships or boats having an explosive on board, or at which a Police-officer or other person authorized in this behalf by the conservator of the port is to be on board them;

[Sub-section 9.]

(j) the publication and supply to the public of copies of these rules;

[Sub-section 10.]

(k) the enforcing the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act both by the officers of the port and also by other persons when within the limits of the port; and

[Sub-section 11.]

(l) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

Power on breach of rule to require ship, boat, carriage or explosive to be dealt with in conformity with rule.

21. (1) In the event of any breach of a rule under section twenty, in the case of any ship, boat, carriage or explosive, whether there has or has not been any conviction for the breach, the conservator of the port or other officer named in the rules, or any person acting under the orders of the conservator, may cause the ship, boat, carriage or explosive, at the expense of the owner thereof, to be removed to such place or otherwise dealt with in such manner as may be in conformity with the rule.

(2) All expenses incurred in the removal may be recovered in like manner as a fine under this Act.

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 35.]

Duty of railway-administration to make rules regulating the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives on its railway.

22. (1) Every railway-administration shall make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives on its railway.

(2) The railway-administration may, and, if required by the Governor General in Council, shall, make rules repealing, altering or adding to any rules made under this section.

(3) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

[Sub section 1.]

(a) the notice to be given of the intention to send an explosive for conveyance on the railway;

[Sub-section 2.]

(b) subject to the rules as to packing made under section nineteen, the mode of stowing and keeping an explosive for conveyance, and of giving notice by brand, labels or otherwise of the nature of the package containing the explosive;

[Sub-section 3.]

(c) the description and construction of carriages, ships or boats to be used in the conveyance of an explosive;

[Sub-section 4.]

(d) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or with any articles or substances or in passenger-

trains, carriages, ships or boats, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

(*e*) the places and times at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded or conveyed at one time or in one carriage, ship or boat;

(*f*) the precautions to be observed in conveying an explosive and in loading and unloading the carriages, ships or boats used in the conveyance of an explosive, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during that conveyance, loading and unloading;

(*g*) the enforcing the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act by its servants and agents, and also by other persons when on the railway; and

(*h*) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules for the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in certain cases.

23. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in any case in which rules made under section twenty or section twenty-two do not apply.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the description and construction of the carriages to be used in the conveyance of an explosive;

(*b*) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or with any articles or substances, or in passenger-carriages, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

(*c*) the places and times at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded, or conveyed at one time and in one carriage;

(*d*) the precautions to be observed in conveying an explosive and in loading and unloading the carriages used in that conveyance, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during that conveyance, loading and unloading;

(*e*) the publication and supply to the public of copies of these rules; and

(*f*) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

(*3*) For the purpose of any mode of conveyance which is not a conveyance by land, this section shall be construed as if ship and boat were included in the term "carriage".

Penalties which may be annexed to breach of rules under sections 20, 22 and 23.

24. The authority making any rule under section twenty, section twenty-two or section twenty-three may annex to any breach or attempt to commit a breach of the rule the following penalties, which may be imposed on such persons and graduated in such manner as may be deemed just, according to the gravity of the offence, and according as it may be a first, second or other subsequent offence, that is to say:—a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each breach and to one hundred rupees for each day during which the breach continues, and forfeiture of all or any part of the explosive in respect of which, or being in the carriage, ship or boat, or train of carriages, ships or boats, as the case may be, in respect of which, the breach of the rule has taken place. [Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 34, 35 & 37.]

CHAPTER VI.

IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

Importation of certain explosives prohibited except under license.

25. Dynamite or gun-cotton or any explosive (other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion-caps, fireworks and any prescribed explosive) shall not be imported except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted by that license. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9).]

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules as to such importation.

26. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the grant of licenses required under section twenty-five. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (*b*).]

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions as to the composition and quality of the explosive, the unloading, landing, transhipment, delivery and conveyance thereof, and the protection of the public from danger, on and subject to which licenses may be granted;

(*b*) the period for which licenses are to continue in force and the persons for whom licenses are to be available; and

(*c*) the fees to be paid for licenses.

Powers of Customs officers.

27. The officers of sea customs at every port shall have the same power with respect to any explosive to which section twenty-five applies and the ship containing that explosive as they have for the time being with respect to any article on the importation of which restrictions are imposed by the law relating to sea customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (*c*).]

CHAPTER VII.

SPECIALLY DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43: Cf. Act XI of 1878, s. 10.]

Power of Governor General in Council to prohibit the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance and sale of specially dangerous explosives.

28. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act or in the rules under this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification—

(a) regulate or prohibit, either altogether or except under a license, and to the extent and in the manner permitted by that license, the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance and sale, or any of them, of any explosive which is of so dangerous a character that, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is expedient for the public safety to issue such a notification; and

(b) cancel any notification under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43.]

(2) The officers of sea customs at every port shall have the same power with respect to any explosive with regard to which a notification has been issued under this section and the ship containing the explosive as they have for the time being with respect to any article the importation of which is prohibited or regulated by the law relating to sea customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly.

CHAPTER VIII.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

(A).—*Inspection.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 53: Cf. Act XV of 1881, s. 3.]

Appointment and duties of Government Inspectors.

29. (1) The Local Government may, in its discretion, by notification appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and suspend or remove any person so appointed.

(2) The persons so appointed shall, within such local area as the Local Government may from time to time direct, exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by this Act and the rules under this Act on an Inspector.

(3) Every such Inspector (in this Act referred to as a Government Inspector) shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

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(4) The Local Government may make rules assigning and regulating the duties of Government Inspectors under this Act.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 55.]

Powers of Government Inspectors.

30. (1) A Government Inspector shall, within the local area for which he is appointed, make such examinations and enquiries as may be necessary to ascertain whether this Act and the rules under this Act are complied with, and may for that purpose—

(a) enter, inspect and examine any factory or magazine and every part thereof, at all times by day and night, but so as not to unnecessarily impede or obstruct the work in the factory or magazine, and make enquiries as to the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act, and as to all matters and things relating to the safety of the public or of the persons employed in or about the factory or magazine;

(b) enter, inspect and examine any registered place, and every part thereof, in which any explosive is kept or is reasonably supposed by him to be kept, at all reasonable times by day; and

(c) require the occupier of any factory, magazine or registered place which he is entitled under this section to enter, or any person employed by the occupier therein, to give him samples of any explosive or ingredients of an explosive therein, or of any substance therein, the keeping of which is restricted or regulated by or under this Act or the rules under this Act, or of any substance therein which he believes to be an explosive, or such ingredients or substance.

(2) The occupier of every factory, magazine or registered place referred to in this section, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by the Inspector as necessary for any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 56.]

Notice by Government Inspector to remedy dangerous practices.

31. (1) If in any matter (not provided for by any express provision of this Act or of the rules under this Act) a Government Inspector finds that any factory or magazine, or any part thereof, or any thing or practice therein or connected therewith, is unnecessarily dangerous or defective, so as in his opinion to tend to endanger the public safety or the bodily safety of any person, the Inspector may require the occupier of the factory or magazine to remedy the same.

(2) Where the occupier objects to comply with a requisition under this section, he may, within one month from the date of the requisition, apply to any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the factory or magazine is, for a decision in the matter; and the decision of the Magistrate shall be final.

(3) If the occupier does not apply to a Magistrate as provided by sub-section (2), he shall be bound to comply with the requisition of the Inspector.

(4) No person shall be precluded by any contract from doing such acts as may be necessary to comply with a requisition or decision under this section, and no person shall be liable under any

contract to any penalty or forfeiture for doing any such act if he gave notice of the contract to the Inspector at or before the time at which the Inspector made the requisition, or to the Magistrate before his decision was given.

Inspection in ports and of ships.

32. (1) The Local Government may, by notification, order any person acting as an Inspector or otherwise for the purpose of the Acts relating to merchant shipping for the time being in force to inquire into the observance of this Act or the rules under this Act in any port or in the case of any ship, and generally to act in that port and with respect to ships as a Government Inspector under this Act.

(2) Each person so ordered shall, while the order is in force, have for that purpose the same powers and authorities as he has under the Acts in pursuance of which he was originally appointed Inspector, and also the powers and authorities of a Government Inspector under this Act and the rules for the time being in force under it.

(3) The Local Government may revoke any order under this section.

Inspection of wharf, carriage, ship or boat with explosives in transit.

33. Any Government Inspector, or any officer who may by name or in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, may, if he has reasonable cause to suppose an explosive to be for the purpose of or in course of conveyance on or in the wharf, carriage, ship or boat of any carrier, or of the occupier of any factory or magazine or of the importer of any explosive, enter, inspect and examine at any time the wharf, carriage, ship or boat for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act or the rules under this Act with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading and importation of an explosive are complied with, but so as not to unnecessarily obstruct the work or business of the carrier, occupier or importer.

(B).—*Accidents.*

Notice to be given of accidents.

34. Whenever there occurs in or about, or in connection with, any factory, magazine or registered place, or any carriage, ship or boat, either conveying an explosive, or on or from which an explosive is being loaded or unloaded,—

(a) any accident by explosion or by fire attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, or

(b) any such accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, or

(c) any accident of any other description which may be prescribed in this behalf,

the occupier of the factory, magazine or registered place, or the master of the ship or boat, or the person in charge of the carriage, as the case may be, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the nearest Magistrate.

Inquiry into accidents.

35. (1) If in any such case an inquiry into the cause of the accident appears to the Magistrate to whom notice has been given under section thirty-four to be necessary, the Magistrate may either himself make the inquiry or direct a Government Inspector or a Magistrate subordinate to himself to make the inquiry. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 66.]

(2) Any Magistrate or Government Inspector making an inquiry under this section shall, for the purposes of conducting the inquiry, have all the powers which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence under the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882.

(C).—*Power of Search.*

Power of Government Inspector and certain other officers to search for explosives.

36. (1) Where any Government Inspector, or any officer who may by name or in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, has reasonable cause to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive in any place (whether a building or not, or a carriage, boat or ship), or that any explosive is in that place in contravention of this Act or of the rules under this Act, or that the provisions of this Act or of those rules are not duly observed in that place, the Inspector or officer may, on producing, if demanded, in the case of an Inspector, a copy of the notification appointing him, and, in the case of any other officer, of the order authorizing him, enter at any time, and, if need be, by force, that place and every part thereof, and examine the place, and search for explosives therein, and take samples of any explosive or ingredient of any explosive therein, or of any substance reasonably supposed to be an explosive or an ingredient of an explosive which may be found therein. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 73.] [Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 14.]

(2) All searches under this section shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. [Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 16.] X of 1882.

(3) When any officer other than a Government Inspector enters and searches as by this section provided, he shall within forty-eight hours make a full report of all the particulars of the entry and search to his immediate official superior. [Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 21: 38 Vic., c. 36, s. 73, last para.]

Power of Government Inspector and certain officers to stop, enter, inspect and examine carriages or boats in case of emergency.

37. (1) If any Government Inspector or any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, has reasonable cause to suppose that any offence against this Act or the rules under this Act is being committed in respect of any carriage (not being on a railway) or any boat conveying, loading or unloading any explosive, and that the case is one of emergency, and that delay will be likely to endanger life, he may stop and enter, inspect and examine the carriage or boat, and by detention or removal thereof or otherwise take such precautions as may be reasonably necessary for removing the danger, in like [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 35, paragraph 3.]

manner as if the explosive were liable to forfeiture.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 75, para 4.]

(2) Every such officer shall, for the purposes of this section, have the same powers and be in the same position as if he were an officer authorized by the Local Government under section thirty-six to search for explosives.

(D).—*Power of Seizure and Detention.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 74.]

Seizure and detention of explosives liable to forfeiture.

38. Where any Government Inspector, or any officer authorized as provided by section thirty-six, has reasonable cause to believe that any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance found by him is liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act, he may seize and detain the same until a Magistrate has determined whether the same is or is not liable to be forfeited.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 74.]

Power of Local Government to make rules to regulate seizure and detention of explosives.

39. The Local Government may make rules to regulate the seizure and detention of any explosive or ingredient of any explosive or substance under section thirty-eight, and may by those rules empower the Government Inspector or officer seizing the explosive or ingredient or substance—

(a) to require the occupier of the place in which it was seized (whether a building or not, or a carriage, boat or ship) to detain it in that place or in any place under the control of the occupier; or

(b) to remove it in such manner and to such place as will in the opinion of the Government Inspector or officer least endanger the public safety, and there to detain it; or

(c) in any case which appears to the Government Inspector or officer to be urgent and fraught with serious public danger, to take a sample of it and cause the rest of it to be destroyed or otherwise rendered harmless.

Cl 2).

Proceedings before Magistrate to be commenced as soon as practicable.

40. The proceedings before a Magistrate for determining whether an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance is or is not liable to forfeiture shall be commenced as soon as practicable after the seizure.

Cl. (3)]

Power to seize receptacles.

41. The receptacles containing an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance may be seized, detained and removed in like manner as the contents thereof.

Cl. (4).]

Power to use ship, boat, carriage, &c., in which explosives are seized.

42. The Government Inspector or officer seizing an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance may use for the purposes of the removal and detention thereof any ship, boat or carriage in which it was seized, and any tug, tender, engine, tackle, beasts and accoutrements belonging to, or drawing or provided for drawing, that ship, boat or carriage, and shall pay to the owner a reasonable compensation for the use, to be determined in case of dispute by a Magistrate, and to be recovered in like manner as a fine under this Act.

(E).—*Samples.*

[38 Vic., c. s. 76.]

Payment for samples of explosives.

43. When a Government Inspector or other officer in pursuance of this Act or the rules under this Act takes samples of any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance, he shall pay for or tender payment for those samples to such amount as he considers to be the market-value thereof; and the occupier of the place in which, or the owner of the bulk from which, the sample was taken may recover any excess of the real value over the money so paid or tendered, and any amount so tendered, from the Inspector or other officer taking the sample, as a debt, in the Small Cause Court, or, if there is no Small Cause Court, in the Civil Court having jurisdiction.

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

[38 Vic., c. s. 4.]

Penalty for illegal manufacture of explosives.

44. If an explosive is manufactured in contravention of section eight, or of a notification under section twenty-eight—

(a) the explosive and all the ingredients of the explosive, which may be found either in or about the place at which the explosive is manufactured, or in the possession, or under the control, of any person convicted under this section, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(b) the person manufacturing the explosive shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for each day on which he so manufactures.

[38 Vic., c. s. 5.]

Penalty for illegal keeping of explosives.

45. If any explosive is kept in contravention of section nine, or of a notification under section twenty-eight—

(a) all the explosives found in the place at which the explosive is kept shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(b) the occupier of that place, and also any person guilty of keeping the explosive, shall each be punished with fine which may extend to one rupee for each pound of the explosive so kept.

[38 Vic. c. s. 10; but s. 9 as to amount of penalty.]

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of factories.

46. In the event of a breach in any factory of any of the rules under section ten for the regulation of factories—

(a) the explosive or ingredients thereof with respect to which, or being in any building or machine with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first breach to five hundred rupees, and in the case of any subsequent breach to one thousand rupees, and to five hundred rupees in addition for each day during which the breach continues.

7, **47.** In the event of a breach in any magazine of the rules for the regulation of magazines under section thirteen, or of any rules under section eleven or section twelve—

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of magazines.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in the magazine when, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first breach to one hundred rupees, and in the case of any subsequent breach to one hundred rupees in addition for each day during which the breach continues.

7, **48.** In the event of a breach in any registered place of the rules for the regulation of registered places under section fourteen, or of any rules under section eleven—

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of registered places.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in any house, building, place, safe or receptacle with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend to one rupee for each pound of the explosive with respect to which, or being at the place in which, the breach was committed.

7, **49.** If any explosive is hawked, sold or exposed for sale in contravention of section sixteen or section eighteen—

Penalty for illegal sale of explosives in public places.

(*a*) the explosive which is so exposed for sale, and any explosive found in the possession of any person convicted under this section, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person hawking or selling the explosive, or exposing it for sale, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

17, **50.** Whoever sells an explosive in contravention of section seventeen shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for selling explosives to children.

51. If the name of the explosive affixed to the outermost receptacle containing an explosive is materially false, the person selling the explosive or exposing it for sale shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for affixing false name to receptacle containing explosives.

c. **52.** In the event of a breach of any rules as to the packing of explosives under section nineteen—

Penalty for breach of rules as to packing of explosives.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which the breach is committed shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person guilty of the breach shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

53. Whoever resists the conservator, or other officer named in the rules under section twenty, or any person acting under the orders of the conservator, when causing any ship, boat, carriage or explosive to be removed under section twenty-one, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both. [17 & 18 Vic., c. 7, s. 40 (9), (*e*): Cf. Indian Penal Code, s. 186.]

Penalty for obstructing conservator or other person.

54. In the event of a breach of the provisions of section twenty-five with respect to the importation of an explosive, or of the provisions of a license to import an explosive granted under section twenty-six— [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (*d*).]

Penalty for breach of provisions as to importation of an explosive or of the provisions of an importation-license.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in any ship or boat with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the owner and master of the ship or boat, and the licensee or person to whom the explosive is delivered, shall each be liable to a fine which may extend in the case of a first offence to one thousand rupees, and in the case of any subsequent offence to two thousand rupees.

55. If any explosive is imported or sold in contravention of a notification under section twenty-eight— [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43.]

Penalty for importing or selling specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.

(*a*) the explosive shall be liable to be forfeited;

(*b*) the owner and master of the ship in which the explosive is imported shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for every pound of the explosive brought in the ship; and

(*c*) the person selling and the person buying the explosive shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each pound of the explosive sold.

56. If any explosive is conveyed in contravention of a notification under section twenty-eight—

Penalty for conveying specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.

(*a*) the explosive shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the master of the ship or boat or the person in charge of the carriage in which the explosive is conveyed, as the case may be, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each pound of the explosive so conveyed.

57. Any Government Inspector or officer authorized under section thirty-three or section thirty six, or referred to in section [Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 18.]

Penalty for vexatious entries, searches and seizures.

thirty-seven, who—

(a) without reasonable ground of suspicion enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, carriage, boat or ship, or

(b) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any explosive or other thing liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77.]

Penalty on, and removal of, trespassers.

58. Whoever enters without permission or otherwise trespasses on any factory or magazine, or the land immediately adjoining thereto which is occupied by the occupier of that factory or magazine, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and may be forthwith removed from the factory, magazine or land by any Police-officer, or by the occupier of the factory or magazine, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the occupier.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77, para. 2.]

Penalty on persons committing act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about factories or magazines.

59. Whoever, other than the occupier of, or a person employed in or about, a factory or magazine is found committing any act which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about a factory or magazine shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77, para. 3.]

Occupier to put up notices warning persons of liability under last two sections.

60. The occupier of every factory or magazine shall put up in some conspicuous place or places a notice or notices warning all persons of their liability to penalties under the last two foregoing sections; but the absence of a notice or notices shall not exempt a person from punishment under those sections.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 97, proviso.]

Penalty for trespass, &c., on Government manufactory or store.

61. Whoever enters without permission, or otherwise trespasses on, any place in the occupation of the Government where any explosive is manufactured or stored, or the land immediately adjoining thereto in the occupation of the Government, or of the officer or person in charge of that place, and any person found committing any act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about any such place, shall be liable to the like penalty, and may be removed and arrested in like manner, as if the place were a factory or magazine to which this Act applies.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 78.]

Power to arrest without warrant persons committing dangerous offences.

62. Whoever is found committing any act for which he is punishable under this Act or the rules under this Act, and which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about any factory, magazine, railway or port, or any carriage, ship or boat, may be apprehended without a warrant by a Police-officer, or by the occupier of, or the agent or servant of, or other person authorized by the occupier of, that factory or magazine, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the railway-administration or conservator of the port, and be removed from the place where he is arrested, and conveyed as soon as conveniently may be before a Magistrate.

[38 Vic., 17, s. 82.]

Penalty for pulling down, injuring or defacing notices.

63. Whoever without due authority pulls down, injures or defaces any notice, copy of rules or document when affixed in pursuance of this Act or of the rules under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[38 Vic., 17, s. 87.]

Exemption of occupier, &c., from penalty on proof of offence having been committed by another person.

64. (1) Where any offence under this Act or the rules under this Act, for which the occupier of any factory, magazine or registered place is liable to a penalty or forfeiture, has in fact been committed by some other person, that other person shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(2) Where any occupier is liable under this Act or the rules under this Act to a penalty or forfeiture for an offence committed by some other person, the occupier shall be exempt from the penalty or forfeiture on proving that he had supplied proper means and issued proper orders for the observance, and used due diligence to enforce the observance, of this Act and the rules under this Act, and that the offence in question was actually committed by some other person without his connivance, and, if the actual offender is alive, that he has taken all practicable means in his power to prosecute the offender to conviction.

[38 Vic., c. s. 87, para.

(3) The occupier or other accused, when charged in respect of any offence committed by another person, may, if he think fit, be examined as a witness in the case.

[38 Vic., c. s. 87, para.

(4) Where any offence under this Act for which any warehouseman, or carrier, or the owner or master of any ship, boat or carriage is liable to a penalty or forfeiture, has in fact been committed by some other person, this section shall apply in like manner as if the warehouseman, carrier, owner or master were such an occupier as in this section mentioned.

[38 Vic., c. s. 88.]

Exemption of carrier or owner or master of ship where consignor, &c., is in fault.

65. Where a carrier, or an owner or master of a ship or boat, is prevented from complying with this Act or the rules under this Act by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive, or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, the consignor, consignee or other person, who is guilty of that wilful act, neglect, default or refusal shall be liable to the same penalty to which the carrier, owner or master is

liable for a breach of this Act or those rules; and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, owner or master from any penalty or forfeiture under this Act or those rules.

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 96.]

Provisions as to forfeiture.

66. (1) In any case in which any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance is liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may direct the whole or any part of the explosive, ingredient or substance, together with the receptacles containing the explosive, ingredient or substance to be forfeited.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 89, para. 2.]

(2) Where any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance is alleged to be liable under this Act or the rules under this Act to be forfeited, proceedings may be instituted in the Court of any Magistrate, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the explosive, ingredient or substance is, against the owner of the explosive, ingredient or substance, for the purpose only of enforcing the forfeiture; and, where the owner is unknown or cannot be found, the Magistrate may cause a notice to be published in such manner as he thinks fit stating that, unless cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place named in the notice, the explosive, ingredient or substance will be forfeited; and if cause is not so shown, the Magistrate, after hearing the owner or any person on his behalf (if present), may order all or any part of the explosive, ingredient or substance to be forfeited.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 89, para. 1.]

(3) Where a Court before whom a person is convicted of an offence against this Act or the rules under this Act has power to order a forfeiture of any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance owned by, or found in the possession or under the control of, that person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in lieu of ordering a forfeiture of that explosive, ingredient or substance, sentence that person, in addition to any other punishment, to a fine which may extend to such sum as appears to the Court to be the value of the explosive, ingredient or substance.

38 Vic., c. 17, s. 95.] [Cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 10.]

Distress of ship or boat.

67. Where the owner or master of a ship or boat is adjudged to pay a fine for an offence committed with or in relation to that ship or boat, the Court may, in addition to any other power it may have for the purpose of compelling payment of the fine, direct it to be levied by distress and sale of the ship or boat, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 72.]

Provision of magazine by municipal committee.

68. (1) When any municipal committee satisfies the Local Government that the erection of a magazine by the committee either within or without the limits of the municipality would conduce to the safety of the public within the limits of the municipality, and would not be injurious to the public without those limits, the Local Government may grant to that municipal committee a license under this Act for a magazine.

(2) The municipal committee may, for the purpose of any license under this section, acquire any land or right over land, or appropriate any land or right belonging to it, and acquire or build a magazine, and may maintain and manage the magazine, and may charge for the use by persons of the magazine such reasonable sums as it may, from time to time, with the approval of the Local Government, fix.

(3) The amount of all sums charged, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, for the purposes of this section by any municipal committee shall respectively be credited to, and paid from, the municipal fund. [Cf. Act XIII of 1880, s. 23.]

(4) When any land is required by a municipal committee for the purposes of this section, if the municipal committee cannot agree with the owner for the purchase thereof, the Local Government may, on the request of the municipal committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the municipal committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in it for the purposes of this section. [Cf. Act XV of 1879, s. 13: Act XV of 1873, s. 39.] X of 1870

(5) In this section "municipal committee" includes a municipal corporation or a body of municipal commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force. [Cf. Act XI of 1881, s. 2.]

Provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion-caps, safety-fuzes for blasting, fog-signals and prescribed explosives.

69. (1) A person shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a license or to register any premises for the keeping of percussion-caps, or safety-fuzes for blasting, or fog-signals kept by any railway-administration for use on the railway of that railway-administration, or any prescribed explosive. [38 Vic., 17, s. 50.]

(2) It shall not be obligatory on a railway-administration making rules under section twenty-two to make any rules with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading or keeping of any explosive to which this section applies.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by notification, exempt any explosive to which this section applies, or any description thereof, from any other of the provisions of this Act or from any of the rules under this Act, or may declare that a license shall be required for the keeping of any explosive to which this section applies, or any description thereof, or that rules shall be made with respect to the loading, unloading, conveyance or keeping thereof.

Exemption of safety-cartridges for private use.

70. Nothing in this Act or in the rules under this Act shall apply to the filling or conveying for private use, and not for sale, of any safety-cartridges to the amount allowed by this Act or those rules to be kept for private use. [38 Vic., 17, s. 41.]

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 100.]

Saving for owner or master of ship, carrier and others in case of emergency.

71. Nothing in this Act or the rules under this Act shall render liable to any penalty or forfeiture the owner or master of any ship or boat, or any carrier or warehouseman, or the person having charge of any carriage, for any act done in breach of this Act or those rules, if he proves that, by reason of stress of weather, inevitable accident or other emergency, the doing of that act was under the circumstances necessary and proper.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 102.]

Saving as to liability under other law.

72. Nothing in this Act or the rules under this Act shall—

(*a*) exempt, save as is in this Act or those rules expressly provided, any person from any suit which might, but for the provisions of this Act or those rules, have been brought against him; or

(*b*) prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or those rules, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or those rules: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

[New: Cf. Act VIII of 1878, s. 198: Act XI of 1878, s. 33.]

Notice and limitation of proceedings.

73. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance or in alleged pursuance of this Act or of the rules under this Act until at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof has been given to him, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of that cause.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 104.]

Extension of definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances.

74. The Governor General in Council may, by notification, declare that any substance which appears to the Governor General in Council to be specially dangerous to life or property, by reason either of its explosive properties, or of any process in the manufacture thereof being liable to explosion, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of this Act and of the rules under this Act; and the provisions of this Act and of those rules (subject to such exceptions, limitations and restrictions as may be specified in the notification) shall accordingly extend to that substance in like manner as if it were included in the term "explosive" in this Act.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

75. (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act other than section fifteen or section twenty-nine, shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Governor General in Council, in such manner as may in his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) A rule made under this Act by a Local Government or railway-administration shall not take effect until it is confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

(*6*) Every rule made under this Act by a Local Government and confirmed by the Governor General in Council shall be published in the local official Gazette.

(*7*) Every rule made under this Act by a railway-administration and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, and every rule made under this Act by the Governor General in Council, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(*8*) The publication in the local official Gazette, or, as the case may be, in the *Gazette of India*, of a rule purporting to be made under this Act, shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made, and, if it requires confirmation, that it has been duly confirmed.

(*9*) All powers to make rules conferred on any authority by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Issue and publication of notifications.

76. (*1*) Save as provided in section four, all powers to issue notifications conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

(*2*) A notification issued by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*a*) *Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	For regulating the police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Sections seventy to seventy-four (both inclusive).
XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the station of Howrah.	Sections eighteen and nineteen.
XII of 1875 ...	The Indian Ports Act, 1875 ...	Section seven, clause (*a*), and sections twenty-eight to thirty-four (both inclusive).

(b) *Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII of 1867 ...	To incorporate the police of the town of Madras with the general police of the Madras Presidency, to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates, and to amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 and of Act XLVIII of 1860.	Sections forty-five to forty-nine (both inclusive).
V of 1878 ...	The City of Madras Municipal Act, 1878.	In section three hundred and twenty-two, the words "gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fire-works," and the words "explosive or."
I of 1880 ...	For regulating the storing, sale and packing for conveyance of gunpowder.	The whole Act.

(c) *Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
III of 1872 ...	To provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the city of Bombay and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the city and for the levying of rates, taxes and other income therein.	In section two hundred and twenty-five, the words "gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fireworks," and the words "explosive or."
VI of 1873 ...	Bombay District Municipal Act ...	In section sixty-nine, the words "manufactory of gunpowder or fireworks" and the words "explosive substances or."

(d) *Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
II of 1866 ...	To provide for the better regulation of the police within the suburbs of the town of Calcutta.	Sections thirty-four to thirty-eight (both inclusive).
IV of 1866 ...	To amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 and Act XLVIII of 1860.	Sections fifty-seven to sixty-one (both inclusive).
V of 1876 ...	Bengal Municipal Act, 1876 ...	In section two hundred and eighty-five, the words "or explosive substance."
V of 1879 ...	The Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, 1879.	In section twenty-one, the words "or manufacture."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of this Bill is to provide a comprehensive law regulating the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives throughout British India. The matter was first brought to the notice of the Government in connection with an application made by the agents of Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, for permission to import dynamite manufactured by the Company. The Government of Bombay, to whom the application was made, referred the question to a Committee, which reported that the expediency of allowing the importation into that Presidency of dynamite and other preparations of nitro-glycerine was doubtful. The Government of Bombay forwarded a copy of this report to the Government of India with a request that the importation of preparations of nitro-glycerine might be prohibited until further notice by a notification under the Sea Customs Act. Before complying with this request the Government of India thought it well to consult the Governments of Madras and Bengal. In reply, both Governments expressed an opinion that the importation of these explosives should not be forbidden. The Government of Bengal further submitted a draft set of rules to regulate the importation, package, transport and storage of dynamite and similar substances, together with a report which had been prepared by a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to consider the entire subject. This Committee, while recommending that the draft rules should be published as rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, suggested the enactment of a comprehensive Imperial Act of a similar nature to the English Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vic., c. 17), which would in a convenient and compendious Code deal with the subject of explosives in its entirety and furnish the public, as well as Government officials, with an easy means of ascertaining their duties, responsibilities and powers respecting articles which by their inflammable, explosive or dangerous nature imperil the public safety.

2. It appears to the Government of India that it would be an abuse of the powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make rules of the nature of those submitted by the Bengal Committee under that Act. There are, no doubt, powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act which might, at first sight, seem to authorise the making of such rules; but the object to which such rules are directed is altogether different from that of the Act. The object of the Arms Act was to enable the Government more effectually to prevent arms and ammunition (which term under section 4 includes gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other fulminating substances) from getting into the hands of persons who would make a bad use of them. In other words, the main object of that Act was to *restrict* the possession of arms and ammunition. But the main object of the rules prepared by the Bengal Committee is not restrictive. Their object is to *protect* the public against the dangerous nature of the explosives to which they relate by regulating all dealings with those explosives. If they are restrictive, it is only so far as is necessary to carry out their protective object. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Government that the proposed rules could not properly be published under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

3. Nor does it appear that there is any other enactment, as the law at present stands, under which rules of the nature of those prepared by the Bengal Committee can be issued. Under he existing law, the only enactments relating to this subject are to be found in various fragmentary provisions, dealing with gunpowder and fireworks only, which are in force in the Presidency-towns and in certain municipalities and ports. It appears to the Government that it is unsatisfactory that the law should be in this state at a time when dynamite and other compounds of nitro-glycerine are rapidly taking the place of gunpowder in all works where blasting in necessary. Already these explosives have been used to a considerable extent in connection with various works undertaken both by the Government and by private enterprize throughout India; and it is only natural to suppose that, as their superiority to gunpowder becomes more widely known, their use will increase.

4. Under these circumstances, the suggestion of the Committee that an Act drawn on the model of the English Explosives Act, 1875, and dealing comprehensively with the whole subject of explosives, should be added to the Indian Statute-book, recommends itself to the Government of India, as being the only satisfactory method of treating the subject. Accordingly the present Bill has been prepared. It embodies such of the provisions of the English Act as are in the opinion of the Government necessary in this country. In addition to the omission from the Bill of certain provisions of the English Act, the Bill further differs from that Act in that, in accordance with the well-recognized principle of Indian legislation, it confers power on the Local Governments to provide by means of rules, adapted to the varying local circumstances of the provinces under their administration, for many points for which there are specific provisions in the body of the English Act.

5. The Bill is divided into ten chapters.

Chapter I (Preliminary) contains the usual preliminary matter. Section 2 saves from the Act the manufacture, packing, sale, conveyance or importation of explosives by the Government, and section 3 saves the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Under section 4, the Act will not come into force until after the publication of a notification by the Governor General in Council; but, in order to prevent the inconvenience which would arise if the Act were brought into force before the notifications, rules, orders and appointments necessary for its efficient working had been made, sub-section (2) gives power to make these at any time after the passing of the Act, though they are not to take effect until the Act comes into force. By section 5 and the schedule are repealed the enactments which at present deal with the subject-matter of

the Bill, with the exception of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the provisions to be found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876. The provisions of the former Act relating to explosives have been left unrepealed for the reasons which have led the Government of India to decide that the rules framed by the Bengal Committee cannot be passed under it, namely, because the objects of the Act and of the Bill are different. The provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, have not been repealed because, considering the peculiar nature of that settlement, it seems inconvenient to interfere with any of the rules which are at present contained in that Regulation. Though the proposed Act will extend to the Andamans, its provisions will be practically a dead-letter in those islands.

6. Chapter II lays down the general law as to the manufacture and keeping of explosives prescribing the places at which an explosive may be manufactured or kept. It is to be read subject to certain exceptions in the Supplemental Chapter (X).

7. Chapter III deals with the licensing and regulation of factories and magazines, and the registration and regulation of registered places, and confers power on the Local Government to make rules on all necessary matters. A factory under the Act is a place licensed for the manufacture of an explosive; a magazine is a place licensed for the keeping of an explosive; and a registered place is a place registered for the keeping of an explosive. Magazines differ from registered places in that the former are places devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives and the receptacles for or tools or implements for work connected with the keeping of explosives, whilst the latter are places, *e.g.*, general stores or shops, not devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives but in which explosives may be kept. Sections 11 and 12 enact certain provisions in favour of the occupiers of magazines and registered places; the former section enabling the occupiers of magazines and registered places to make cartridges without taking out a factory-license, and the latter enabling the occupiers of magazines to adapt or prepare explosives for use in their own mines or quarries without any such license. Section 15 imposes on the occupier of a factory or magazine the duty of making special rules for the regulation of the workmen in his factory or magazine.

8. Chapter IV relates to the sale of explosives. Section 16 prohibits explosives being hawked, sold or exposed for sale on highways or public places; section 17 prohibits the sale of an explosive to a child under 13; and section 18 prescribes the manner in which an explosive exposed for sale or sold is to be packed and labelled.

9. Chapter V treats of matters relating to the conveyance of explosives. Under section 19, the Governor General in Council may make rules as to the packing of explosives for conveyance. Under section 20, the Local Government may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within a port; and section 21 confers certain powers on the Conservator or other officer named in such rules in the event of their breach. Under section 22, Railway-administrations are directed to make rules for their own railways respectively. Under section 23, the Governor General in Council is empowered to make rules in any case in which rules under section 20 or section 22 do not apply. By section 24 the authority making rules under sections 20, 22 and 23 respectively is empowered to annex to a breach of any rule, or attempt to commit a breach of any rule, a penalty which may consist of a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each breach and to one hundred rupees for each day during which the breach continues, and of forfeiture of all or any part of the explosive in respect of which the breach is committed.

10. Chapter VI regulates the importation of explosives other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion-caps, fireworks, and any prescribed explosive, and prohibits their importation except under a license. The Governor General in Council is given power (section 26) to regulate all matters connected with the grant of such licenses, and the officers of sea-customs are given similar power (section 27) with regard to these explosives as they have with regard to any article on the importation of which restrictions are for the time being imposed by the law relating to sea customs.

11. Chapter VII confers special powers on the Governor General in Council to regulate or prohibit all dealings with any explosive which in the opinion of the Governor General in Council is specially dangerous to the public safety; and the officers of sea customs are given like powers with regard to any such explosive as they are given under section 27 with regard to the importation of the explosives referred to in section 25.

12. Chapter VIII (Government supervision) first provides for matters relating to inspection. The Local Government is empowered (section 29) to appoint Government Inspectors, and to make rules to assign and regulate their duties. Section 30 defines the general power of these officers as to entry, inspection, and examination of factories, magazines and registered places, and the taking of samples from the occupiers. Section 31 empowers the Government Inspector to require the occupier of any factory or magazine to remedy anything connected with his factory or magazine which is in the opinion of the Inspector unnecessarily dangerous or defective, and provides for a reference to the nearest Magistrate when the occupier objects to comply with the inspector's requisition. Section 32 deals with inspection in ports and of ships, and section 33 provides for the inspection of a wharf, carriage, ship or boat on or in which an explosive is reasonably supposed by a Government Inspector or other officer to be for the purpose of or in course of conveyance.

The chapter secondly provides (section 34) for the giving of notice of accidents arising from explosion or fire occurring in or about or in connection with any factory, magazine or registered place, or any carriage, ship or boat either conveying an explosive or on or from which

an explosive is being loaded or unloaded, and (section 35) for inquiry into the cause of such accidents when necessary.

Thirdly, the chapter deals with power of search. It empowers (section 36) Government Inspectors and officers authorised by the Local Government to enter and search all places where they have reason to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive, or that any explosive is in contravention of the Act, or that the provisions of the Act are not duly observed. Such searches are to be made in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, and when made by any officer other than a Government Inspector are to be reported by him to his official superior within 48 hours. Section 37 gives special power to Government Inspectors and other officers to stop carriages or boats in case of emergency.

Fourthly, the chapter treats of seizure and detention of explosives. Section 38 authorizes the seizure and detention of any explosive liable to forfeiture, and section 39 gives the Local Government power to make rules to regulate such seizure and detention. Section 40 declares that the proceedings before a Magistrate with regard to any such seizure shall be commenced as soon as possible. Section 41 gives power to seize the receptacle in which the explosive was found, and section 42 to use the ship, boat, carriage, &c., in which the explosive was seized.

Lastly, the chapter (section 43) provides for the payment for samples of explosives taken by Government Inspectors or other officers under the Act.

13. Chapter IX deals with the penalties and legal proceedings.

The penalties for breaches of the provisions of the Act and the rules made under it are restricted to forfeitures and fines, and the only instance in which the Act prescribes imprisonment as a punishment is (section 53) that of resistance to a public officer.

14. With regard to legal proceedings, section 64 provides for the exemption of an occupier of a factory, magazine or registered place, and of a warehouseman, carrier or owner or master of a ship, boat, or carriage from penalty on proof of another being the real offender. Under section 65, a carrier or owner or master of a ship or boat is exempted from penalty when he is prevented from complying with the law by the act or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive or some other person and the consignor or consignee or other person is convicted (as it is provided he may be) under the Act.

Section 66 confers a general power on Magistrates to order forfeiture in all cases in which explosives are liable to be forfeited, and provides that proceedings may be taken for the purpose only of inflicting a forfeiture. The same section empowers the Court to inflict an additional fine in lieu of forfeiture of the explosive; and section 67 provides for levy of a fine imposed on the owner or master of a ship by distress of the ship.

15. Chapter X (Supplemental) provides for several miscellaneous matters. Section 68 empowers Municipal Committees to provide magazines for the use of the public; section 69 enacts certain provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion-caps, safety-fuses for blasting, fog-signals and prescribed explosives. Section 69 exempts railway-administrations from the obligation to make rules with regard to such explosives, and empowers the Governor General in Council to exempt such explosives altogether from the Act. By section 70 the filling and conveying for private use, and not for sale, of safety-cartridges are excepted from the application of the Act. Section 71 exempts the owner or master of a ship and a carrier or warehouseman or any person in charge of a carriage from punishment when an act is done by him in breach of the provisions of the Act in a case of emergency. Section 72 contains the usual provision saving liability to civil suit or prosecution under other laws. Section 73 deals with notice and limitation of proceedings. Section 74 empowers the Governor General in Council to extend the definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances; and sections 75 and 76 treat of general matters connected with the issue and publication of notifications and rules. Under section 75, proposed rules must be published as drafts before they are finally made, and the authority that makes the rules is directed to receive and consider any criticisms or suggestions which may be made by persons interested.

CALCUTTA;
The 1st January, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED No. 29]

No. 3 of 1883

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter, dated the 18th December 1882, from Mr. Jules Joubert, forwarding a prospectus of an International Exhibition which he proposes to hold in Calcutta in December, January, and February 1883-84, and asking the sanction and support of the Government of Bengal in his undertaking.

A letter No. 2921—240 Mis. (F.), dated the 22nd idem, to Mr. Joubert, conveying the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor to the project, and sanctioning the holding of the Exhibition.

A letter No. 2922—241 Mis. (F.) of the same date, to the Government of India forwarding a copy of the correspondence inviting the co-operation of the Government of India, and suggesting that other Local Governments should be asked to assist in securing the adequate representation at the Exhibition of the natural products and manufactures of all parts of India.

A letter No. 318Ex.—16-11, dated the 28th idem, stating that the Government of India will be pleased to aid the Exhibition in the manner proposed.

From the papers cited in the preamble, and published in full as an Appendix to this Resolution, it will be seen that Mr. Jules Joubert, the promoter of the recent International Exhibition in New Zealand,

proposes, with the sanction of the Government, to hold a similar Exhibition in Calcutta during the next cold season. The Lieutenant-Governor having considered the proposal has had much satisfaction in granting his sanction and support to the undertaking, which is likely, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, to have a very important effect in developing and promoting the commercial prosperity of India. The good which resulted to the Australian and other Colonies from recent Exhibitions is well known, and there is every reason to believe that a similar undertaking will do much to attract the attention of foreign countries to the great natural wealth of India, and to the opportunities for profitable trade which the country presents. Mr. Joubert, whose services have been warmly acknowledged by the heads of various Colonial Governments, has had much experience of International Exhibitions in various parts of the world, and the Lieutenant-Governor has confidence in Mr. Joubert's ability to bring the undertaking in India to a successful issue. The Government of India has consented to give its support to the objects of the Exhibition, and to invite the co-operation of all Local Governments and Administrations in the furtherance of those objects. There is thus every probability that the collection of Indian articles will be as complete as possible, and it is hoped that exhibitors from England and the Colonies, as well as from foreign countries, will come forward with large collections of the products of foreign industries, especially of the kinds which are likely to find a ready sale in this country. New branches of trade may thus be opened out, and an impetus given, by force of example, to manufactures suited to India.

2. The Exhibition, which will be opened on the 4th of next December, will be under the patronage of His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Lieutenant-Governor has nominated a General and an Executive Committee for the promotion of its objects. The General Committee will, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts, be composed of the Chief Officers of the Supreme Government and of all Local Governments and Administrations, the great Feudatory Chiefs and Nobles of India, and the leading officials and private individuals, both European and Native, of various Provinces. The duties of this Committee will be, for the most part, honorary, but it will be in the power of its members to render great assistance by the exercise of their personal influence in promoting the interests of the undertaking. The time which has elapsed since the scheme was first broached has not been sufficient to allow of the nomination of any but the Bengal members of the Committee, of whom a provisional list is given below :—

PATRON :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONORABLE THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

MEMBERS :

His Excellency General Sir Donald Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, KT., Q.C., Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Lieut.-General T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
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The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cunningham.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice McDonell, V.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prinsep.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tottenham.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maclean.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Field, M.A., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris, Q.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pigot, B.A.
The Hon'ble Mr Justice O'Kinealy.
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The Hon'ble Raja Shiva Prasad, of Benares, C.S.I.
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The Hon'ble Durga Charan Laha.

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The Hon'ble R. Miller.
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A. Mackenzie, Esq, B.A, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
D. M. Barbour, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.
Colonel W. S. Trevor, R.E, V.C., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.
Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., Director-General of Railways in India.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B.A., C.I.E. Advocate-General, Bengal.
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier, C.I.E., Member of the Board of Revenue.
The Hon'ble T. T. Allen, Legal Remembrancer.
The Hon'ble Amir Ali, Barrister-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Bhudeb Mookerjea, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. E. Caithness.
The Hon'ble Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf.
The Hon'ble A. Phillips.
The Hon'ble C. P. L. Macaulay, M.A, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.
The Hon'ble Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.
The Hon'ble Harbans Sahay.
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J. Westland, Esq., Comptroller-General of Accounts.
The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.
F. B. Peacock, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments.
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H. C. Levinge, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.
F. R. Hogg, Esq., Director-General of Post Offices.
Colonel R. Murray, R.A., Director-General of Telegraphs.
The Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta.
Brigadier-General J. Hughes, C.B, Commanding Presidency District.
Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E, C.I.E, Mint Master, Calcutta.
The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.
The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division
The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.
The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division.
The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.
The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.
The Commissioner of the Patna Division.
The Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.
H. L. Harrison, Esq., M.A., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
A. Croft, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.
D. R. Lyall, Esq., Offg Inspector-General of Police.
L. P. D. Broughton, Esq., Administrator-General.
Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., Inspector-General of Jails.
J. A. Bourdillon, Esq., Inspector-General of Registration.
H. E. M. James, Esq., Postmaster-General of Bengal.
H. Mattson, Esq., Consul-General, America.
E. VanEetvelde, Esq., Consul-General, Belgium.
G. Lemaire, Mons., Acting Consul-General, France.
J. Gallian, Le Chevalier, Consul-General, Italy.
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T Payn, Esq., Consul, Belgium.
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E. VanCutsem, Esq., Consul, Netherlands.
Manackjee Rustomjee, Esq., Consul, Persia.
A. A. Apcar, Esq., Consul, Siam.
T. D. Ralli, Esq., Vice-Consul, Greece.
H Beer, Esq, Vice-Consul, Portugal.
P. Charriol, Esq, Vice Consul, Spain.
M. Gutteling, Esq, Vice-Consul, Sweden and Norway.
The Revd. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.
The Maharaja Bahadur of Cooch Behar.
The Maharaja of Hill Tipperah.
Nawab Ali Kudr Syud Hussan Ali Bahadur of Moorshedabad.
Maharajadhiraj Aftab Chund Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan.
Maharaja Sripat Sing of Patna.
Maharaja Rajendra Kishore Sing Bahadur of Bettiah.
Maharaja Radha Prasad Sing Bahadur of Doomraon.
Maharaja Luchmessur Sing Bahadur of Durbhunga.
Maharaja Krishna Pertab Sahee Bahadur of Hutwah.
Maharaja Sheo Prosad Sing Bahadur of Gidhore.
Maharaja Gopal Chunder Sing of Mahespore.
Maharaja Dhunoorjoy Narain Bhunj Deo of Koonjhur.
Maharaja Jogendra Nath Ray of Nattore.
Maharaja Narendra Krishna Deb of Calcutta.
Maharaja Kamal Krishna of Calcutta.
Maharani Rajrup Koer of Tikari.
Raja Lilanand Sing Bahadur of Purneah.
Raja Satyanand Ghosal Bahadur of Bhookoylas.

Raja Harendra Krishna Deb Bahadur of Calcutta.
Raja Harbullub Narain Sing Bahadur of Sonbursa.
Raja Rajendra Mullick of Calcutta.
Raja Bhikum Narain Sing Bahadur of Deo.
Raja Raghunath Saran Singh Deo of Sirgoojah.
Shahzada Ahmad Halim-uz-Zaman.
Prince Mahomed Furruck Shah.
Nawab Syud Ashgar Ali Bahadur, C.S.I.
Nawab Abdool Gunny, C.S.I., of Dacca.
Nawab Ashanullah of Dacca.
Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali.
Nawab Abdool Luteef Khan, Bahadur, C.I.E.
Nawab Vilayat Ali Khan, C.I.E.
Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur, C.I.E.
W. H. Cogswell, Esq. (Messrs. W. Haworth & Co.)
S. E. J. Clarke, Esq., Editor, *Indian Daily News.*
A. C. E. Forbes, Esq. (Messrs. F. W. Heilgers & Co.)
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D. Mackinnon, Esq. (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.)
G. Mewburn, Esq. (Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.)
A. P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Bros.)
W. Riach, Esq., Editor, *Statesman and Friend of India.*
T. O'B. Saunders, Esq., Editor, *Englishman.*
A. P. Sinnett, Esq., Editor, *Pioneer.*
A. Smidt, Esq. (Messrs. Schroeder, Smidt & Co.)
Robert Steel, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Steel & Co.)
H. B. H. Turner, Esq. (Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.)
F. Whitney, Esq. (Messrs. Whitney Bros. & Co.)

The arrangement of all matters connected with the Exhibition will be under the control of a local Executive Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

PRESIDENT:
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
The Hon'ble Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

MEMBERS:

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. Miller (Messrs. Heare, Miller and Co.)
E. C. Buck, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.
A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., M.A., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Departments.
H. B. Meddlicott, Esq., A.M., F.R.S., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.
W. H. Grimley, Esq., B.A., Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.
Major J. Waterhouse, R.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India.
D. Scott, Esq., C.E., Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.
D. Cruickshank, Esq. (Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co.)
J. J. J. Keswick, Esq. (Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co.)
G. Irving, Esq. (Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co.)
Babu Rajendralala Mitra, C.I.E., LL.D.
D. J. Zemin, Esq. (Messrs. Lewis, Stewart and Co.), President of the Calcutta Trades' Association.

The Lieutenant-Governor has received the assurance of the Government of India that all Local Governments and Administrations will be advised to form local Committees to co-operate with that in Calcutta in securing an adequate representation at the Exhibition of all articles of Indian growth and manufacture.

3. It is proposed that the Exhibition should be held partly in the Indian Museum, of which a portion will be set free for the purpose, and partly in large annexes. Arrangements have been made by the Public Works Department of this Government for the immediate construction of those annexes in the space adjoining the Museum in Chowringhee, which was formerly occupied by the offices of the Bengal Secretariat. Information regarding the details of the Exhibition will be found in the prospectus published with this Resolution, and any additional information which may be required can be obtained on application to the Executive Committee to the address of the Hon'ble Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE EXHIBITS FOR THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

SECTION A.—*Fine Arts*—

1. Paintings and drawings.
2. Sculptures.
3. Architectural drawings and models.
4. Engravings, lithographs, &c.
5. Photographs.
6. Works of art not specified.

SECTION B.—*Education and application of liberal arts*—

7. Educational appliances, models of schools, school furniture and books.
8. Maps, charts and geographical apparatus.
9. Specimens of work done by pupils in schools.
10. Gymnasia
11. Stationery and artists' materials.
12. Printing and book binding.
13. Photographic apparatus, chemicals and other appliances.
14. Musical instruments.
15. Scientific instruments.

SECTION C.—*Health*—

16. Systems of drainage.
17. Appliances connected with sanitation and hygiene.
18. Drugs and medicines.
19. Surgical instruments.
20. Hospital appliances.
21. Ambulances.
22. Other objects connected with health.

SECTION D.—*Furniture and other Objects for the use or decoration of Dwelling-houses and other buildings*—

23. Furniture and upholstery.
24. Glassware of all kinds.
25. Stoneutensils, pottery, porcelain and earthenware.
26. Metalware, hardware, and cutlery.
27. Clocks, watches, and their accessories.
28. Brushware.
29. Basketware.
30. Apparatus and processes for cooling, heating and lighting.
31. Decorative work, including carving and art-ware.
32. Carpets, hangings, tapestry, furniture stuffs, matting, paper hangings.
33. Marble and alabaster.
34. Bronzes, ornamental work in gold, silver, and other metals.
35. Toys.
36. Other household utensils and appliances.
37. Camp equipment, including tents.

SECTION E. *Fabrics, including Apparel, Toilet requisites, and other Objects of personal wear or use*—

38. Cotton fabrics.
39. Wool fabrics.
40. Silk fabrics.
41. Jute fabrics.
42. Other fabrics.
43. Mixed fabrics.
44. Shawls.
45. Fancy work.
46. Apparel and haberdashery.
47. Boots, shoes, and slippers.
48. Hats and caps.
49. Umbrellas and parasols.
50. Jewellery and precious stones.
51. Perfumery.
52. Objects not specified.

SECTION F.—*Raw products and Manufactures from products not included in other sections*—

53. Minerals and metallurgic products.
54. Indigenous timber and other forest products.
55. Oil-seeds.
56. Oils
57. Soap, tallow, wax, and other manufactures of oleaginous substances.
58. Hides, horns, hair, bristles, &c.
59. Leather and manufactures of leather.

60. Cotton, raw, and thread.
61. Cotton manufactures.
62. Silk, raw, cocoon, and thread.
63. Wool, raw, and yarns.
64. Jute, raw, and yarns.
65. Manufactures of jute.
66. Coir and manufactures therefrom.
67. Other fibres and manufactures therefrom.
68. Paper.
69. Ivory, tortoise-shell, sponge, and shells.
70. Materials for baskets, wicker and plait work.
71. Cement.
72. Building materials, exclusive of cement.
73. Lac.
74. Gums and resins.
75. Indigo.
76. Other dyeing and colouring materials.
77. Colours, paint, varnishes.
78. Tobacco.
79. Chemicals.
80. Materials used for bleaching, tanning and currying.
81. Other products and manufactures not specified.

SECTION G.—*Machinery and Implements, Means of Transport, Appliances and Processes used in the common arts and industries, including models and designs*—

82. Boilers and engines.
83. Railway plant and rolling stock, tramways.
84. Telegraphy, telephones, heliographs.
85. Mining and metallurgy.
86. Chemistry, pharmacy, tanning.
87. Artillery, arms, ammunition, war material.
88. Civil engineering and architecture.
89. Ocean, coast, and river navigation.
90. Carriages and vehicles, wheel-wrights work.
91. Workshop machines and tools.
92. Blacksmiths' work, locks, safes, &c.
93. Carpenters work, joinery, &c
94. Cooling machinery and ice-machines.
95. Aërated waters and bottling machines.
96. Machines and processes for preserving food.
97. Tobacco manufacture and implements used in the consumption thereof.
98. Spinning, weaving and rope-making.
99. Paper-making.
100. Printing, type-making, ruling, book-binding.
101. Pressing and baling.
102. Fire-engines, extincteurs, pumps, cranes, gauges, registering instruments.
103. Electroplating.
104. Brewing and distillation.
105. Manufacture of perfumery.
106. Manufacture of porcelain, earthenware and glass.
107. Means of producing artificial light.
108. Sewing machines.
109. Cotton printing.

SECTION H.—*Food products*—

110. Tea.
111. Coffee.
112. Sugar.
113. Spices.
114. Chocolate and cocoa.
115. Bread stuffs and articles made therefrom
116. Arrowroot, tapioca, sago.
117. Butter.
118. Ghee, lard, and other fatty substances.
119. Preserved meat.
120. Preserved soup.
121. Preserved fish.
122. Preserved fruits and vegetables.
123. Nuts.
124. Confectionery.
125. Jams and Jellies.
126. Honey.

127. Essences and Extracts.
128. Pickles, sauces, chutneys, and curry-powders.
129. Ale, beer and porter.
130. Cider and perry.
131. Wines and liqueurs.
132. Spirits.
133. Cordials and syrups.
134. Aërated and mineral waters.
135. Vinegar.
136. Other provisions not specified.

SECTION I—*Agriculture and Horticulture*—

137. Collections of agricultural products.
138. Ditto horticultural products.
139. Processes, implements, and machines used in cultivation.
140. Processes, implements, and machines applied to agricultural and horticultural products.
141. Processes, implements, and machines used for irrigation.
142. Garden furniture, fountains.
143. Manures.

SECTION K.—*Ethnology, Archæology, and Natural History*—

144. Ethnological collection.
145. Archæological collection.
146. Weapons and implements of the chase.
147. Implements connected with fishery.
148. Collections of animals stuffed, &c.
149. Other natural history specimens.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS.

1. The introduction of dangerous substances is strictly prohibited.

2. Packages intended for the Exhibition must bear the printed official labels, which will be furnished to the exhibitors, and must be consigned as directed.

3. No sketch, copy, or reproduction of any exhibit may be taken without the special permission of the Exhibitor and the Committee. The right of permitting general views is, however, reserved by the Committee.

4. An official catalogue will be published.

5. Every facility will be afforded to Exhibitors and their agents in connection with the transport, display, sale and care of their exhibits.

6. The utmost precautions will be taken to preserve exhibits from injury and to guard the buildings. No responsibility can be undertaken for damage or loss. Exhibitors should make their own arrangements for effecting insurances.

7. The arrangements with reference to machinery in motion will form the subject of special regulations.

8. Subject to official confirmation, agents can be appointed by Exhibitors.

9. Exhibitors must defray all charges for space, packing, forwarding, receiving, unpacking, and repacking of goods, and all other incidental charges.

10. All arrangements for the display of exhibits, including special constructions, stands, cases, tables, shelves, and the mounting of machinery and apparatus must be carried out by the Exhibitors at their own cost and in accordance with plans officially approved.

11. Articles remaining unsold at the close of the Exhibition must be removed within 30 days; after that time they will be removed and stored at the risk and expense of the owner.

12. Exhibitors must conform to all rules and regulations.

13. Applications for space with full particulars of the intended exhibit must be made at the office of the Secretary or official agent, before the 1st of August 1883. Necessary forms and all information may be obtained of the Secretary or any of the official agents.

14. The ordinary charge for space will be two shillings for each of the first twenty square feet and one shilling for every additional square foot; but Exhibitors desiring a frontage to any main avenue for their cases can obtain it on payment of an additional five shillings per foot of such frontage irrespective of depth. A passage of from two to three feet will be left round each case where desired, and Exhibitors desirous of having spaces against the wall should mention the fact at the time of application. All applications must be accompanied by payment of the full amount for the space required.

15. The general reception of articles in the Exhibition buildings will commence on or before the 1st of October and cease one week before the opening, after which date no exhibits can be received and all vacant spaces become forfeited.

16. Gold, silver, or bronze medals and certificates will be awarded to Exhibitors; a Special Jury will be appointed for this purpose.

17. The Exhibition will be constituted a bonded warehouse, where dutiable exhibits can remain without payment of duty until they are sold. Calcutta is a free port, except as regards

spirits, wines and liquors, cider and other fermented liquors, ale, beer, and porter, salt, opium, arms and ammunition.

18. Articles may be sold during the currency of the Exhibition, but cannot be removed without the special permission oft he Committee.

19. An entrance card (not transferable) will be delivered gratis to every Exhibitor.

20. It is intended to keep the Exhibition open daily from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. and from 8 P.M. to 11 P.M., from on or about the 4th of December 1883 until its close, on or about 1st of March following.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th December 1882.

From—JULES JOUBERT, ESQ.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you a copy of the schedule of the International Exhibition which I propose to hold in this city in December, January, and February 1883-84, provided I can obtain the sanction of the Government.

Although I have already applied to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, I nevertheless shall deem it a favour if you will kindly now lay the matter officially before him.

In this schedule you will see the scope of the Exhibition, which I intend to be similar to those I have had the honour to promote and carry out satisfactorily to all concerned in the Australasian Colonies.

England, America, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Japan, China, and Australia were fully represented, and I have every reason to believe all the abovenamed countries will make a good display in India.

What I have to crave from the Government of India is that which was granted to me elsewhere, viz. the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General as well as that of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The official nomination of a Local Committee in whose hands will rest the revision of the jurors' awards, as well as the task of procuring a display of Indian exhibits of sufficient importance to compete with those of the foreign countries represented at this general gathering.

With a view to reduce the great outlay I should be involved in, had I to put up buildings suitable for so large an Exhibition, it has been suggested that I should apply for such portion of the Indian Museum as could be spared by the Trustees as well as for the use of surrounding ground and out-buildings lately handed over by Government to the said Trustees. In addition to these I propose adding at my own expense temporary buildings of iron, wood, and glass which will enable me to house and properly display the exhibits and connect the various nations represented, thus forming with the interesting collections now in the Museum a "*tout ensemble*" which will be both effective and in good harmony.

The success of an undertaking of this kind depends in a great measure upon the moral support of Government. I need hardly call your attention to the immense benefit International Exhibitions have conferred on the countries where they have been held, nor will I lay particular stress on the special advantages that will accrue to Bengal and Calcutta, more particularly by the introduction of a number of intelligent representatives from all nations who, whilst here, must necessarily be struck with the immense undeveloped industries and resources of this empire.

In conclusion, I trust that the official letters which the Governors of the Australasian Colonies have addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, relating to my connection with the Exhibitions held there, will be deemed a sufficient guarantee for the ultimate issue of the undertaking I now contemplate; and I hope that the Government will grant the requests contained in this letter.

No. 2921-240 Mis.(F), dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1882.

From— A. P. MACDONNELL, ESQ., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.
To—JULES JOUBERT, ESQ.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 18th instant (with enclosure), the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to say that he approves and sanctions your proposal to hold an International Exhibition in Calcutta in the cold weather of 1883-84. A General Committee will be appointed by

Government in Calcutta, as well as local Committees for the collection, at the head-quarters of each division, of specimens illustrative of the arts and manufactures of the country. The Government of India will be asked to assist this Government, as far as possible, in carrying out the objects of the Exhibition.

No. 2922—241Mis. (F), dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1882.

From—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

From Jules Joubert, Esq., dated the 18th December 1882.
To Jules Joubert, Esq., No. 2921—240Mis. (F), dated the 22nd December 1882.

I am directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a copy of the correspondence noted on the margin, regarding a proposal to hold an International Exhibition in Calcutta in the cold weather of 1883-84. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to invite the co-operation of the Government of India in carrying the project to a successful issue, and to suggest that, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, all Local Governments and Administrations may be invited to assist in securing the adequate representation at the Exibition of the natural products and manufactures of all parts of India.

No. 318Ex—16-11, dated Calcutta, the 28th December 1882.

From—T. W. Holderness, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I am desired to acknowledge your No. 2922—241Mis.(F.), dated 22nd December 1882, and to state that the Government of India will be pleased to assist the Government of Bengal in the manner proposed by advising the Local Governments and Administrations in India to co-operate in the International Exhibition to be opened at Calcutta on the 4th of December 1883.

2. I am to observe that the prospectus filed with Mr. Joubert's letter does not appear to be complete, and am to suggest that, before it is officially issued, it should be revised in consultation with this Department.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th January 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Jan. 13 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy nearly over. Prospects of sugarcane good, but of *rubbee* crops not so good. Fever prevalent; cholera lingers in places
2	Bankoora, „ 13 „	0·21	Weather—foggy and cloudy; latterly seasonable and bright. Reaping of *amun* rice nearly finished; outturn not good. Prospects of winter crops fair. The rainfall has proved beneficial. Fever abating
	Bishenpore	0·55	
	Khatra	0·82	
3	Beerbhoom, „ 13 „	0·06	Weather—cool and at times cloudy. Harvesting of late rice finished. Cold-weather crops promising well. Common rice selling at 30 seers per rupee. Fever abating.
4	Midnapore, „ 13 „	2·45	Weather—cool. Harvesting of paddy nearly finished. Prospects of crops favourable. Public health good.
5	Hooghly, „ 13 „	A few drops on 11th.	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of late paddy completed. Sugarcane and winter crops promise an abundant harvest. Public health much improved.
	Howrah „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—changeable and unhealthy, now cooler than before. State and prospects of crops good.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Jan. 15 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable and pleasant. Harvesting of late rice going on, and *rubbee* crops doing well. Public health good. Cholera almost disappeared.
7	Nuddea, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—very cold. Prospects of crops continue good. Fever abating very gradually. A little cholera reported.
8	Khoolna, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Amun* crop nearly harvested; outturn average. Prospects of winter crops favourable.
9	Jessore, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. Prospects of winter crops fair. Price of rice has slightly fallen. Isolated cases of fever reported.
10	Moorshedabad, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *amun* rice still going on. *Rubbee* crops doing well. Public health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in thana Mirzapore.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 11	Dinagepore, Jan. 12 '83	0·14	Weather—seasonable. Slight rain on 10th Prospects of *rubbee* good. Rice selling at from 17 to 32 seers per rupee
12	Rajshahye, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy. Cold-weather crops generally favourably reported. Cholera still reported from parts of district. Fever prevalent.
13	Rungpore „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable; occasionally cloudy and foggy. Harvesting of *amun* all but completed. Prospects of *rubbee* crops good. Cholera prevalent in sub-division Gaibanda and south of sub-division Kurigram
14	Bogra, „ 13 „	Nil	A slight drizzle in the middle of the week. Reaping of *amun* nearly completed. Sugarcane excellent. Mustard, *til*, oilseed *kalai*, pulse and other *rubbee* crops doing well. Cholera reported from thanas Bogra, Adamdighi, and Shariakandi.
15	Pubna, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter crops doing pretty well and almost all harvested. Fever still prevalent to some extent.
16	Darjeeling, „ 13 „	0·05	Weather—cloudy, threatening rain or snow. Crops doing well. Public health generally good.
17	Julpigoree, „ 13 „	0·15	Weather—considerably colder since recent rainfall and now cleared up. Cutting of late rice nearly completed. Winter crops doing well.
	Cooch Behar, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather - cold Cloudy towards end of week Cutting of late rice not yet finished. Prospects of tobacco and other cold-weather crops favourable. Public health good.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca Jan. 13 '83	Nil	Weather—cold; mornings foggy. Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed; yield average. Cutting of sugarcane going on. Prospects of winter crops good.
19	Furreedpore, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—cool; mornings foggy. Prospects of standing crops fair. Cholera and fever abating.
20	Backergunge, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of *amun* rice continues. Several cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
21	Mymensingh, „ 12 „	0·06	Weather—cold; mornings foggy. A few drops of rain fell on the evening of 10th. Winter crops good. Public health generally good.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, „ 16 '83	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. State and prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of *amun* nearly all over. Cholera and cattle-disease continue. Prices somewhat risen.
23	Noakholly, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Mornings occasionally foggy. Reaping of *amun* rice still continues in some places. Outturn appears to be good. Average 12 annas. State and prospects of winter crops promising.
24	Tipperah, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops favourable. Cases of sporadic cholera still reported from Brahmanberiah and parts of Sudder sub-division. General health of people of Chandpara sub division good.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. „ 9 „	Nil	Weather—fine and seasonable; colder than in former years. Mustard, sugarcane tobacco, and other cold-weather crops doing well. General health good.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. *Amun* paddy nearly all harvested; outturn good Gathering of pulses and mustard commenced. Prospects of chillies fair. Public health good.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, Jan. 13 '83	0·59	Weather—cold. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable. Mustard, *khesari* pulse and barley said to have been damaged to some extent by insects in Barh sub-division. Cutting of sugarcane continues. Public health good.
		Barh ...	0·31	
		Behar ...	0·35	
	27	Gya, „ 13 „	0·40	Weather—cloudy. Paddy being harvested. Recent rain beneficial to *rubbee* crops. Ordinary fever reported from some stations.
		Nowada	Slight.	
		Aurungabad ...	0·21	
	28	Shahabad, „ 13 „	0·45	Weather—cool and cloudy at intervals. Late rain would have benefited crops on the ground had it been followed by clear and sunny weather. Sky was, however, cloudy for two days, and weather foggy for a day. There is consequently an apprehension of slight injury to *rubbee* crops. Weather now clear. Public health good.
		Buxar ...	0·44	
		Bhabooah ...	0·4	
	29	Durbhunga „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy. Thrashing of paddy in progress. *Rubbee* crops continue promising. Prices stationary. Public health good
	30	Mozufferpore, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter rice harvested Prospects of *rubbee* crops favourable. Fever still reported from Setamurhi and elsewhere; otherwise public health good.
	31	Sarun, „ 13 „	0·32	Weather—nice and cool. Prospects of *rubbee* crops favourable. Public health generally good.
	32	Chumparun, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Harvesting of rice crop almost over. Prospects of *rubbee* crops excellent. Public health good.
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, Jan. 13 '83	0·12	A little rain during the middle of the week. Prospects of crops good. Fever reported in thana Tegrah in Beguserai sub-division.
		Beguserai ...	0·35	
	34	Bhagulpore, „ 13 „	Nil	Prospects of standing crops good. Some damage to mustard crop by caterpillars is heard of. General health good.
	35	Purneah, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—delightful. Prospects of crops promising. Health improving.
	36	Maldah „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—fair and cool, but occasionally cloudy. *Rubbee* crops thriving. *Kalai* pulse and mustard being cut in places. General health good. Cases of cholera still reported from some of the thanas.
	37	Sonthal Pargha, „ 13 „	0·40	Weather—clear and cold after late rain. All crops good. The recent rain was beneficial.
		Deoghur ...	0·51	
		Jamtara ...	0·84	
ORISSA.				
Orissa Divn.	38	Cuttack, Jan. 12 '83	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm. Reaping of *sarud* still in progress. *Rubbee* crop in pods Common rice sells at from 22 to 30 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	39	Pooree, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Late rice being harvested. Miscellaneous crops doing well Common rice selling at from 30 to 42 Calcutta seers per rupee. Public health good.
	40	Balasore, „ 12 „	Nil	Cloudy, with a little rain in some places. Cutting of paddy still going on in some places. *Rubbee* harvest has commenced. Fever in the north.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
South-West Frontier Agency.				
	41	Hazaribagh, Jan 12 '83	0·1	The slight rain on 10th has been of much benefit to wheat and other standing crops. Prices steady. Health generally good.
	42	Lohardugga, „ 12 „	0·23	Weather—bright and cold. Rain on 10th. General prospects of *rubbee* much improved. Prices steady. Public health excellent. Cattle-disease slightly prevalent in Daltonganj town.
	43	Singbhoom, „ 12 „	1·42	Heavy rain on the night of 10th; since then weather has become much cooler. Cold-weather crops doing well. Small-pox continues in the district.
	44	Manbhoom, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—first three days of the week cloudy and cold; remaining four days clear and cold. Rice harvest complete. Prospects of winter crops favourabl. Sugarcane being cut and pressed. Mustard and *surguja* oilseed being collected. Public health generally good, except a few cases of small-pox and cow-pox.
		Govindpore ...	0·72	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 16th January 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Inter during the month of October 1882.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Oil-seeds. Linseed.	Mustard-seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined	U fi
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M	M
Burdwan	27,406	13,925	36,109	.....	1,053	1	37,163	665	235	3,849	600	234	.....	13	.....	
Beerbhoom	12,191	.....	12,191	.....	.....	.....	12,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	
Midnapore	1,28,505	70,607	1,72,034	.....	469	.....	1,73,103	297	250	361	.....	.....	25	312	.....	
Hooghly	49,354	1,841	59,505	12,584	17,030	137	80,856	36,077	322,833	28,053	13,641	.....	1,720	40	1,800	6,
24-Pergunnahs	1,78,647	40,022	2,03,661	112	180	.....	2,03,923	58,217	526,545	530	.....	.....	931	.....	6,973	15,
Nuddea	3,887	.....	3,887	397	8,257	26	12,567	82,685	5,168	1,272	.....	.....	443	433	569	
Jessore	11,127	.....	11,127	.....	715	150	11,992	29,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	5,
Moorshedabad	143	.....	143	5,123	11,520	.....	16,786	1,642	.....	3,729	377	.....	.....	812	.....	
Dinagepore	22,858	.....	22,858	.....	.....	.....	22,858	7,720	726,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	
Rajshahye	2,599	.....	2,599	560	5,097	.....	8,256	1,51,916	1,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rungpore	4,504	.....	4,504	.....	.....	.....	4,504	60,400	507,465	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	
Bogra	7,243	.....	7,243	.....	104	.....	7,347	8,179	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pubna	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,921	.....	2,921	4,24,836	226,470	481	2,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,977	.....	.....	.....	
Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,236	181,215	.....	.....	15,978	.....	.....	.....	
Dacca	21,529	.....	21,529	.....	431	.....	21,960	4,34,318	90	.....	.....	.....	2,680	.....	.....	
Furreedpore	5,932	.....	5,932	.....	.....	.....	5,932	7,85,893	600	.....	2,311	.....	44	.....	.....	
Backergunge	3,08,189	.....	3,08,189	.....	.....	.....	3,08,189	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mymensing	986	.....	986	.....	.....	.....	986	50,875	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tipperah	4,828	.....	4,828	1,057	.....	.....	5,885	677	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chittagong	800	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,535	584	.....	.....	
Noakholly	34,877	.....	34,877	.....	.....	.....	34,877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	
Total of Bengal ...	8,25,605	1,26,395	9,04,602	19,833	49,347	314	9,73,096	21,48,015	2,436,362	38,589	18,934	22,724	6,671	1,726	9,343	22,
BEHAR.																
Patna	.....	.....	.....	1,18,495	51,528	2,502	1,72,525	8,317	.....	1,20,378	28,359	.....	.....	.....	1,762	
Gya	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	676	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	2,519	9,847	.....	12,366	.....	.....	4,170	158	.....	.....	.....	340	
Mozufferpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	574	5,697	6,271	.....	.....	7,092	1,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Durbhunga	.....	.....	.....	675	4,277	.....	4,952	.....	.....	48,158	4,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sarun	.....	.....	.....	6,999	3,392	.....	10,391	.....	.....	6,896	9,949	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chumparun	.....	.....	.....	.....	567	.....	567	.....	.....	1,355	1,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Monghyr	705	.....	705	13,075	70,529	5,293	89,602	2,968	.....	19,223	7,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bhagulpore	189	.....	189	28,228	13,844	6,389	48,650	.....	1,800	11,825	8,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Purneah	.....	.....	.....	4,614	2,537	.....	7,151	2,026	118,550	7,399	3,698	259	.....	.....	.....	
Maldah	.....	.....	.....	6,688	1,371	1,274	9,333	8,048	.....	1,977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8	.....	8	5,395	7,532	.....	12,935	.....	.....	3,672	5,731	.....	.....	27	.....	
Total of Behar ...	902	.....	902	1,86,832	1,65,998	21,155	3,74,887	21,369	120,350	2,31,944	71,768	259	.....	27	2,311	
ORISSA.																
Cuttack	1,360	.....	1,360	.....	.....	.....	1,360	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Balasore	20,182	.....	20,182	.....	.....	.....	20,182	.....	200	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Orissa ...	21,542	.....	21,542	.....	.....	.....	21,542	118	200	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	184	265	.....	.....	.....	
Grand total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	8,48,049	1,26,395	9,27,046	2,06,665	2,14,705	21,469	13,69,885	21,69,500	2,556,852	2,71,180	90,906	23,248	6,671	1,753	11,653	
OTHER PROVINCES.																
Assam	297	1,200	1,047	.....	.....	.....	1,047	.....	.....	430	6,439	21,115	453	68	.....	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2	.....	2	2,96,585	25,46[illegible]	280	3,22,331	.....	.....	55,021	1,89,946	308	19,775	.....	8,138	
Punjab	.....	.....	.....	55,810	3,56[illegible]	.....	58,901	.....	.....	.....	8,897	782	1,442	.....	.....	
Central Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rajputana States ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,016	.....	.....	
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	753	.....	31	
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120	.....	1,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,475	
British Burmah	1	.....	1	.....	2,121	.....	2,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,847	.....	.....	
Other places	11	.....	11	.....	7	.....	18	.....	9,625	.....	1	.....	.....	91	79	
Grand total of Imports in October 1882	8,48,360	1,27,595	9,28,107	5,58,590	2,46,978	21,749	17,55,424	21,69,500	2,566,477†	3,27,338	2,96,139	1,15,453	50,557	1,913	24,379	
Grand total of Imports in October 1881	9,82,060	1,38,693	10,66,743	8,45,645	1,75,374	22,302	21,12,064	23,15,666	2,213,905	5,80,103	91,910	94,728	29,611	1,402	37,756	

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1882 was as follows:—

Exported from Calcutta—															
To Indian ports, viz.—															
Bombay	41,774	39	41,798	.....	69	.....	41,867	2,630	1,151,407	.....	.....	482	901	.....	18,151
Madras	10,629	.....	10,629	.....	13,144	.....	23,773	.....	64,750	.....	.....	10	.....	287	16
Other ports in Madras	1,30,454	10,159	1,36,803	20	2,714	30	1,39,567	.....	161,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	919
British Burmah ...	671	.....	671	240	2,447	.....	3,358	59	211,800	.....	50	15	.....	5	909
Other Indian ports ...	1	.....	1	.....	472	.....	473	.....	297,660	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	618
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	99	199	.....	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....
Total of Interportal trade	1,83,529	10,198	1,89,902	359	19,045	30	2,09,336	2,689	1,886,707	.....	50	507	902	365	15,013
To Foreign ports—															
United Kingdom ...	2,34,231	...	2,34,231	3,12,358	3,192	.....	5,49,776	11,79,535	.....	4,51,036	1,21,167	81,279	3,401	310	7,027
Other Foreign ports ...	4,45,396	539	4,45,735	1,38,546	31,280	5,436	6,20,995	3,83,775	10,104,606	60,762	1,31,463	13,033	10,575	1,759	714
Total of Foreign trades...	6,79,627	539	6,79,964	4,50,899	34,472	5,436	11,70,771	15,63,310	10,104,606	5,12,698	2,52,630	94,312	13,974	2,069	7,741
Grand total of Exports in October 1882	8,63,156	10,737	8,69,866	4,51,258	53,517	5,466	13,80,107	15,65,999	11,991,313	5,12,698	2,52,680	94,819	14,876	2,434	23,854
Grand total of Exports in October 1881	8,32,850	13,871	8,41,518	11,02,402	72,231	10,209	20,26,360	10,89,564	5,069,372	1,10,279	71,326	77,310	6,446	1,349	14,888

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of October 1882.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard-seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR. Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
country boats	6,88,413	1,20,010	94,939	1,19,534	1,028	8,79,509	1,648,057	1,34,463	66,403	.....	2,894	356	12,980	27,622
river steamers	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,81,247	.....	.....	6,430	87,021	472	68	.....	.....
rail { East Indian	28,420	.....	4,63,539	1,19,817	20,695	.....	.....	1,91,866	2,18,960	1,848	21,317	951	2,524	7,088
rail { Eastern Bengal	18,328	.....	.....	4,579	26	9,58,999	858,445	351	4,336	25,049	2,727	446	384	146
road	95,786	7,585	112	.....	.....	54,745	50,150	154	.....	.....	517	.....	3,903	995
sea	17,340	.....	.....	3,248	.....	.....	9,823	497	1	1,535	22,740	93	4,568	1
Grand total of Imports in October { 1882...	8,48,360	1,27,595	5,58,590	2,46,978	21,740	21,69,500	2,566,477	3,27,338	2,96,139	1,15,453	50,557	1,913	24,379	35,859
Grand total of Imports in October { 1881...	9,82,060	1,38,698	8,45,645	1,75,374	22,303	23,13,666	2,713,905	3,86,103	94,910	94,722	29,611	1,492	37,755	35,278

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of October 1882.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Indian.	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
urdwan ...	3,19,110	10,620	263	655	32,661	29,745
eerbhoom ...	1,05,975	360	187	143	16,691	13,650
idnapore ...	70,898	.....	908	.....	2,090	6,911
ooghly ...	85,445	4,992	353	412	3,389	108,094
-Pergunnahs ...	1,41,916	80,362	25	588	7,278	17,063
udea ...	6,26,027	.....	614	.....	12,526	7,550
hulna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,775	.....
essore ...	600	.....	.....	.....	16,570	2,975
oorshedabad ...	2,90,935	15,030	26	32	11,998	250
nagepore ...	1,06,800	.....	152	.....	5,500	1,800
ajshahye ...	1,11,840	.....	184	.....	8,700	.....
ungpore ...	2,21,080	.....	153	.....	10,780	.....
ra ...	51,520	.....	40	.....	650	1,065
ubna ...	1,33,760	200	329	.....	26,430	350
arjeeling ...	52,080	.....	.....	.....	1,060	.....
ulpigoree ...	1,14,080	640	208	.....	8,650	.....
acca ...	7,14,229	160	1,171	.....	25,074	4,690
urreedpore ...	2,62,770	.....	279	.....	20,536	1,260
ackergunge ...	65,668	.....	.....	.....	23,165	.....
ymensing ...	600	.....	35	.....	15,700	.....
ipperah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,575	.....
hittagong ...	1,01,565	15	346	4	.....	2,02,350
oakholly ...	3,500	.....	48	.....	3,275	.....
Total of Bengal...	35,73,893	62,379	5,170	1,634	2,53,079	457,758
BEHAR.						
atna ...	10,19,175	8,910	210	155	1,16,393	190,105
ya ...	1,56,000	2,970	43	84	10,933	5,795
hahabad ...	1,98,525	2,070	37	13	23,410	22,300
ozufferpore ...	4,18,275	.....	.....	.....	11,313	18,225
urbhunga ...	4,88,325	6,410	28	397	23,846	37,530
run ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,625
onghyr ...	1,97,175	.....	29	147	9,586	41,285
hagulpore ...	1,58,075	3,780	98	63	13,167	27,345
urucah ...	1,36,550	5,130	122	120	3,100	800
aldah ...	800	.....	.....	.....	2,651	.....
ithal Pergunnahs	3,78,175	4,320	168	219	15,201	28,595
Total of Behar...	30,36,675	31,590	733	1,108	2,37,599	374,315
ORISSA.						
uttack ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900
alasore ...	1,00,450	.....	3,840	549	.....	31,400
Total of Orissa ...	1,00,450	.....	3,840	549	.....	35,300

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Indian.	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Hazaribagh	73,275	90	.....	85	7,610	1,295
Manbhoom	87,975	2,160	46	805	6,456	700
Total of Chota Nagpore ...	1,61,250	2,250	46	890	14,066	1,995
Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	68,72,368	96,219	9,789	4,181	5,05,644	869,562
OTHER PROVINCES.						
Assam	4,40,905	.....	855	.....	22,688	260
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	23,93,850	5,130	2,717	230	36,318	538,245
Punjab	23,93,775	14,150	1,419	.....	.....	72,625
Central Provinces	1,00,350	.....	524	.....	.....	5,675
Rajpootana States	89,400	.....	144	.....	.....	7,950
Bombay	9,964	1,710	203	.....	.....	1,151,443
Madras	37,244	.....	1,207	169	.....	226,850
Pondicherry	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
British Burmah	1,16,537	925	333	1,712	.....	211,800
Other places	6,340	3,569	4	3,869	.....	10,164,8[illegible]
Grand total of Exports in Oct. { 1882 ...	1,24,60,635	1,19,703	17,228	9,970	5,64,630	13,194,776
Grand total of Exports in Oct. { 1881 ...	1,12,39,357	64,191	21,334	4,391	5,00,081	6,634,577

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1882 was as follows:—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom ...	1,11,43,933	.....	10,615	.....	3,65,920	.....
Other Foreign ports ...	31,241	.....	329	.....	1,26,876	9,635
Total of Foreign trade ...	1,11,75,176	.....	10,944	.....	4,92,796	9,635
From Indian Ports—						
Bombay	15,919	3,92,619	.....	7,744	23,415	.....
Madras	9,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras ...	.....	860	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Burmah	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Indian ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Total of Interportal trade ..	25,863	3,93,479	.....	7,744	23,415	200
Grand total of Imports in Oct. { 1882 ...	1,12,01,039	3,93,479	10,944	7,744	5,16,211	9,835
Grand total of Imports in Oct. { 1881 ...	88,09,407	1,83,731	10,909	6,697	6,64,316	9,755

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of October 1882.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. European.	Indian.	COTTON TWIST. European.	Indian.	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
country boats	2,36,174	21,728	1,377	.....	1,82,393	160,[illegible]
river steamers	5,07,329	.....	2,009	.....	10,836	.....
rail { East Indian	88,75,950	79,020	6,321	3,055	3,14,809	1,025,[illegible]
rail { Eastern Bengal	22,46,640	900	1,858	.....	31,826	12,[illegible]
road	1,66,567	13,646	.....	812	4,434	2,675
sea	3,08,056	4,309	5,663	6,103	.....	11,891,313
Grand total of Exports in October ... { 1882 ...	1,24,60,638	1,19,703	17,228	9,970	5,64,630	13,194,776
Grand total of Exports in October ... { 1881 ...	1,12,39,357	64,191	21,334	4,391	5,00,081	6,634,577

* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 12th January 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 7th to 13th January 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain	Weather.
1883.		⊖		Inches	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Jan.	7th	130·1	10	30·079	64·5	77·1	24·4	52·7	59·4	0·442	55·5	74	NNE, W by N and calm.	85	Nil.	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	8th	135·8	10	·113	66·4	77·7	25·1	52·6	61·9	·498	58·8	78	WSW and calm ...	29	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	9th	129·5	7	·097	66·8	77·1	24·5	52·6	62·9	·527	60·4	81	WSW, S by W and calm.	31	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	10th	113·8	4	·092	65·0	73·4	14·4	59·0	61·5	·502	59·0	82	NNE and calm ...	49	Not measurable.	Chiefly cloudy, ⌓, o, g, d.
"	11th	132·5	9	·085	64·3	76·3	21·7	54·6	59·7	·459	56·6	78	N by W and calm ...	47	Nil.	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	12th	131·0	10	·072	64·5	75·1	22·3	54·8	59·2	·434	55·0	72	N by W and NNW	80	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	13th	130·0	10	·054	63·4	73·7	18·9	54·8	57·5	·397	52·6	69	NNW and calm ...	61	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·085
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	30·021
	Hours.
The total number of hours of sunshine of the seven days	60
	⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	65·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ..	66·9
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	25·1
The maximum temperature during the seven days	77·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	9
	lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ...	Not measurable.
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th January 1883	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·07
The total fall from 1st to 13th January 1883	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·11

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓ fog, ⌓ dew, o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 15th January 1883

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 7th to 13th January 1883.

Month.	Date.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain.
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January ...	7th ...	67·6	79·8	22·9	56·9	62·0	·483	58·0	72	Nil.
" ...	8th ...	69·3	80·0	20·3	59·7	64·1	·530	60·6	74	"
" ...	9th ...	69·3	78·3	17·4	60·9	65·0	·561	62·2	79	"
" ...	10th ...	68·1	76·5	14·3	61·2	63·1	·512	59·6	74	"
" ...	11th ...	67·0	78·0	20·2	57·8	62·1	·494	58·6	74	"
" ...	12th ...	66·2	77·2	19·4	57·8	60·7	·459	56·6	71	"
" ...	13th ...	65·4	75·8	19·1	56·7	59·5	·431	54·8	68	"

		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		67·6
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days		23·3
The maximum temperature during the seven days		80·0
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days		73
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th January 1883		Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 15th January 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the four weeks ended 21st October 1882.

Report on Goods Traffic for the four weeks ended 21st October 1882.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.
No. W 37-56, dated Calcutta, the 20th December 1882.

From—W. INNES, Esq., Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,

To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

I BEG to forward the usual comparative statement of traffic for the four weeks ended the 21st October last, from which it will be seen that the gross weight carried over the railway during that period was 15,53,671 maunds, or 5 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding period of 1881.

The principal fluctuations are as under—

Increases.

Coal and coke ... ... 6,096 Mds.

The explanation given in last report is applicable to the present, viz. improvement in traffic to Sealdah for mills in the vicinity, and also traffic forwarded to the Northern Bengal State and Darjeeling Himalyan Railways.

Cotton, manufactured ... ... 13,140 Mds.

On reference to last report, it will be observed that the decrease then recorded is more than made good in the period under review. This is explained by a considerable improvement in the market during the month referred to

Dyeing materials ... ... 4,679 Mds.

Notwithstanding low prices in the market, the demand for export has been brisk.

Gunny-bags ... ... 6,329 "

The impetus given to the traffic in this staple by the low price of the raw material, and by the brisk demand for export, is very marked.

Grain and pulse ... ... 13,422 Mds.

This increase is due to 13,000 maunds of rice sent from Port Canning, Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway to Chitpore which previously had been taken up the river by boat.

Hides and skins ... ... 4,619 Mds.

This increase is due to an active demand in the Calcutta bazar, stimulated by the low rates for freight to Europe.

Jute ... ...

On reference to the statement, it will be seen that the increase in "screwed" jute is counterbalanced by a decrease in "unscrewed" jute. This is due to the much larger portion of screwed jute sent from Naraingunge at this season.

Miscellaneous ... ... 16,900 Mds.

This increase is in upward traffic and is made up of the various commodities which do not come under special headings.

Salt ... ... 9,089 Mds.

This important staple continues to improve, traffic to all stations sharing in the improvement.

Seeds ... ... 3,305 Mds.

It is feared that this increase will be only temporary.

Previous statements will show that the traffic in this staple had been declining for a considerable time, and the explanation given was that the cultivation of seed appeared to be giving place to more remunerative crops

Tobacco ... ... 10,186 Mds.

This large increase of 53 per cent. points to the fact that this staple is being drawn to the line by the low rates now in force.

Decreases.

Metals and manufactures of ... ... 9,658 Mds.

This decrease is in upward traffic, and is due to a considerable quantity of this material having been forwarded to the Northern Bengal State Railway for the Kownia and Durla extension during the corresponding period of 1881.

Sugar ... ... 3,815 Mds.

This decrease is attributable to a dull market, there being no demand for export.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over this Line for the four weeks ending 21st October 1882, as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1881.

Description of Goods.	Down. 1881.	Down. 1882.	Up. 1881.	Up. 1882.	Total. 1881.	Total. 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Borax	.....	.....	3	2	3	2	.....	1
Canes and ratans	12	4	6	6	18	10	.....	8
Caoutchouc	.....	89	3	.....	3	89	86	.....
Cinchona	195	357	.....	.....	195	357	162	.....
Coal and coke	36,181	31,668	22,017	32,626	58,198	64,294	6,096	.....
Cotton, raw	2,807	2,484	280	58	3,087	2,542	.....	545
Do., manufactured	150	1,077	21,962	34,175	22,112	35,252	13,140	.....
Chillies	15	23	562	382	577	405	.....	172
Drugs and medicines	15	47	277	235	292	282	.....	10
Dyeing materials	1,681	6,355	.....	5	1,681	6,360	4,679	.....
Fibrous products, gunny-bags	19,812	26,452	882	571	20,694	27,023	6,329	.....
Fruits and nuts	18	267	341	177	359	444	85	.....
Ginger	111	948	7	.....	118	948	830	.....
Gram and pulse...	44,926	42,793	1,806	17,361	46,732	60,154	13,421	.....
Gums and resins	.....	4	199	145	199	149	.....	50
Hides and skins	7,260	12,070	10	19	7,270	12,089	4,819	.....
Horns	17	86	79	74	96	160	64	.....
Jute, screwed	62,688	1,14,751	.....	.....	62,688	1,14,751	52,063	.....
Do., unscrewed	9,48,060	8,99,007	4,867	2,495	9,52,927	9,01,502	.....	51,425
Lac	174	35	163	103	337	138	.....	199
Leather	.....	3	685	826	685	829	144	.....
Liquors	1	.....	1,614	1,824	1,615	1,824	209	.....
Metals and manufactures of	2,176	1,887	21,418	12,549	23,594	13,936	.....	9,658
Miscellaneous	10,586	14,714	50,634	63,356	61,170	78,070	16,900	.....
Oil	5	239	2,170	4,978	2,175	5,217	3,042	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	.....
Paints and colours	2	.....	331	258	333	258	.....	75
Provisions	1,079	1,515	3,575	5,060	4,654	6,575	1,921	.....
Railway materials for construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto do on Revenue Account	21,852	19,999	67,155	68,242	89,007	88,241	.....	766
Salt	.....	.....	46,117	55,206	46,117	55,206	9,089	.....
Saltpetre	.....	.....	25	94	25	94	69	.....
Seeds	9,218	5,219	1,759	9,058	10,977	14,277	3,305	.....
Silk	504	32	38	10	542	542	.....	.....
Spices	1961	149	2,823	572	4,784	721	.....	4,063
Stone and marble	.....	.....	536	118	536	118	.....	418
Sugar	3,674	966	1,757	1,150	5,431	2,116	.....	3,315
Tea	28,400	25,504	1	.....	28,401	25,504	.....	2,897
Tobacco	18,518	28,184	361	831	18,879	29,015	10,136	.....
Wood	46	1,706	5,402	2,426	5,448	4,132	.....	1,316
Wool	.....	.....	1	38	1	38	37	.....
Total ...	12,22,089	12,38,634	2,59,866	3,15,037	14,81,955	15,53,671	1,56,409	84,693
						14,81,955	84,693	.....
					Increase ...	71,716	71,716	.....

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 6 days of January 1883 *on* 192½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	52,305	31,034 0 0	1,77,272 0	32,488 0 0	125 0 0	63,647 0 0	5,582½	7,794	13,376½
Or per mile of railway	272	161 3 5	920 14	168 12 4	0 16 5	330 10 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for weeks ...	52,305	31,034 0 0	1,77,272 0	32,488 0 0	125 0 0	63,647 0 0	5,582½	7,794	13,376½
Comparison.									
Total for first 7 days of previous year	51,495	29,113 0 0	1,80,329 0	29,852 0 0	69 0 0	59,034 0 0	5,780½	8,308½	14,089½
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	300	169 8 1	1,040 38	173 13 0	0 6 5	343 11 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	51,495	29,113 0 0	1,80,329 0	29,852 0 0	69 0 0	59,034 0 0	5,780½	8,308½	14,089½

Includes Rs. 242 on account of Revenue Stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			3rd Dec. 1881.	2nd Dec. 1882.	To 3rd Dec. 1881.	To 2nd Dec. 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd December ...	Northern Bengal ...	230	44,554 0 0	57,520 0 0	16,31,347 0 0	18,89,242 0 0	2,57,695 0 0	.....	16
... ...	Tirhoot	85	11,072 0 0	16,837 0 0	5,..8,265 0 0	6,02,262 0 0	83,997 0 0	.....	16
9th December ...	Patna-Gya	57	8,000 0 0	10,044 0 0	4,64,521 0 0	5,01,077 0 0	36,256 0 0	.....	8
2nd	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,323 0 0	3,182 0 0	1,41,087 0 0	1,92,086 0 0	50,999 0 0	.....	36
9th	Nalhati	27¼	1,357 0 0	1,378 0 0	60,596 0 0	64,807 0 0	4,211 0 0	.....	7
	Total ...	432¼	67,286 0 0	85,561 0 0	28,16,316 0 0	32,49,474 0 0	4,33,158 0 0	.....	15

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☞ Part IA is not sent to others receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th January 1883.—The following revised programme of the tour of His Honour Lieutenant-Governor in Behar is published for general information:—

Arrive	at Motihari	Wednesday, Jan.	24th
Arrive	at Bettiah	Thursday, „	25th.
Remain	at Bettiah	Friday, „	26th
Return	to Mozufferpore in the evening	Saturday, „	27th.
Remain	at Mozufferpore	Sunday, „	28th.
Remain	at Mozufferpore—Inspection of Behar Mounted Rifles	Monday, „	29th.
Arrive	at Durbhunga—Opening of the line to Jhinjharpore	Tuesday, „	30th
Start for	Burdwan *viâ* Mokâmeh	Wednesday, „	31st.
Remain	at Burdwan to open the Waterworks, and leave at night by special train for Calcutta	Thursday, Feb.	1st

F. B. PEACOCK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal

No. 474A.

GENERAL.—*The 15th January* 1883.—Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

The 22nd January 1883.—Mr. E. N. Baker, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for 10 days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th instant.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Backergunge.

In modification of the order of the 16th instant, Mr. R. H. Pawsey, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st February next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. Jones, Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. R. H. Pawsey, or until further orders.

Mr. A. E. Staley, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the district of Dacca, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 23rd January 1883.—Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is allowed furlough for seven months, under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th April next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Kumar Girindra Narain Deb, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. R. R. Pope, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nelphamari, Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed furlough for two years, under section 49, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date in April next as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. Savage, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed furlough for ten months, under section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Kali Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Suresh Chunder Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Midnapore, and is posted to the Contai Sub-division of that district.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is transferred to Backergunge, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for one day, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 11th October 1882.

REGISTRATION.—*The 23rd January* 1883.—Baboo Ramgati Banerjee, Officiating Rural Sub-Register of Baluchar in the district of Moorshedabad, is confirmed in that appointment.

MEDICAL.—*The 5th January* 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Doyal Krishna Ghose, in charge of the Sooltangacha Dispensary in the Hooghly district, is allowed leave for six months, under section 133 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 28th February 1882.

The 22nd January 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Poorna Chunder Singh is allowed leave for three months, under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 18th October last.

The 23rd January 1883.—Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Nuddea, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Civil Surgeon of Backergunge, with effect from the date on which he may join that appointment.

The 23rd January 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Money Lall Dutt, in charge of the Sukea Street Dispensary, Calcutta, is allowed leave for fifteen months, under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Ram Chunder Mitter, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta, is allowed leave for two months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 23rd December 1882.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Dispensary Committee at Dinapore:—

Ex-officio.

The Magistrate of the District, Chairman.	The Civil Surgeon.
The Cantonment Magistrate, Vice-Chairman.	The Medical Officer of the sub-division.

Non-official members.

Moonshee Amdu Khan.	Moulvi Wahid Uddin.
Baboo Ram Kissen Lall.	Baboo Toolshi Ram.
Syud Rukum Uddin.	Moonshee Baz Khan.

Mr. W. S. D. Cohen.

ROAD CESS.—*The 19th December* 1882.—The following gentlemen are re-appointed to be members of the Shahabad District Road Cess Committee :—

The Hon'ble Hurbuns Sahai.	Baboo Baij Nath Sahai.
Baboo Suraj Kumar.	„ Sant Pershad.
„ Baij Nath Singh.	„ Bhugwan Dass.

Mr. J. Mylne.

The 17th January 1883.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Jessore District Road Cess Committee :—

Mothures Chunder Dev Roy.	Baboo Ramottama Ghose Chowdhuri.
Kumar Gyanoda Kant Roy.	„ Gopal Chunder Chowdhuri.
Baboo Bolohari Ghose Chowdhuri.	„ Sree Narain Roy.

The 18th January 1883.—Moulvie Mahomed, Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act IX (B.C.) of 1880.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 3 of Act II (B.C.) of 1879, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to extend the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1871 (the Pooree Lodging House Act), as amended by the afore-mentioned Act, to the town of Gurbetta in the district of Midnapore, with effect from the 1st April 1883, unless good reason to the contrary be shown within one month.

For the purposes of the said Acts, the boundaries of the town will be as follow :—

North—the village of Talbeta.
South—the village of Lapure.
East—the villages of Bankati and Gonsaibanda.
West—the River Silye.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 3 of Act II (B.C.) of 1879, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to extend the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1871 (the Pooree Lodging House Act), as amended by the afore-mentioned Act, to the town of Danton in the district of Midnapore, with effect from the 1st April 1883, unless good reason to the contrary be shown within one month.

For the purposes of the said Acts, the boundaries of the town will be as follow :—

North—Kalai Chandi's place.
South—the road south of the American Mission bungalow.
East—the temple of Mohadeb Normadeshwar.
West—the temple of Mohadeb Samaleshwar.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 3, Act II (B.C.) of 1879, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to extend the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1871 (the Pooree Lodging House Act), as amended by the afore-mentioned Act, to the town of Raneegunge in the district of Burdwan, with effect from the 1st April 1883, unless good reason to the contrary be shown within one month.

The limits within which the said Acts shall be in force shall be conterminous with the municipal limits of the said town.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, under section 2 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878, to sanction, after a month from this date, the rates of fees mentioned below, for the cleansing of latrines, which have been recommended by the Commissioners of the Suburban Municipality.

Scale of fees under section 3, *Act VI* (*B.C.*) *of* 1878.

Class.	Rental valuation per annum.		Rate per annum.		
	From Rs.	Below Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	1	12	1	8	0
2	12	25	2	0	0
3	25	50	3	0	0
4	50	75	4	8	0
5	75	100	6	0	0
6	100	200	8	0	0
7	200	300	11	0	0
8	300	400	14	0	0
9	400	500	17	0	0
10	500	600	19	0	0
11	600	700	21	0	0
12	700	800	23	0	0
13	800	900	25	0	0
14	900	1,000	27	0	0
15	1,000	2,000	30	0	0
16	2,000	3,000	35	0	0
17	3,000	4,000	40	0	0
18	4,000	5,000	45	0	0
19	5,000	7,500	60	0	0
20	7,500	10,000	100	0	0
21	10,000	15,000	150	0	0
22	15,000	20,000	200	0	0
23	20,000	50,000	480	0	0

The following classes of holdings shall, however, be exempted from the payment of house service fees:—(1) Tanks, (2) waste lands, (3) gardens without human habitations, and (4) shops apart from dwelling houses and having no privies.

Rate under section 8 *of the Act.*

Two annas per head per mensem. Children under five years of age are exempted.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, under section 2 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878, to sanction, after a month from this date, the levy of fees for the cleansing of latrines in wards Nos. 1 and 2 of the Kishnaghur Municipality, according to the undermentioned scale, which has been recommended by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting, in lieu of the uniform rate of 6 per cent. on the annual value of holdings hitherto levied:—

Scale of fees under section 3 *of Act VI* (*B.C.*) *of* 1878.

Annual rental valuation of holdings.						Fee payable per annum.		
						Rs.	A.	P.
From Rs.	1	to Rs.	25	...	...	...	1	8	0
,, Rs.	26	to ,,	50	...	...	...	2	8	0
,, ,,	51	to ,,	100	...	...	...	4	0	0
,, ,,	101	to ,,	150	...	...	...	6	0	0
,, ,,	151	to ,,	200	...	...	...	8	0	0
,, ,,	201	to ,,	300	...	...	...	12	0	0
,, ,,	301	to ,,	400	...	...	...	16	0	0
,, ,,	401	to ,,	500	...	...	...	20	0	0
Above Rs. 500				...	...	...	...	A fee of 2 per cent. in addition to Rs. 20.	

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th January 1883.—The declaration published at page 430, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th May 1882, for the acquisition under the provisions of Act X of 1870 of a plot of land at Bataitolla, required by the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality for the burial of night-soil, is hereby cancelled.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following rules under section 8 of Act XVI of 1881, with a view to the prevention of obstructions in the fairways leading to the ports of False Point, Balasore, and Chittagong respectively :—

1. No person shall, without permission of the Port Officer, do any of the following acts in a fairway leading to any of the said ports :—

(*a*) Fix any apparatus or part of any apparatus for fishing.
(*b*) Lay pieces of wood as floats.
(*c*) Spread or fix fishing nets.
(*d*) Raise an embankment.
(*e*) Cast or throw ballast or rubbish.
(*f*) Sink, strand, or abandon a vessel.
(*g*) Throw in or abandon any tree or trees, log of wood, spar, or any other thing which would be likely to form into a snag, or to cause an accumulation of silt, or in any way to alter the conformation of the bottom of the fairway.

2. The owner or master of a vessel desiring to cast or throw ballast or rubbish in a fairway leading to any of the said ports, may apply to the Port Officer for permission to do so, and he shall not, if the permission is granted, cast or throw the ballast or rubbish except at a place selected by the Port Officer for the purpose.

3. Any person desiring to place any apparatus for fishing stake, or spread any net, or to use any float, or to raise any embankment in a fairway leading to any of the said ports, may appply to the Port Officer for permission to do so. On receipt of such application, the Port Officer shall examine the site fixed upon by the applicant, and if satisfied that the placing of fishing apparatus, or the doing of any other act for permission to do which application has been made, will not cause or be likely to cause obstruction or danger to navigation, he shall report the matter to the Collector for orders, and the Collector, if similarly satisfied, shall grant permission. It shall be in the discretion of the Collector at any time to withdraw such permission, and to call upon the owner to remove the apparatus nets, floats or embankments within a reasonable time, and on failure on the part of the owner to do so, to remove them at the cost of the owner.

4. In the port of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this notification on the Port Officer shall be exercised and performed by the Collector of Customs.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th January 1883.—The following notice is published for general information :—

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. ecy. to the ovt. of engal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, GENERAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 9.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF POOREE.

Exhibition of a New Light.

A WHITE fixed dioptric Chance's Port light is now exhibited in place of the old light from the top of the Circuit House. The light is elevated 40 feet above the sea, and is visible 8 to 9 miles in ordinary weather in all directions to seaward.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

A. W. STIFFE, *Lieut., late I. N.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

FORT WILLIAM, PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 8th January* 1883.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th January 1883.—It is hereby notified, under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act (Act VII of 1878), that it is proposed to constitute the following tract of land in the Lohardugga district a reserved forest under the said Act:—

The Deputy Commissioner of the Lohardugga district is appointed to be the Forest Settlement Officer.

DISTRICT.	Pergunnah or sub-division.	Name of forest.	Description of boundaries.
Lonardugga ...	Sudder sub-station ...	Harhap ...	*North.*—The Raru river and village lands of Harhap. *East.*—Village lands of Lalli. *South.*— Ditto of Lalli and Ulatoo. *West.*— Ditto of Ulatoo and Raru river.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 8th January 1883.—It is hereby notified, under section 8, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, that, in compliance with the recommendation of the local authorities, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to declare the town of Kotechandpore and its suburban villages of Solemanpore, Bara Bamanda, Bagi Bamanda, and Dudshar, in the district of Jessore, to be a second class municipality, with effect from the 1st April 1883, unless good reasons to the contrary be shown within one month from the date of the publication of this notice within the town.

The boundaries of the proposed municipality shall be as follow:—

On the north.—The villages of Parla, Fulbari, Rudrapur, and Bulrampore.
On the west.—The villages of Bhabanipur and Baluhar.
On the east.—The villages of Kashipore, Balabaria, and Pashpatia.
On the south.—The river Kabadak.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following revised rule 4 of the rules regarding salt on which duty has not been paid conveyed under bond from Chittagong to Naraingunge.

Revised Rule 4.

Salt on which duty has not been paid can only be removed from Chittagong under a bond executed by the bonder prior to the departure of the vessel or vessels conveying such salt. The bond shall be in the form appended to these rules, and shall state that the salt will arrive at Naraingunge within twenty-one days from the granting of the port clearance during the north-east monsoon (*i.e.*, from the 16th September to the 30th April), or within fifteen days from the date of the granting of port clearance during the south-west monsoon (*i.e.*, from the 1st May to the 15th September). Port clearance shall not be granted till after the due execution of the bond and after the quantities entered in the tally books have been found to agree with those entered in the manifest (or cargo books) of such vessel or vessels. Single bonds may be accepted for any quantity of salt not exceeding 20,000 maunds, and shall cover all the vessels being loaded with the quantity of salt for which the bond, in each case, is given; and such vessels must, in each case, be named in the bond. The number and date of the bond is to be noted in the pass which accompanies each vessel and in the copies of the pass retained by the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, and forwarded to the Collector of Customs, Naraingunge, respectively.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th January 1883.—The following notice is published for general information :—

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, GENERAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 7.)

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

A LIGHT is now exhibited from the Chandipore flagstaff, 1½ miles to south-west of the entrance to the Balasore river, from sunset to sunrise. It is visible five miles on a bearing north round by east to south-west. It is shown 20 feet from the ground, and is about 60 feet above the level of the sea.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
A. W. STIFFE, *Lieut., late I.N.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 28th December* 1882.

[Third Pulication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1883.—The following notice is published for general information :—

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, GENERAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 8.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KARWAR.

Replacement of Buoy.

WITH reference to Marine Survey Department Notice to Mariners No. 24, dated 13th June 1882, the Director of the Indian Marine has notified that the Karwar Rock buoy, which had broken adrift in June 1882, has now been replaced in position.

Bydirection of the Government of Bengal,
A. W. STIFFE, *Lieut., late I.N.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 4th January* 1883.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1883.—The following order issued by the H. E. the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements, dated the 8th September 1882, is republished for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION—474.

The following order by His Excellency the Governor in Council is published for general information :—

By His Excellency's Command,
CECIL C. SMITH,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Singapore, 8th November* 1882.

WHEREAS by Indian Act No. XIII of 1854, it was, among other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time, to reduce the tolls payable under the said Act in respect of all vessels passing "The Straits' Lights;" And Whereas by Ordinance No. II of 1867 the powers vested by the said Act in the Governor-General of India in Council were vested in the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements: And whereas it is expedient to reduce the tolls payable under the said Indian Act:

It is hereby ordered by the Governor in Council as follows :—

On and after the 1st day of January 1883, the tolls payable in respect of all vessels liable, under the said Indian Act, to pay tolls for passing the Straits Lights shall be at the rate of two cents of a dollar, or nine pies of a rupee, per ton upon the tonnage of every such vessel.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. W. BIRCH,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Singapore, 8th September* 1882.

[Fourth Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 28th December 1882.—Under Rule VIII of the Rules under the Local Authorities Loan Act (XI of 1879) the following application from the Municipal Commissioner of Serampore for a loan of Rs. 20,000 for the improvement of the Municipal Market of that town is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Work for the construction of which the loan is required, and estimate of cost.	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	Fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	Law under which the Fund is levied.	Period for which the loan is required.	Number and amount of instalments and date for receiving loan.
Rs.	Rs.				
Taking up property in the Hat Bazar Serampore ... 12,000 Constructing sheds ... 8,000 Constructing roads, drains, and fences, and repairing shops ... ... 7,000 Total ... 27,000	20,000	Rate upon annual value of holdings at 7½ per cent. Carriage tax ... Cart registration fees. Tax upon animals. Tolls on ferries ... Cattle-pound collections. Hackney carriage licenses. Hackney carriage drivers' licenses. Other receipts ... Rent of houses, gardens, markets, &c. Municipal fines ... Miscellaneous ... Payments by individuals for Municipal services. House service fee	1. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 2. Ditto ... 3. Ditto ... 4. Ditto 5. Regulation VI of 1819. 6. Act I of 1871 ... 7. Act V (B.C.) of 1866. 8. Ditto ... 9. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 10. Ditto ... 11. Act V of 1861.. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. Act II (B.C.) of 1867. Act IV (B.C.) of 1873. 12. Act V (B.C.) of 1876. 13. Ditto ... 14. Act VI (B.C.) of 1878.	Ten years.	One instalment of Rs. 20,000, 1st April 1883.

7 — Number, Amount, and Date for Repayment of Instalments.	Principal.	Interest, at 4½ per cent.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. 1st October 1883 ...	1,000	450 0 0	1,450 0 0
2. 1st April 1884 ...	1,000	427 8 0	1,427 8 0
3. 1st October 1884 ...	1,000	405 0 0	1,405 0 0
4. 1st April 1885 ...	1,000	382 8 0	1,382 8 0
5. 1st October 1885 ...	1,000	360 0 0	1,360 0 0
6. 1st April 1886 ...	1,000	337 8 0	1,337 8 0
7. 1st October 1886 ...	1,000	315 0 0	1,315 0 0
8. 1st April 1887 ...	1,000	292 8 0	1,292 8 0
9. 1st October 1887 ...	1,000	270 0 0	1,270 0 0
10. 1st April 1888 ...	1,000	247 8 0	1,247 8 0
11. 1st October 1888 ...	1,000	225 0 0	1,225 0 0
12. 1st April 1889 ...	1,000	202 8 0	1,202 8 0
13. 1st October 1889 ...	1,000	180 0 0	1,180 0 0
14. 1st April 1890 ...	1,000	157 8 0	1,157 8 0
15. 1st October 1890 ...	1,000	135 0 0	1,135 0 0
16. 1st April 1891 ...	1,000	112 8 0	1,112 8 0
17. 1st October 1891 ...	1,000	90 0 0	1,090 0 0
18. 1st April 1892 ...	1,000	67 8 0	1,067 8 0
19. 1st October 1892 ...	1,000	45 0 0	1,045 0 0
20. 1st April 1893 ...	1,000	22 8 0	1,022 8 0
Total ...	20,000	4,725 0 0	24,725 0 0

8 — Yearly proceeds of each of the Funds held by the Municipality.	Rs. A. P.
1. House tax ...	23,000 0 0
2. Carriage tax	650 0 0
3. Cart registration fees ...	400 0 0
4. Tax upon animals ...	425 0 0
5. Tolls on ferries ...	3,130 8 0
6. Cattle-pound collections.	850 0 0
7. Hackney carriage licenses	116 0 0
8. Drivers' licenses ...	140 0 0
9. Other receipts ...	50 0 0
10. Rent of houses, gardens, markets, &c. ...	1,550 0 0*
11. Municipal fees	510 0 0
12. Miscellaneous	390 0 0
13. Payments by individuals for municipal services	150 0 0
14. House service fee ...	8,328 0 0
Total ...	39,689 8 0

9 — All expenditure for three last preceding years.	Rs. A. P.
1881-82 ...	35,496 4 0
1880-81 ...	32,575 4 0
1879-80 ...	34,196 1 6

10 — All existing prior charges.	11 — Signatures of the Commissioners.
None.	R. Carstairs, Chairman. K. N. Chatterjee, Vice-Chairman. N. J. Gantzer. N. L. Gossain. G. C. Bose. শ্রীপবাবচন্দ্র সিংহ। Behary Lall Sanniel. Radha Kissore Gossain. F. Finlay. Grish Chunder Deb. U. C. Dutt. শ্রীদেবীচরণ ভট্টাচার্য্য D. A. Gantzer. F. Caralieri, S. J. Denobundhoo Chatterjee. Municipal Commissioners.

* The bazars have been let out for 1882-83 for Rs. 1,716.

DECLARATION.

The 22nd January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz. for opening out new roads in Kansaripara Bustee, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land Nos. 38, 39 and 48 Ramtonoo Bose's Lane, 106, 107 and 109, Baranosee Ghose's Street, and 8 and 8, Modhu Roy's Lane, in the town of Calcutta in the district of the 24 pergunnahs, measuring more or less 1 beegha 3 cottahs 12 chittacks and 30 square feet, are required.

The boundaries of the said plots of land are as follow:—*Portion marked A on plan.* On the *north* partly by Ramtonoo Bose's Lane, and partly by Baranosee Ghose's Lane; on the *east* partly by premises Nos 39 and 48, Ramtonoo Bose's Lane, and partly by premises No. 109, Baranosee Ghose's Street; on the *south* partly by Baranosee Ghose's Street, partly by Baranosee Ghose's Lane, and partly by Ramtonoo Bose's Lane; and on the *west* partly by Ramtonoo Bose's Lane, partly by premises Nos. 36 and 38, Ramtonoo Bose's Lane, partly by Ramtonoo Bose's 2nd Lane, and partly by premises No. 110, Baranosee Ghose's Street. *Portion marked B on plan.*—On the *north* by premises No. 3, Modhu Roy's Lane; on the *east* by Modhu Roy's Lane; on the *south* by premises, No. 4, Modhu Roy's Lane; and on the *west* by Baranosee Ghose's Lane. *Portion marked C on plan.*—On the *north* by Modhu Roy's Lane; on the *east* partly by premises No. 8, Modhu Roy's Lane, and partly by Modhu Roy's Lane; on the *south* partly by premises Nos. 107 and 108, Baranosee Ghose's Street, and partly by Modhu Roy's Lane; and on the *west* partly by premises Nos. 106 and 107, Baranosee Ghose's Street, and partly by Modhu Roy's Lane.

Plans and specifications of the lands to be acquired are filed in the office of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Calcutta for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 17th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., to meet the requirements of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the purpose of docking and repairing the several vessels, boats, buoys, &c., the property of the said Commissioners, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose all that land situate on the west bank of the river Hooghly and known as the Calcutta Docking Company's premises, measuring more or less forty bighas is required.

The land is bounded as follows:—

On the north by the East Indian Railway Company's premises, on the south by Messrs. Ahmuty and Company's workshop and premises, on the east by the river Hooghly, and on the west partly by a house and premises now or lately in the occupation of Mrs. Groser, partly by a house and premises now or lately in the occupation of Rameshur Maliah, partly by the house and premises known as the Argyle Hotel, and partly by the Roman Catholic Church, all of which said premises are situated in Rasse's Road, Howrah.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Part II, section 6, Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Collector for Railways at the Board of Revenue.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 9th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz., for the cutcherry-house of the khas tahsildar of Satkania, in the village of Aochia, thanah Satkania, zillah Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 11 bighas 8 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Ummed Ali and Sadak Ali's jote land, on the west and south by the remaining portion of land of the bank of Dena's dighi, and on the east by the Rampur road, is required within the aforesaid village of Aochia.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 475A.

The 16th January 1883.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Narail Bench in the district of Jessore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class :—

Baboo Brojonath Bhuttacharjee, *vice* Baboo Radha Kanto Banerji.
Baboo Grish Chunder Bose.
,, Ashootosh Banerji, B.L.
Baboo Pulin Behary Sanyal.
Moulvie Nural Abdin.
Baboo Debendro Nath Bose.
,, Rojoni Kanto Moostuffi.

The 17th January 1883 —Baboo Kristo Chunder Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, 186 and 524 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure).

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Pundit Pitamber Tarakbhusan of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate of the Bramanbaria Bench in the district of Tipperah.

The 19th January 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor appoints Baboo Lall Beharry Singh to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Lalgunge Bench in the district of Mozufferpore, and vests him with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The 22nd January 1883.—The undermentioned officers of the 24-Pergunnahs district are vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Mr. F. H. R. Skrine, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Nawab Abdool Luteef, C.I.E., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Sealdah Police Court.
Moulvie Syud Ameer Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Suburban Police Court, Alipore.
Mr. R. C. Dutt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with powers under section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The 23rd January 1883.—Baboo Kali Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 19th January* 1883.—Baboo Poorno Chandra Roy, First Munsif of Basirhaut in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three weeks, under rule 2, section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st January 1883.

The 28th January 1883.—Baboo Jogendra Chandra Maulik, Second Munsif of Bhangah in the district of Furreedpore, is allowed leave for one month, under rule 1 (*a*), section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 22nd December 1882.

Baboo Denesh Chandra Roy, First Moonsif of Gaibunda in the district of Rungpore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th November 1882.

Baboo Aswini Kumar Guho, Second Munsif of Baraset in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under Rule 1 (*a*), section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

ERRATUM.—*The 20th January* 1883.—In the order of the 9th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th idem, permitting Baboo Brojo Mohun Dutt to continue to act as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Krishnagur, Ranaghat and Meherpore, for "Meherpore," read "Bongong."

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (entitled an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and keeping of common gaming-houses), the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the extension, from 1st March 1883, of the provisions of the whole of the said Act to the village of Joypore, in the district of Manbhoom.

For the purposes of this Act the said village shall be bounded as follows :—

On the north by Sikhutaur;
On the south by Bumapuskarin;
On the east by Raghoonathsair;
On the west by Raneebundh;

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that in the exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to vary, and hereby does vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Sudder Munsif's Court, and those of the Munsif's Court at Aurungabad, in the district of Gya, by the transfer, from the 1st January 1883, from the former jurisdiction to the latter of that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies to the west of the Morhur Nuddi.

The boundaries of the Aurungabad and the Sudder Munsifees will now be as follows:—

Aurungabad Moonsifi.—Comprising thanas Daoodnagur, Aurungabad, Nabinagar, and that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies west of the Morhur Nuddi.

Boundary.—On the north by thana Arwal, in the Jehanabad sub-division.
On the south by the Palamow sub-division of the Lohardugga district.
On the east by thanas Tekari, Gya, and by that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies east of the Morhur Nuddi.
On the west by the Sone river.

Sudder Munsifi.—Comprising thanas Arwal, Jehanabad, Tekari, Gya, Atri, Newada, Rujewli, Barachutty, and that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies east of the Morhur Nuddi.

Boundary.—On the north by the Patna and Monghyr districts.
On the south by the Hazareebagh district.
On the east by the Monghyr district.
On the west by thanas Daoodnagar, Aurungabad, and by that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies west of the Morhur Nuddi.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th December 1882.—In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor declares that all the provisions of Act II (B.C) of 1867 shall be in force in the town of Roserah, in the district of Durbhunga. The area within which the Act shall be in force is bounded as follows:—

On the south by the villages of Damoderpoor and Deb Sahiar, and by the Gandak river.
" " west by the Gandak river, and by the villages of Bhajanputtee and Rahmat.
" " north by the villages of Mirzapur, Harrahejarha, Dhara and Heramayan.
" " east by the villages of Heramayan, Porkhotimpur Sahiar and Lachhmepur.

This notification shall have effect on and from the 1st February 1883.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication]

DECLARATION.

The 16th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a site for a new jail in the villages of Chandowti and Rampore, pergunnah Pahra, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 5 bigahs 19 cottahs 17 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Shereghotty road, on the east by the garden of Chotan Pohari Gywal, the brick-field of Kishoon Mistry and by the Government jail garden, on the south by a branch of the Shereghotty road and on the west by the new jail compound, is required within the aforesaid villages of Chandowti and Rampore.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 3rd January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for the construction of police barracks, sub-inspector's quarters, cook-shed, magazine, hospital and dead-house, on the west of village Belbenwa, pergunnah Mujhowah, zillah Chumparun, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring,

more or less, 4 acres, 3 roods, and 18½ poles of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the cultivated land of Gopal Chamar and by a mangoe tope, on the south by waste land and by the cultivated land of Khuharee Kahar, Foujdar Kahar and Chuttoo Mehto, on the east by the cultivated land of Audhom Sheik Nubhi and Chuttoo Kahar, and on the west by the cultivated land of Gopal Chamar, Sheik Nubhi, Koonjul, and Bhape Chamar and by waste land, is required.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

The 22nd January 1883.

No. 29.—*Leave.*—Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Tarakessur Railway Survey, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd January 1883, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

IRRIGATION.

The 22nd January 1883.

No. 30.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for diversion of the 7th mile of the Kythee distributary, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two strips of land, one 90 to 200 feet in width, and the other measuring about 1,120 feet in length, and varying from 90 to 100 feet in width, and aggregating an area of 13 acres 2 roods more or less, situated in mouzah Mongraon, pergunnah Dunwar, are required in the district of Shahabad.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

IRRIGATION.

The 22nd January 1883.

No. 31.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for excavating a tank for the supply of drinking-water to the ryots of khas mehal Belkuli, &c., in the village of Belkuli, pergunnah Boro, zillah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 15 beegahs of standard measurement, bounded on the south by a public road and the dwelling-house of Sekh Abbas and Sekh Akbar, north by a public road, east by a public road, and west by land belonging to Parabuddi Sekh and others, called Nawalis Khanabati, is required within the aforesaid village of Belkuli.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

The 23rd January 1883.

No. 32.—*Notification.*—The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department are republished for information.

No. 15, *dated* 16*th January* 1883.

* * * * *

Mr. F. Morrison, Examiner, Fourth Class, First Grade, sub *protem*, is permanently promoted to that rank with effect from the 13th January 1882.

No. 17, *dated* 19*th January* 1883.—*Corrigendum.*—The portion of Public Works Department notification No 266, dated the 2nd November 1882, which relates to the promotion of Mr. J. P. Vansittart and Captain A. S. W. Connor, Executive Engineers, is cancelled, and Messrs. P. T. S. Large and H. W. Warden, Executive Engineers, are promoted from the Third to Second Grade sub *protem*, with effect from the 2nd November 1882.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major*, M.S.C.,
For Secy. to the Govt of Bengal, P. W. D.

CIRCULAR ORDER BY THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL.

CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 1883.

Dated Calcutta, the January 1883.

From—A. COTTERELL TUPP, Esq., Accountant-General, Bengal,
To—The Collector of

UNDER Rule 22A of Chapter 27 of the Civil Account Code, you are directed always to remit your surplus notes in the first week of a month; but when instalments of revenue are being paid, an exception may be made to this rule.

2. I have therefore the honour to request that you will be good enough, during this month only, to remit any surplus you have in notes to the Reserve Treasury at any time, provided that the remittance will be completed and adjusted within the month.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 382, *dated* 16*th January* 1883.—Mr. A. D. Larymore made over charge of the Alipore Jail to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Beadon in the forenoon of the 13th January 1883.

No. 383, *dated* 16*th January* 1883.—Baboo Amrita Lal Das made over charge of the Tipperah Jail to Baboo Kali Prosono Ghosal in the afternoon of the 11th January 1883.

No. 421, *dated* 16*th January* 1883.—Mr. A. Rattray made over charge of the Moorshedabad Jail to Surgeon-Major S. M. Shircore in the forenoon of the 9th January 1883.

No. 506, *dated* 20*th January* 1883.—Surgeon Z. A. Ahmed made over charge of the Maldah Jail to Baboo Debendro Nath Roy in the afternoon of the 15th January 1883.

J. W. HANLON, *For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

GENERAL LETTER No. 1.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th January 1883.

From—C. A. WILKINS, Esq., Officiating Registrar, High Court,
To—All Criminal Judicial Officers in Bengal.

I AM directed to invite your attention to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1862, dated the 17th November 1882, and to request that you will be good enough to comply, as far as possible, with the wishes of Government in fixing dates for the hearing of any criminal cases in which Mohammedan parties or witnesses are concerned.

2. Instances will, of course, occur in which either the first or an adjourned hearing of a criminal case must necessarily be held on a holiday, whether or not such holiday be one specially set apart for the Mohammedan community. But the Court trust that you will continue so to arrange the dates of hearing of all classes of cases as to secure the convenience of parties and witnesses in a manner compatible, on the one hand, with the due administration of justice, and on the other with the due observance of religious festivals and other ceremonials.

From E. N. BAKER, Esq., *Officiating Under-Secretary to the Governmen: of Bengal, Financial Department, to the Registrar of the High Court,—No.* 1362, *dated Calcutta, the* 17*th November* 1882.

A REPRESENTATION having been made to Government that the opening of criminal courts on the Mohammedan holidays mentioned in the margin inflicts hardship on members of the Mohammedan community who are obliged to attend Court on those days, I am directed to request that the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court may be moved to instruct all criminal courts subordinate to them to fix cases in which Mohammedan suitors or witnesses are concerned, so that they may not come on for hearing on any of the days referred to.

Eed-ul-Fitr	2 days.
Eed-ul-Kusha	2 ,,
Mohurrum	5 ,,
Fateha-Doas-Daham ...	1 day.
Akhri-Chahar-Samba ...	1 ,,
Sab-i-Barat	1 ,,

GENERAL LETTER No. 1.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th January 1883.

From—C. A. WILKINS, Officiating Registrar, High Court,
To—All District Judges in Bengal and Assam.

I AM directed to request that you will, in your Annual Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1882, submit a statement of the status and profession of the persons whose applications under Chapter XX of Act XIV of 1882, or of the corresponding chapter of Act X of 1877, were on the files during that year (*vide* column 20 of Annual Statement 7, Part I, printed at page 178 of the Civil Rules and Orders).

HIGH COURT,—Original Side.

Dated 12th January 1883.

MR. F. J. FERGUSSON, the Official Trustee of Bengal, having obtained twelve months leave of absence with effect from the 15th instant, the Honorable the Chief Justice has under section 7 of Act XVII of 1864, appointed Mr. A. B. Miller, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Official Trustee during the absence of Mr. Fergusson, on leave, or until further order; the duties of Official Trustee to be performed by Mr. Miller in addition to his own duties as Official Assignee of the Insolvent Court.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar*.

Sheriff's Office, the 10th January 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Criminal Sessions of the year 1883 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the Seventh day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

ROBERT MILLER, *Sheriff*.

শরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৮৩ সাল তারিখ ১০ই জানুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৩ সালের ৭ই ফেব্রুয়ারি বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৩ সালের প্রথম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

রবার্ট মিলার শরিফ।

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ALBERT BIRMINGHAM MILLER, ESQ., B.A., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law and an Advocate of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta Officiating Registrar of the Archdeaconry Diocese of Calcutta.

A. E. STONE, *Bishop's Chaplain*.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

DR. JOLLY, Tagore Professor of Law, will lecture on the Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption according to the Smritis, at 9 A.M., on Monday, the 12th of February, at the Presidency College.

G. BELLETT, *Registrar*.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 23rd January* 1883.

SENIOR SCHOLARS.
1883.

Name of Scholar.	College from which he comes.	College where the Scholarship is to be made tenable.	Course elected.
	FIRST GRADE (10).		
Maniklal Datta	Presidency College	Presidency College — ...	B Course.
Manmatha Nath Rudra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jnanendra Chandra Mukhopadhyay	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Prankrishna Acharyya	General Assembly's Institution	General Assembly's Institution ...	Ditto.
Basanti Churn Singha	Patna College	Patna College	A Course.
Jagadis Mukhopadhyay	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Ditto.
Brijbansi Sahay	Patna College	Patna College	Ditto.
Purna Chandra Basu	Presidency College	Presidency College	B Course.
Radha Gobinda Chaudhuri ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropoltan Institution ...	A Course.
Bidhu Bhusan Goswami	Krisnaghur College	Ditto	Ditto.
	SECOND GRADE (39).		
	Hooghly District.		
Akshay Kumar Nandi	Hooghly College	Hooghly College	B Course
Jnanendra Lal Sen	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Umes Chandra Ghosh	Serampore College	General Assembly's Institution ...	A Course.
Tubrez Ali Mullik	Hooghly College	Hooghly College	B Course.
Apara Prasad Mukhopadhyay ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Madhusudan Bandopadhyay ...	Ditto	Metropolitan Institution	Ditto.
	Midnapore District.		
Atal Behari Sinha	Midnapore College	Presidency College	A Course.
Nagendra Chandra Buksi ...	Ditto	Metropolitan Institution... ...	B Course.
	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.		
Manook Zorab	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College	B Course.
Sarat Chandra Mitra	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	A Course.
Jogindra Nath Sen	Presidency College	Presidency College	B Course.
Satis Chandra Roy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Samatul Chandra Datta ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nritya Gopal Bandopadhyay, No I	General Assembly's Institution	General Assembly's Institution ...	Ditto.
Tara Prasunno Acharyya ...	Presidency College	Presidency College	Ditto.
Benod Behari Lahiri	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	A Course.
Sasi Bhushan Sarkar	City College	Presidency College	B Course.
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION, OUTSIDE CALCUTTA.		
Ganes Chandra Das	London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhawanipore.	Presidency College	
Amar Nath Bhuttacharyya ...	Krishnaghar College	Krishnaghar College	B Course.
Nilkanta Chuttopadhyay ...	Ditto	Free Church Institution ...	A Course.
	Moorshedabad District.		
Rajani Nath Ghosh	Berhampore College	Presidency College	B Course.
Rama Prasad Maitra	Ditto	Ditto	A Course.
	Rajshahye.		
D. H. Smyth	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	A Course.
Gopal Chandra Lahiri	Rajshahye College	Rajshahye College	B Course.
Hari Prasanna Mukhopadhyay ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	DACCA AND CHITTAGONG DIVISIONS.		
Syama Charan Simlai	Dacca College	Dacca College	B Course.
{ Kumud Bihari Chakrabarti ...	Ditto	Presidency College	Ditto.
{ Tarini Krishna Sen	Ditto	Dacca College	A Course.
Nobin Chandra Nag	Ditto	Ditto	B Course.
Pramada Kisor Ray	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Rebati Mohan Sen	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	PATNA AND BHAGULPORE DIVISIONS.		
Bhubaneswari Sahay	Patna College	Patna College	A Course.
Baikanthanath Ray	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Lakshmi Prasad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Baidyanath Ghatak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhagawat Sahay, No. I	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jharkhandi Prasad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	ORISSA DIVISION.		
Sagendra Nath Chattopadhyay ...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack ...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack ...	B Course.
Satis Chandra Buksi	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1883. G. BELLETT, *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

JUNIOR SCHOLARS.

1883.

Name of Scholar.	School from which he comes.	College in which the scholarship is to be made tenable.
	First Grade.	
Tejendra Nath Ray Chowdhuri ...	Hindu School ...	Presidency College.
Suryya Kumar Karfarma ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Priya Nath Ghosh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ramananda Chattopadhyaya ...	Bankurah Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Lalit Chandra Mitra ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bipin Behari Chakravarti ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
Amar Nath Ghosh ...	Hindu School ...	Presidency College.
Rajani Prasad Niyogi ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School ...	Rajshahye College.
Nagendro Nath Chattopadhyaya ...	Utterpara School ...	Presidency College.
Annada Charan Gupta ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
	BURDWAN DIVISION.	
	Second Grade.	
Aghor Nath Bandopadhyaya ...	Howrah Government School ...	Presidency College.
Debendra Chandra Chattopadhyaya	Beerbhoom Zillah School ...	Hooghly College.
Nitya Gopal Sen ...	Padla H. C. E. School ...	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
Nibarun Chundra Bandyopadhyaya	Utterpara School ...	Presidency College.
Tinkari Ghosh ...	Beerbhoom Zillah School ...	Burdwan College.
Baleram Dass Gupta ...	Ditto ...	Patna College.
	Third Grade.	
Akshaya Kumar Bhadari ...	Utterpara School ...	Presidency College.
Aghor Nath Ghosh ...	Hooghly Collegiate School ...	Hooghly College.
Jnanranjan Bandyopadhyaya ...	Serampore Collegiate School ...	Serampore College.
Hem Chundra Mukhopadhyaya	Radhaballao Institution, Kuchiakole.	Metropolitan Institution.
Debendra Nath Das ...	Midnapore Collegiate School ...	Midnapore College.
Harikinker Thakur ...	Beerbhoom Zillah School ...	Patna College.
Bholanath Bhattacharyya ..	Bishenpore School ...	Presidency College.
Kali Kumar Singha ...	Midnapore Collegiate School ...	Midnapore College.
Ekkari Sen ...	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Burdwan.	Maharajah's College, Burdwan.
Tarapada Mohapatra ...	Howrah Government School ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Abhoy Charan Mukhopadhyaya ...	Sarada Prasad's Institution, Chakdigi.	Ditto.
Satkari Bhaduri ...	Howrah Government School ...	Ditto.
	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.	
	Second Grade.	
Haran Chandra Roy ...	Hare School ...	Presidency College.
Asutosh Sarkar ...	Hindoo School ..	Ditto.
Charuchandra Mitra, No. II ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Jyotischandra Mitra ...	Oriental Seminary ...	Presidency College.
Gokul Krishna Basak ...	Hindu School ...	Ditto.
	Third Grade.	
Rajendranath Ghoshal ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Priyanath Datta ...	Hindu School ...	Presidency College.
Biharilal Bandyopadhya ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School ...	Sanskrit College.
Adhorchandra Mitra ...	Presidency School.	
Nogendranath Bandyopadhyay ...	Hindu School ...	Presidency College.
H. Monnier ...	St. Xavier's College ...	St. Xavier's College.
Dharmados Bandyopadhyay ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution.
M. S. Edge ...	Doveton College ...	Doveton College.
L. Belletty ...	St. Xavier's College ...	St. Xavier's College.
Charuchandra Basu ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Presidency College.
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION, OUTSIDE CALCUTTA.	
	Second Grade.	
Kaliprasanna Chottoraj ...	Kandi School ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Jyotiprasad Chottophadhyay ...	Gosain Durgapur School ...	Presidency College.
Kanailal Mukhopadhyay ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
Kalidas Roy Choudhuri ...	Baripore H. C. E. School ...	Presidency College.
Upendra Nath Mukopadhyay ...	Barisa School ...	Ditto.
Krisna Dhan Das ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur	Ditto.
Gopal Chandra Chackrabarti ...	Naral School ...	Free Church Institution.
	Third Grade.	
Siris Chandra Bandyopadyay ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat	Presidency College.
Manmoth Nath Mukhopadhyay	Prannath School, Satkhira ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Brojendra Nath Chattopadhyay ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School ...	Krishnaghur College.
Sasi Bhushan Mukhopadhyay ...	Kandi School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Lalitkumar Bandyopadhyay ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School .	Krishnaghur College.
Nogendra Chandra Pal ...	Garden Reach School ...	Presidency College.
Bisweswar Das ...	Santipur Municipal School ...	Krishnaghur College.
Jogendra Nath Deb ...	Jaynagur Institution ...	Presidency College.
Kriti Bas Mitra ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur	Metropolitan Institution.
Makunda Sundar Sarkar ...	Jangipore School ...	Berhampore College.
Bihari Lal Das Gupta ...	Kalia H. C. E. School ...	Doveton College.
Hriday Nath Biswas ...	Naral School ...	Free Church Institution.
Prasanna Gopal Ray ...	Jessore Zillah School ...	Presidency College.

Name of Scholar.	School from which he comes.	College in which the scholarship is to be made tenable.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.		
Second Grade.		
H. E. W. Martindell ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
H. W. Perry ...	Ditto ditto ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
A. Wollaston ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling	Government Engineering College Howrah.
Anukul Chandra Das ...	Pubna Zillah School ...	Presidency College.
Riyazuddin Quazi ...	Bogra ditto ...	Hooghly College.
Sri Charan Chakrabarti ...	Rungpore ditto ...	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
Third Grade.		
Ram Chandra Sarkail ...	Dighapatia H. C. E. School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
W. S. Burt ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Makunda Chandra Chakrabarti ...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School ...	City College.
Rajanikanta Sen ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School ...	Rajshahye College.
Rasmohun Chandra ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School ...	Presidency College.
Rajanikanta Bhattacharjya ...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School ...	Hooghly College.
Iswar Chandra Chakrabarti ...	Pubna Zillah School ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Prangopal Deo ...	Bogra Zillah School ...	Krishnaghur College.
Upendra Chandra Sarkar ...	Dinagepur Zillah School, ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Purna Chandra Maitra ...	Rungpur Zillah School ...	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
DACCA DIVISION.		
Second grade.		
Gobindanath Guha ...	Mymensingh Zillah School ...	City College.
Tarak Chandra Chackravarti ...	Nasirabad Entrance School ...	Presidency College.
Chandrakanta Ghosh ...	Burisal Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Rasik Chandra Basu ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
Akshay Kumar Majumdar ...	Santos Janhabi School ...	Presidency College.
Kumadini Kanta Ray ...	Jaggannath School ...	Dacca College.
Manmohun Bhattacharjya ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Third Grade.		
Purnachandra Rauth ...	Jaggannath School ...	Dacca College.
Lalit Mohan De ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Prabhat Chandra Chattopadhyay .	Burisal Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Tarakgopal Ghosh ...	Faridpur Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dinabandhu De ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
Sarada Charan Sen ...	Burisal Zillah School ...	Presidency College.
Umacharan Sen ...	Mymensingh Zillah School ...	Dacca College.
Prasanna Kumar Das ...	Faridpur Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Ambika Charan Das ...	Burisal Zillah School ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Kshitish Chandra Roy ...	Mymensingh Zillah School ...	Presidency College.
Mahim Chandra De ...	Santos Janhabi School ...	Ditto.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.		
Second grade.		
Inanada Kisor Roy ...	Noakhali Zillah School ...	Dacca College.
Third grade.		
Barada Sundar Pal ...	Commillah Zillah School ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Rajkumar Das ...	Chittagong Collegiate School ...	Chittagong College.
Rajaniranjan Sen ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Purnachandra Raha ...	Commillah Zillah School ...	City College.
Harendra Mohun Bandopadhyay...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Bashirullah ...	Noakhali Zillah School ...	Dacca College.
Rajkumar Basu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
PATNA DIVISION.		
Second grade.		
Ramjadu Bhattacharyya ...	Patna Collegiate School ...	Patna College.
Abadha Biharilal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sayyad Afzal Imam ...	Behar H. C. E. School ...	Ditto.
Upendronath Bandopadhyay ...	Patna Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Syud Abdul Gani ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ramlal Gope ...	Mozufferpur Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Third grade.		
Kedar Nath ...	Gya Zillah School ...	Patna College.
Sayyid Zamiruddin Ahmed ...	Patna Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Dev Kumar Sinha ...	Chupra Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Basudeb Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ramananda ...	Arrah Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Jadubans Sahay ...	Motihari Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Abdul Quadir ...	Patna Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Hossain ...	Gya Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdool Hameed ...	Sasseram H. C. E. School ...	Ditto.
Jay Gobinda Sahay ...	Mozufferpur Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Jageswar Prasad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Anadh Bihari Lal ...	Durbhunga Raj School ...	Ditto.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Second grade.

Gopimohun Mukhopadhyay ...	Pakur H. C. E. School ...	Berhampore College.
Birewar Das ...	Maldah Zillah School ...	Rajshahye College.
Panchkari Bandyopadhyay ...	Bhagulpur Zillah School ...	Patna College.

Third grade.

Prasanna Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Bhagulpur Zillah School ...	Patna College.
Narayan Chandra Chattopadhyay	Pakur H. C. E. School ...	Berhampur College.
Matilal Ghoshal ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School ...	Patna College.
Lalmohun Gangopadhyay ...	Purneah Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Basudeb Misra ...	Bhagulpur Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Purnachandra Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dharmadas Bandyopadhyay ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School ...	Ditto.
Abdul Aziz Khan ...	Malda Zillah School ...	Rajshahye College.
Suryakanta Chattopadhyay ...	Pakur H. C. E. School ...	Metropolitan Institution.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Second grade.

Chandi Charan Maitra ...	Ranchi Zillah School ...	Serampore College.
Akinchand Roy ...	Purulia Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.

Third grade.

Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhyay ...	Palamow Government School ...	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
Charu Chandra Chattopadhyay ...	Ranchi Zillah School ...	Presidency College.
Upendra Mohan Mitra ...	Purulia Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Rishikesh Sarkar ...	Ranchi Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Thakur Ram ...	Ditto ...	Patna College.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Second Grade.

Bipra Charan Das ...	Puri Zillah School ...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
Sriram Chandra Basu ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.	Ditto.
Nagendra Nath Basu ...	Balasore Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Rajkisor Das ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.	Ditto.

Third Grade.

Ananda Lal Basu ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
Biswanath Sinha ...	Lakhannath H. C. English School	Ditto.
Jayram Das ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.	Ditto.
Suryya Mohan Bhattacharyya ...	Balasore Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Balanki Jenah ..	Puri Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Nalini Kanta Mukhopadhyay ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.

First Grade.

Ellen Masih ...	Upper Christian School.

Second Grade.

Bindubasini Basu ...	Free Church Normal.

Third Grade.

Labanyaprabha Basu ...	Bethune School.

G. BELLETT, *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd January* 1883.

The undermentioned students have passed the higher standard examination of the Bengal Madrasahs for the year 1882 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Muhammad Khalil Ullah ..	Dacca Madrasah.
Ghulam Rahman ..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Muhammad Abdul Karim ..	Ditto.
Muhammad Anwar Ullah ..	Ditto.
Muhammad Aftub Uddin ..	Ditto.
Muhmud ..	Ditto.
Muhammad Ismail I. ..	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Majid ..	Ditto.
Abu Musa Ahmadul Haq ..	Dacca Madrasah.
Abul Barakat Amanat Ullah ..	Ditto.
Faqihuddin ..	Ditto.

Mazuffor Ahmad	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Muhubbat Ali	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Muhammad Ismail II.	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Mubarak Ali	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Abdul Qadir	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Wajid Ali	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Ghulam Rabbani	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Muhammad Ali	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Abdul Karim II.	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Mahammad Abdul Aziz	..	Ditto.
Abdul Karim	..	Chittagong Madrasah.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hakim	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Ilahi Bakhsh	..	Ditto.
Qaim Uddin	..	Chittagong Madrasah.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Faiz Ullah	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Hamidar Rahman	..	Ditto.
Irshad Ullah	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Mufiz Uddin	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Mahammad Yusuf	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Tamiz Uddin	..	Chittagong Madrasah.

The undermentioned students have passed the lower standard examination of the Bengal Madrasahs for the year 1882:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sayyid Ajmalul Husain	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Abdul Majid	..	Ditto.
Abedul Haq	..	Ditto.
Obdush Shakur	..	Ditto.
Abdul Aziz	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Minuat Ali	..	Calcutta Madrasah.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdus Sabban	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Asad Ullah	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Maqsud Ali	..	Dacca Madrasah.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hamid	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Abdul Jubbar	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Abdul Karim	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Abdul Mabud	..	Hooghly Madrasah.
Abdul Qadir	..	Ditto.
Azizur Rahman	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Habibus Subhan	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Lutf Ullah	..	Ditto.
Muhammad Abus Samad	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Muhammad Munir Uddin	..	Ditto.
Samir Uddin	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Talib Ullah	..	Dacca Madrasah.

G. BELLETT,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 52B.

OPIUMS.

H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I.

NOTICE is hereby given that out of 2,350 chests of the opium manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, which will be sold on the 1st of February next, 1,506 chests are of the provision of 1880-81, and that these chests have been carefully examined and repacked at the Benares Agency and contain only sound balls specially selected for sale. The remaining chests (844) will be of season 1881-82.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 12th January* 1883.

No. 1372B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday, the 1st February 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory,	Provision of 1880-81 ...	2,350
Do. do. Ghazipore Factory	do. of 1880-81 & 1881-82	2,350
	Total ...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th February 1883 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th February 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th February 1883.

4. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.		Manufactured at the Patna Factory about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Thursday,	1st February 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	1st March „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	2nd April „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Wednesday,	2nd May „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	4th June „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Tuesday,	3rd July „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	2nd August „ ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd September „ ..			4,450
Do. about Wednesday,	26th „ „ ...			4,450
Do. about Thursday,	1st November „ ...			4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd December „ ...			4,450
Early in	January 1884 ...			4,450
	Total ...	.....	.....	54,900

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 23rd December* 1882.

No. 96B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1880-81 and 1881-82, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday the 1st March 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	2,350
Do. do. do. Ghazipore Factory	...	2,350
Total	...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th March 1883 respectively—that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th March 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th March 1883.

4. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests	Total, about chests
On or about Thursday, 1st March 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Monday, 2nd April " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Wednesday, 2nd May " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Monday, 4th June " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Tuesday, 3rd July " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Thursday, 2nd August " ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
" Monday, 3rd September " ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
" Wednesday, 26th " " ...			4,450
" Thursday, 1st November " ...			4,450
" Monday, 3rd December " ...			4,450
Early in January 1884			4,450
" February "			4,450
Total ...	.....	.....	54,650

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 23rd January* 1883.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 15th January 1883.

	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	10,64,583	.....	2,66,928	13,31,511
French Kurkutch	11,195	.....	.....	11,195
Italian ditto	47,269	.....	.....	47,269
Bombay ditto	39,677	.....	.....	39,677
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,11,051	.....	2,372	3,13,423
Cadiz Kurkutch	6,411	.....	.....	6,411
Total ...	14,80,186	.....	2,69,300	17,49,486

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 22nd January* 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 19th January 1883.

No. 73.—The Honorable A. Wilson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eleven months, with effect from the 10th March next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 21, dated the 6th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th January 1883.

No. 8.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm the furlough for one year and six months granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Registrar of the Diocese, with effect from the 15th January 1883.

The Lord Bishop has nominated Mr. A. B. Miller, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as Registrar.

The 18th January 1883.

No. 11.—The Reverend G. G. Gillan, M.A., Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for 300 days, with effect from the 19th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Reverend G. W. Manson, B.D., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain on return from furlough, *vice* the Reverend Mr. Gillan.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 15th January 1883.

No. 155*G*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Alfred Ritz as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. H. Reinhold.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 10th January 1883.

No. 392.—Ordered that the following list of articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information :—

List of articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture.

Names of articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
A.	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—	
Axes	Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee; Jessop and Company, Calcutta.
Baskets, wire	
Bill hooks	
Buckets	
Forks	
Harrows	
Knives	
Kodalies	
Pick-axes	
Pots, watering	
Rakes	
Rollers	
Scythes	
Shears	
Shovels	
Spades	
APPAREL—	
Badges	Largely made at Delhi, Agra, and Lucknow and in Calcutta.
Buttons*	
Caps, forage (for police) ...	
Coats and capes, waterproof ...	
Lace, gold	
„ silver	
ARMS—	Extensively manufactured in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.
Scabbards	
Swords	
B.	
BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS—	
Cement, Portland	Indian Portland Cement Company, Calcutta, (Messrs. Burn & Co.)
Compasses	Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.
Gypsum	
C.	
CABINETWARE AND FURNITURE—	
Brooms	
Envelope stands	
Stationery cabinets ...	
CANVAS—	
Canvas	United Spinning and Weaving Company, Bombay, and other Cotton Mills at Bombay.

Names of articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND DRUGS AND MEDICINES—	Most of the chemicals are made at Cossipore Chemical Works, Calcutta, belonging to Dr. Waldie. Hyoscyamus can be procured from the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur, North-Western Provinces, and from the Botanical Gardens at Ghanoshkhind, Poona. Jalap and peppermint can be procured from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund.
Acid, boracic	
„ hydrochloric, pure ...	
„ „ commercial...	
„ „ Purvis',tested	
„ nitric, pure	
„ „ commercial ..	
„ sulphuric, pure ...	
„ „ common ...	
Aloe, socotrina	
Alum	
Ammoniacum	
Ammonia chloride, salammoniac	
„ liquor ...	
„ „ acetatis ...	
„ „ fortissimus ...	
Antimony, black	
„ metal	
„ oxide	
„ sulphide ...	
„ sulphuric ...	
Arsenic	
Assafœtida	
Blistering flies (mylabris cichorii)	
Borax	
Calcium, chloride of ..	
Calumba root	
Camphor	
„ oxide, black ...	
Cardamom seeds	
Caraway seeds	
Cassia pulv	
Castor oil	
Catechu	
Chloroform, methylated ...	
Cinchona	
Cinnamon bark	
Cloves	
Copper, black, oxide of ..	
„ nitrate of... ...	
„ oxide, pure ...	
„ „ granulated ...	
„ sulphate*... ...	
Coriander seed	
Cubebs	
Ether, rectified	
„ sulphuric	
Ferri sulphas	
Gamboge	
Ginger, dry	
Gold, chloride of	
Gum, acacia	
„ benzoin	
„ mastiche	
„ myrrh	
„ tragacanth	
Hyoscyamus, extract of ...	
„ leaves ...	
Iron, oxide of	
„ perchloride (crystallized)	
„ peroxide of	
„ persulphate	
„ sulphate	
Jalap	
Kameyla	

* These articles are not at present regularly manufactured in India, but can be made to order, and probably would be manufactured, were there any regular demand for them.

List of articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture—*continued.*

Names of articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND DRUGS AND MEDICINES—*continued.*	
Kousso	Most of the chemicals are made at Cossipore Chemical Works, Calcutta, belonging to Dr. Waldie. Hyoscyamus can be procured from the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur, North-Western Provinces, and from the Botanical Gardens at Ghaneshkhind, Poona. Jalap and peppermint can be procured from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund.
Liquorice root	
Morphia acetas	
„ hydrochloras ...	
Narcotine	
Nitre	
Nutmegs	
Nux vomica	
Oak bark	
Oil, cajeputi	
„ poppy	
„ chaulmugra	
„ croton	
Opium, cake, medical ...	
„ powder	
Peppermint	
Petroleum	
Plaster of Paris	
Rose confect	
Rose-water	
Saltpetre	
Senna leaves	
Silver, cyanide of	
„ nitrate of, crystal ...	
„ „ common ...	
„ „ fused ...	
Spirit ether nitrose ...	
Anantamul (Hemidesmus indicus)	
Wax (vegetable), white ...	
Zinc, chloride of	
COAL AND COKE, &c.—	
Coal†	
Coke†	
Charcoal, animal	
„ pure	
„ wood	
CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE—	
Cord	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co. and W. H. Harton & Co. of Calcutta.
Line, Fishing	
„ House	
„ Log	
„ Rat	
Oakum	
Rope	
„ Coir	
„ Hemp, tarred ...	
„ Manilla	
Roping, twine	
Twine	
COTTON AND LINEN GOODS—	
Braids	The Cotton Mills in Bombay and Cawnpore.
Calico	
Chintz	
Cloth, cotton, of sorts ...	
Coats, drill (blue and khaki) ...	
Cord, cotton	
„ shoulder	
Cotton thread for sewing ...	
Cotton packing	
„ twist	
Dhoties, grey, cotton ...	
Drills, unbleached, and dyed ...	
Duck	
Dungri cloth	
Dusters	
Jumpers, drill	
Khaki cloth	

Names of articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
COTTON AND LINEN GOODS—*contd.*	
Long cloths	The Cotton Mills in Bombay and Cawnpore.
Mule twist thread... ...	
Malmal	
Muslin	
Putsoes or dhoties... ...	
Rumals	
Salu, red	
Sheeting	
Shirtings	
Tape	
Towels	
Turbans	
Wicks for lamps of all descriptions.	
E.	
EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN—	
Basins, porcelain	Raniganj Pottery Works (Messrs. Burn & Co.), Mercara Pottery, Coorg (Mr. H. R. East).
Cups	
Dishes	
Filters	
Jugs	
Pans	
Pots, earthen	
Saucers, colour	
Slabs „	
G.	
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—	
Gum bottles	
Ink pots	
Retorts	
H.	
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—	Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee; Postal Workshop, Aligarh; Messrs. Apcar & Co., Burn & Co., Jessop & Co., Ahmuty & Co., Anunto Ram Dhur & Co., of Calcutta; Messrs. Fraser and Miller, and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay. Bull's-eye lanterns are made at Delhi. Good locks are made by A. Sankaralingam Achari, Dindigul, Madura district, Madras, and by Das & Co., Chitpore Lock Manufactory, Calcutta.
Adzes	
Anvils, small, watchmaker's ...	
Badges	
Balances	
Bayonets	
Bells	
Blocks, single and double ...	
Bodkins	
Bolts, brass and iron ...	
Bradawls*	
Brass hands, punkah ...	
„ lamps	
Call bells	
Candlesticks	
Coach screws, for brackets* ...	
Cocks, brass (delivery) ...	
Crucibles	
Hammers (all kinds) ...	
Handles, brass	
Hatchets	
Hinges	
Hooks for carbines ...	
Knives	
Lamps of sorts	
Lanterns „	
Locks* „	
„ pad	

* These articles are not at present regularly manufactured in India, but can be made to order, and probably would be manufactured, were there any regular demand for them.

† Applicable at present only to places where it is advantageous to obtain supplies from the coal mines in Bengal.

List of articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture—*continued.*

Names of articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—*contd.*	
Nippers	Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee; Postal Workshop, Aligarh; Messrs. Apcar & Co., Burn & Co., Jessop & Co., Ahmuty & Co., Anunto Ram Dhur & Co., of Calcutta, Messrs. Fraser and Miller, and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay.
Nuts*	
Oil-feeders	
Pestles and mortars ...	
Pincers	
Planes	
Pliers, assorted	
Rings, iron and brass ...	
" for keys	
Rules, foot*	
Safes, iron*	
Scales and weights (all sizes) ...	
Scissors	
Screw drivers	
Sieves (assorted)	
Spatula	
Stoves	
Taps and dies*	
Trowels	
Tweezers	
Vices, bench*	
" hand	
" pin with screw ...	
Weighing machines, for letters and parcels	
Weights	
Wheels, punkah, brass ...	
Wrenches	
HEMP—	
Spun yarn	See Cordage.
" " tarred	
HIDES AND SKINS—	
Hides	See Leather.
Skins	
L	
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS—	
Ball bags	Messrs. Tuck, Harvey & Co.; Foy Brothers, and Cooper, Allen & Co., of Cawnpore; Mr. F. Rowland, of Bombay; Messrs. Maurice, Fielman & Co., Tangra Tannery, Calcutta.
Batons, frog	
Bellows	
Belting for driving machines ...	
Belts of sorts	
Covers, leather	
Delivery hose, leather ...	
Havresacks	
Laces, leather	
Leather	
Petis	
Patees	
Petaras	
Postal bags	
Pouches, ammunition ...	
" cap	
Saddlery, camel	
" horse	
Slings for carbines ...	
" " muskets ...	
Talwar, frog	
Writing cases, leather ...	
LIQUORS, &c.—	
Beer	The several Indian breweries.

Names of articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
LIQUORS, &c.—*contd.*	
Rum	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co., Calcutta; Rosa Factory (Messrs. Carew & Co.) Shahjahanpore; Aska Distillery, Ganjam.
Spirits, methylated ..	
" of wine rectified ...	
M	
METALS, BRASS—	
Hoops, brass	See Hardware, &c.
Pipes "	
Taps "	
METALS, COPPER—	
Copper leaf (books) ...	
METALS, IRON—	
Anchors, small	
Chains, galvanized, with arrows	
" iron	
" all other sorts (galvanized or not galvanized).	
Clip hooks	
Compasses	
Crowbars	
Drums, iron, galvanized or not (for oil)	
Filings	
Grapnels	
Handcuffs	
Hand-saws	
Jumpers, iron	
Marlin spikes	
Pipes, gas*	
Pipes and tanks, iron ...	
" " galvanized iron*	
Pulleys, cast iron	
Rivets*	
Spears	
Stand, iron tripod	
Thimbles, iron	
Washers	
METALS, TIN—	
Boxes, tin	Largely made in the Indian bazars.
Cans, tin	
Cases, tin, for maps ...	
Ingots, imported from the Straits Settlements	
Sand boxes, tin	Ditto.
O	
OILS—	
Castor oil	The Gourepore Co., Limited, Calcutta; Messrs. Tuck, Harvey & Co., Cawnpore; and the Punjab Steam Mills Co., Lahore.
Cocoanut "	
Linseed " (boiled) ...	
" " (raw) ...	
Mustard "	
Sweet "	
Turpentine "	

* These articles are not at present regularly manufactured in India, but can be made to order, and probably would be manufactured, were there any regular demand for them.

List of articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture—*continued.*

Names of articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
P	
PAINTS AND COLOURS—	
Lamp black	
Lead, red	
„ white	
Paint, black	
Polish	
Varnish, copal, japan, &c.* ...	
PAPER AND PASTE BOARD—	
Paper, brown	Bally Paper Mills, Calcutta. Scindia Paper Mills, Gwalior. Upper India Paper Mills, Lucknow. Girgaum Paper Mills, Bombay.
„ blotting	
„ cartridge	
„ packing	
Pasteboards	Kurreem Bux Brothers, Calcutta. A. B. DeNigri, Calcutta.
Straw „	
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIALS—	
Case racks	
Centre pieces, brass ...	
Chases	
„ cast-iron	
Composing sticks (gun-metal)...	
Cylindrical inking tables ...	
Footsticks, iron	
Forme racks	
Galleys, brass, with wooden rims	
„ large, brass bottomed...	
Imposing slabs	
„ „ wooden frames for	
„ table, iron ...	
Lye	
„ jars, portable, cast-iron, with false bottom.	
Mallets, book	
Planers	
Pressing boards	
Shooting sticks, iron ...	
Side „ „ ...	
Tools, book-binder's ...	
„ stereotype picker's ...	
Trough (for galley washing) ...	
„ for lye	
Wood-bearers	
PROVISIONS—	
Hog's lard	
Vinegar	
S	
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS—	
Rain-gauges	Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.
Spirit levels	
Sundials	
SILK—	
Ribbon	Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Bombay.
Tape	
Goung-bounga or turbans ...	
Head-bands	

Names of articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
SOAP—	
Soap	North-West Soap Co., Meerut; Tuck, Harvey & Co., Cawnpore; Calcutta (Garden Reach) Soap Works; Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works.
STATIONERY—	
Envelopes	
„ linen lined ...	
Erasers	See Hardware, &c., and Penknives.
File boards	
Glue, best, for binding ...	
„ pots	
Gum Arabic	
Ink, writing, black ...	Dr. Waldie, Calcutta; Babu Amrito Lal Roy, Calcutta. G. D. Iyah Pillai; M. Narasimooloo Chetty; Gooerdondoss Birjubookoondoss & Co., & Theagoroya Moodelly, Madras; Mr. Kelkar of Poona; Pranlal Achrablal of Bombay.
„ „ blue-black ...	
„ „ registration, black	
„ „ powder, black ...	
„ „ red, not for registration ...	
„ for seals	
„ printing	
Inkstands, wooden ...	
„ pewter, round ...	
„ brass	
„ glass	
Knives (paper folder) ...	
Note books	
Paper-cutters (ivory, bone or wood)	
„ weights	
Penholders (ivory) ...	
„ (other kinds) ...	
Penknives	Premchand Mistry of Kachannugger, Burdwan, Bengal.
Scissors	
Portfolios	
Rulers, flat ...	
„ parallel	
„ round	
Sand	
Wax-cloth	
„ sealing	
STONE AND MARBLE—	
Grindstones	
Jars, stoneware, for battery ...	
Marble	
T	
TALLOW—	
Candles	Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works.
W	
WAX—	
Bees	
Candles	

* These articles are not at present regularly manufactured in India, but can be made to order, and probably would be manufactured, were there any regular demand for them.

List of articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture—*concluded.*

Names of articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.	Names of articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
WOOLLEN GOODS—		WOOLLEN GOODS—*contd.*	
Blankets	Woollen Mills Co., Cawnpore; Woollen Factory, Bangalore (Mr. S. Lee); Egerton Woollen Mills, Amritsar, Punjab.	Cloth, serge	Woollen Mills Co., Cawnpore; Woollen Factory, Bangalore (Mr. S. Lee); Egerton Woollen Mills, Amritsar, Punjab.
Braid		„ woollen	
Broadcloth		Cords, woollen	
Bunting, assorted		Felt	
Capes		Flannel	
Carpets		Jerseys	
Cloth, baize		Lace, woollen	

The 19th January 1883.

No. 311.—The following addenda and corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

C. P. C.

Page 53.

Section 106.

Rule 1.

Prefix the following to the Rule :—

"Except as provided in Rules 1 A and 1 B,"

Page 54.

Insert the following as Rules 1 A and 1 B :—

1 A.—Officers in the Survey of India of rank not lower than that of Assistant Surveyor shall cease to be in employment on attaining the age of fifty-five years, unless specially permitted by the Secretary of State, in the interests of the public service, to remain in the Department for a further definite period.

1 B.—After the age of fifty-five years a Civil Engineer, in the Public Works Department, or a Civilian in the Accounts Branch of that Department, shall not be appointed either substantively or in an officiating capacity to a grade other than that to which he may be attached at the time, nor permitted to continue in any grade, whether substantively or in an officiating capacity, to which he has been attached for five years and upwards, unless in any special case sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Nor can such an officer claim to retain any office for a longer period than may have been specially fixed by the Government of India (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) at the time of his appointment to the office.

C. P. C.

Pages 54 and 55.

Section 106.

Rules 6 and 7.

Substitute the following for the Rules and the Note under Rule 6 :—

6 (*a*).—After the age of fifty-five years no Military or Naval Officer shall be appointed to a new office in civil employment, whether substantive or officiating, nor, except in special cases sanctioned by the Secretary of State, shall he be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards. Provided that a military officer employed in the Public Works Department cannot claim to retain any such office for a longer period than may have been specially fixed by the Government of India (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) at the time of his appointment to the office.

[NOTE.—This rule should be strictly enforced, unless the retirement of any officer should be considered by the Government under which he is serving to be injurious to the public interest. (*Secretary of State, No. 106, dated 30th August 1873.*)]

6 (*b*).—The undermentioned officers cease to be in civil employment on attaining the age of fifty-five years :—

(i) Military Officers in the Survey of India, unless specially permitted by the Secretary of State, in the interests of the public service, to remain in the Department for a further definite period;

(ii) Brigade Surgeons or Surgeons-Major, who entered the service on or after the 13th January 1860; and

(iii) All Warrant Officers, except Warrant Medical Officers who on being reported to be qualified after examination as to fitness, shall be retained for a further period of three years.

No. 358.

Definitions.

Page XII.

Insert the following after the part LEAVE UNDER APPENDIX C. 1 OF THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE :—

LEAVE UNDER APPENDIX C. 2, CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Furlough without Medical Certificate. Rule 1.—Proportion of service in India or under the Government of India taken into calculation in the grant of furlough.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 19th January 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 36.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. James Handyside Cornwall to be Captain.
Mr. Henry Ricketts Heysham to be Lieutenant.
Mr. John Wrixon Kelly McCrea to be Lieutenant.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of C land, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated on the 7th mile of the chord line in the sub-division of Raneegunge, district Burdwan, will be put up to sale at the Raneegunge sub-divisional cutcherry, at noon, on Tuesday, the 30th January 1883, corresponding to 18th Magh 1289 B.S. The purchaser of the plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one day, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the plot to be sold again at the risk and the responsibility of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price, and a certificate will be granted according to law.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Name of the estate and pergunnah.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegahs and in acres.		Upset price.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Burdwan...	Roopnarainpore, pergunnah Parrah.	7	East	8 14 10	2 3 22	50 0 0	North by Sreemunt Maji's land. East by ditto ditto. South by ditto ditto and Jeetu Ghose's land. West by East Indian Railway land.

Burdwan Collectorate, the 4th December 1882. W. R. LARMINIE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below' to the undermentioned estates situated in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to sale at the Backergunge Collectorate on Tuesday, the 27th March, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st.*—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
70	2985	5 annas 6 gundas 2 karas 2 krantas share of taluk Ratun Krishna, Havi Shardar in pergunnah Uttar Shahabaspur.	6 0 15	27	54	The purchaser will get permanent right from 13th April 1883, corresponding with 1st Baishak 1290 B.S.
241	3545	Taluk Sheik Didar in tuppah Shofipur Kula.	2 2 31	4	8	Ditto.

Backergunge Collectorate, the 17th January 1883. W. FIDDIAN, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 29th January 1883, corresponding with Bengali 17th Magh 1289 and Amli 18th Magh 1290, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th September 1882.

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	86	54	Mehal Allalpara, pergunnah Gugnapore.	The joint share of Jomoonamoni Dasy, mother and guardian of Sada Nundo Masanta, Darpanarain Masanta, Srimati Basumati Dassy, mother and guardian of Nabodip Chand Massanta, minor, Gopinath Torkapanchanun, Srimati Romakinkori Deby, Sreeballab Bhattacharjee, Girish Chander Pal, Srimati Bhogabati Dassy, wife of Boidanath Bhooya, Srimati Girijanondini Deby, mother and guardian of Jadoopati Chakerbutty, minor, Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty, and Shekunder Ally Khan, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	581 5 11	7 3 2	
				Rs. A. P.			
				Exclusive of the share of Madhu Sudan Masanta, which has separate account, and which will not be sold, the revenue of which is 448 13 9			
				Ditto ditto of Adormoni Dassy *alias* Adurmoyee Dassy, ditto . 55 9 2			
				Ditto ditto of Brahma Moyee and Kantaram Dey, ditto ... 111 2 4	615 9 3		
				Total ...	1,196 15 2		
	110	69	Mehal Amarda, pergunnah Toorkachore.	The joint share of Akhoya Narain Soorangi, Dwarka Nath Mytee, Soobal Mytee, Lakhini Charan Giri, Nidhiram Giri, Anandram Rout, Srimati Sarada Moni Debi, Lakhini Narainkur Mohapatra, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	441 6 0	1 4 11	
				Exclusive of the share of Govinda Prasad and Bonomali Bissoi, which has separate account and will not be sold, the revenue of which is	201 8 11		
				Total ...	642 14 11		
	218	133	Mehal Belar, pergunnah Kedarkoondoo.	Prangovinda Nag	509 12 1	7 14 3	
	230	1557	Mehal Khantapal, pergunnah Khorgapore.	Kunja Behari Roy, Srinath Charan Pal, Ramkuar Dey, Dwarka Nath Pal, Khetter Mohun Pal, Prangovinda Nag, Dwarka Nath Mal, manager under the Court of Wards on behalf of Guagendra Kumar Nag, Jotindra Kumar Nag, Robindra Kumar Nag, Nogendra Kumar Nag, Goonendra Kumar Nag, and Jogendra Kumar Nag, minors.	Including road fund— 1,030 0 0	17 14 6	
	297	184	Mehal Barjadoo *alias* Nayabasan, pergunnah Amarsee.	The joint share of Premchand Berah, Eshan Chander Berah, Girish Chander Berah, Sreemati Siromoni Dassy, Srimattya Drabamoye Dassy, Lakhini Kanta Mytee, Srimati Rajeswari, Karuna Moye Daye, wife of Fakir Chander Patnaik, and Fakir Chunder Patlaik, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	737 8 11	28 4 4	
				Rs. A. P.			
				Exclusive of the share of Anhilla Dassy, which has separate account, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is 141 13 5			
				Ditto ditto of Boidanath and Romanath Pal, ditto ditto ... 28 5 11	170 3 4		
				Total ...	907 12 3		
	300	187	Mehal Balgovindapore *alias* Gopalpore, pergunnah Amarsee.	The joint share of Anando Lal Roy, Gangaram Mytee, Lakhini Narain, Bholanath, Taraprasad, Chander Mohun, and Gojendra Narain Roy, Parbati Bramiani, adoptive mother of Harendra Narain Roy, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	175 13 6	11 7 4	
				The separate account of Kuraram and Sibanarain Roy will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	60 4 9	3 3 0	
				Rs. A. P.			
				Exclusive of the share of Latifan Beebee, mother and guardian of Lalkhan Altapkhan, Khelankhan, Aldadkhan, minors, which has separate account, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is ... 112 13 0			
				Ditto ditto of Chandmoni Deye, ditto ditto 75 10 10			
				Ditto ditto of Madhu Sudan Singha, ditto ditto 47 0 3			
				Ditto ditto of Prankristo Roy ditto ditto 131 15 5	367 7 6		
				Total ...	603 1		
	323	205	Mehal Betallah Chuklalpore, pergunnah Bhoolamutha.	Boida Nath Datta and Dwarka Nath Datta ...	1,096 0 0	84 12 10	

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Touji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	412	271	Mehal Barbansi, pergunnah Khander.	The joint share of Haroprasad Chakerbutty, Danardan Mytee, Srimatee Pearymoni Dassy, Srimattee Sarnamoni, Narahury Maharie, Becharam Acharjee, Jhareswor Berah, Nabadip Chand Roy, himself and brother and guardian of Nabachaitan, Naba Chunder Roy, minors, Boidanath Sitpati, Srimatee Rambhamoni, Madhu Sudan Roy, Aukhoyram Janah, Madhu Sudan Janah, Thakoordass Pal, Madhab Chunder Pal, Khetter Mohun Pal, Lal Mohun Pal, Mohendra Nath Pal, Janamajoy Dass, Govindaram Mandle, Nilmani Mandle, Kristo Prasad Attah, Akhoy Narain Berah, Madhu Sudan Attah, Janamajoy Dass, Yudhisteer Dass, Joy Narain Dey, Radha Mohun Mytee, Adarmoni Debya, Raghu Nath Dass, Paharaj Mohapatra, Sitanath Dass Mohapatra, Sreematya Iswaramoni Debya, Sreemati Adarmoni Dassy, Sreemati Ananda Moye Dassy Sreemati Digambari, wife of Bhagabat Chander Dey, Sreemati Sasheemaki Dassy, Sreemati Allahdini Dassy, Srimattya Parbati Dassy, Srimattya Dasoomani Dassy, Lal Mohun Maikap, Indro Mohun Maikap, Srimattya Dayamoni Dassy, wife of Janamajoy Dass, Janamajoy Dass, and Modhu Sudan Mana, will be sold for arrears of revenue.	11,701 4 4	16 11 4	8*b*. 2*c*. of land in mouzah Kristogeriah, 43*b*, 4*c*. 3*p*. of land in mouzah Barbansi, 13*b*. 1*c*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Kanchunpore, 10*c* 3*p*. of land in mouzah Atra, kist. Bargourang, have been taken for canal purposes.
				Rs. A. P. Exclusive of the separate share of Nobin Chander Bordhan and Auroon Chander Bordhan will not be sold, the revenue of which is ... ... 18 14 6 Exclusive of the share of Khoyrat Ally and Syam Rout, which has separate amount, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is... 54 11 5 Ditto ditto of Bhooban Chander Banerjee, ditto ditto 66 0 0 Exclusive of the share of Radha Nath Son, which has separate account, and will not be sold, the revenue of which is ... ... 426 11 2 Ditto ditto of Dwarka Nath Mal, manager under the Court of Wards on behalf of Guanendro Kumar, Jotindro Kumar, Robindra Kumar Nogendra Kumar, Goonendra Kumar, and Jogendra Kumar Nag, minors, ditto ditto is 4,048 2 8 Ditto ditto of Matangini Dassy, mother and guardian of Taruk Nath and Bhola Nath Mytee, minors, ditto ditto ... ... 1,120 8 6 Ditto ditto of Dwarka Nath Mytee and Srimattya Saraswatte Daye, mother and guardian of Sambhu Nath Mytte, ditto ditto 1,120 8 6	7,455 8 9		
				Total ...	19,156 13 1		
661	391		Mehal Bhitarbinod, pergunnah Tappa Ballsita.	Ganga Narain, Indro Nath, Upendro Nath, Jogendro Nath, and Piary Mohun Masanta and Rasik Chand Mytee, manager under the Court of Wards on behalf of the minor Srikanta Masanta.	1,658 14 9	43 13 11	
662	392		Mehal Bhitarbinod, pergunnah Ballsita.	The joint share of Darpa Narain, Dwarka Nath Masanta, and Srimuti Hasumati Dasi, mother and guardian of the minor Nobodip Chand Masanta, and Srimuti Jamoonamoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Sada Nanda Masanta, minor, Piary Mohan and Woomesh Charan Dass, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	829 7 5	18 4 0	
				Exclusive of the share of Goluck Chandro Masanta and Modhoo Sudhan Masanta, which has separate account, and which will not be sold.	829 7 5		
				Total ...	1,658 14 10		
678	403		Mehal Bhatda, pergunnah Agrachore.	The joint share of Dadhibaman Das, Mohapatra, Durga Charan, Jhapar Charan, Modhusudan Sahu, Hara Prosad Maiti, Kailas Chundro Das Mohapatra, Bhotrub Chundro Das Mohapatra, Satrughna, Modan Mohon Mritunjoy, Hiralal Acharji, Chandro Mohun Acharji, himself and guardian of Hara Narain Acharji, Chunder Mohun Acharji, Nobokissor Patra, Nandakumar, Satrughan, Modan Mohon Mritunjoy, Hiralal Acharji, and Chowdhury Gopendro Nandan Das Mohapatra, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,282 4 1	13 11 6	
				Rs. A. P. Exclusive of the shares of the following men, which have separate account, will not be sold for arrears of revenue— Ramgovinda Pahari ... ... 159 7 2 Sarup Naran ,, ... 115 14 1 Gonga Narain ,, ... 115 14 1 Rajib Lochan ,, ... 230 13 7 Ajodha Nath ,, ... 115 14 1 Jogobandhoo Mohapatra ... 38 1 11 Sabitra Debya ... ... 60 0 0 Koochal Charan Nundi, the adopted son of Modhusoodun Maiti, after the death of Modhusoodun Maiti, Guruprasad, Debiprasad, and Haraprasad Maiti ... ... 148 1 0 Upendro Nath Pahari ... ... 703 12 0 Bolkunta Nath and Mohesh Nath Das ... ... 104 3 0 Bhola Nath Bhuia ... ... 62 3 9 Modon Mohon Bhunya... ... 96 12 10 Mooghaniram Bhunya ... ... 73 3 0 Dasrathi Pahari ... ... 159 7 6 Srimatya Chandimoni Dei ... 146 13 3	2,332 7 3		
				Total ...	3,614 13 4		

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	694	405	Mehal Chakdaha *alias* Radhaballub chuk, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Share of Saroda Prosad Bukshi, which has a separate account, will be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	2,430 14 3 including police charges.	.....	*Bgs.* 9-3 in mouzah Radhaballub chuk, and *bgs.* 56 *c.* 14 *ch.* 6 in mouzah Dakin Gopalpore, respectively, included in mehal, have been acquired for canal purposes.
				Joint share and separate account which will not be sold for the arrear of Government revenue— Rs. A. P. Rajah Ram Kundoo ... ... 2,583 7 8 Radhikanath Bandhapadhya .. 287 0 9 Ditto ditto ... 1,004 10 7 Ditto Sitanath Das .. .. 717 9 10 Ditto Keshub Lal Ghose and Keshub Lal Ghose, uncle and guardian of Ashootosh Ghose, Tarine Charan Ghose, and Ambika Charan Ghose, minors ... 1,148 3 0 Ditto Sreemati Bama Kali Dabee 1,004 10 7	6,745 10 5		
				Total ...	9,185 8 8		
	820	463	Mehal Chakni *alias* Bollal, pergunnah Bateo Takee.	Prem Chand Masanta, Thacoor Monee Dasse, Rasik Chand Maity, manager on behalf of minor Sreekanta Masanta, under Court of Wards.	718 8 5	28 2 5	
	825	467	Mehal Changooal, pergunnah Khargopur.	Danobundhu Nundee, himself and guardian of minor Nobodip Chand Nundee, Tage Chandra, Kirteebas, Shama Charan, Shib Chandra, Khitira Mohun, and Srinath Charan Pal, Brahama Mai Dassi, Prana Nath, and Denobundhu Bhoolan.	623 9 5	2 2 1	*Bgs.* 359 *c.* 8 *ch.* 20 land being the 5 annas share of mouzah Bar Ram containing *bgs.* 1,150 *c.* 2 of lands within this mehal has been let out by Prannanath Bhulan and Denonath Bhulan at an annual rent of Rs. 120-4 to Shama Charan Paul; this tenure has been registered under the provisions of Act XI of 1859.
	987	568	Mehal Danachak *alias* Putpoottya, pergunnah Kila Moinachoor.	Joint shares of the following persons will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Hara Naralan Chowdhury, Chandra Choor, Chatoorbhooj Chowdhury, Kachimon Nessa Bibi, Naraon Samanta, Moulvie Mohamed Ajahur Hossen, and Kachimon Nessa Bibi and Nobo Kisto Bera.	1,813 15 0	16 2 5	
				Share of Mangobinda Chowdhuri, which has separate account will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue	682 10 4		
				Total ...	2,496 9 4		
	1117	615	Mehal Goomukpotta, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Dharancedhur Roy, Haree Naraon Roy, manager on behalf of Baboo Fakeer Chandra Roy under Court of Wards.	3,185 0 0 including police charges.	243 8 0	
	1171	653	Mehal Goomai, pergunnah Batee Takee.	Joint share of following men, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Prema Mai Dassi, Soobul Chandra Panja, and Brojo Das Panja and Kamda Charan Pal	327 9 1	9 1 4	In mouzah Batee Takee of mehal Goomai *bgs.* 3 *c.* 18 *ch.* 8 of land taken for canal purpose.
				Share of Indra Nath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath, and Peary Mohun Masanta, which has separate account will not be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	327 9 1		
				Total ...	655 2 2		
				Temporary Settlement Mehal.			
	1225	111	Mehal Gocoolpore, pergunnah Potashpore.	Gopendra Nundan Das Mohapatra	23,534 0 0	1,837 9 6	Temporary settlement will continue up to Umlie year 1291.
				Permanent Settlement.			
	1268	691	Mehal Hareejhama, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Joint share of Bhoobun Chandra Banerjee which will not be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	2,303 3 11 including police charges.	.....	In mouzahs Sitarampore *bgs.* 4 6-5 and Hareejhama *b.* 11 *c.* 2 *b.* 12 of lands were acquired for canal purpose.
				Share of Mohendra, Debendra, Jogendra, and Upendra Nath Dey, which has separate account will be sold for arrears of Government revenue including police cess.	834 3 5	64 8 1	
				Total ...	3,137 7 4		
	1316	731	Mehal Hardooachuck, pergunnah Mainachour.	Nobin Chandra Bondopadhya	2,963 0 10	556 8 10	
	2159	1191	Mehal Paschim Masara *alias* Betal Khotian, pergunnah Bhuamutha.	The joint share of Annanda Lal Roy, Sreemotia, Sattabhama, Sreemotia, Khullona Debya, mother and step-mother Durga Moni Debya of Jadhub Chandra Misri and Gungaram Misri, minors, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	3,284 5 8	391 4 11	Of this arrear the realisation of Rs. 389-13-6 is suspended; the sale will be held for Rs. 1-7-5 only.
				Exclusive of the share of Joy Narain Hajrah, Bipro Prosad, and Lakhi Narain Hajrah which have a separate account and which will not be sold.	336 6 0		
				Total ...	3,620 11 8		
	2215	1234	Mehal Padima, pergunnah kismut Moynachore.	Jonmayjoy Mallick, Ramgopal Samatta, Sreemati Goyasuri Dassi, Tara Chand and Ramaputti Moozumdar, Ram Nath, Rajkrisna, Ram Sunker, and Khirod Nath Moozumdar, Bhobo Taran Pahari, Sreemotia Ahilla Dassi, mother and guardian of Radha Govind Dey, minor.	570 14 7	3 8 1	
	2513	1393	Mehal Simula, pergunnah Bhuamutha.	Mookunda Lall Roy, Moorary Lall Roy, Sreemuttya Satteya Bhama, Sreemotya Khullona Debya, mother and step-mother Durgamoni Debya of Gungaram Misri and Jadub Chandra Misri, minor.	700 9 5	36 5 5	Suspending Rs. 18-2 the sale will be held for Rs. 18-3-5 only.

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	2514	1994	Mehal Simula, pergunnah Bhuamutha.	Mookunda and Moorary Lall Roy, Sreemotee Barmomoi, mother and guardian of Upendra Lall Roy, minor, and Sreemotiya Satta Bhama.	1,070 9 6	84 1 6	Suspending Rs. 28 the sale will be held for Rs. 56-1-6.
	2110	1149	Mehal Popon Horri Charan *alias* Poapon, perunnah Shahapore.	The joint share of Sreemotiya Bosu Motti Dassi, mother and guardian of Nobodipa Chundra Masonta, minor, Durpa Narain Masonta and Darika Nath Masanta, Sreemotia Jumuna Moni, mother and guardian of Sada Nanda Masanta, minor, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	922 2 8 including police.	26 9 4	In this mehal 140*b*. 15*c*. in mouzah Hijolda, 65*b*. 7*c*. in Bansda, and 21*b*. 11½*c*. in chuck Popon have been taken for canal purposes.
				Exclusive of the share of Gunga Narain Masanta which has separate accounts and which will not be sold.	922 2 7 ditto.	.....	The putni tenure of 1,139*b*. 8*c*. at an annual rent of Rs. 1,212-4-10 has been registered under section of Act XI of 1859 by Srinath Churn Nondi.
				Total including police ...	1,844 5 3		
	2143	1176	Mehal Palpara, pergunnah Amarsoe.	The joint share of Sreemotiya Ratna Moyi Dei, wife of Rajnarain Roy, Horosylall Bhakat, Annanda Lall Roy Chowdry, Gopendra Nandan Das Mohapatra, Shumotiya Parbutty Birmy, adoptive mother and guardian of Lokhi Narain, Bhola Nath, Tara Prosad, Chundro Mohun, and Gunendro Narain Roy, minors, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	310 15 0	32 1 0	
				Exclusive share of the following proprietors, which have separate account, and which will not be sold:—			
				Rs. A. P.			
				Mohesh Chunder Roy ... 44 10 9			
				Rajnarain Maiti, including police. 149 9 0			
				Becha Ram Maity 47 10 10			
				Tara Prosad Roy 100 10 11			
				Sreemotiya Ahilla Deiya ... 47 10 10			
				Shreemotiya Sabitri Diyi, wife of Norsing Narain Maiti. 37 9 11			
				Khetro Mohun and Huta Charan Goochit. 47 10 10			
				Jibon Krisna, Kunja Behary, Rama Nath Gossami, and Shama Charan Lahoori. 28 12 9	504 5 10		
				Total ...	815 4 10		
				Temporary Settlement Mehal.			
	1971	205	Mehal Mookrampore, pergunnah Pataspore.	The share of Lakhee Narain Roy, Bhola Nath, Tara Prasad, and Chandra Mohun Roy and Gogendro Narain Roy, Sreemotia Parbutty Barmi, wife of Ram Narain Roy for self and mother and guardian of Heromba Narain Roy, minor, have separate account and will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	216 5 11	16 15 1	
				The joint share of Horsai Lall Bhaghat, Abhyo Sundari Dassi will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,129 10 1		
				Total ...	1,346 0 0		
				Permanent Settlement Mehal.			
	1992	1086	Mehal Naichanpore, pergunnah Kassijorah.	The joint share of Sreematia Hamedanessa Bibi, Ajijat Hussen, and Sreemutta Bidhu Mokhi Dassi will be sold for arrear of Government revenue.	2,256 1 4 including police.	67 13 8	
				Exclusive of the share of Sarup Mohun Masanta which has separate account and which will not be sold, including police.	381 11 2		
				Total ...	2,637 12 6		
	2012	1102	Mehal Naya, pergunnah Sabang.	Sreemati Adarmoni Debya and Raghoo Nath Dass, Poharaj Mahapattra, Sesta Nath Doss Mahapattra, Sreemotia Kazaramoni Debya, and Sreemoti Dino Moi Dabi, mother and guardian of Lakhi Narain Bandapadhoya, minor.	868 8 2	3 9 3	
	1373	766	Jaro Doi, pergunnah Sabang.	The joint shares of Lokhi Narain Myty, Sreemutty Takoor Money Dassy, Boloram Myty, Ramkinkur Sing, and Tarachand Mundle will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	499 1 7	27 0 6	
				The share of Rajnarain Mundle which has separate account will not be sold for arrears of revenue.	71 4 10		
				Total ...	570 6 5		
	1467	813	Kodalya, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Saroda Prosad Bosu	1,472 1 3	278 0 3	11*b*. 5*c*. 2*p*. of lands in mehal and mouzah Kodalya have been taken for canal purposes.
	1693	807	Koonjapore, pergunnah Chitooa.	The joint share of Sooroth Nath Mullic, Chintamoney Gungopadhya, Sreeman Chunder Mookhapadhya, Dhanendro Chunder Mookhopadhya, executor on behalf of estate of late Jogut Chunder Mookhopadya, Sreeman Chunder Mookhopadhya, executor on behalf of the estate of late Soudamini, Ramchurn, Aukhoynarain, Amrito Lall, Bosonto Lall, Peary Lall, Promotho Lall, and Khem Chunder Bondopadhya, Nistarini Debya, herself and mother and guardian of Ponchanun Bondopadhya and Nolit Mohun Bondopadhya, minors, will be sold for arrears of revenue.	10,354 3 8 including police.	734 12 9	
				The share of Pana Lall Seal, which has separate account, will be sold for arrears of revenue.	2,563 8 11 including police.	129 5 5	
				Total ...	12,917 12 7 including police.		

Consecutive number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Names of mehal and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder Jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	1777	969	Nalovah *alias* Bolbhudropore, pergunnah Amersee.	The joint share of Sreenarain Berah, Nundcoomar, Anunda Prohad Berah, Sreemutty Monyola Dassy, mother and guardian of Upendro Loll Bera, minor, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	610 12 1	6 14 10	
				The share of Prem Chand, Ishan Chand, and Grish Chunder Bera, Sreemuttya Siromoney Dassy, mother and guardian of Nilcomul, Rajender Chundra, Ganendra, Norendro, and Bhoopendro Chunder Bera, minors, Sreemuttya Drobomoyie Dassy, mother and guardian of Homungo Chunder Bera, minor, has separate account, and will not be sold for arrears of revenue.	314 1 0		
				Total ...	924 13 1		
	1779	971	Legooah, pergunnah Seepore.	The joint share of Sreemuttya Sabitra Debya, Ajodhyanath, Gunganaran, Soroopnaran Paharee, Nilconto Mishree, Roghoonath Mishree, Brojessary Deyee, Jonmejoy Myty will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,066 2 0	20 14 1	1*b*. 16*c*. 10*c*. of land in mouzah Latkhondo of this mehal have been taken for canal purposes.
				The share of Upendro Nath Paharee, which has separate account will not be sold.	1,432 2 2		The istomoorari lease of 12*b*. of land in mouzah Panchrole and 5*b*. in Kanoo Projaputty and and 16*b*. in Bar Kanoogoal and 10*b*. in Aulda of this mehal has been registered under Act XI of 1859 by Roghoonath Dass and Nityanundo Dass Mohapatro.
				Ditto ditto of Roghoonath Das and Bisonath Das ditto ditto.	126 7 10		
				Total ...	2,624 12 0		
	1821	984	Magoora, pergunnah Kassijorah.	Dinbundhoo Nundi, himself and guardian of Nobodip Chand Nundi, minor, Premchand Massanto, Gopinath and Nundoram Massanto and Sreemuttya Parbutty Dassy, mother and guardian of Ramjibun, Ramlochun, and Ram Soron Massanto, minors.	3,776 15 7	37 1 2	
	2613	1455	Mehal Srirampore, pergunnah Moynachour.	Joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue— Srimotya Poddya Dei, Rajnaran Maity, Haraprasad Hatai, Hirraram Hatai, Brojendrakumar Jana, Aminuddeen Ahmed, Rukunuddin Ahmed, and Horekristo Maity	665 2 0	1 0 2	
				Shares, which will not be sold for arrears of revenue, as the separate accounts have been opened for them— Lakhinarain Chowdhari .. Rs. 117 A. 6 P. 0; Kuor Narain Darbar ... 283 10 6; Nimal Chand Darbar ... 58 11 0; Goluk Chundra Darbar ... 58 11 0; Srimotya Sahachari Dei ... 68 7 6	586 14 0		
					1,252 0 0		
	2710	1488	Mehal Tumlook, pergunnah Tumlook.	Joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue— Mr. John Kyemiran Mekari-Gor, Receiver of High Court, Calcutta, estate Babu Ashutosh and Anath Nath Deb	34,193 9 10	586 15 1	
				Shares for which separate accounts have been opened will not be sold for arrears of revenue— Mr. H. Deveria, manager of Asswari Prasad Gorg, Jotiprosad Gorg, and Ramprosad Gorg, minors, under Court of Wards ... Rs. 11,397 A. 15 P. 8; Rajkristo and Gopikristo Mookerjee ... ... 15,197 8 6; Srimotya Bhooban Mohini Debya, mother and guardian of Chandra Sekhar and Rakhal Dass Mookerjee ... 60,780 1 7	87,374 9 4		
				Grand Total ...	1,21,578 3 2		
	2734	1506	Mehal Tabinia, pergunnah Barsichour.	Birnarain Soor, Choitan Charan Dass, Doynidhi Berah, Chooramoni Ghose, and Nilmoni Ghose, and Srimoti Rookni Dei, wife of Harocharan Dass	788 5 3	1 10 0	
	2765	1524	Mehal Utter Palsa, pergunnah Kist Kassijorah.	Joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue— Nilmoni Nandial Panda, Pitambar Panda, worshiper of the idol Roghunathjioo, Gopal Chand Panda, Kasinath Dass, Jogadis Panda, Kailash Chandra Maity *alias* Panda, worshiper of the idol Roghunathjioo, Poreshnath Panda, worshipper of the idol Roghunathjioo, Kristananda Dass, Ramchand Berah, and Chandrasekhar Panda.	906 15 6 including police.	27 4 4	2*b*. 5*c*. 11*c*. of land in mouzah Poohim Nekra have been taken for canal purposes.
				Shares for which separate accounts have been opened will not be sold for arrears of revenue— Srimati Noyantara Debi, wife of Lalmohun Panda.	1,043 1 8 including police.		
				Grand Total including police ...	2,039 1 2		
	1213	56	Mehal Gorahar, pergunnah Keoramal, Turuf Bisnan.	Jalpai Mehal— Tenant Durgaprosad Midha	814 0 0	63 9 6	Up to B. year 1306.
	No. 27 of Towji No. 56 of pottah		Pergunnah Kolyanpur, mouzah Tetooldanga of mehal Bolta.	Mondoli tenure— Soroop Chandra Patra	600 0 0	46 14 0	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 23rd December 1882.

H. A. D. PHILLIPS,
Covenanted Deputy Collector for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th day of February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1882.

Number of the estate.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of the proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
134	Pergunnah Patpashar, Taluq Harideo Govinda Prosad Basu.	Mohesh Chandra Shaha, Srinath Mookhopadhya, Uma Nath Mookhopadhya, Norendro Nath Mookhopadhya, Grish Chandra Nath Mookhopadhya, Bhay Harini Debya, Uma Soondery Dassya, Naderun Nessa Khatoon Brojo Soonder, Ananda Nath, Gakool Chandra, Doyal Chandra Majumdar, Goljar Khan, Baroda Soondery Dassea, Bidhumookhi Debya, Gopi Krishna Basu, Uma Soondery Dassea, Gopi Krishna Gosvami, Krishna Mohun Sen, Chandra Nath Sircar, Mohim Chandra Bhoomik, Dilaluddin Biswas, Ainnessa, Uma Soondery Dassea, Naderoessa Khatoon, Fajlal Rahoman, and Harendeo Nath Mookhopadhya.	512 2 5¼	173 14 0
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, hissa 8 annas 16 gundas 2 kranta.	Hafeza Khatoon	973 2 7¼	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Brahmun Kandi Chandpoor, &c.	Koylash Chandra, Jagat Chandra Shaha	40 8 10½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Khoria Madhupore, &c.	Sita Nath Ghosh	1 5 6	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah ditto, &c. ...	Krishna Nath Ghosh and Srinath Sircar	19 0 7	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Iswar Chandra Shaha	18 14 10½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah Garhardia ...	Rash Behary Ray	17 6 5¼	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in kismut Chardpoora, &c.	Sundermani Dassea, mother and guardian of Abhaya Charan Shaha, minor.	27 2 2½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Kharia Abdoolapoor, &c.	Har Chandra Shaha	20 11 7¼	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Kartik Chandra Shaha	17 14 1¼	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Ananda Mohan Shaha, Ledu Chand Shaha	35 7 5¼	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut ditto	Brindaban Chandra Shaha, Hari Nath Shaha	65 0 0¼	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Khoria, &c. ...	Chhidam Chandra Shaha	1 10 4¼	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut ditto	Ryekishori Dassea	1 10 4¼	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah Kadantala, hissa 4 annas.	Bhagabat Charan Gangopadhya	15 15 3	.....
			1,768 0 9¼	173 14 0

G. N. DEY, for Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Cuttack will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 7th February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue on the 8th November 1882.

Temporarily-settled Estates.

Toujee number.	Name of mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.
			Rs. A. P.
1268	Kismut talook Baherpuda, pergunnah Kurimool.	Krito Chunder, Hurl Chundun, Hurraram Putnaik, Koonjobahary Putnaik, Bhugut Churn Putnaik, Bhagiruthy Putnaik, Bhabagrahee Putnaik, himself and guardian of Bhobunanund Putnaik, minor, Gokoolanund Putnaik, Dinbundhoo Putnaik, Sutyabadi Putnaik, Goluck Chunder Putnaik, Kasinath Putnaik, himself and heir of Poonanund Putnaik, deceased, Banchanidhy Putnaik, Mukoond Putnaik, himself brother and guardian of Gopinath Putnaik, minor, Oodanath Putnaik, Radhomohon Putnaik, and Sadhoo Churn Putnaik.	822 6 11¼

R. H. PAWSEY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Balasore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 6th day of February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 8th day of November 1882.

Number of sowji.	Name of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1086	Ph. Byang, taluk Guruprosad.	Ghanayam Mohapatra, Gobind Panigrahi, Barajoo Panigrahi, Shridhor Biswal, Barajoo Mohapatra, Chaitan Charan Manaoraj, Kanungo Krishna Chandra, Hari Chandan, Haribur Santara, Ram Chandra Biswal, Sadanund Mohapatra, Banamali Mohapatra, Hariballabh Bose, Achhoetanund Bose, Radha Mohun Bose, Shideshwar Sahoo, Fakir Sahoo, Nimai Charan Bose, Sulchana Debya, mother and guardian of Kangali Panigrahi, Bholanath Senapati, Bairagi Senapati, Shahadeb Senapati, Basudeb Senapati, Anund Senapati, Dukhi Debya, mother and guardian of Sapan Senapati, and Arjun Senapati, minors, Sundari Raut, Pandab Raut, Chintia Raut, Jagu Raut, Baidya Nath Bairigunjan, Shagar Shahu, and Jogendra Shahu.	1,449 0 0	0 3 8	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The share of Ghanesyam Mohapatra and others, which bears a revenue of Rs 1,042-1-6, and which is in arrear will be sold first.

P. C. CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge, for Collector.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.		Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883.				
Jan.	8	3 Drums, A R T & Co., Limited, T I W Co., Limited	Order ...	S. S. "Manora."
"	8	1 Case, 500 in a diamond, bottom W L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Keg, T M in a diamond	Ditto ...	S S. "Dacca."
"	8	1 Case, no mark or C M in a diamond, bottom J, Moulmein.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, A N M & Co. in a triangle, bottom C & B ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	3 Cases, A T D in a block	Ditto ...	S. S. "Professor."
"	8	8 Casks, 223 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	14 Cases, 18 in a diamond, top H & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	187 Bundles sheet iron, W L or no mark... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Keg, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, no mark...	Ditto ...	S. S. "City of Carthage."
"	8	2 Bundles sheet iron, no mark	Ditto ...	S. S. "Hesperia."
"	8	3 Bundles hoop iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Bar angle iron, 111 or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	23 Bars angle, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	4 Bars half round, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Bundle flat iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Bale, B C B 760 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	S. S. "City of Agra."
"	8	23 Cases, 257 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Bale, 17 in a diamond, outside H B H Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Bale, M S 762 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Cask, no mark or D. Maclallum & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	6 Casks, O 84 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	3 Casks, O 70 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Cask, addressed	G. D. Paton, Esq., Dapoota, Tezpore, Assam.	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, 15 in a double triangle, outside, S S J ...	Order ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Bale, S C R 761 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Bale, S & G 844 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Bag, 517 in a diamond, bottom W L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, W P in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	3 Kegs, W W	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, addressed	H. T. Allsopp, Esq., 10th Royal Hussars, Lucknow, E. I.	S. S. "Ravenna."
"	13	2 Cases, A W in a diamond, bottom Akyab ...	Order ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, A B F E in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, B L S & Co. in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, D & A P in a cross within a circle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, addressed	Messrs. Gray and Co., Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.	Ditto.
"	13	8 Cases, H P T, bottom S B & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
"	13	13 Plates iron, D 26 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	2 Casks, J A in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, M E H A in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, M S 1010 in a diamond, bottom L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, M A S in a diamond, bottom H S K & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	11 Cases, M F in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Package, no mark or J B in an inverted triangle...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, R L P in a diamond...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, addressed	Mrs. C. A. Samuells, care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co.	Ditto.
"	13	2 Cases, 948 in a double triangle	Order ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, addressed	Major Trotter, care of Baboo Boistub Churn.	Ditto.
"	13	1 Case, 261 in a diamond, outside T B & Co. ...	Order ...	Ditto.
"	13	2 Cases, 63 in a triangle within a block, bottom W H N.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Parcel, addressed	Hong-Kong and Sanghi Bank.	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883.			
Jan. 13	1 Parcel, addressed	Messrs. John Davies and Co.	S. S. "Ravenna."
" 13	1 Parcel, addressed	Mr. Chunga Singh, Monigate, Delhi, India.	Ditto.
" 10	8 Drums, W M & Co. in a diamond	Order ...	S. S. "Thibet."
" 13	2 Cases, A C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, A M in a triangle, outside L S C ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, A M A 98 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	5 Cases, A C or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	4 Cases, 11498 in a triangle, top B B & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, 268 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	3 Cases, B in a diamond, bottom S B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	4 Cases, B in a diamond, bottom D C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	2 Cases, B M in a diamond, bottom H S K & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, B & C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	15 Cases, 11257 in a triangle, top C R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	2 Cases, C H M, bottom G A & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	2 Cases, 450 in a diamond, top C & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	5 Copper ingots, C C B A R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, D N M 100 in a diamond, bottom S ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, E in a double triangle, outside S S J ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	2 Packages, F V P	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	8 Cases, G C or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, 3 by 538 in a diamond, outside H G & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, 8 by 736 in a diamond, outside H G & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	4 Cases, H S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, 294 in a triangle, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	2 Cases, J B in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, 264 in a triangle, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	2 Cases, 415 in a diamond, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	2 Casks, J A & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, K & B M in a diamond, bottom H S K & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Cask, K & Co., or L T by 39	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Package, addressed	T. S. Lodge, Esq., care of Major Glass, Royal Artillery.	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, M N P in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, M & B in a diamond, bottom H S K & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, M A 853 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, M S 833 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	7 Packages, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, no mark or V B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	45 Casks, O G C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, addressed	Rev. F. Pozzi ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, no mark or addressed	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, P in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, addressed	K. Y. Remfry, Esq., Messrs. Hamilton and Co., 8, Old Court House Street.	Ditto.
" 13	2 Cases, Roberts	Order ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, R B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, S S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, S R C 91 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Package shawls, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, S P V	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, S & G 598 in a diamond, bottom W ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, S S 94 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, S S 97 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, 909 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, 948 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, 807 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, 812 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, U or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	2 Cases, addressed	P. P. Visnara ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, addressed	R. P. Vismara, Eraghi.	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, 307 in a triangle within a block, bottom W H N.	Order ...	Ditto.
" 13	28 Cases, W M & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Case, W H R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 13	1 Parcel, addressed	Rev. G. H. Rouse, M.A., Baptist Mission Press, 24, Lower Circular Road.	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1883. (809—1) G. H. SIMMONS, for Offg. Vice-Chairman.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes Enfaced for Payment of Interest in London under deduction of Amount retransferred to India, and Outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1883.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. transfer loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS			Total.	Transfer loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. debenture loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	Grand Total.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1881.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 31st December 1882.	54,100	12,81,706	30,73,100	2,30,30,900	1,03,43,400	2,68,83,737	2,84,74,100	1,000	9,30,87,943	48,16,600	1,11,85,400	10,21,69,500	11,81,71,500	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,15,02,243
ADD—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	3,31,000	.....	1,53,200	9,500	.....	4,93,700	.....	1,12,500	1,46,000	2,58,500	.....	.....	.....	7,52 200
Ditto at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,02,500	1,000	4,24,100	1,500	.....	5,29,100	500	500	1,63,500	1,64,500	.....	.....	.....	6,93,600
TOTAL ...	54,100	12,81,706	30,73,100	2,34,64,400	1,03,44,400	2,74,61,037	2,84,85,100	1,000	9,41,10,743	48,17,100	1,12,98,400	10,24,79,000	11,85,94,500	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,29,48,043
DEDUCT—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	.....	1,813	.....	45,000	2,000	76,000	85,600	.....	2,10,413	29,000	1,000	1,92,900	2,22,900	.....	.....	.....	4,33,313
Balance on 15th January 1883 ...	54,100	12,79,893	30,73,100	2,34,19,400	1,03,42,400	2,73,85,037	2,83,99,500	1,000	9,39,00,330	47,88,100	1,12,97,400	10,22,86,100	11,83,71,600	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,25,14,730

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1882.—Enfaced from India 4,679 lakhs; retransferred from London 3,917 lakhs.

" 16th Nov. 1882	" 30th	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	"	8	"
" 1st Dec.	"	" 15th Dec.	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	5	"
" 16th	"	" " 31st	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	7	"
" 1st Jan. 1883	" 15th Jan. 1883		"	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	4	"
						4,712	"				3,941	"
						3,941	"					
Balance against India						771	"					

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
CALCUTTA, the 17th January 1883.

(804—1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Half-year ending 31st December 1882.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		35,11,746	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 83,52,672 10 4	2,45,70,071	14	5
Ditto at Branches ...	„ 1,62,17,399 4 1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,37,93,991	3	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,68,835	10	1
Sundries		15,25,984	7	1
Rupees ...		7,87,70,629	7	2

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		85,25,449	0	0
Other authorized Investments		44,60,300	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		49,23,923	5	11
Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...		86,40,163	6	6
Bills discounted and purchased		2,24,39,235	12	3
Balances with other Banks		5,55,817	7	6
Bullion		8,28,657	12	0
Dead Stock		11,[illegible]3,713	14	9
Stamps		6,667	1	0
Sundries		6,66,808	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 83,62,108 10 8	5,22,40,736	9	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 1,31,67,784 2 9	2,15,29,893	13	5
Rupees ...		7,87,70,629	7	2

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, the 18th January 1883.

J. GORDON, Chief Acctt & Dy. Secy.
(806—1)

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th January 1883.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		35,11,746	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs 79,60,546 14 7	2,28,41,903	12	5
Ditto at Branches ...	„ 1,48,84,356 13 10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,56,76,771	11	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.		8,25,084	11	5
Sundries		8,01,089	12	6
Rupees ...		7,36,59,596	3	10

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		93,66,790	8	0
Other authorised Investments		44,11,230	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		54,73,536	1	2
Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...		80,06,769	2	10
Bills discounted and purchased		2,1[illegible],98,188	13	4
Balances with other Banks		4,58,812	3	4
Bullion		8,38,191	6	8
Dead Stock		11,[illegible]4,013	3	9
Stamps		6,522	14	0
Sundries		6,60,426	1	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 81,95,387 14 8	5,24,04,710	12	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 1,30,59,497 8 8	2,12,54,885	7	4
Rupees ...		7,36,59,596	3	10

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th January 1883.

J GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.
(807—1)

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Notification.

THE owners of Lands in Calcutta or their Agents, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, &c., are hereby informed that for purposes of more speedy and convenient collection of land revenue in Calcutta, the town has been divided into eleven parts, each embracing a certain number of survey blocks, and that the revenue payable on account of all holdings for the current official year (1882-83) which became due on the 1st day of April 1882, must be paid into this Collectorate within the time mentioned against each survey block within which such holdings are situated :—

Part I embracing— Survey blocks 1 and 2 North Division; Ditto 1 and 2 South Division	The land revenue due on account of holdings situated within these blocks must be paid on or before the 30th April 1882.
Part II embracing— Survey blocks 3 and 4 North Division; Ditto 3 and 4 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st May 1882.
Part III embracing— Survey blocks 5 and 6 North Division; Ditto 5 and 6 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 30th June 1882.
Part IV embracing— Survey blocks 7 and 8 North Division; Ditto 7 and 8 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st July 1882.
Part V embracing— Survey blocks 9 and 10 North Division; Ditto 9 and 10 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st August 1882.
Part VI embracing— Survey blocks 11 and 12 North Division; Ditto 11 and 12 South Division; And talook Sootanooty.	Ditto ditto on or before 30th September 1882.
Part VII embracing— Survey blocks 13 and 14 North Division; Ditto 13 and 14 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st October 1882.
Part VIII embracing— Survey blocks 15 and 16 North Division; Ditto 15 and 16 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 30th November 1882.
Part IX embracing— Survey blocks 17 and 18 North Division; Ditto 17 and 18 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st December 1882.
Part X embracing— Survey blocks 19 and 23 North Division; Ditto 19 and 20 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st January 1883.
Part XI embracing— Survey blocks 24 and 25 North Division; Ditto 21 and 23 South Division; And Lottery Committee lands assessed under Act 23 of 1850.	Ditto ditto on or before 28th February 1883.

If the rents are not paid in accordance with this notification, the provisions of the law will be immediately enforced in every case.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 20th April 1882.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their vaue has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
219	P 12—80172	1,000	Shaik Lall Mohamed.
	,, —65377	1,000	
	,, —79750	1,000	
	,, 11—31527	500	
	,, 42—97223	100	
220	,, —76818	100	Jaleeli Shahoo.
221	,, —31918	100	Krishna Chandra Nyabagis.
	,, 10—91113	100	
222	,, 9—34633	50	Peary Mohun Banerjee.
244	,, 42—10348	100	Abdool Kadeer.
227	,, 9—31632	50	Messrs. Schœne, Kilburn & Co.
228	,, 10—84970	100	Baboo Protool Kristo Ghose.
229	,, 9—37372	50	Hookum Chand Soorj Mull.
231	,, 42—85074	100	The Officiating Chief Paymaster, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
232	,, —76494	100	Baboo Brojendro Nath Sircar.
	—76391	100	
	—79558	100	
	—87872	100	
233	,, 9—38579	50	Kazi Abdur Rashid.
	,, —38580	50	
	,, —38583	50	
234	,, 12—96740	1,000	Nawab Syed, Bahadoor Shah.
235	,, 47—05953	1,000	Messrs. Octavius, Steel & Co.
236	,, 9—43664	50	Mr. S. T. Apcar.
237	,, —39469	50	Ressal Tiary.
238	O 65—55863	50	Hansnoo Khan.
240	,, 97—63764	100	Elahi Bux.
241	,, —58165	100	Baboo Jadub Chunder Deb.
242	P 42—83004	100	Nuzeermooddeen.
244	,, —36671	100	Ramshalall Gungadin Mistry.
	,, 43—07104	100	
245	,, 10—63224	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet.
246	,, 42—78325	100	The Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge.
	,, —78326	100	
247	,, 11—45742	500	Ramgoolall Sergoosee.

JAS. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.
PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 23rd Jany. 1883.

WANTED a temporary Surveyor for the Bankoora Road Cess Committee on a salary of Rs. 40 per month. Preference will be given to one who has passed the Public Works Overseers' examination. Applications will be received up to 29th current.

PRATAP NARAYAN SINGH, Vice-Chairman.
Bankoora, the 10th January 1883. (786—2)

A CLERK in the Darjeeling Collectorate, drawing Rs. 87—117 a month, wishes to effect a transfer to a plains district with any clerk drawing Rs. 60 a month. The undersigned will correspond with the superior of any clerk desirous of availing himself of this chance of a hill climate.

A. A. WACE, Dy. Commr., Darjeeling.

Wanted

A HEAD CLERK for the Manickgunge Sub-Registry office on a salary Rs. 25 per month. Applications will be received till the end of this month. Applicants should send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.

BEPIN BEHARY MOOKERJEE,
Sub-divisional Officer, *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar.
Manickgunge, the 6th January 1883.

Notice.

WANTED a Press Superintendent in the Manager's Office, Raj Durbhunga, on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. Applications with testimonials will be received up to the 15th February 1883. A candidate having good knowledge of English, Hindi, and Urdoo, and who has worked as Superintendent in a Press, will have the best claim.

R. C. MONEY, Lieut.-Col., D.S.C.,
Manager, Raj Durbhunga.
Durbhunga, Manager's Office, the 11th January 1883.
(792—3)

Notice.

WANTED a Head Clerk for the Khas Mehal Department of the Bhagulpore Collectorate on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem, with prospects of receiving an increment of Rs. 10 next year. Applicants are expected to possess a fair knowledge of English and Kaithi, and thorough knowledge of accounts. None need apply who have no office experience, and who do not understand the routine of work in a Collector's office

W. H. THOMSON, Dy. Collr. in charge Khas Mehals.

Notice.

"WANTED three Sub-overseers for the District Road Cess Committee of Khulna. The pay of each is Rs. 40 per month rising to Rs. 50 (by an annual increment of Rs. 2) with fixed travelling allowance of one rupee per day when out on duty. Applicants should have the qualifications of a Public Works Department Sub-overseer, 1st grade.

Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Khulna."

(805—1) DINANATHA DE, Vice-Chairman.

THE tombs of James Andry, who died on the 31st May 1835, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Shuldhan, who died on the 23rd February 1835, and are in a ruinous condition Unless some relative of the deceased appear or notify their willingness in writing within a month to defray the expenses of repairing the tombs they will be dealt with under the Public Works rules.

C. A. SAMUELLS,
Joint-Magistrate in charge. Bankoora.
Bankoora Magistracy, the 16th January 1883.

Kumaun Iron Works.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

THE Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the premises, machinery, plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Ramgarh, and Kurpatal in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the works and apparatus for the manufacture of steel or iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, Major-General, R.E.,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

Notice

IS hereby given that a mela of the several hill tribes, living both within and beyond the frontier line, will be held at Rangamati, in the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts, beginning on Monday, the 19th February 1883, and ending on Wednesday, the 28th idem. During the time of the mela the annual Lushai Darbar will be held by the Deputy Commissioner, and presents distributed to the several chiefs attending the same.

Amusements and sports will be provided for those present at the darbar and mela.

Traders, dealers, shop-keepers, and others, for whom accommodation will be provided, may buy and sell at the mela during the dates above mentioned The distance between Chittagong and Rangamati is 66 miles by river, which is navigable throughout the year. A Government steamer will ply between these two places twice during the mela, and will be at disposal of the public.

L. R. FORBES, Deputy Commissioner,
Chittagong Hill Tracts.
The 31st December 1882.

Notice.

COLONEL H. T. FORBES is hereby informed that the lease of the copper mine at Buxa for eight years will be put up to public auction at an upset price of Rs. 65 per mensem at the sub-divisional kutchery at Alipore at noon of the 1st February 1883.

A. W. COSSERAT, Sub-Divnl. Officer, Alipore.

Sub-Divisional Office, Alipore, the 15th January 1883.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbuns Division.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a quantity of sundri timber (154 pieces scantlings, measuring 9 to 10½ feet in length, 7 and 8 inches wide, and 3½ and 4 inches thick) now lying on the bank of Tolley's Nullah just below Zerut bridge will be sold by public auction on Monday, the 5th February 1883 at 10 A.M.

2. The purchaser of the timber will be required to deposit 25 per cent. of his bid, and no timber is to be removed until the balance is paid up. At the expiration of three days from date of sale, if all the timber is not removed, it will be resold at the risk of the original purchaser.

G. W. STRETTELL,

Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1883.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbuns Division.

NOTICE.

ONE teak, one deodar log, and thirty-one pieces of pine are now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Tangara khal station, and twelve teak, one sal, and two deodar scantlings at the sub-station of Tangara khal.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the logs to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,

Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1883,

No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbuns Division.

NOTICE.

A PORTION of a steamer's teak roof is now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Samookpotha station. Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the roof to remove the same.

No claim will be admitted after two months from this date, when the roof will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,

Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 6th December 1882,

No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot
22 " " 2-12 "
23 " " 2-14 "
24 " " 3 "

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged.

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet, at " 2 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *Planking, Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1879.

Notification.

PUBLIC WORKS WORKSHOP, MADRAS.

THE Government propose to sell or let the whole of the Workshop land, buildings, machinery and plant, and tenders for the purchase or lease of the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st February 1883.

A circular giving information on the subject will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

All tenders will be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

W. L. C. BADDELY, Lieut., R.E.,

General Supdt. P. W. Workshops, &c.

P. W. Workshops, Madras, the 25th October 1882.

Notification.

IT is hereby notified, under section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that about the month of September 1882, the undermentioned articles, valued at about Rs. 77-13-6, were found in field No. 1571, the pottah of which stands in the name of Thiruvathay Gounden, a ryot of Basuvapuram, hamlet of Gutialattur, Latyamangalam taluq of the Coimbatore district.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office on 15th May 1883 at 10 A.M., in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ninety-seven or about that number Veerarayan Fanams, valued at Rs. 0-4-6 a fanam	27	4	6
Three gold Sultan mohurs, weighing 3-2-0 varganidai, valued at Rs. 5 a varaganidai	16	0	0
Two pieces of gold necklace, weighing 4¼ varaganidai, valued at Rs. 4¼ a varaganidai	18	1	0
Two pieces of gold necklace, weighing 3¾ varaganidai and 1½ panavidai, valued at Rs. 4½ a varaganidai ...	16	8	0
	77	13	6

G. D. LEMAN, Collector.

Coimbatore Collector's Office, 29th December 1882.

AVINAS CHANDRA GHOSH, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (768—4)

MR. WENSLEY JACOB was admitted a partner in our firms at Liverpool, Manchester, and Calcutta on the 1st January 1882.
(775—3) PEEL, JACOB AND CO.

Notice.

MESSRS. MASSEY AND DRYSDALE have this day removed their office from 27, Dalhousie Square, to No. 3, Commercial Buildings. (793—3)

"NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by his sirkars or any body else connected with his business, and will not recognize any bills or vouchers which will not bear his signature."

CHUNDER NATH MOOKERJEE.
No. 1, Old Court House Lane. (795—3)

THE interest and responsibility of Mr David Wyllie of London, and of the late Mr. Alexander Æneas Robertson of Calcutta, in the firms of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. of Calcutta and Rangoon, ceased on the 24th June 1882.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & CO.
Calcutta, 18th January 1883. (803—3)

LOST between Calcutta and Duttapukur, 35th half-yearly interest draft No. 122363 of November 1882, for Rs. 50, on Government Loan Nos. 097805 and 134139 to 134142 of 1st May 1865, each Rs. 500, issued in favour of Doorga Churn Dutta. Payment stopped. (802—3)

Lost

A GOVERNMENT promissory note No. 153252 of 1865 of the 4 per cent. loan for Rs. 1,500 standing in the name of Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose by whom it was never endorsed to any one.

A reward will be given to the person bringing the same to

WATKINS AND WATKINS,
Attorneys for Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose.
No. 2, Old Post Office Street. (766—4)

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

NOTICE.

THE Forty-fifth Annual General Meeting of subscribers of the above institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 27th January 1883, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND, Secretary.
Calcutta, the 23rd December 1882. (750—3)

Arcuttipore Tea Company, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Church Lane, at noon of Wednesday, the 31st January 1883.

J. MACKILLICAN & CO., Secretaries.
Calcutta, 20th January 1883. (808—1)

Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, "Limited."

"RESOLVED that Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., the Managing Agents of the Company in Calcutta, be authorized to sign and endorse memoranda of transfer on share certificates presented to them, and to issue such share certificates in anticipation of advice from the London office that registration has been completed there.

J. BERRY WHITE,
JOHN MACKINTOSH, } Directors.
ALEX. LAWRIE,

14, St. Mary Axe, London, E. C., 22nd December 1882."

Referring to the above the undersigned will receive shares for registration of transfers in terms thereof.

BALMER, LAWRIE & CO., Managing Agents.
103, Clive Street, Calcutta, 22nd January 1883.
(810—1)

The Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, dated the 11th December 1882, and the 8th January 1883, the capital of the Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited," has been reduced from *Fifteen lacs of rupees* to *Twelve lacs of rupees*, and that a minute of the said capital, as reduced, approved by the said Court, has been this day registered with the Registrar of Joint Companies, under section 18 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

BARROW & ORR,
Solicitors for the Company.
Calcutta, the 20th January 1883. (811—1)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Co., Limited.

THE Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from the 25th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

An *ad interim* dividend of three per cent. upon the reduced capital of the Company (equivalent to Rs. 3 on each *new* share) has been declared payable on and after the 1st February 1883.

Shareholders will please return their Scrip Certificates, preparatory to the issue of new ones, which are now being prepared.

Each Scrip Certificate, in the absence of other instructions, will represent 5 new shares in the Company.

By order of the Directors,
E. F. LONGLEY, Secretary.
Calcutta, 16th January 1883. (812—1)

PROCEEDINGS of the First Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bengal Silk Co., Ld., held at the registered office of the Company, 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta, on Monday, 22nd January 1883, at noon—

PRESENT:
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cunningham.
Mr. J. W. Stocks.
" G. C. Hodgson.
" L. P. Delves Broughton.
Baboo Nrising Dass De.
Mr. T. Leckie.
" S. C. O. B. Gray.
" A. A. Stokes, by his attorney Mr. Gray.

It was—
Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cunningham,
Seconded by Mr. Stocks—
1. That Mr. Broughton take the chair. Carried.
Proposed by Mr. Leckie,
Seconded by Baboo Nrisinga Dass De—
2. That the Managing Agents' report be adopted and that the accounts be passed as correct. Carried.
3. Proposed by Mr. Hodgson,
Seconded by Mr. Gray—
That in future the Annual General Meetings of the Company be held in January of each year. Carried.

L. BROUGHTON, Chairman.
(813—1) LYALL, GRAY & CO., Managing Agents.

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of HENRY AUGUSTUS DEEPHOLTS, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 9th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (799—2)

In the matter of DAMOODUR DOSS KHETTRY, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 8th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (801—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16th day of January 1883.

In the matter of RAMGOPAUL PAUL, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after-acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Sitanauth Dass, Attorney. (814—2)

In the matter of HATEE SING, SOORUJMULL, and MONGULCHAND, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, it was ordered that the creditors of the said insolvents do on or before the first court day in April next file in the office of the Chief Clerk of this court a statement of their respective claims against the estate of the said insolvents duly verified by affidavit and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Kallynauth Mitter, Attorney. (815—3)

In the matter of ANDREW MATHEW PEREIRA, Organist in Dhurrumtollah Church, of No. 19, Meridith's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 16th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person. (816—1)

In the matter of DIDAR MULLICK, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 15th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (817—2)

In the matter of DIDAR MULLICK of New Municipal Market, in the town of Calcutta, late an apprentice under Shaik Sharoo Khansamah, but now out of employment, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 15th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person. (818—1)

In the matter of ANDREW MATHEW PEREIRA, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 16th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (819—2)

In the matter of JOHN KENNEDY, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 31st day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "Any creditor of the said insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said court at the time and place aforesaid."

M. M. Zorab, Attorney. (820—1)

In the matter of KANJEE KHETSEE, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 31st day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "Any creditor of the said insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said court at the time and place aforesaid."

J. O. Moses, Attorney. (821—1)

In the matter of ROBERT PINKERTON, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 619-3-1 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (822—1)

In the matter of ROBERT ANDREW LYALL and ALFRED AUGUSTUS LYALL, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 64,645-2-6 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvents as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvents and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (823—1)

In the matter of RAM JADOO PAUL, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 13th day of August 1881 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (824—1)

In the matter of BEEPIN BEHARY DUTT, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of March 1882 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (825—1)

In the matter of EZEKIEL SALLAY GUBBOY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of December 1881 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (826—1)

In the matter of MARY ANN WIGLEY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 6th day of December 1882 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the

Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (827—1)

In the matter of RADHANATH PYNE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 22nd day of April 1881 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (828—1)

In the matter of BERTHOLD HENRY HUCHTING, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of January 1878 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (829—1)

In the matter of RAMSEBUCK MISSER, ROGOONUNDUN MISSER, and JODOONUNDUN MISSER, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of March 1877 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered and Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intended to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvents, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (830—1)

In the matter of HENRY JOB RANDOLPH, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the the 1st day of April 1869 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (831—1)

In the matter of NOBIN KISSEN LAW, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (832—1)

In the matter of ROOPCHAND DUTT, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (833—1)

In the matter of THOMAS SUTHERLAND, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (834—1)

In the matter of GYALA VON BENKE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 18th day of April 1882 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (835—1)

In the matter of WILLIAM KNOX ORD, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (836—1)

In the matter of SIMON KOCH, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of August 1881 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (837—1)

In the matter of NARAIN SING and DHUNPUT SING, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 14th day of March 1882 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further

hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvents, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (838—1)

In the matter of JAMES WALTER THOMAS SHEARIN, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 29th day of November last, by an order of this court, the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

M. M. Zorab, Attorney. (839—1)

In the matter of JOHN FRANCIS CASTON, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 11th day of July 1881 to the 30th day of December last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (840—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd day of January 1883.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 21st January 1883.

Bowser, W.
Fraser, Alex. G.
Jordan, Mrs.
Kerode & Co., J.
Le Fancheur, Ch.
Miller, H.
Pogson, Mrs. N.
Robinson, T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

A. W.
Albertini, Leandre D.
Allen, Robert.
Archdeacon, J.
Babanau, Edward.
Bailey, J. R.
Bankes, Ralph.
Bilby, Mrs.
Bland, Frank.
Braham, Mrs.
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Bose, P. N.
Burdon, J R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
Cameron, Mrs. Donald.
Campbell, Messrs.
Canty, P. F.
Chalk, W. H.
Clark, Geo. R.
Cole, J. C., Rev.
Crafter, George.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Dougherty, Hugh.
Dunn, Captn. R. G.
Edwin, Edward.
Elder, T. Jardine.
Fluery, G. H.
Foote, R. B.
Fordan, Rudolf.
Fraiser, W. A.
Fraser, William.
Frizani, A. G.
Fryer, Col. G. E.
Galloway, W. J.
Girard, Louis.
Glass, Cumberledge.
Gleeson, C.
Goldsmith, A.
Graf, F. A.
Gray, Alex.
Gridley, Captn. W.
Grisdale, Joseph.
Guy, Donald.
Haines, Miss.
Hall, H.
Hankivez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Hodsoll, Jack.
Hughes, R. J.
J. M.
Jackson, J. O.
Jordan, Rudolf.
Jourdan, F.
Lang, Jas.
Lennard, H. A. H.
Lewis, J. C.
Lodge, T. S.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynam, R.
Mackay, Joseph.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan.
Mallon, James.
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James.
Mckwan, R.
Morrice, F. L. H.
Mowbray, F. W.
Murchison, K.
Murphy, J
Niblock, William.
Norman, Major.
Oak, Robert.
Palmer, Robert.
Parker, E. H.
Purcell, Miss N.
Roo, Richard F.
Ross, Henry.
Ryder, H.
Sandison, W. G.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
T. W. B.
Thompson, Alured H.
Thompson, W. W.
Turner, Oswald.
Tyner, A.
Vetch, Major.
Walker, W. Glen.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Yanssen, C. W.
Young, J., Captn.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Oak, Robert.
Palmer, Robert.
Parker, E. H.
Purcell, Miss N.
Roo, Richard F.
Ross, Henry.
Ryder, H.
Sandison, W. G.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
T. W. B.
Thompson, Alured H.
Thompson, W. W.
Turner, Oswald.
Tyner, A.
Vetch, Major.
Walker, W. Glen.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Yanssen, C. W.
Young, J., Captn.

Registered Letters.

Caldwell, Mrs.
Donaldson, A.
Falls, J. B.
Moore, R.
Scott, G. W.
Wilson, T. C.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster, Calcutta.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per steamer.
	1883.	
Persian Gulf	27th January	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	26th "	Str. *Chindwara.*
Madras and Ceylon	28th "	P. & O. Str. *Teheran.*
Foreign mails *viâ* Bombay ...	30th "	From Bombay.*
Ditto book-post and pattern-packets.	29th "	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	25th "	Str. *Baghdad.*†
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	25th "	Str. *Madras.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	2nd February	French Str. *Tibre.*
Colombo and Australian Colonies.	24th January	From Bombay.

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay can be forwarded by this opportunity.

† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 22nd January 1883.

Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 13th January 1883.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	3	0	At Gobindapore Roghoonathpore & Mymensingh.
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	3	0	At Kantkhally, Bartra, Lateamari, and Jajor chur.
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	3	0	At Setulgunge and chur Kowona.

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 7 ft. 4 in.

W. B. BESTIC, C.E.,
for Exe. Engr., Dacca Divn.

Dated 14th January 1883.

The Indian Law Reports.

Published under Authority of the Governor-General in Council.

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BY C. F. AMERY,

Deputy Conservator, Forests, N.-W. Provinces.

THIS little work, published with the approval of the Government of India, treats of the general principles of forest management in all its branches, and is recommended not only to forest officers, but to all who are interested in the progress of forest management in this country.

May be obtained of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, and of Messrs. Wyman & Co., Calcutta. Price Rs. 3-8, or including postage, Rs. 4. Or of the publishers, Messrs. Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill, London. Price five shillings.

AT the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee-road, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of	1867	... Rs.	0	12	per copy.
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Ditto ditto	1869	... "	2	4	"
Ditto ditto	1870	... "	2	6	"
Ditto ditto	1871	... "	2	8	"
Ditto ditto	1872	... "	3	0	"
Ditto ditto	1873	... "	3	0	"
Ditto ditto	1874	... "	3	0	"
Administration Report of	1870-71	... "	0	4	"
Ditto ditto	1871-72	... "	0	4	"
Ditto ditto	1872-73	... "	0	4	"
Ditto ditto	1873-74	... "	0	4	"
Ditto ditto	1874-75	... "	0	4	"
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India		"	0	4	"
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JOHN ELIOT, M.A., *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, the 26th August 1875.

☞ The following publications are for sale at the Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 166, Dhurrumtollah-street. No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every rupee's worth of stamps for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

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C. W. BOLTON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 7th November 1882.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1883.

PART IV.

Bill of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in a fortnight:—

A Bill to amend "the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870."

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the "Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870." It is enacted as follows:—

Section 21 repealed.

1. Section twenty-one of Bengal Act IV of 1880 is repealed.

Substitution of clause (2) of Bengal Act V of 1870.

2. For clause (2) of section thirty-nine of Bengal Act V of 1870, the following shall be substituted, that is to say:

"Tramways, warehouses, sheds, engines, and other appliances for conveying, receiving, and storing goods and merchandize landed or to be shipped or carried, and accommodation for the sampling and selling of such goods and merchandize: such tramways, with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be worked by locomotive engines, or other motive power drawing or propelling carriages and wagons for the conveyance of goods therein."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Port Commissioners have applied to the Government for sanction to construct a warehouse at Armenian Ghât to facilitate the storage and shipment of tea. The scheme has been under discussion for more than six years, and the Chamber of Commerce and a majority of the mercantile firms interested in the tea trade are in favour of sanction being given to the proposals. There is a manifest advantage in having a tea warehouse in a central situation on the river bank, from which the chests could be shipped without incurring the unnecessary handling and risk of breakage to which they are at present subjected. The construction of the warehouse would also tend to relieve the streets of a part of the cart traffic.

At present, however, the greater part of the tea shipped from Calcutta is sold previous to shipment, and, so long as this practice prevails, the convenience afforded by the projected warehouse would be neutralized, or at least greatly diminished, unless accommodation were provided in the warehouse itself for the sampling and sale of tea. The Government, however, are advised that the law as it stands does not authorize the Port Commissioners to construct a warehouse which has for one of its objects the provision of facilities for the sampling and sale of goods. By section 39, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, the Commissioners are empowered to construct warehouses and sheds for receiving and storing goods and merchandize landed or to be shipped. The present Bill extends these powers, and authorizes the Port Commissioners also to provide accommodation in such warehouses for the sampling and sale of such goods and merchandize.

H. REYNOLDS.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1883.

C. H. REILY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in three weeks :—

A Bill for the general control of Coolies in Hill Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration and better control of coolies in Hill Municipalities: It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1 This Act shall be called the Hill Coolies Act, 1883.

Interpretation.

2. For the purposes of this Act the terms hereinafter mentioned shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them.

"Coolie."

"Coolie" shall mean any person included within the classes of persons specified in the order published by Local Government under section four of this Act.

"Hill Municipality."

"Hill Municipality" shall mean any municipality constituted under Act of 1883 or other Act for the time being in force for the regulation of municipalities which the Local Government shall declare by a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* to be a Hill Municipality under this Act.

Commissioners may pass a resolution recommending extension.

3. Whenever it shall appear desirable to the Commissioners of any Hill Municipality that coolies working for hire in the municipality should be registered under this Act, they may at a meeting pass a resolution to that effect, and shall frame a list specifying the classes of persons to which it is desired by the Commissioners that the provisions of this Act should apply, and shall forward such list, together with a copy of such resolution, for the consideration and sanction of the Local Government.

On such recommendation Local Government may extend provisions of Part.

4. The Local Government may thereupon order that all or any of the provisions contained in this Act shall be in force in such municipality. Such order shall specify the classes of persons to which and the date from which the said provisions shall respectively apply, and shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Such order shall operate to extend the provisions of this Act to such municipality according to its tenor.

The Local Government may at any time cancel or modify an order made under this section.

Publication of order.

5. The Commissioners shall, within fifteen days of such publication, cause a copy of the same to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and a copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous position at such office, and in such other places as the Commissioners may direct;

and a public proclamation of such order shall be made throughout such municipality by beat of drum.

Orders of registering officer to be subject to control of Commissioners.

6. The Commissioners at a meeting shall, for the purposes of this Act, appoint a registering officer, and may, with the sanction of the Local Government, remove such registering officer and appoint another in his place. Every matter or thing done by the registering officer under or by virtue of this Act, shall be subject to the order, disposition, and control of the Commissioners.

Registration of coolies.

7. Every coolie personally working for gain as such coolie within the limits of such municipality shall be annually registered by the registering officer appointed under the last preceding section, who shall keep a register in which he shall enter the name and residence of every such coolie :

Provided always that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any coolie who is hired beyond the limits of the municipality for a period of time not exceeding three hours, but who performs a portion of the work imposed by such hiring within such limits.

Period of registration.

8. The year of registration shall commence on the first day of January of each year, and every registration made on any date within that year shall be in force to the thirty-first day of December next following and no longer.

The registering officer shall at the time of registration deliver a license to every coolie registered as aforesaid, and such license shall be in force for the year of registration and no longer.

Details of license.

9. Every license granted by the registering officer shall specify the number of the license, and the name and place of abode, and age of the coolie to whom such license is granted, and shall further state whether such coolie is licensed to work as—

(*a*) a monthly or other servant for a fixed period of time exceeding twenty-four hours, or

(*b*) a coolie empowered to work by the job, or for any period of time not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Every license shall bear date on the day on which the same shall be granted.

Penalty for not giving notice of change of residence.

10. Whenever any coolie registered under this Act shall change his residence, he shall give notice thereof to the registering officer, specifying in such notice his new residence, and every such coolie who shall change his residence and shall neglect for one week to give such notice, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. five.

Alteration to be made in register.

The registering officer on receiving the notice specified in this section shall make the necessary alteration in the register.

Particulars of license to be entered in book.

11. The particulars of every license which shall be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be entered in books to be kept for that purpose at the office of the said registering officer, and every person applying shall at all reasonable times be furnished with a certified copy of such particulars on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Licensed coolie to wear badge.

12. The registering officer shall, at the time of granting the license to any coolie empowered to work by the job, or for any period of time

not exceeding twenty-four hours, deliver a metal badge, upon which shall be marked or engraved a number corresponding with the number of such license. Every coolie to whom such badge is delivered shall at all times, while waiting for hire, or during the performance of his duties as such coolie, or while attending before any Magistrate, carry such badge exposed to view.

Penalty for omitting to wear badge.

13. Whenever any coolie empowered to work by the job, or for any period not exceeding twenty-four hours shall omit to wear such badge exposed to view as aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. five.

Rates of hire to be made and published.

14. The Commissioners at a meeting may, with the consent of the Local Government, make and publish an order specifying the rates of hire in respect of all coolies registered under the provisions of this Act, and such rates may from time to time be varied with the like sanction. The rates specified in such order shall in the case of coolies empowered to work by the job, or for any period not exceeding twenty-four hours include rates calculated according to distance as well as by time:

Provided that the list of rates calculated according to distance shall include rates in respect of such places situate beyond the limits of the municipality as shall be specified in a notification to that effect published by the Local Government in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

A table of the rates of hire legibly written or printed in the English, Urdu, and Bengali languages shall be affixed in some conspicuous place within the limits of the municipality, and a copy of the same, or such portion thereof as may be deemed sufficient, shall be given to every coolie at the time of registration

Coolie entitled to payment according to rates fixed, subject to special agreements for lower rates.

15. Every coolie shall be entitled to receive payment for his hiring in accordance with the rates specified in the order mentioned in the last preceding section:

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any such coolie from being bound by any contract into which he may enter to receive payment at a rate lower than that fixed by such order.

Registration of coolies when engaged as monthly servants.

16. Any coolie engaged as a monthly servant, or for some other fixed period of time exceeding twenty-four hours, who shall be proved to the satisfaction of the registering officer to have deserted from such employment without reasonable cause during the period of his engagement;

or to have been guilty of misconduct during such period of time;

or to have wrongfully prevented or endeavoured to prevent any other coolie from accepting employment under such person,

shall be liable to have his license withdrawn or suspended for such period as the registering officer may direct.

Penalty for certain offences committed by registered coolies.

17. Every coolie empowered to work by the job, or for any period not exceeding twenty-four hours, who shall, without reasonable excuse, refuse to accept hire within the limits of such municipality at the rate fixed for such hiring;

or who shall desert from his hiring before being discharged therefrom;

or who shall demand more than the proper rate fixed for such hiring;

or who shall be drunk or make use of insulting or abusive language during the period of, or while waiting for, such hiring;

or who shall wrongfully prevent, or endeavour to prevent, any other coolie from being hired;

or who shall refuse to carry any load he may be legally called upon to carry;

or who shall fail to produce his table of rates when required to do so,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. ten, or in default of payment to imprisonment, rigorous or simple, not exceeding one month.

Penalty for being unlicensed or lending license to another.

18. Any coolie who shall work as such without being duly registered or licensed, and any coolie who, having a license in force, shall transfer or lend the same, or allow the same to be used by any other person, shall be liable upon conviction in respect of any one of such offences, to a penalty not exceeding Rs. ten, or in default of payment to imprisonment, rigorous or simple, not exceeding one month.

Coolie entitled to have new badge on loss or obliteration of former one.

19. Whenever the writing on any badge shall become obliterated or defaced, so that the same shall not be distinctly legible, and also whenever any badge shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the registering officer, to have been lost or mislaid, the coolie to whom the license relating to any such badge shall have been granted, shall deliver such badge (if he shall have the same in his possession), and shall produce such license to the registering officer, and such coolie shall then be entitled to have a new badge delivered to him upon payment of such sum of money, not exceeding one rupee, as the registering officer shall from time to time appoint.

Penalty for neglecting to deliver up badge, ending badge, &c.

20. Upon the expiration or other determination of any license granted to a coolie under this Act, such coolie shall deliver such license, and in the case of a coolie empowered to work by the job, or for any period of time not exceeding twenty-four hours, the badge relating thereto, to the said registering officer; and every such coolie who, after such expiration or determination as aforesaid, shall wilfully neglect for three days to deliver the same to the said officer; and also every coolie who shall use, or wear, or detain any badge which shall have ceased to be in force, or other than such as shall have been delivered to him under the provisions of this Act, and every coolie to whom any badge shall have been delivered as aforesaid, who shall lend such badge to any other person, and every person who shall wear or use the badge of any other coolie, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of Rs. five, or in default of payment to imprisonment, rigorous or simple, not exceeding one week. It shall be lawful for the registering officer, or for any person employed by him for that purpose under the authority obtained as prescribed by section twenty-nine of this Act, to prosecute any coolie so neglecting to deliver up his license or badge at any period within twelve calendar months after the expiration of the license.

Penalty for using or having a counterfeit badge.

21. Every coolie or other person who shall, for the purpose of deception, use or wear, or have any badge resembling any badge granted under the authority of this Act, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. ten, or in default of payment to imprisonment, rigorous or simple, not exceeding one month. And it shall be lawful for any police officer, or any person employed for that purpose by the registering officer, to seize and take away any such badge, or any badge used for the purpose of deception as aforesaid, wheresoever the same may be found, and to deliver the same to the registering officer.

Penalty for not depositing lost or unclaimed property.

22. Every coolie empowered to work by the job, or for any period of time not exceeding twenty-four hours, who shall be in possession of any lost or unclaimed property, shall within twenty-four hours carry such property, if not sooner claimed by the owner thereof, to the nearest police-station, and shall there deposit and leave the same with the inspector or other officer on duty, and any such coolie making default herein, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. five, or in default of payment to imprisonment, rigorous or simple, not exceeding one week.

Penalty for second and subsequent offences.

23. Whenever any coolie, after having been previously convicted of an offence under this Act, or any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, shall be again convicted of an offence under the Act or any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, he may be liable, in addition to the penalty attached to such offence, to imprisonment, rigorous or simple, not exceeding one month, and the like punishment of imprisonment not exceeding one month may be inflicted in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence upon every subsequent conviction after the second.

Conviction to be endorsed on coolie's license: Penalty for failing to produce.

24. Whenever any coolie shall be summoned to appear before any Magistrate to answer any charge preferred against him under this Act, or any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, he shall carry with him his license, and produce the same if required so to do; and any coolie who shall on such requisition fail to produce such license, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate, on conviction of any coolie of any offence under this Act, or any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, to endorse on such license the nature of the offence, the date of the conviction, and the amount of the penalty inflicted.

Revocation or suspension of coolie's license on his conviction of any offence.

25. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate before whom any coolie shall be convicted of any offence, whether under this Act or under any other law in force, to revoke the license of such coolie, or to suspend the same for such time as the Magistrate shall think proper, and for that purpose to require the coolie, or any other person in whose possession such license and the badge (if any) thereto belonging shall then be, to deliver up the same; and every coolie or other person who, being so required, shall refuse or neglect to deliver up such license and such badge, or either of them, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten rupees, so often as he shall be so required and refuse or neglect as aforesaid: and the Magistrate shall immediately send every license and every badge delivered up to him under this section to the registering officer, who shall cancel such license if it has been revoked by the Magistrate, or, if it has been suspended, shall, at the end of the time for which it shall have been suspended, re-deliver such license with the badge (if it shall have come into the possession of the registering officer) to the coolie to whom it was granted.

Penalty for refusing to pay legal fare.

26. If any person who shall have hired any coolie shall refuse to pay such coolie, or any authorized agent on his behalf, the proper sum payable for such hiring, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate having jurisdiction in such case to order payment of such sum and also such compensation as shall seem reasonable, and in default of payment such sum and compensation may be recovered in the same way as fines are recoverable under Act of 1883, or other Act for the time being in force for the regulation of municipalities.

Registrar's table of distances to be conclusive proof.

27. In case of disputes as to the rate to be calculated according to distance, any table or book signed by the registering officer shall, on proof of such signature, be taken to be conclusive evidence of all distances therein stated to have been ascertained by the said officer.

Power to make bye-laws.

28. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter mentioned for the following purposes—

For the management of all matters connected with the registration and license of coolies.

For regulating the conduct of coolies registered under this Act.

To fix fines and penalties for offences committed against such bye-laws.

And generally for the purposes of this Act:

Provided that no bye-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one offence committed against a bye-law shall exceed Rs. five.

Such bye-laws shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government, and shall be published as the Local Government directs, and shall have the force of law at such time after such publication as the Local Government directs.

Jurisdiction.

29. Offences punishable under this Act, or any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, shall be triable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the offence is committed, but such Magistrate shall be subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as to the amount of fine or imprisonment he may inflict:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any of the offences punishable under section sixteen of this Act.

Disposal of fines.

30. All penalties and fines to be levied under this Act shall be placed to the credit o the Municipal Fund.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to regulate the conditions under which coolies may work for hire and be hired in Hill Municipalities where their labour supplies the only form of locomotive power ordinarily available. Numerous complaints have been made by residents of Darjeeling of the misconduct and extortionate charges of *dandy* men and other coolies, and it has been decided to bring them under a law similar to the law for the regulation of Hackney Carriages and Palankeens, by which on the one hand their charges will be limited to a certain tariff and provision will be made for the punishment of misconduct, and on the other they will be secured the payment of such hire as they may earn. It is not proposed to interfere with coolies hired as regular servants for periods exceeding twenty-four hours, beyond requiring them to take out a license and providing that the license may be suspended or withdrawn on proof of misconduct.

The 16*th December* 1882.

COLMAN MACAULAY.

C. H. REILY,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 1 OF 1883.

A Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Act XII of 1877.

1. Act XII of 1877 (*an Act to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876*) is hereby repealed.

Addition to Act VI of 1876, section 4.

2. To section 4 of the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, the following shall be added, namely:—

"and also in or towards the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities, of any loan received from the Government by the manager under this Act".

Amendment of section 12 of same Act.

3. (*1*) In section 12 of that Act, for the first clause the following shall be substituted:—

"When all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule referred to in section eleven, and the amount of any loan received from the Government under section eighteen, together with the interest (if any) due thereon, have been paid and discharged", and

(*2*) in the second clause of the same section, for the word "six" the word "twelve" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 18 of same Act.

4. (*1*) In section 18 of that Act, after the words "as may appear expedient" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"or by borrowing money from the Government at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the Local Government", and

(*2*) in the last clause of the same section, for the word "six" the word "twelve" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, omits to provide for the recovery by the manager, under the scheme for the management of the estate, of a loan made by the Government for the payment of the debts. It consequently would be open to the proprietor, when the scheduled debts had been paid off, to demand, under section 12 of the Act, the release of the estate, although any such loan made by the Government had not been repaid.

2. No such loan has as yet been made by the Government, but as it is possible that such loans may be made, it is proposed to amend the Act so as to secure the detention of the estate under management until the amount of any such loan that may have been made has been paid off with interest. This is provided for by certain amendments made, in sections 4, 12 and 18 of the Act, by sections 2, 3 and 4 of the present Bill.

3. The second sub-section of section 4 of the Bill merely supplies an omission, apparently the result of an oversight, in the amending Act XII of 1877.

Under section 12 of the principal Act, as it originally stood, six months from the publication of the order of management was the period within which the Commissioner was permitted to abandon the management, and as difficulties might arise if the management was abandoned after the manager had exercised his power of mortgaging, the last clause of section 18 provided that the power to mortgage should not be exercisable until after the expiration of the same period. The amending Act of 1877 altered the period fixed by section 12 to twelve months, but left that fixed by section 18 unchanged. The amendment now proposed makes the period in section 18 the same as that in section 12, namely, twelve months.

4. It is proposed, as a matter of convenience, to repeal the amending Act of 1877 and incorporate its single provision in the new one.

The 22nd December, 1882.

S. C. BAYLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 12th January, 1883 :—

No. 2 OF 1883.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES BILL, 1883.

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ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of Explosives.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Explosives Act, 1883.

Local extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

38 Vic., 7, s. 97.]

Saving for manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance or importation by Government.

2. Save as provided in section sixty-one, nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance or importation of any explosive by order of the Government, or by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act or as keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such.

of 1869.

Saving of Indian Arms Act, 1878.

3. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

of 1878.

Commencement.

4. (1) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints.

(2) But any notification, order or rule, and any appointment to an office or grant of authority, may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof, but shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

Repeal of enactments.

5. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the Acts mentioned in the first column of the schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Limitation of application of Madras and Bombay Municipal Acts.

6. Nothing in section 322 of Madras Act V of 1878, or in section 225 of Bombay Act III of 1872, shall be deemed to apply to an explosive.

Definitions.

7. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "explosive"—

Vic., c. 17,

(a) means gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires, and every other substance, whether similar to those above-mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion, or a pyrotechnic effect; and

(b) includes fog-signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets, percussion-caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined:

(2) "manufacture" includes the process of dividing into its component parts, or otherwise breaking up or unmaking, any explosive, or making fit for use any damaged explosive, and the process of re-making, altering or repairing any explosive: [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 105]

(3) "occupier" includes any number of persons and a body corporate, and, in the case of any manufacture or trade, includes any person carrying on that manufacture or trade: [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.]

(4) "master" includes every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being command or charge of a ship; and, in reference to any boat belonging to a ship, means the master of the ship; and, in reference to any other boat, includes every person having for the time being command or charge of that boat: [ib.]

(5) "factory" means a place licensed under this Act for the manufacture of an explosive: [New.]

(6) "magazine" means a place licensed under this Act for the keeping of an explosive, and includes any ship or other vessel licensed for that purpose: [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.]

(7) "registered place" means a place registered under this Act for keeping an explosive: [New.]

(8) "warehouseman" includes all persons owning or managing any warehouse, store, wharf or other place in which goods are deposited: [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.]

(9) "carrier" includes all persons carrying goods or passengers for hire by land or water: [ib.]

(10) "port" means any port, or any part of a navigable river or channel, in which the Indian Ports Act, 1875, is for the time being in force: [New.] XII of 1875.

(11) "railway" means any railway, whether it is used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods or not, and includes— [Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 3.]

(a) a railway under construction;

(b) all lands within the fences or other boundary-marks prescribed under section 52 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879; IV of 1879.

(c) all lines of rail, sidings or branches worked over for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway;

(d) all stations, offices, warehouses, fixed machinery and other works constructed for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway; and

(e) all vessels and rafts used for the purpose of carrying on the traffic of a railway:

(12) "railway-administration" means, in the case of a railway worked by Government or a [Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 3.]

Native State, the manager of the railway, and, in the case of a railway worked by a company or private individual, the company or individual:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.] (13) "wharf" includes any quay, landing-place, siding or other place at which goods are landed, loaded or unloaded:

[ib.] (14) "carriage" includes any carriage, waggon, cart, truck, vehicle or other means of conveying goods or passengers by land, in whatever manner the same may be propelled:

[ib.] (15) "ship" includes every description of vessel used in sea-navigation, whether propelled by oars or otherwise:

[ib.] (16) "boat" means every vessel, not a ship as above defined, which is used in navigation in any inland water or any port, whether propelled by oars or otherwise:

[New.] Cf. Act VIII of 1881, s. 3.] (17) "import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.] (18) "prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by notification of the Governor General in Council:

[ib.] (19) the expression "safety-cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges:

[New.] (20) "Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, a Magistrate of the first class, and includes also any Magistrate whom the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification, appoint to discharge in any local area the functions of a Magistrate under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL LAW AS TO MANUFACTURE AND KEEPING OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 4.] Prohibition of manufacture of explosives except at factory.

8. The manufacture of an explosive shall not, nor shall any process of that manufacture, be carried on except at a factory for that explosive:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply—

(a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or

(b) to the making of any part of an explosive where that part is not itself an explosive and no explosive is used in making it.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 5.] Prohibition of keeping of explosives except in factory, magazine or registered place.

9. An explosive shall not be kept except—

(a) in the factory in which it is manufactured, or

(b) in a magazine for that explosive, or

(c) in a place registered under this Act for keeping that explosive:

Provided that this section shall not apply—

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (4).] (a) to a person keeping for his private use, and not for sale, an explosive to an amount not exceeding in the same place the prescribed amount, or

(b) to the keeping of an explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of conveyance, when the explosive is being conveyed or kept in accordance with the rules under this Act with respect to the conveyance of explosives.

CHAPTER III.

FACTORIES, MAGAZINES AND REGISTERED PLACES.

(A).—*Licensing and Regulation of Factories.*

Power of Local Government to make rules as to licensing and regulation of factories.

10. (1) The Local Government may make rules as to the licensing and regulation of places as factories for the manufacture of explosives. [Cf. 38 Vic., 17, ss. 6 10, & ss 1 13 & 26.]

(2) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(a) the authority by which licenses may be granted;

(b) the fees to be charged for licenses, and the other sums (if any) to be paid for expenses by applicants for licenses;

(c) the manner in which applications for licenses are to be made, and the matters to be specified in such applications;

(d) the form in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, licenses are to be granted;

(e) the period for which licenses are to remain in force;

(f) the renewal of licenses and the fee to be paid for their renewal;

(g) the alteration of the terms of licenses by the grant of amending licenses, and the fee to be paid for an amending license;

(h) the devolution and determination of licenses;

(i) the situation, construction, materials and fittings of factories;

(j) the conditions on and subject to which the manufacture, or any process in, or work connected with, the manufacture, of an explosive is to be carried on in any factory;

(k) the descriptions of explosives which may be kept in a factory, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which they may be so kept;

(l) the manner of carrying out repairs in factories; and

(m) the restricting of the employment of persons under the age of sixteen years in factories or in certain parts thereof.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 46.]

Provision in favour of occupiers of magazines and registered places making cartridges.

11. The occupier of a magazine or registered place shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a factory-license by reason that, in connection with the magazine or place, he fills, for sale or otherwise, any cartridge for small arms with the explosive for the keeping of which the magazine or place is licensed or registered: provided that he observes such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf.

[38 Vic., c. 17,

Provision in favour of occupiers of magazines adapting or preparing explosives for use in their own mines or quarries.

12. The occupier of a magazine shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a factory-license by reason that, in connection with the magazine, he, by filling cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which the magazine is licensed, for use exclusively in his mine or quarry, or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control: provided that he observes such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf.

(*B*).—*Licensing and Regulation of Magazines.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 5 to 19 (relating to magazines).]

Power of Local Government to make rules as to licensing and regulation of magazines.

13. (*1*). The Local Government may make rules as to the licensing and regulation of places as magazines for the keeping of explosives.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters, provide for all or any of the matters for which rules under clauses (*a*) to (*i*), both inclusive, and clauses (*k*) to (*m*), both inclusive, of section ten may provide in the case of factories.

(*C*).—*Registration and Regulation of Registered Places.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 21 and 22.]

Power of Local Government to make rules as to registration and regulation of registered places.

14. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules as to the registration and regulation of places for the keeping of explosives.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the manner in which places may be registered, the period for which registration is to be valid, and the manner in which registration may be renewed;

(*b*) the fees to be paid for registration and renewal of registration;

(*c*) the situation and nature of places which may be registered, the manner in which an explosive is to be kept in those places, and the maximum amount of an explosive which may be so kept; and

(*d*) the descriptions of explosives which may be kept together in the same registered place, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which they may be so kept.

(*D*).—*Supplemental Provisions.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 11 and 19.]

Duty of occupier to make special rules for regulation of workmen in his factory or magazine.

15. (*1*) Every occupier of a factory or magazine shall make special rules for the regulation of the persons managing or employed in or about his factory or magazine, with a view to secure the observance therein of this Act and the rules under this Act, and the safety and proper discipline of those persons and the safety of the public.

(*2*) The occupier may, and, if required by the Local Government, shall, make rules, repealing, altering or adding to any special rules made under this section.

(*3*) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(*4*) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and notified to the persons managing or employed in or about the factory or magazine in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

CHAPTER IV.

SALE OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 30.]

Sale of explosives on highways or public places prohibited.

16. An explosive shall not be hawked, sold or exposed for sale on any highway, street, public thoroughfare or other public place.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 31.]

Sale of explosives to children prohibited.

17. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of thirteen years.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 32 and s. 40 (8).]

Explosives to be sold in cases, closed and labelled.

18. Every explosive, exceeding in amount the prescribed amount, shall, when publicly sold or exposed for sale, be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and (except when the explosive is sold to any person employed by or on the property occupied by the vendor for immediate use in the service of the vendor or on that property) the outermost receptacle containing the explosive shall have affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the name of the explosive, with the addition of the word "explosive."

CHAPTER V.

CONVEYANCE OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., 17 s. 33.]

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules as to packing of explosives.

19. The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the packing of explosives for conveyance, and may by those

rules provide for the nature of the packages, cases, bags, canisters or other receptacles in which an explosive is to be contained.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34.]

Power of Local Government to make rules regulating the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in ports.

20. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within any port.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

[Sub-section 1.] [cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 7 (*o*).]

(*a*) the notice to be given in the case of ships and boats having any explosive on board within the port;

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34, sub-section 2.]

(*b*) the navigation and place of mooring of those ships and boats;

[Sub-section 3.]

(*c*) subject to the rules as to packing made under section nineteen, the mode of stowing and keeping an explosive on board any such ship or boat, and of giving notice, by brands, labels or otherwise, of the nature of the package containing the explosive;

[Sub-section 4.]

(*d*) the description, construction, fitting-up and licensing of the ships, boats or carriages to be used for the conveyance of an explosive, and the licensing and dress of the persons having charge thereof;

[Sub-section 5.]

(*e*) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or any articles or substances, or in passenger-ships, boats, trains or carriages, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

[Sub-section 6.]

(*f*) the prohibition, in cases where the loading or unloading of an explosive within the limits of the port appears to be specially dangerous to the public, of loading or unloading within those limits, and the fixing of the times and places at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded, or conveyed at one time or in one ship, boat or carriage;

[Sub-section 7.]

(*g*) the mode of, and the precautions to be observed in, conveying an explosive, and in the loading or unloading any ship, boat or carriage conveying an explosive, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during the conveyance, loading or unloading;

[Cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 7, cl. (*o*), ss. 28, 29, 30, 31 and 33.]

(*h*) the fixing the cases in which an explosive is to be taken out of a ship for the purpose of being deposited, the places in which the explosive so taken out is to be deposited, the appointing of an officer to receive the explosive, and the manner in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, the explosive is to be deposited in and removed from those places

[38 Vic., 17, s. 34, section 8.]

(*i*) the times at which lights or fires are to be allowed or not allowed on board the ships or boats having an explosive on board, or at which a Police-officer or other person authorized in this behalf by the conservator of the port is to be on board them;

[Sub-section 9.]

(*j*) the publication and supply to the public of copies of these rules;

[Sub-section 10.]

(*k*) the enforcing the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act both by the officers of the port and also by other persons when within the limits of the port; and

[Sub-section 11.]

(*l*) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

Power on breach of rule to require ship, boat, carriage or explosive to be dealt with in conformity with rule.

21. (*1*) In the event of any breach of a rule under section twenty, in the case of any ship, boat, carriage or explosive, whether there has or has not been any conviction for the breach, the conservator of the port or other officer named in the rules, or any person acting under the orders of the conservator, may cause the ship, boat, carriage or explosive, at the expense of the owner thereof, to be removed to such place or otherwise dealt with in such manner as may be in conformity with the rule.

(*2*) All expenses incurred in the removal may be recovered in like manner as a fine under this Act.

Duty of railway-administration to make rules regulating the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives on its railway.

22. (*1*) Every railway-administration shall make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives on its railway. [Cf. 38 c. 17, s. 35

(*2*) The railway-administration may, and, if required by the Governor General in Council, shall, make rules repealing, altering or adding to any rules made under this section.

(*3*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

[Sub sec 1.]

(*a*) the notice to be given of the intention to send an explosive for conveyance on the railway;

[Sub-secti 2.]

(*b*) subject to the rules as to packing made under section nineteen, the mode of stowing and keeping an explosive for conveyance, and of giving notice by brand, labels or otherwise of the nature of the package containing the explosive;

[Sub-secti 3.]

(*c*) the description and construction of carriages, ships or boats to be used in the conveyance of an explosive;

[Sub-section 4.]

(*d*) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or with any articles or substances or in passenger-

trains, carriages, ships or boats, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

Sub-section (e) the places and times at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded or conveyed at one time or in one carriage, ship or boat;

Sub-section (f) the precautions to be observed in conveying an explosive and in loading and unloading the carriages, ships or boats used in the conveyance of an explosive, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during that conveyance, loading and unloading;

Sub-section (g) the enforcing the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act by its servants and agents, and also by other persons when on the railway; and

Sub-section (h) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 37.]

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules for the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in certain cases.

23. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in any case in which rules made under section twenty or section twenty-two do not apply.

(2) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

Sub-section (a) the description and construction of the carriages to be used in the conveyance of an explosive;

Sub-section (b) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or with any articles or substances, or in passenger-carriages, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

Sub-section (c) the places and times at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded, or conveyed at one time and in one carriage;

Sub-section (d) the precautions to be observed in conveying an explosive and in loading and unloading the carriages used in that conveyance, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during that conveyance, loading and unloading;

Sub-section (e) the publication and supply to the public of copies of these rules; and

Sub-section (f) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

(3) For the purpose of any mode of conveyance which is not a conveyance by land, this section shall be construed as if ship and boat were included in the term "carriage".

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 34, 35 & 37.]

Penalties which may be annexed to breach of rules under sections 20, 22 and 23.

24. The authority making any rule under section twenty, section twenty-two or section twenty-three may annex to any breach or attempt to commit a breach of the rule the following penalties, which may be imposed on such persons and graduated in such manner as may be deemed just, according to the gravity of the offence, and according as it may be a first, second or other subsequent offence, that is to say:—a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each breach and to one hundred rupees for each day during which the breach continues, and forfeiture of all or any part of the explosive in respect of which, or being in the carriage, ship or boat, or train of carriages, ships or boats, as the case may be, in respect of which, the breach of the rule has taken place.

CHAPTER VI.

IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9).]

Importation of certain explosives prohibited except under license.

25. Dynamite or gun-cotton or any explosive (other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion-caps, fireworks and any prescribed explosive) shall not be imported except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted by that license.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (b).]

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules as to such importation.

26. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the grant of licenses required under section twenty-five.

(2) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(a) the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions as to the composition and quality of the explosive, the unloading, landing, transhipment, delivery and conveyance thereof, and the protection of the public from danger, on and subject to which licenses may be granted;

(b) the period for which licenses are to continue in force and the persons for whom licenses are to be available; and

(c) the fees to be paid for licenses.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (e).]

Powers of Customs officers.

27. The officers of sea customs at every port shall have the same power with respect to any explosive to which section twenty-five applies and the ship containing that explosive as they have for the time being with respect to any article on the importation of which restrictions are imposed by the law relating to sea customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly.

CHAPTER VII.

SPECIALLY DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43: Cf. Act XI of 1878, s. 10.]

Power of Governor General in Council to prohibit the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance and sale of specially dangerous explosives.

28. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act or in the rules under this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification—

(a) regulate or prohibit, either altogether or except under a license, and to the extent and in the manner permitted by that license, the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance and sale, or any of them, of any explosive which is of so dangerous a character that, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is expedient for the public safety to issue such a notification; and

(b) cancel any notification under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43.]

(2) The officers of sea customs at every port shall have the same power with respect to any explosive with regard to which a notification has been issued under this section and the ship containing the explosive as they have for the time being with respect to any article the importation of which is prohibited or regulated by the law relating to sea customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly.

CHAPTER VIII.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

(A).—*Inspection.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 53: Cf. Act XV of 1881, s. 3.]

Appointment and duties of Government Inspectors.

29. (1) The Local Government may, in its discretion, by notification appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and suspend or remove any person so appointed.

(2) The persons so appointed shall, within such local area as the Local Government may from time to time direct, exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by this Act and the rules under this Act on an Inspector.

(3) Every such Inspector (in this Act referred to as a Government Inspector) shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

XLV of 1860.

(4) The Local Government may make rules assigning and regulating the duties of Government Inspectors under this Act.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 55.]

Powers of Government Inspectors.

30. (1) A Government Inspector shall, within the local area for which he is appointed, make such examinations and enquiries as may be necessary to ascertain whether this Act and the rules under this Act are complied with, and may for that purpose—

(a) enter, inspect and examine any factory or magazine and every part thereof, at all times by day and night, but so as not to unnecessarily impede or obstruct the work in the factory or magazine, and make enquiries as to the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act, and as to all matters and things relating to the safety of the public or of the persons employed in or about the factory or magazine;

(b) enter, inspect and examine any registered place, and every part thereof, in which any explosive is kept or is reasonably supposed by him to be kept, at all reasonable times by day; and

(c) require the occupier of any factory, magazine or registered place which he is entitled under this section to enter, or any person employed by the occupier therein, to give him samples of any explosive or ingredients of an explosive therein, or of any substance therein, the keeping of which is restricted or regulated by or under this Act or the rules under this Act, or of any substance therein which he believes to be an explosive, or such ingredients or substance.

(2) The occupier of every factory, magazine or registered place referred to in this section, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by the Inspector as necessary for any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 56.]

Notice by Government Inspector to remedy dangerous practice.

31. (1) If in any matter (not provided for by any express provision of this Act or of the rules under this Act) a Government Inspector finds that any factory or magazine, or any part thereof, or any thing or practice therein or connected therewith, is unnecessarily dangerous or defective, so as in his opinion to tend to endanger the public safety or the bodily safety of any person, the Inspector may require the occupier of the factory or magazine to remedy the same.

(2) Where the occupier objects to comply with a requisition under this section, he may, within one month from the date of the requisition, apply to any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the factory or magazine is, for a decision in the matter; and the decision of the Magistrate shall be final.

(3) If the occupier does not apply to a Magistrate as provided by sub-section (2), he shall be bound to comply with the requisition of the Inspector.

(4) No person shall be precluded by any contract from doing such acts as may be necessary to comply with a requisition or decision under this section, and no person shall be liable under any

contract to any penalty or forfeiture for doing any such act if he gave notice of the contract to the Inspector at or before the time at which the Inspector made the requisition, or to the Magistrate before his decision was given.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 38 (b).]

Inspection in ports and of ships.

32. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification, order any person acting as an Inspector or otherwise for the purpose of the Acts relating to merchant shipping for the time being in force to inquire into the observance of this Act or the rules under this Act in any port or in the case of any ship, and generally to act in that port and with respect to ships as a Government Inspector under this Act.

(*2*) Each person so ordered shall, while the order is in force, have for that purpose the same powers and authorities as he has under the Acts in pursuance of which he was originally appointed Inspector, and also the powers and authorities of a Government Inspector under this Act and the rules for the time being in force under it.

(*3*) The Local Government may revoke any order under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17,

Inspection of wharf, carriage, ship or boat with explosives in transit.

33. Any Government Inspector, or any officer who may by name or in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, may, if he has reasonable cause to suppose an explosive to be for the purpose of or in course of conveyance on or in the wharf, carriage, ship or boat of any carrier, or of the occupier of any factory or magazine or of the importer of any explosive, enter, inspect and examine at any time the wharf, carriage, ship or boat for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act or the rules under this Act with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading and importation of an explosive are complied with, but so as not to unnecessarily obstruct the work or business of the carrier, occupier or importer.

(*B*).—*Accidents.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, Act IV of s. 6.]

Notice to be given of accidents.

34. Whenever there occurs in or about, or in connection with, any factory, magazine or registered place, or any carriage, ship or boat, either conveying an explosive, or on or from which an explosive is being loaded or unloaded,—

(*a*) any accident by explosion or by fire attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, or

(*b*) any such accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, or

(*c*) any accident of any other description which may be prescribed in this behalf,

the occupier of the factory, magazine or registered place, or the master of the ship or boat, or the person in charge of the carriage, as the case may be, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the nearest Magistrate.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 66.]

Inquiry into accidents.

35. (*1*) If in any such case an inquiry into the cause of the accident appears to the Magistrate to whom notice has been given under section thirty-four to be necessary, the Magistrate may either himself make the inquiry or direct a Government Inspector or a Magistrate subordinate to himself to make the inquiry.

(*2*) Any Magistrate or Government Inspector making an inquiry under this section shall, for the purposes of conducting the inquiry, have all the powers which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence under the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882.

(*C*).—*Power of Search.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 73.] [Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 14.]

Power of Government Inspector and certain other officers to search for explosives.

36. (*1*) Where any Government Inspector, or any officer who may by name or in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, has reasonable cause to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive in any place (whether a building or not, or a carriage, boat or ship), or that any explosive is in that place in contravention of this Act or of the rules under this Act, or that the provisions of this Act or of those rules are not duly observed in that place, the Inspector or officer may, on producing, if demanded, in the case of an Inspector, a copy of the notification appointing him, and, in the case of any other officer, of the order authorizing him, enter at any time, and, if need be, by force, that place and every part thereof, and examine the place, and search for explosives therein, and take samples of any explosive or ingredient of any explosive therein, or of any substance reasonably supposed to be an explosive or an ingredient of an explosive which may be found therein.

[Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 16.]

(*2*) All searches under this section shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882.

[Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 21: 38 Vic., c. 38, s. 73, last para.]

(*3*) When any officer other than a Government Inspector enters and searches as by this section provided, he shall within forty-eight hours make a full report of all the particulars of the entry and search to his immediate official superior.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 35, paragraph 3.]

Power of Government Inspector and certain officers to stop, enter, inspect and examine carriages or boats in case of emergency.

37. (*1*) If any Government Inspector or any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, has reasonable cause to suppose that any offence against this Act or the rules under this Act is being committed in respect of any carriage (not being on a railway) or any boat conveying, loading or unloading any explosive, and that the case is one of emergency, and that delay will be likely to endanger life, he may stop and enter, inspect and examine the carriage or boat, and by detention or removal thereof or otherwise take such precautions as may be reasonably necessary for removing the danger, in like

manner as if the explosive were liable to forfeiture.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 75, para 4.]

(2) Every such officer shall, for the purposes of this section, have the same powers and be in the same position as if he were an officer authorized by the Local Government under section thirty-six to search for explosives.

(D).—*Power of Seizure and Detention.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 74.]

Seizure and detention of explosives liable to forfeiture.

38. Where any Government Inspector, or any officer authorized as provided by section thirty-six, has reasonable cause to believe that any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance found by him is liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act, he may seize and detain the same until a Magistrate has determined whether the same is or is not liable to be forfeited.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 74.]

Power of Local Government to make rules to regulate seizure and detention of explosives.

39. The Local Government may make rules to regulate the seizure and detention of any explosive or ingredient of any explosive or substance under section thirty-eight, and may by those rules empower the Government Inspector or officer seizing the explosive or ingredient or substance—

(a) to require the occupier of the place in which it was seized (whether a building or not, or a carriage, boat or ship) to detain it in that place or in any place under the control of the occupier; or

(b) to remove it in such manner and to such place as will in the opinion of the Government Inspector or officer least endanger the public safety, and there to detain it; or

(c) in any case which appears to the Government Inspector or officer to be urgent and fraught with serious public danger, to take a sample of it and cause the rest of it to be destroyed or otherwise rendered harmless.

Cl. (2).

Proceedings before Magistrate to be commenced as soon as practicable.

40. The proceedings before a Magistrate for determining whether an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance is or is not liable to forfeiture shall be commenced as soon as practicable after the seizure.

Cl. (3).]

Power to seize receptacles.

41. The receptacles containing an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance may be seized, detained and removed in like manner as the contents thereof.

Cl. (4).]

Power to use ship, boat, carriage, &c., in which explosives are seized.

42. The Government Inspector or officer seizing an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance may use for the purposes of the removal and detention thereof any ship, boat or carriage in which it was seized, and any tug, tender, engine, tackle, beasts and accoutrements belonging to, or drawing or provided for drawing, that ship, boat or carriage, and shall pay to the owner a reasonable compensation for the use, to be determined in case of dispute by a Magistrate, and to be recovered in like manner as a fine under this Act.

(E).—*Samples.*

[38 Vic., c. s. 76.]

Payment for samples of explosives.

43. When a Government Inspector or other officer in pursuance of this Act or the rules under this Act takes samples of any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance, he shall pay for or tender payment for those samples to such amount as he considers to be the market-value thereof; and the occupier of the place in which, or the owner of the bulk from which, the sample was taken may recover any excess of the real value over the money so paid or tendered, and any amount so tendered, from the Inspector or other officer taking the sample, as a debt, in the Small Cause Court, or, if there is no Small Cause Court, in the Civil Court having jurisdiction.

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

[38 Vic., c. s. 4.]

Penalty for illegal manufacture of explosives.

44. If an explosive is manufactured in contravention of section eight, or of a notification under section twenty-eight—

(a) the explosive and all the ingredients of the explosive, which may be found either in or about the place at which the explosive is manufactured, or in the possession, or under the control, of any person convicted under this section, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(b) the person manufacturing the explosive shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for each day on which he so manufactures.

[38 Vic., s. 5.]

Penalty for illegal keeping of explosives.

45. If any explosive is kept in contravention of section nine, or of a notification under section twenty-eight—

(a) all the explosives found in the place at which the explosive is kept shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(b) the occupier of that place, and also any person guilty of keeping the explosive, shall each be punished with fine which may extend to one rupee for each pound of the explosive so kept.

[38 Vic. c. s. 10; but s. 9 as to amount of penalty.]

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of factories.

46. In the event of a breach in any factory of any of the rules under section ten for the regulation of factories—

(a) the explosive or ingredients thereof with respect to which, or being in any building or machine with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first breach to five hundred rupees, and in the case of any subsequent breach to one thousand rupees, and to five hundred rupees in addition for each day during which the breach continues.

Vic., c. 17, 7, which ies to es.]

47. In the event of a breach in any magazine of the rules for the regulation of magazines under section thirteen, or of any rules under section eleven or section twelve—

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of magazines.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in the magazine when, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first breach to one hundred rupees, and in the case of any subsequent breach to one hundred rupees in addition for each day during which the breach continues.

Vic., c 17,

48. In the event of a breach in any registered place of the rules for the regulation of registered places under section fourteen, or of any rules under section eleven—

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of registered places.

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in any house, building, place, safe or receptacle with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend to one rupee for each pound of the explosive with respect to which, or being at the place in which, the breach was committed.

Vic., c. 17, 32.]

49. If any explosive is hawked, sold or exposed for sale in contravention of section sixteen or section eighteen—

Penalty for illegal sale of explosives in public places.

(*a*) the explosive which is so exposed for sale, and any explosive found in the possession of any person convicted under this section, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person hawking or selling the explosive, or exposing it for sale, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Vic., c. 17,

50. Whoever sells an explosive in contravention of section seventeen shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for selling explosives to children.

Vic., c. 40 (8).]

51. If the name of the explosive affixed to the outermost receptacle containing an explosive is materially false, the person selling the explosive or exposing it for sale shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for affixing false name to receptacle containing explosives.

Vic., c.

52. In the event of a breach of any rules as to the packing of explosives under section nineteen—

Penalty for breach of rules as to packing of explosives

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which the breach is committed shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the person guilty of the breach shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

53. Whoever resists the conservator, or other officer named in the rules under section twenty, or any person acting under the orders of the conservator, when causing any ship, boat, carriage or explosive to be removed under section twenty-one, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for obstructing conservator or other person.

[17 & 18 Vic., c. 7, s. 40 (9), (*e*): Cf. Indian Penal Code, s. 186.]

54. In the event of a breach of the provisions of section twenty-five with respect to the importation of an explosive, or of the provisions of a license to import an explosive granted under section twenty-six—

Penalty for breach of provisions as to importation of an explosive or of the provisions of an importation-license.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (*d*).]

(*a*) the explosive with respect to which, or being in any ship or boat with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the owner and master of the ship or boat, and the licensee or person to whom the explosive is delivered, shall each be liable to a fine which may extend in the case of a first offence to one thousand rupees, and in the case of any subsequent offence to two thousand rupees.

55. If any explosive is imported or sold in contravention of a notification under section twenty-eight—

Penalty for importing or selling specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43.

(*a*) the explosive shall be liable to be forfeited;

(*b*) the owner and master of the ship in which the explosive is imported shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for every pound of the explosive brought in the ship; and

(*c*) the person selling and the person buying the explosive shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each pound of the explosive sold.

56. If any explosive is conveyed in contravention of a notification under section twenty-eight—

Penalty for conveying specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.

(*a*) the explosive shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(*b*) the master of the ship or boat or the person in charge of the carriage in which the explosive is conveyed, as the case may be, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each pound of the explosive so conveyed.

57. Any Government Inspector or officer authorized under section thirty-three or section thirty six, or referred to in section

Penalty for vexatious entries, searches and seizures.

[Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 18.]

thirty-seven, who—

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, carriage, boat or ship, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any explosive or other thing liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77.]

Penalty on, and removal of, trespassers.

58. Whoever enters without permission or otherwise trespasses on any factory or magazine, or the land immediately adjoining thereto which is occupied by the occupier of that factory or magazine, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and may be forthwith removed from the factory, magazine or land by any Police-officer, or by the occupier of the factory or magazine, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the occupier.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77, para. 2.]

Penalty on persons committing act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about factories or magazines.

59. Whoever, other than the occupier of, or a person employed in or about, a factory or magazine is found committing any act which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about a factory or magazine shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77, para. 3.]

Occupier to put up notices warning persons of liability under last two sections.

60. The occupier of every factory or magazine shall put up in some conspicuous place or places a notice or notices warning all persons of their liability to penalties under the last two foregoing sections; but the absence of a notice or notices shall not exempt a person from punishment under those sections.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 97, proviso.]

Penalty for trespass, &c., on Government manufactory or store.

61. Whoever enters without permission, or otherwise trespasses on, any place in the occupation of the Government where any explosive is manufactured or stored, or the land immediately adjoining thereto in the occupation of the Government, or of the officer or person in charge of that place, and any person found committing any act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about any such place, shall be liable to the like penalty, and may be removed and arrested in like manner, as if the place were a factory or magazine to which this Act applies.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 78.]

Power to arrest without warrant persons committing dangerous offences.

62. Whoever is found committing any act for which he is punishable under this Act or the rules under this Act, and which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about any factory, magazine, railway or port, or any carriage, ship or boat, may be apprehended without a warrant by a Police-officer, or by the occupier of, or the agent or servant of, or other person authorized by the occupier of, that factory or magazine, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the railway-administration or conservator of the port, and be removed from the place where he is arrested, and conveyed as soon as conveniently may be before a Magistrate.

[38 Vic., 17, s. 82.]

Penalty for pulling down, injuring or defacing notices.

63. Whoever without due authority pulls down, injures or defaces any notice, copy of rules or document when affixed in pursuance of this Act or of the rules under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[38 Vic., 17, s. 87.]

Exemption of occupier, &c., from penalty on proof of offence having been committed by another person.

64. (*1*) Where any offence under this Act or the rules under this Act, for which the occupier of any factory, magazine or registered place is liable to a penalty or forfeiture, has in fact been committed by some other person, that other person shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*2*) Where any occupier is liable under this Act or the rules under this Act to a penalty or forfeiture for an offence committed by some other person, the occupier shall be exempt from the penalty or forfeiture on proving that he had supplied proper means and issued proper orders for the observance, and used due diligence to enforce the observance, of this Act and the rules under this Act, and that the offence in question was actually committed by some other person without his connivance, and, if the actual offender is alive, that he has taken all practicable means in his power to prosecute the offender to conviction.

[38 Vic., c. s. 87, para.

(*3*) The occupier or other accused, when charged in respect of any offence committed by another person, may, if he think fit, be examined as a witness in the case.

[38 Vic., s. 87, par.

(*4*) Where any offence under this Act for which any warehouseman, or carrier, or the owner or master of any ship, boat or carriage is liable to a penalty or forfeiture, has in fact been committed by some other person, this section shall apply in like manner as if the warehouseman, carrier, owner or master were such an occupier as in this section mentioned.

[38 Vic., c. s. 88.]

Exemption of carrier or owner or master of ship where consignor, &c., is in fault.

65. Where a carrier, or an owner or master of a ship or boat, is prevented from complying with this Act or the rules under this Act by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive, or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, the consignor, consignee or other person, who is guilty of that wilful act, neglect, default or refusal shall be liable to the same penalty to which the carrier, owner or master is

liable for a breach of this Act or those rules; and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, owner or master from any penalty or forfeiture under this Act or those rules.

38 Vic., 7, s. 96]

Provisions as to forfeiture.

66. (1) In any case in which any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance is liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may direct the whole or any part of the explosive, ingredient or substance, together with the receptacles containing the explosive, ingredient or substance to be forfeited.

Vic., c. 17, para. 2.]

(2) Where any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance is alleged to be liable under this Act or the rules under this Act to be forfeited, proceedings may be instituted in the Court of any Magistrate, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the explosive, ingredient or substance is, against the owner of the explosive, ingredient or substance, for the purpose only of enforcing the forfeiture; and, where the owner is unknown or cannot be found, the Magistrate may cause a notice to be published in such manner as he thinks fit stating that, unless cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place named in the notice, the explosive, ingredient or substance will be forfeited; and if cause is not so shown, the Magistrate, after hearing the owner or any person on his behalf (if present), may order all or any part of the explosive, ingredient or substance to be forfeited.

Vic., c. 17, para. 1.]

(3) Where a Court before whom a person is convicted of an offence against this Act or the rules under this Act has power to order a forfeiture of any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance owned by, or found in the possession or under the control of, that person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in lieu of ordering a forfeiture of that explosive, ingredient or substance, sentence that person, in addition to any other punishment, to a fine which may extend to such sum as appears to the Court to be the value of the explosive, ingredient or substance.

Vic., c. 17,] Act XI 875, s.

Distress of ship or boat.

67. Where the owner or master of a ship or boat is adjudged to pay a fine for an offence committed with or in relation to that ship or boat, the Court may, in addition to any other power it may have for the purpose of compelling payment of the fine, direct it to be levied by distress and sale of the ship or boat, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Vic., c. 72.]

Provision of magazine by municipal committee.

68. (1) When any municipal committee satisfies the Local Government that the erection of a magazine by the committee either within or without the limits of the municipality would conduce to the safety of the public within the limits of the municipality, and would not be injurious to the public without those limits, the Local Government may grant to that municipal committee a license under this Act for a magazine.

(2) The municipal committee may, for the purpose of any license under this section, acquire any land or right over land, or appropriate any land or right belonging to it, and acquire or build a magazine, and may maintain and manage the magazine, and may charge for the use by persons of the magazine such reasonable sums as it may, from time to time, with the approval of the Local Government, fix.

(3) The amount of all sums charged, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, for the purposes of this section by any municipal committee shall respectively be credited to, and paid from, the municipal fund. [Cf. Act XIII of 1880, s. 23.]

(4) When any land is required by a municipal committee for the purposes of this section, if the municipal committee cannot agree with the owner for the purchase thereof, the Local Government may, on the request of the municipal committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the municipal committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in it for the purposes of this section. [Cf. Act XV of 1879, s. 13: Act XV of 1878, s. 39.] X of 1870.

(5) In this section "municipal committee" includes a municipal corporation or a body of municipal commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force. [Cf. Act XI of 1881, s. 2.]

Provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion-caps, safety-fuzes for blasting, fog-signals and prescribed explosives.

69. (1) A person shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a license or to register any premises for the keeping of percussion-caps, or safety-fuzes for blasting, or fog-signals kept by any railway-administration for use on the railway of that railway-administration, or any prescribed explosive. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 50.]

(2) It shall not be obligatory on a railway-administration making rules under section twenty-two to make any rules with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading or keeping of any explosive to which this section applies.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by notification, exempt any explosive to which this section applies, or any description thereof, from any other of the provisions of this Act or from any of the rules under this Act, or may declare that a license shall be required for the keeping of any explosive to which this section applies, or any description thereof, or that rules shall be made with respect to the loading, unloading, conveyance or keeping thereof.

Exemption of safety-cartridges for private use.

70. Nothing in this Act or in the rules under this Act shall apply to the filling or conveying for private use, and not for sale, of any safety-cartridges to the amount allowed by this Act or those rules to be kept for private use. 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 41.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 100.]

Saving for owner or master of ship, carrier and others in case of emergency.

71. Nothing in this Act or the rules under this Act shall render liable to any penalty or forfeiture the owner or master of any ship or boat, or any carrier or warehouseman, or the person having charge of any carriage, for any act done in breach of this Act or those rules, if he proves that, by reason of stress of weather, inevitable accident or other emergency, the doing of that act was under the circumstances necessary and proper.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 102.]

Saving as to liability under other law.

72. Nothing in this Act or the rules under this Act shall—

(*a*) exempt, save as is in this Act or those rules expressly provided, any person from any suit which might, but for the provisions of this Act or those rules, have been brought against him; or

(*b*) prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or those rules, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or those rules: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

[New: Cf. Act VIII of 1878, s. 198: Act XI of 1878, s. 33.]

Notice and limitation of proceedings.

73. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance or in alleged pursuance of this Act or of the rules under this Act until at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof has been given to him, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of that cause.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 104.]

Extension of definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances.

74. The Governor General in Council may, by notification, declare that any substance which appears to the Governor General in Council to be specially dangerous to life or property, by reason either of its explosive properties, or of any process in the manufacture thereof being liable to explosion, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of this Act and of the rules under this Act; and the provisions of this Act and of those rules (subject to such exceptions, limitations and restrictions as may be specified in the notification) shall accordingly extend to that substance in like manner as if it were included in the term "explosive" in this Act.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

75. (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act other than section fifteen or section twenty-nine, shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Governor General in Council, in such manner as may in his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) A rule made under this Act by a Local Government or railway-administration shall not take effect until it is confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

(*6*) Every rule made under this Act by a Local Government and confirmed by the Governor General in Council shall be published in the local official Gazette.

(*7*) Every rule made under this Act by a railway-administration and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, and every rule made under this Act by the Governor General in Council, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(*8*) The publication in the local official Gazette, or, as the case may be, in the *Gazette of India*, of a rule purporting to be made under this Act, shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made, and, if it requires confirmation, that it has been duly confirmed.

(*9*) All powers to make rules conferred on any authority by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Issue and publication of notifications.

76. (*1*) Save as provided in section four, all powers to issue notifications conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

(*2*) A notification issued by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*a*) *Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	For regulating the police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Sections seventy to seventy-four (both inclusive).
XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the station of Howrah.	Sections eighteen and nineteen.
XII of 1875 ...	The Indian Ports Act, 1875 ...	Section seven, clause (*o*), and sections twenty-eight to thirty-four (both inclusive).

(b) *Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII of 1867 ...	To incorporate the police of the town of Madras with the general police of the Madras Presidency, to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates, and to amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 and of Act XLVIII of 1860.	Sections forty-five to forty-nine (both inclusive).
V of 1878 ...	The City of Madras Municipal Act, 1878.	In section three hundred and twenty-two, the words "gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fire-works," and the words "explosive or."
I of 1880 ...	For regulating the storing, sale and packing for conveyance of gunpowder.	The whole Act.

(c) *Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
III of 1872 ...	To provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the city of Bombay and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the city and for the levying of rates, taxes and other income therein.	In section two hundred and twenty-five, the words "gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fireworks," and the words "explosive or."
VI of 1873 ...	Bombay District Municipal Act ...	In section sixty-nine, the words "manufactory of gunpowder or fireworks" and the words "explosive substances or."

(d) *Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
II of 1866 ...	To provide for the better regulation of the police within the suburbs of the town of Calcutta.	Sections thirty-four to thirty-eight (both inclusive).
IV of 1866 ...	To amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 and Act XLVIII of 1860.	Sections fifty-seven to sixty-one (both inclusive).
V of 1876 ...	Bengal Municipal Act, 1876 ...	In section two hundred and eighty-five, the words "or explosive substance."
V of 1879 ...	The Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, 1879.	In section twenty-one, the words "or manufacture."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of this Bill is to provide a comprehensive law regulating the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives throughout British India. The matter was first brought to the notice of the Government in connection with an application made by the agents of Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, for permission to import dynamite manufactured by the Company. The Government of Bombay, to whom the application was made, referred the question to a Committee, which reported that the expediency of allowing the importation into that Presidency of dynamite and other preparations of nitro-glycerine was doubtful. The Government of Bombay forwarded a copy of this report to the Government of India with a request that the importation of preparations of nitro-glycerine might be prohibited until further notice by a notification under the Sea Customs Act. Before complying with this request the Government of India thought it well to consult the Governments of Madras and Bengal. In reply, both Governments expressed an opinion that the importation of these explosives should not be forbidden. The Government of Bengal further submitted a draft set of rules to regulate the importation, package, transport and storage of dynamite and similar substances, together with a report which had been prepared by a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to consider the entire subject. This Committee, while recommending that the draft rules should be published as rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, suggested the enactment of a comprehensive Imperial Act of a similar nature to the English Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vic., c. 17), which would in a convenient and compendious Code deal with the subject of explosives in its entirety and furnish the public, as well as Government officials, with an easy means of ascertaining their duties, responsibilities and powers respecting articles which by their inflammable, explosive or dangerous nature imperil the public safety.

2. It appears to the Government of India that it would be an abuse of the powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make rules of the nature of those submitted by the Bengal Committee under that Act. There are, no doubt, powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act which might, at first sight, seem to authorise the making of such rules; but the object to which such rules are directed is altogether different from that of the Act. The object of the Arms Act was to enable the Government more effectually to prevent arms and ammunition (which term under section 4 includes gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other fulminating substances) from getting into the hands of persons who would make a bad use of them. In other words, the main object of that Act was to *restrict* the possession of arms and ammunition. But the main object of the rules prepared by the Bengal Committee is not restrictive. Their object is to *protect* the public against the dangerous nature of the explosives to which they relate by regulating all dealings with those explosives. If they are restrictive, it is only so far as is necessary to carry out their protective object. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Government that the proposed rules could not properly be published under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

3. Nor does it appear that there is any other enactment, as the law at present stands, under which rules of the nature of those prepared by the Bengal Committee can be issued. Under the existing law, the only enactments relating to this subject are to be found in various fragmentary provisions, dealing with gunpowder and fireworks only, which are in force in the Presidency-towns and in certain municipalities and ports. It appears to the Government that it is unsatisfactory that the law should be in this state at a time when dynamite and other compounds of nitro-glycerine are rapidly taking the place of gunpowder in all works where blasting in necessary. Already these explosives have been used to a considerable extent in connection with various works undertaken both by the Government and by private enterprize throughout India; and it is only natural to suppose that, as their superiority to gunpowder becomes more widely known, their use will increase.

4. Under these circumstances, the suggestion of the Committee that an Act drawn on the model of the English Explosives Act, 1875, and dealing comprehensively with the whole subject of explosives, should be added to the Indian Statute-book, recommends itself to the Government of India, as being the only satisfactory method of treating the subject. Accordingly the present Bill has been prepared. It embodies such of the provisions of the English Act as are in the opinion of the Government necessary in this country. In addition to the omission from the Bill of certain provisions of the English Act, the Bill further differs from that Act in that, in accordance with the well-recognized principle of Indian legislation, it confers power on the Local Governments to provide by means of rules, adapted to the varying local circumstances of the provinces under their administration, for many points for which there are specific provisions in the body of the English Act.

5. The Bill is divided into ten chapters.

Chapter I (Preliminary) contains the usual preliminary matter. Section 2 saves from the Act the manufacture, packing, sale, conveyance or importation of explosives by the Government, and section 3 saves the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Under section 4, the Act will not come into force until after the publication of a notification by the Governor General in Council; but, in order to prevent the inconvenience which would arise if the Act were brought into force before the notifications, rules, orders and appointments necessary for its efficient working had been made, sub-section (2) gives power to make these at any time after the passing of the Act, though they are not to take effect until the Act comes into force. By section 5 and the schedule are repealed the enactments which at present deal with the subject-matter of

the Bill, with the exception of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the provisions to be found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876. The provisions of the former Act relating to explosives have been left unrepealed for the reasons which have led the Government of India to decide that the rules framed by the Bengal Committee cannot be passed under it, namely, because the objects of the Act and of the Bill are different. The provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, have not been repealed because, considering the peculiar nature of that settlement, it seems inconvenient to interfere with any of the rules which are at present contained in that Regulation. Though the proposed Act will extend to the Andamans, its provisions will be practically a dead-letter in those islands.

6. Chapter II lays down the general law as to the manufacture and keeping of explosives prescribing the places at which an explosive may be manufactured or kept. It is to be read subject to certain exceptions in the Supplemental Chapter (X).

7. Chapter III deals with the licensing and regulation of factories and magazines, and the registration and regulation of registered places, and confers power on the Local Government to make rules on all necessary matters. A factory under the Act is a place licensed for the manufacture of an explosive; a magazine is a place licensed for the keeping of an explosive; and a registered place is a place registered for the keeping of an explosive. Magazines differ from registered places in that the former are places devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives and the receptacles for or tools or implements for work connected with the keeping of explosives, whilst the latter are places, *e.g.*, general stores or shops, not devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives but in which explosives may be kept. Sections 11 and 12 enact certain provisions in favour of the occupiers of magazines and registered places; the former section enabling the occupiers of magazines and registered places to make cartridges without taking out a factory-license, and the latter enabling the occupiers of magazines to adapt or prepare explosives for use in their own mines or quarries without any such license. Section 15 imposes on the occupier of a factory or magazine the duty of making special rules for the regulation of the workmen in his factory or magazine.

8. Chapter IV relates to the sale of explosives. Section 16 prohibits explosives being hawked, sold or exposed for sale on highways or public places; section 17 prohibits the sale of an explosive to a child under 13; and section 18 prescribes the manner in which an explosive exposed for sale or sold is to be packed and labelled.

9. Chapter V treats of matters relating to the conveyance of explosives. Under section 19, the Governor General in Council may make rules as to the packing of explosives for conveyance. Under section 20, the Local Government may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within a port; and section 21 confers certain powers on the Conservator or other officer named in such rules in the event of their breach. Under section 22, Railway-administrations are directed to make rules for their own railways respectively. Under section 23, the Governor General in Council is empowered to make rules in any case in which rules under section 20 or section 22 do not apply. By section 24 the authority making rules under sections 20, 22 and 23 respectively is empowered to annex to a breach of any rule, or attempt to commit a breach of any rule, a penalty which may consist of a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each breach and to one hundred rupees for each day during which the breach continues, and of forfeiture of all or any part of the explosive in respect of which the breach is committed.

10. Chapter VI regulates the importation of explosives other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion-caps, fireworks, and any prescribed explosive, and prohibits their importation except under a license. The Governor General in Council is given power (section 26) to regulate all matters connected with the grant of such licenses, and the officers of sea-customs are given similar power (section 27) with regard to these explosives as they have with regard to any article on the importation of which restrictions are for the time being imposed by the law relating to sea customs.

11. Chapter VII confers special powers on the Governor General in Council to regulate or prohibit all dealings with any explosive which in the opinion of the Governor General in Council is specially dangerous to the public safety; and the officers of sea customs are given like powers with regard to any such explosive as they are given under section 27 with regard to the importation of the explosives referred to in section 25.

12. Chapter VIII (Government supervision) first provides for matters relating to inspection. The Local Government is empowered (section 29) to appoint Government Inspectors, and to make rules to assign and regulate their duties. Section 30 defines the general power of these officers as to entry, inspection, and examination of factories, magazines and registered places, and the taking of samples from the occupiers. Section 31 empowers the Government Inspector to require the occupier of any factory or magazine to remedy anything connected with his factory or magazine which is in the opinion of the Inspector unnecessarily dangerous or defective, and provides for a reference to the nearest Magistrate when the occupier objects to comply with the inspector's requisition. Section 32 deals with inspection in ports and of ships, and section 33 provides for the inspection of a wharf, carriage, ship or boat on or in which an explosive is reasonably supposed by a Government Inspector or other officer to be for the purpose of or in course of conveyance.

The chapter secondly provides (section 34) for the giving of notice of accidents arising from explosion or fire occurring in or about or in connection with any factory, magazine or registered place, or any carriage, ship or boat either conveying an explosive or on or from which

an explosive is being loaded or unloaded, and (section 35) for inquiry into the cause of such accidents when necessary.

Thirdly, the chapter deals with power of search. It empowers (section 36) Government Inspectors and officers authorised by the Local Government to enter and search all places where they have reason to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive, or that any explosive is in contravention of the Act, or that the provisions of the Act are not duly observed. Such searches are to be made in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, and when made by any officer other than a Government Inspector are to be reported by him to his official superior within 48 hours. Section 37 gives special power to Government Inspectors and other officers to stop carriages or boats in case of emergency.

Fourthly, the chapter treats of seizure and detention of explosives. Section 38 authorizes the seizure and detention of any explosive liable to forfeiture, and section 39 gives the Local Government power to make rules to regulate such seizure and detention. Section 40 declares that the proceedings before a Magistrate with regard to any such seizure shall be commenced as soon as possible. Section 41 gives power to seize the receptacle in which the explosive was found, and section 42 to use the ship, boat, carriage, &c., in which the explosive was seized.

Lastly, the chapter (section 43) provides for the payment for samples of explosives taken by Government Inspectors or other officers under the Act.

13. Chapter IX deals with the penalties and legal proceedings.

The penalties for breaches of the provisions of the Act and the rules made under it are restricted to forfeitures and fines, and the only instance in which the Act prescribes imprisonment as a punishment is (section 53) that of resistance to a public officer.

14. With regard to legal proceedings, section 64 provides for the exemption of an occupier of a factory, magazine or registered place, and of a warehouseman, carrier or owner or master of a ship, boat, or carriage from penalty on proof of another being the real offender. Under section 65, a carrier or owner or master of a ship or boat is exempted from penalty when he is prevented from complying with the law by the act or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive or some other person and the consignor or consignee or other person is convicted (as it is provided he may be) under the Act.

Section 66 confers a general power on Magistrates to order forfeiture in all cases in which explosives are liable to be forfeited, and provides that proceedings may be taken for the purpose only of inflicting a forfeiture. The same section empowers the Court to inflict an additional fine in lieu of forfeiture of the explosive; and section 67 provides for levy of a fine imposed on the owner or master of a ship by distress of the ship.

15. Chapter X (Supplemental) provides for several miscellaneous matters. Section 68 empowers Municipal Committees to provide magazines for the use of the public; section 69 enacts certain provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion-caps, safety-fuses for blasting, fog-signals and prescribed explosives. Section 69 exempts railway-administrations from the obligation to make rules with regard to such explosives, and empowers the Governor General in Council to exempt such explosives altogether from the Act. By section 70 the filling and conveying for private use, and not for sale, of safety-cartridges are excepted from the application of the Act. Section 71 exempts the owner or master of a ship and a carrier or warehouseman or any person in charge of a carriage from punishment when an act is done by him in breach of the provisions of the Act in a case of emergency. Section 72 contains the usual provision saving liability to civil suit or prosecution under other laws. Section 73 deals with notice and limitation of proceedings. Section 74 empowers the Governor General in Council to extend the definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances; and sections 75 and 76 treat of general matters connected with the issue and publication of notifications and rules. Under section 75, proposed rules must be published as drafts before they are finally made, and the authority that makes the rules is directed to receive and consider any criticisms or suggestions which may be made by persons interested.

CALCUTTA;
The 1st January, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED No. 29]

No. 4 of 1883.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, 20th January 1883.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *President*;
The HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, *Advocate-General*;
The HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.;
The HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS;
The HON'BLE C. P. L. MACAULAY;
Colonel the HON'BLE S. T. TREVOR, R.E.;
The HON'BLE T. T. ALLEN;
The HON'BLE J. E. CAITHNESS;
The HON'BLE BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, C.I.E.;
The HON'BLE MOULVIE MAHOMED YUSUF; and
The HON'BLE HARBUNS SAHAY.

AMENDMENT OF THE EXCISE ACT.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS moved that the Bill to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, be passed.

The HON. AMEER ALI said he proposed to vote among the dissentients on this motion, and he therefore begged His Honor the President's permission to say a few words in explanation of his vote. He had the honour of being a member of the Select Committee on this Bill, but his absence from India prevented him from taking part in the deliberations of that body, or assisting the Committee with any suggestions. But having read the reports of the debates which had taken place in Council, he found that he agreed in the main with the remarks of RAI KRISTODAS PAL and the hon. member opposite (Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf). Therefore he did not think it would be right by giving his vote in favour of the passing of the Bill to pledge himself to the taxation of the fresh tari of the palm or date-tree. He merely said this to explain how he was obliged to vote.

The motion was put and carried, and the Bill passed.

EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE HON'BLE MR. MACAULAY said:—"I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the extension of Local Self-Government in these Provinces. As, from various causes which I need not specify, there has been considerable delay in the preparation of the Bill, and as the Council will not again assemble for a fortnight, it will probably be expected that I should at this stage give a general exposition of its provisions. Before I proceed to do so, it may be convenient if I lay before the Council a brief sketch of the circumstances which have attended the initiation and development of this measure. When Lord Mayo's Government determined upon the adoption of a scheme of financial decentralization in 1870, it recognized, as the ultimate outcome of its action, something beyond a mere division of financial control between the Imperial and Local Governments. It declared that the full meaning and integrity of the measure comprehended the development of Self-Government, the strengthening of Municipal institutions, and a larger association of Natives and Europeans in the administration of affairs. It recognized that the practical adoption of these principles could only be gradual, that difficulties would be felt, and that disappointments and partial failures would occur; but it expressed Lord Mayo's generous conviction that, the object in view being the instruction of many peoples and races in a good system of administration, the Local Governments and all their subordinates would enlist the active assistance, or, at all events, the sympathy of many classes who had till then taken little or no part in the work of social and material advancement. This declaration of policy was followed in Bengal by the organization, under Sir George Campbell, of District Committees for the administration of the road cess, of District School Committees for the control of education, and of a system of Benches on which Honorary Magistrates were associated with the stipendiary officers. Subsequently, the laws relating to Municipalities were amended and enlarged under Sir Richard Temple's Government, and an elective constitution was introduced into Calcutta, and, later on, into three Municipalities in the interior. In 1877 a further step was taken in financial decentralization, and the Local Governments were allowed a share in the development of important branches of the revenue, as they had been allowed in 1870 an interest in the control of expenditure. I need not detain the Council by enlarging upon the eminent success of this further measure of decentralization in the hands of Sir Ashley Eden. Nor need I enter into a detailed explanation of the causes which have operated to dwarf the effect of the elective provisions contained in Sir Richard Temple's General Municipal Bill. It will be sufficient for me to say that a provision which was intended simply as a check on the indiscriminate extension of the elective system to places to which it might be unsuited has operated practically to exclude from that system all the large and advanced Municipalities to which it was intended to apply. This and other defects will be fully remedied in the Bill which has been introduced by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds. Experience has amply justified Lord Mayo's anticipations. Difficulties have been encountered; disappointments and failures have occurred. That decentralization would prove fiscally successful in the hands of such a man as Sir Ashley Eden, with broad and liberal views of financial administration, with keen insight and great power of forecast, was naturally to be expected. But from a variety of causes, arising from the constitution of the local bodies,

the degree of power and responsibility entrusted to them, the extent of the funds to be administered, and other conditions which need not be detailed, there can be no doubt that the advance made in the development of Self-Government has been comparatively small. It was reserved to the present Government of India to grasp the opportunity of the expiry of the provincial contracts of 1877 to reaffirm the principles laid down by Lord Mayo, to determine upon a further practical development of his intentions, and to appeal to the Provincial Governments to revise the system of control so as to loosen the trammels which have hitherto hindered the administrative education, and marred the utility, of the Local Bodies. And that appeal will not be in vain. The twelve years that have elapsed since Lord Mayo's Resolution was issued, if they have witnessed no large strides in Self-Government itself, have seen a great increase in the material prosperity of Bengal, and a great advance in the development of wealth, the opening of communications, and the dissemination of knowledge. The material is undoubtedly ready for the undertaking. Nor will this Government or its officers be found wanting. Sir Ashley Eden, in laying the original scheme before the Commissioners of Division, directed me to declare to them that it must be accepted as the settled policy of Government to develope among the local bodies a genuine and intelligent interest in the management of local affairs, and he appealed to all the officers of his Government for loyal co-operation in giving to this policy the fullest effect compatible with the interests of the province. In pursuance of these principles, he afterwards took the earliest opportunity of relieving Municipalities in the interior of the charges for Police, and thus made available a large sum for expenditure on local improvements. You, sir, have determined that Local Self-Government shall have free scope and liberal countenance in Bengal. You have decided to place that policy upon a thoroughly sound basis resting upon a wise recognition of the importance of the movement, and utilizing the many forces that are available for the attainment of the great end before us. As the Council will observe from the scheme which I am about to lay before it, the policy will receive at your hands no hesitating encouragement, no half-hearted support. And your efforts will be seconded by the District Officers of Bengal. It has been a familiar cry among a certain class of writers during the past few months that the Commissioners and District Officers must resist the policy of Local Self-Government as tending to diminish their power and lower their prestige. The members of the Civil Service have been depicted as enemies of liberty and progress, greedy graspers at petty power, selfish and narrow-minded opponents of all that is generous and liberal in policy. Sir, the Civil Servants of Bengal need no apologist in me. Their works are too well known, their solicitude for the good of the people among whom they pass their lives too deep and true, to require that they should be defended at my hands. Differences of opinion on questions of policy must always be expected; and it would be strange indeed if such differences were not elicited in the discussion of such a question as this. But the great majority of the officers of this Administration have distinctly announced their hearty concurrence in the policy of this measure, and have recognized that, far from lowering their prestige or diminishing their power, it will, if properly initiated and developed, place that prestige upon a higher footing, and open that power to broader and nobler aims. The papers which I shall have the honour of laying before the Council will leave no doubt that your officers will co-operate heartily in the advancement of this great measure, as they have always co-operated in any measure that promises to contribute to the enlightenment and welfare of their fellow-subjects.

The three main points to be considered in framing a scheme of Local Self-Government are the constitution of the local bodies, the control to be exercised over them, and the work to be entrusted to them. A guiding principle to be observed in the consideration of the first point is obviously the utilization to the utmost of existing and well-established institutions,—the construction of our edifice as far as possible with existing materials. The District Committees cannot be said to be well-established. As a rule they have been failures, and as an agency for the management of local affairs by the people themselves, they can never be very efficient. Our districts are so large

that, if the District Committee meets at short intervals, it can only be occasionally attended by members who do not reside at or in the immediate vicinity of the head-quarters station, while, if it meets at long intervals, it loses its character of a working body. In either case the work will either be neglected altogether, or be carried on by members who can as a rule have little knowledge of the wants of the outlying tracts. It has therefore been determined that the area under a Local Board, to be called the Local Government Circle, though if members are available, it may be smaller, should not as a rule be larger, than the area of a sub-division. These Local Boards will be practically new bodies, but we cannot go lower for our Chief Board if we wish to utilize the intelligence of the educated inhabitants and to give them duties and responsibilities sufficiently important and sufficiently large to engage their attention and enlist their sympathies. Nor can we go higher, by creating District Boards, without impairing the importance and utility of these Local Boards, through which we hope that the measure will take root in the country, and in the working and direction of which we hope to utilize and develope the enthusiasm and energies of its best intelligence. We can, however, provide them with useful auxiliaries among the people. We can frame for them a sound basis and an executive agency out of the material of village Committees to which the people have already become to some extent accustomed. In the conjunction of these two bodies, the Local Board administering the Local Government Circle, and the Union Committee administering a Union of villages, we hope to combine and make mutually supporting two great elements of success which we undoubtedly have at hand. The first of these is the political enthusiasm of the educated classes. This has been exaggerated by some: it has certainly been unduly depreciated by others. That such enthusiasm exists, and exists in a genuine and active form, must be plain to any one who has watched the proceedings of the past few months, and who has conversed with educated men from the interior. Among the great mass of the rural population, on the other hand, there is no enthusiasm whatever on the subject of Local Self-Government as a general question. The Bengali villager takes a keen interest in the affairs of his own village and its immediate neighbourhood, but he knows and cares nothing about politics or representation, and he has no idea of giving his time to the management of the affairs of other people. But, if he has no political enthusiasm, he can be made to serve the enthusiasm of others, while looking only to that which interests himself. He will readily contribute to the formation of an efficient village executive, as officers who have sought to utilize his services on village works have always found. He it is who really possesses local knowledge and local interest within his own narrow sphere. The educated man whom we hope to see upon the Local Board will have need of such an executive agency. He is willing to give up his time to the direction of local affairs; but it is impossible that he could be acquainted with the wants of more than a small section of the area to be administered by the Board on which he sits. He will be the administrative head, but he will require executive hands. In representative Committees of the villagers, we shall have the material for a great part of that executive power in which the Local Boards will at first be to some extent deficient. What we require to establish is a touch between the educated member of the Local Board with political enthusiasm, but without much local knowledge or interest, and the member of the village Union Committee with local knowledge and interest, but without political enthusiasm. That touch can, I think, be established. At first the members of the Union Committee will not look beyond their Unions. But they will form a *corps d'elite*, and as such will provide the constituency to elect the members of the Local Board to represent the tract to which their Unions belong. As the intelligent Union Committee man gradually sees the advantages of a seat on the Local Board, as his field of interest becomes gradually extended and he begins to realize a desire for larger duties and responsibilities with larger power, he will seek election to the Local Board, while the Local Board will gradually gain by such accessions the practical knowledge which it may lack at first.

It seems to me of the first importance that the Union Committee should be made thoroughly representative and be fostered and utilized to the fullest extent. If the members are chosen by the people themselves, and sufficiently

large interests and responsibilities are entrusted to them, the Committee will bring home to every villager the fact that he has a voice in the management of affairs which concern him, and if the best men can be induced to serve upon it an ever stronger and stronger link will be established between the people and the distant Local Board, which at first they will barely comprehend. It is not intended that the Union Committees should be formed by a coalition of chowkidari punchayets. Whether they can hereafter be entrusted with any control over the village police is a question which need not now be discussed. The subject is under enquiry by a Special Commission and Government must reserve its decision in the matter. I may only say that the expression "Union," which is to be eliminated from the Municipal Act, should also be eliminated from the Chowkidari Act where it is used to represent a smaller area than that which is proposed as the lowest Self-government unit. It is proposed to take as that unit the area that would ordinarily be served by a pound. This may be a large village or a group of villages. Its radius would ordinarily be about two miles. The strength of each Committee would be 5, 7 or 9 as might be determined in the order constituting each. The duties of Union Committees will be referred to presently when I am dealing with the question of the work to be entrusted to the Local Bodies, but I may say here that the policy will be to give them an improvable revenue to devote to Union purposes, and that they will be entrusted with the management of the local pound and the expenditure of its revenue. These Union Committees should be elected by the villagers themselves, not by formal methods, but by such simple processes as may be familiar to them. It will be advisable to provide for the necessary elasticity by leaving the details of the method of election in different places to be settled by rules under the Act. In exceptional cases, where factions run high and there would be a danger of one section of the community being oppressed by another, it would be necessary to nominate some or all of the members. But these instances would be of rare occurrence, and in the great majority of the cases the Union Committee should be elected by the people of the Union. It is proposed to fix the franchise so as to exclude only the most ignorant classes who have no stake in the Union and no interest in its improvement. I am convinced that in this organization we shall have the foundation of a great and successful system of Local Self-government If the Union Committee is entrusted with real powers and responsibilities it will become an object of interest to the villagers, its proceedings will be watched and criticised, and the power of control which each voter possesses will gradually be understood. We shall in fact give to the people Local Self-government in the form in which they will be able to appreciate it, in the management of their own pound, their own schools and their own roads. At the same time we shall be making them contribute unconsciously, and in the pursuit of a different object, to a broader system of Local Self-government which individually they would be unable to understand.

This brings me to the question of the constitution of the Local Boards. It is proposed that, as a rule, each thanna should be represented by two elected members. The chief portion of the elective body would be the Committees of the Unions in the thanna. Apart from the question of an educational franchise, to which I will presently allude, the right of voting for the election of members of the Local Boards should be restricted to the Union Committees,—to the men, that is, who have been chosen by the villagers themselves to manage their affairs. If we attempt *scrutin de liste*, if we ask the cultivators at large to vote for the members for a thanna instead of concentrating their attention on their own villages, we shall be courting failure. I venture to think that such opposition as is ordinarily offered to the extension of the elective system in Bengal proceeds upon a totally incorrect assumption. We are told that the people will abuse their powers and will return a set of irresponsible demagogues who will neglect the work and discredit the system and will ultimately have to be set aside by Government. In my humble opinion,—an opinion which rests upon the evidence of facts and upon the views of some of the most experienced officers of the province,—the danger is, not that election would be abused, but that it would not be used. We have to guard, not against a revolution, but against a collapse; not against an unhealthy exuberance in the plant we seek to rear, but against its death from inanition. A perfect system of election has a double value. It acts at once

as a stimulus and as a check on the elected ; it enlarges the interest and promotes the self-reliance of the elector. Under such a system the elected member has a sense both of independence and of responsibility to which the nominated member is a stranger. He knows that he has little to fear if he does his duty, and he will seek to discharge his trust efficiently under penalty of having it withdrawn from him. But unless the electors take an interest in the elections, the members might as well be selected by nomination, by lot, by the day of the week on which they were born, or by any other haphazard process. If the electors do not feel that by their votes they indirectly affirm their interest in the management of affairs through the representatives of their choice, they might as well abstain from voting, and they will have no more share in Self-government, as represented by the proceedings of the elected body, than they have in the motion of the planets. If they have such an interest, election is the only means by which they can give it effect. Now the villagers have a keen interest in all work that affects their village and its surroundings, and they may therefore be trusted to use their knowledge and interest in electing the Committee to do that work. But we must always keep in mind the important condition to which I have already adverted—that the people at large are devoid of enthusiasm in the matter of Local Self-government as a general question—and recognize that it would be idle to expect them to vote for the election of a Board to control a whole sub-division. If we are to have election we must have election, as regards the larger areas, by a select body only. It has been proposed that this body should be formed by the Magistrate of the District by his own nomination. I should like to ask any district officer in Bengal if he could nominate 150 or 200 men in each of his sub-divisions, who in his opinion would be the best representatives of the people. His reply would be that the great proportion of his nominees would be the nominees of the police, and that he could not guarantee that they would be even approximately the best men. The system which the Bill proposes, however, will give us a representative body chosen for their own ends by the people themselves. In the Union Committee, we shall have a compact body of the most intelligent men, who will gradually acquire and transmit a feeling of interest in the constitution of the larger body. I do not overlook the probability that by reserving the ordinary franchise to the Union Committees, we may exclude men in the larger villages who, though intelligent, have no seat on the Union Committee. They may be much wealthier and much more intelligent than others who, because they belong to the Committee of a smaller Union, are entitled to vote. It would be impossible, however, so to frame the rules as to admit them without extending the franchise to very many others who would make no attempt to employ it. Moreover it should be our policy to strengthen the Union Committees, and through them the Local Board, by making it an object with the most intelligent villagers to join them. If the Union is very populous and advanced, the villagers can apply to have it erected into a Municipality. Besides the Union Committees, it is proposed to give the right of voting for the election of members for the thanna to all persons residing within the Local Government circle or any Municipality contiguous to it, who are holders of University degrees or diplomas, who are pleaders or mookhtears, or who hold salaries of not less than Rs. 50 a month, and who are themselves entitled to vote for the election of the Committee of any Union in the thanna, or belong to a joint undivided family of which one of the members is so entitled. It appears to me that the recognition of an educational qualification with some guarantee of local interest is very important. It must be realized that, though the Union Committees will do good work and will interest the people in Local Self-Government so far as their own villages are concerned, the success of the measure in its broader aspects will rest with the educated classes. It will be an important advantage to bring together the two elements—the educated man and the working Union Committee man—in the exercise of the franchise. Those who oppose an educational qualification as such appear to me to look only at one side of the question. It is no doubt very important that we should guard against handing over the administration of local affairs to a number of needy adventurers who can talk, but who will not work ; and if there were any danger of this, a heavy responsibility would rest with those who advo-

cated such a scheme. But there is too much of a tendency to object to education on general grounds as if its very possession were a danger, and it could not be combined with local interest,—to look upon it in fact as a positive disqualification, when in reality we can look for no real success without it. Local interest should certainly be an indispensable qualification. A pleader, we will say, from Dacca residing in the Municipality of Burdwan could have no claim to vote for members, or himself be a member, of a Local Board in the district. He has an interest in the Municipality as a rate-payer, and is entitled to a voice in its management, but he has no concern outside it. But I would ask on what ground it could be said that a pleader at the head-quarters of a sub-division or district, whose father or brother held land in a thanna in the Local Government circle, should be disqualified for voting for the election of the members for the thanna, or for being himself a member? I would even ask what more fitting representative the thanna could have? With the safeguard of a certain amount of local interest, the concurrence of the educated classes will be essential to the success of the measure as a whole. We shall use their political enthusiasm to leaven the mass of comparative indifference and ignorance with which we shall have to deal.

Now as regards the qualifications of candidates. Every person qualified to vote for the election of members should himself be qualified for candidature. And in order not to exclude small zemindars and men of substance, who, though they might not wish to serve on Union Committees, would be quite willing to stand for election to the Local Board, it is proposed to add a separate qualification of the payment in the district of, say, Rs. 100 Road and Public Works Cess or of Rs. 50 license-tax or proof of income from any source amounting to Rs. 2,000 per annum. I am now merely giving a sketch of the measure, and it will of course be understood that all details will be fully considered in Select Committee. No one should be qualified for election who does not reside within the limits of the Local Government circle or within a Municipality contiguous to it.

It is proposed that Government should have power to nominate one-third of the members of the Local Board. It is unnecessary for me to point out to the Council the necessity for this provision. It corresponds with the English practice of making Justices of the Peace, who are of course nominated *ex-officio* guardians of Unions. At any rate it will be essential to make such a provision at the outset of our measure. If this power is not reserved, important classes may be left unrepresented, and the Boards may be deprived of the services of men of wealth and intelligence, Native and European, who are unwilling to undergo the ordeal of an election, and of men of businesslike habits and executive experience, whose absence may be fatal to their successful working. At the same time it might be provided that there should be no *ex-officio* members, and that not more than one-fourth of the total number of members should be nominated by Government from among its own servants. Thus if a Local Government circle consisted of four thannas, there would ordinarily be twelve members of whom Government would nominate four, of whom again not more than three would be Government servants. This number would of course be exclusive of any Government servants chosen by the electors.

The remarks which I have made on the subject of election apply only to thannas in which it is possible to introduce the system of Unions to a considerable extent. If one-half of the area of a thanna is under Union Committees, there will be a sufficiently large elective body. Where this is not the case the members for the thanna must all be nominated. If we cannot get men fit to manage Unions, we cannot get men fit to elect members of Local Boards.

It is proposed that every Local Board should be allowed to elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman, subject to the approval of Government. Every person so elected would, upon the confirmation of his election, become a member of the Board. It is hoped that the Boards will in as many cases as possible elect one of their own body, and it will be the policy of Government to encourage them to the utmost to do so; but it is considered unreasonable to debar them from electing an official who may not have been nominated to the Board by Government, if they feel, as many may feel at the outset, that the

affairs of the Board cannot be satisfactorily conducted without the aid of his experience and knowledge. It is hoped that such instances will gradually become less and less numerous. Efforts will be made to guard, so far as existing circumstances will permit, against the dearth of competent non-officials. If there are no competent men in the circle it can be enlarged. The scheme will be perfectly elastic in this respect. If a sub-division is very backward it can be linked on to one more advanced, and the two will then constitute one Local Government circle, with its head-quarters at such place as Government may direct. It will be the desire of Government that non-official Chairmen should be elected wherever this is possible, and I think most District and Sub-Divisional Officers recognise that, if they have an intelligent Board to deal with, they will have a much stronger and more dignified position if they have no place at all upon it Some persons argue that the Magistrate will lose his power and prestige if he is not the Chairman of every Board in his jurisdiction. I am not speaking now of the control that must be maintained for the protection of the public interests and the maintenance of efficiency. I am speaking of the individual power and prestige of the Magistrate himself. In one sense, no doubt, it is quite true that he would have more power and prestige if we made him Chairman of every Board. It is true in the sense that the King of Dahomey has more power and prestige in Dahomey than the Prime Minister of England has in the British Dominions. But it is not true in the sense that the man who by his counsel and advice and the force of his character and the influence that is begotten of confidence and respect, guides thinking men forward in the path of progress and exacts from them, not unreasoning assent, but intelligent and willing concurrence and co-operation, has more real power and prestige than the individual who has only to express his will that it may be blindly obeyed. Notwithstanding the terrible revelations with which we have recently been favoured regarding the sanity of the members of the Indian Civil Service, I venture to think that we may flatter ourselves that they still retain a sufficient glimmering of reason to enable them to choose between the Prime Minister of England and the King of Dahomey.

I now come to the second point,—the control to be exercised over the local bodies. This control has two objects, a direct one and an indirect one. The first is the protection of the public interests by the efficient performance of the duties entrusted to the bodies. The second is the maintenance of a standard of administrative education. The first object requires no further notice. It is sufficiently obvious. The second simply means that Local Self-government can only be successful if the people both do the work and do it well. We must ensure that there be no collapse and no serious loss of efficiency in the Administration. If this is allowed to occur the public will suffer, the officers of Government will not be relieved of the work that they have now to do, and the local bodies will not learn to take the position which we desire to assign to them. Efficient control must therefore be maintained. I have already in my remarks on the internal direction of the Boards somewhat anticipated this part of the subject, and argued that control should not be maintained from within. I venture to differ from an opinion which I have this morning seen expressed in a London newspaper, that if Government ceases to govern entirely through its own agents and governs partly through parish vestries and Local Boards it will take an irrevocable step towards an anarchy which will utterly destroy the fabric of the British Empire in India. I think we need not be seriously disturbed by the cloud-giant conjured up by this temperate and well-informed writer. I venture to hope that British rule may still be maintained, even though the roads, schools and dispensaries of our sub divisions are managed by non-official agency, and that the members of our Local Boards will not insist on turning us out of the country. Internal control of the Local Boards, therefore, not being indispensable for the preservation of the Empire, the question is what form of external control will be most suitable. That form will be best which will secure the three results to which we look forward—the political education of the people, the relief of the regular Administration by the enlistment of gratuitous agency, and the maintenance of efficiency. In other provinces it is proposed to employ partly local and partly divisional control. It has been held that this system would not be suitable to Bengal. There can be no question that it would fully secure

the third object—the maintenance of efficiency,—but it is considered that it would militate against the first and second objects, the political education of the people and the relief of the regular Administration. The influence of the Magistrate and the Commissioner would undoubtedly be exercised for the promotion of efficiency, but it is felt that it would involve too much of that primary interference in detail which is so likely to discourage and repel non-official agency, while the duty of supervision and control to be performed by the Magistrate, the Commissioner and the Government would be so heavy that there would be a large increase rather than a decrease in the work they have now to do. This duty, it is to be observed, will be more and more onerous as the scheme receives its full development. It is very probable that in other provinces, the third and essential object could not otherwise be secured, and that large powers of local interference must be reserved: in such places, however, progress will not be rapid, and the many great questions of superior control which must accompany the operation of the Bengal scheme will not arise. In Bengal it is felt that efficiency of administration can be secured under a more liberal scheme; it is felt that we can afford to look less to control as a safeguard against failure than to reasonable liberty, tempered by control, as an instrument of education. It will of course be necessary that the Magistrate should have the power (though he will probably never have to use it) of suspending the action of the Board when, for reasons to be recorded, he believes it to be imminently dangerous to the public health or the public peace, and, in order that he may be kept fully acquainted with their action, that he should be furnished with copies of their proceedings and permitted access to their works. But all power of interference beyond this and all control over the initiative action of the Boards, it is proposed to vest in a Central Board, which will deal, not only with all the Local Boards, but also with all the Municipalities, in the Province. That Board will consist of a Chairman and two members, the former a specially selected officer of Government, the latter non-official native gentlemen of education and influence. The functions of the Central Board will be similar to those exercised by the Local Government Board of England. It will have full power to compel Local Boards and Municipalities to perform duties they may be found to have neglected and to suspend work which may be found to be wasteful or mischievous. It will deal with their estimates, sanction their bye-laws and rules of procedure, supervise elections, and in fact perform all the functions of Government which may be extended to it. Those functions will chiefly relate to guidance and the control and supervision of details. Government must of course retain the direction of general policy, and there will be many questions of which it alone can be the arbiter. It is not overlooked that this will really be a new department for the control of Local Bodies generally, and that in some respects there will only be a shifting of labour and expense from one set of shoulders to another. But it must be recognized that if the extension of Local Self-government is ultimately to relieve our officers of much work that they now have to do, or would hereafter have to do, it can only be by the creation of a special department to deal with the questions involved. I think it may fairly be claimed that the system will secure all three of the objects already alluded to. It will give reasonable liberty to the Local Bodies, it will relieve the regular Administration of much present and more prospective work, and it will secure that the management of local affairs is efficiently conducted. The Board will be in close and constant correspondence with the local officers, who will be able to represent to it their views and give it the benefit of their advice and their local experience. With the Local Bodies it will correspond direct. It will have inspectors for special purposes, and its members will themselves make tours of inspection. It will be able to secure such uniformity as may be desirable, to apply experience gained in one part of the country for the benefit of another, and to gather up and utilize various agencies which are now imperfectly employed. In regard to Sanitation and the allied questions, it is expected that the Central Board will be able to secure improvements which have hitherto been found unattainable.

As I have detained the Council so long with an exposition of what is proposed in regard to the constitution and control of Local Bodies, I shall merely indicate generally the departments to be entrusted to them, leaving most of the

details under this head to be explained hereafter. There is not much to add to the list given in the letter from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, dated 8th April last, which has already been published. The policy will be to give Local Bodies the construction and maintenance of roads (District and Provincial), and of such buildings as they may be willing to deal with through their subordinate engineering staff under the general control of the Government District Engineer, the management of all hospitals and dispensaries and the administration generally of medical relief, the management of zillah schools through Joint-Committees formed partly of representatives of the Municipalities in which the schools may be situated, the control of middle schools, and of primary schools,—of all educational institutions, in fact, except colleges, attached collegiate schools, normal schools, with attached model schools, medical schools, surveying schools, madrassahs and schools for Europeans and Eurasians,—the management of all camping grounds and staging bungalows, the control of Ferries, of Pounds, of Sanitation, of Vital Statistics, of Vaccination, where the licensed agency is employed, of Drainage schemes in certain cases under Act VI of 1880, of the administration of relief in times of scarcity (special grants being made in exceptional cases), and various miscellaneous duties which I need not now specify. It is not proposed to make the collection of the License Tax any part of the duty of Local Bodies. It would be no gain to them to be made responsible for the collection if they had no share in the outturn, and the fact that a large portion of the tax is levied in Municipalities renders it impossible to make any such arrangement.

The Union Committee will, as I have already said, be entrusted with the management and the expenditure of the income of the Union Pound. They will, under the control of the Local Board, manage the primary schools of the Union, and they will, as a rule, form the Managing Committee of any aided or middle vernacular school in the Union. They will appoint and pay the gurus of the patshalas, and they will be the medium for the transmission to them of rewards granted by the Local Boards. They will have the management of all village roads, and, separately or as members of Joint Committees appointed by the Local Board, of such lengths of district or provincial roads as may be entrusted to them by the Local Board. They will be responsible for the accurate registration of vital statistics and for the execution of small measures of sanitation, drainage and water-supply affecting the Union. In regard to these works they will act under the general control of the Local Board and will be bound to carry out its orders, subject to the right of appealing to the Central Board. Powers will be given to them to compel private persons to take such action with their tanks, land and other property as the Union Committee, of its own motion or by order of the Local Board, may direct.

The Local Board will deal, subject to the direction of the Central Board, with the control, directly or through the Union Committees, of the various branches of the Administration which I have just enumerated. Where the regular staff of Government vaccinators has given place to licensed vaccinators, the Local Board will be entrusted with the management of this branch, in regard to which their general and social influence will be specially useful. The Inspector of Vaccination will also be their Sanitary Inspector. It is proposed that Government should maintain a District Engineer at the head-quarters of each district who would be the Inspector of all Local Works within its limits. He would be the Consulting Engineer of all Local Boards who could not afford to employ Engineers, or "Surveyors," of their own, with the necessary qualifications, that is, he would prepare all projects for roads and bridges which might be beyond the powers of the Surveyor. He would generally supervise the works of all Boards and give them the benefit of his advice. He would also prepare all designs for public buildings and the like and estimates for their repairs, and, where the system was complete, would make them over, when sanctioned, to the Local Board, which would execute them through its Surveyor and his establishment, and thus, as it were, act as contractor to Government, securing the ordinary allowance on account of establishment for the maintenance of its staff.

The funds of the Local Board will consist, first of the proceeds of the Road Cess levied in the circle unless the Central Board should

direct that, in consequence of the general importance of any work in any other circle, a portion should be contributed to its funds. The Union Committees will be entitled to the income from their pounds: where there is no Union the income will of course go direct to the Local Board. Even in Unions, however, the Local Board will be able to participate in the increase of income which will undoubtedly take place by reducing their grants to the Union for roads and schools. It will be the desire of Government to make over the existing pound revenue, with no corresponding deduction, or with as little deduction as possible, from the general grants to be made to the Boards, as the position of the finances may allow. In no case will Government seek to participate in the development of this revenue, and that it will very largely develope under the management of the villagers themselves no officer of mofussil experience will deny. Figures which have been kindly supplied to me by my friend, the Honorable Mr. Thomas of the Madras Civil Service, show that in Madras the pound system has been largely developed with the most satisfactory fiscal results. The large revenue to be gained by careful management of this branch will be at the disposal of the Local Bodies for local improvements. Ferries will be transferred to the Local Boards, and they will enjoy all the increase of revenue that may be derived from them. The general services to be made over to the Local Boards will be covered by fixed grants representing existing, or recent average, expenditure, and these will not be revised except in the event of any change in the method of administration. It may even be hoped that Government will be able to pursue the policy which Sir Ashley Eden was able to adopt, of making annual additions to the grant for primary education So long as the service is performed the fixed grant will remain, with the proviso that funds are not diverted from one object, such as primary education, to another, without express sanction or in accordance with such rules as may be laid down.

Such is an outline of the scheme which it is my privilege to lay before this Council. That scheme is animated by no niggardly spirit of restriction; it is influenced by no repugnance to the admission of the non-official classes to a share in the administration. It is based upon the principle that the first duty of a Government, and the surest safeguard of its prosperity, is the progress and enlightenment of its people. Its object is not to sever, but to bring into closer and more cordial relations, the official and non-official classes, and to cause them to work together, with mutual confidence and respect, for the welfare of this great Empire. But the Legislature can only provide the instrument and the machinery: they must be worked by other hands. Whether this measure is to succeed and to form the stable basis of larger liberties, or is to be discredited and to lapse into the old system under another name, will depend upon the moderation, the energy and the public spirit of those for whose advancement it is devised. A weighty responsibility will now rest upon the educated men of Bengal. They are the natural leaders of their countrymen, and if they will recognize that the foundation of all progress is work, and by the exercise of industry and prudence secure to themselves, and impart to those below them, a sound administrative training, then this measure, limited though it be, may lead to great results. If they overlook these principles, and seek to attain the end without practising the means, if they neglect the trust that devolves upon them, and aim directly at political objects instead of laying the foundation of progress by the efficient administration of local affairs, then will the liberal policy of Government be defeated. I for one am sanguine that they will not be wanting in their duty to themselves and their countrymen, but that by the use they make of this measure, they will show that they are worthy of the opportunity afforded them, and that they are capable of teaching the peoples of India to work soberly and patiently towards the gradual development of the great destiny that awaits them."

His Honor the President said that he had intended at one time to have taken this opportunity, though it was only the preliminary stage of asking for leave to introduce the Bill, to say a few words of his own on this large question of the extension of Local Self-government in these provinces, because it had been for the last six months one which had been very closely brought under his consideration in official reports and in numerous communications

which he had received from non-official gentlemen on the question, and the very varied criticisms which it had received from the public press. But he thought, as the speech of the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill had placed before the Council in a very full and lucid way the general outlines of the scheme which the Government contemplated in respect of this measure, that he would reserve any remarks which he might wish to offer till the next occasion when the Bill framed on the basis of the Hon. Member's speech had been laid before them. It had been resolved that all the official papers shewing the communications which had passed between Commissioners, Collectors, and the Government should be published and made available for the use of the Council and of all others who might desire to refer to them. It would there be seen that a great variety of views and opinions had been recorded upon the subject, and much information and instruction on the details of the question would be in the hands of Hon. Members.

The Council would adjourn after this meeting for a fortnight, and he hoped that in the interval the draft of the Bill would be got ready for submission to the Council. His Honor's present object in making these few remarks was to express the hope that, upon a consideration of the statement contained in the speech of the Hon. Mover, Hon'ble Members would be prepared, on the presentation of the Bill, to state their views as to the general principles which the Government advocated in the introduction of a measure of immense importance to the country.

The motion was put and agreed to.

REGULATION OF THE CONTROL OF COOLIES IN HILL MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay introduced the Bill for the general control of coolies in Hill Municipalities, and moved that the Bill be read in Council. He said that he did not think it necessary to detain the Council at any great length in the exposition of this measure. It would be better perhaps that that should be done after the Bill had passed through Select Committee. He would only point out that the essential principle of the Bill was that a distinction should be made between ordinary servants and persons who lent themselves out on hire for short periods For the latter the provisions of the Bill would be very much the same as those for the regulation of hackney carriages and palankeens; that was to say, if they were guilty of misconduct or wrongfully prevented other coolies from accepting employment, or if they deserted from their hiring before being discharged, or demanded more than the proper rate for their hire, or were drunk during employment, or made use of insulting or abusive language during their engagement, and so forth, they would be liable to various penalties; and they would be required to wear a badge and take out special licenses. With regard to servants engaged for periods of more than twenty-four hours, as regular servants, it was very undesirable to interfere more than was necessary between master and servant. The only important provision regarding these servants was that they would have to take out licenses from the Municipality, and that in case of misconduct their licenses would be withdrawn. They would be liable to no other penalty under the law.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, the Hon. Mr. Allen, Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor, the Hon. Bhudeb Mookerjee, and the Mover, with instructions to report thereon in three weeks.

The Hon. Mahomed Yusuf said that before this Bill was referred to the Select Committee he had one or two observations to make with reference to some portions of the Bill, the principle of which had his full support and co-operation. There were four points which must principally be kept in view in the consideration of the Bill in its present stage. The first was with reference to the class of persons on whom the Bill would operate and the places at which it would operate; the second consisted of the rules and bye-laws which were to govern those persons; the third related to the rates of remuneration which those persons were to receive; and the fourth was regarding the punishments to be provided for breach of the rules. On these four points he had to make some observations. With reference to the first

point, viz. the class of persons on whom the Bill would operate, he had doubts whether the Bill contained the necessary provisions; the class had not at all been clearly defined in the Bill. At present that class of persons was unknown, and it was to be left to the Executive Government to define who they were. The Select Committee would of course consider whether it was necessary that this matter should stand as it was, or whether it required any amendment.

With reference to the second point, although no doubt there was the presumption of law that everybody was supposed to know the law, still that presumption was so weak amongst the persons on whom the Bill would operate, that he submitted that the greatest possible publicity should be given to the Bill, and no pains should be spared to make its provisions known to those whom it would affect. And in making this observation he was aware of the provisions of section 5, which provided for a public proclamation to make the provisions of the Bill intelligible to the coolies concerned. But it would be a question whether or not in addition to this the coolies should not have provided for them rules and bye laws written in the vernacular, setting out what their duties were, so that they might inform themselves of their duties by having the same read to them by any of their brethren or by anybody else, and have no excuse left to them.

With reference to the third point, the rates to be paid, he ventured to think that the provisions of the Bill were far from satisfactory: the rates had been left to be settled by the Municipal Commissioners, and the license was to be for one year. He thought, however, in calculating the rates that some certainty must be introduced, and they should be regulated according to the rise and fall in the prices in the market, and for this purpose it would be a point for consideration whether the rates should not be revised every month, or in some other mode as might be thought proper.

With reference to the fourth point, the amount of punishment, he made his observation with some degree of diffidence. He did not understand that he represented any class of persons in that Council, but he was at liberty to express his views, and those views were these:—The punishment which was prescribed in this Bill was by way of fine, and those fines, which were by no means slight, considering the position of the offenders, were often met with in connection with the provisions of the Bill. Of course he did not here contend for the traditionary mode of punishment, which was thirty abuses and twenty shoes; but it would have to be borne in mind whether or not in fixing the amount of fine the result would be to fix an amount which would not have the effect of visiting on the wives and children of the offenders the consequences of the breach of the law and to make the coolies incur debts which might not make them hesitate at adopting any means to discharge the same. These points of course would be considered in Select Committee when it would be seen what form the Bill would take. But he had thought it his duty to make the observations at the present stage in order that they might be considered by the Select Committee for what they were worth.

The Hon. Mr. Dampier said that, before this Bill was referred to a Select Committee, he wished to draw attention to the definitions. They gave very broad powers to the Executive Government. A Hill Municipality might mean practically any municipality in Bengal which the Lieutenant-Governor chose to say was a Hill Municipality. Then who were the coolies to whom the provisions of the Bill might be extended?—"any person included within "the classes of persons specified in an order published by the Local Govern-"ment under section 4." That was to say, putting an extreme case, that it was left to the Executive Government to declare that any person working for hire within any municipality in Bengal might be brought under the Act.

The Hon. the Advocate-General said that he agreed with his hon. friend to the right (Mr. Dampier) that there should be a definition in the Bill which should not be left in such doubt and uncertainty as the term "holding" was left in another Act, in which a holding was defined as anything which the Magistrate chose to declare a holding. Another point was that the rates of hire should be fixed by the Act. He thought that the persons upon whom the Act was to operate should have a right to be heard—a right to represent to the Council or to the Lieutenant-Governor by memorial their views on the subject.

But if the power to fix the rates was left to executive authority, those whom the rates would affect would be subject to their operation without having had the right to urge their objections (if any) to their sufficiency or propriety.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that the observations which had been made seemed to him to have very great force, because personally he should be very sorry to accept the responsibility either of defining what a hill coolie was or of taking other executive action in a matter which should properly and rightly be defined by law. Therefore, he hoped that the remarks which had been made would receive the careful attention of the Select Committee before the Bill was brought up for final consideration.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill referred to a Select Committee.

AMENDMENT OF THE CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT ACT.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS introduced the Bill to amend Bengal Act V of 1870, and moved that it be read in Council. He said that he had explained the object and purport of this Bill on the occasion when he applied for leave to introduce it, and as the Bill had since been prepared and circulated to Hon. Members, he found little or nothing to add to what he had then said. The second clause of section 39 of Act V of 1870 had been already amended by section 21 of Act IV of 1880. The present Bill, for the sake of clearness and convenience, proposed the repeal of that section, and reproduced the words with the amendments which it was intended to make in the clause. In reality the words proposed to be added to the Act were merely twelve in number, which were as follows—"and accommodation for the sampling and selling of such goods and merchandise." The rest of the words which were contained in the second section of the Bill were already in the existing law. This measure was a very short and simple one, and if the Council accepted the principle of it, he did not think he would detain them with any further remarks.

The motion was put and agreed to.

He also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Allen, the Hon. Mr. Caithness, and the Mover, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

The motion was put and agreed to.

[*To be continued.*]

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A VETERINARY SCHOOL IN BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT--MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1883.

RESOLUTION.

REPORTS of severe outbreaks of cattle-disease have for many years past reached the Government from various parts of these provinces, and the question of preventing or mitigating these visitations has from time to time received much attention. The matter was brought into special prominence in 1868 and 1869, and a Commission was appointed by the Supreme Government to enquire generally into Indian cattle-plagues, and to report on the measures which might be adopted to check their ravages. The Commissioners in their report, submitted in 1871, suggested various precautions to prevent the spread of disease on the appearance of epidemics, but laid stress particularly on the need of a skilled agency for the treatment of cattle, and recommended the establishment of a school for the special object of imparting instruction in veterinary science, and training a class of natives for service among the people, whether as Government officers or as private practitioners.

2. The want of a staff of natives possessed of a fair knowledge of veterinary treatment has been repeatedly felt in Bengal in connection with outbreaks of cattle-disease. Efforts have been made in past years to convey instruction to the people in these matters; and the officials have, on the occurrence of epidemics, generally enjoined on owners of cattle and endeavoured to enforce, as far as practicable, the observance of such precautions as were likely to check the spread of contagion. These measures, however, though productive of some good, have been attended with no lasting success. Permanent improvement in the treatment of cattle can apparently be attained only through the agency of a body of native veterinarians, constantly working among the people, and ready in times of epidemic to undertake the introduction and supervision of both preventive and curative measures in the localities affected.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore of opinion that the question of opening a veterinary school in Calcutta should now be definitely taken up and settled by the Government, and he has decided to refer it, in the first instance, for enquiry and report to a Committee of gentlemen specially qualified to deal with the subject. The following gentlemen are appointed members of the Committee:—

PRESIDENT.

Surgeon-Major K. McLeod, M.D.

MEMBERS.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen, Indian Veterinary Department, General Superintendent of Horse breeding operations in India.

Dr. T. Greenhill, M.R.C.V.S.

4. The students to be provided for should be of the same class as those now trained in the vernacular medical schools, but Mr. Rivers Thompson would himself prefer the establishment of a separate institution instead of a branch attached to the Sealdah Medical School. The Committee should report on the cost of such an institution, the staff to be employed, and generally on the instruction to be given. The question of the best site for the school might also be considered by the Committee. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that, for practical observation and treatment, Ballygunge or some suburban site would be preferable to Calcutta itself.

5. The Committee will be good enough to assemble as soon as possible, and to submit their report for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor before the end of the present cold season.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SEPARATION OF BALI FROM HOWRAH, AND ITS FORMATION INTO A SEPARATE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 186, dated Calcutta, the 22nd January 1883.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 470, dated the 6th ultimo, I am directed to forward herewith, for your information, copy of a notice published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th instant, declaring the Lieutenant-Governor's intention to separate the town of Bali from the Howrah Municipality and constitute it a second class Municipality, with effect from the 1st April next. I am to request you to be good enough to cause the notice to be published locally in the vernacular, and to report after a month whether any objections have been raised to the proposed formation of the Municipality.

2. I am also to request that you will nominate 12 gentlemen for appointment as Commissioners of the Municipality. In this matter you should endeavour, as far as possible, to consult the wishes of the people and to nominate persons of the class from which representatives would probably be chosen if the elective system were introduced into the Municipality. As the general question of qualification for the franchise and for candidature will have to be settled under the new law, the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider it worth while to extend the elective system to the Municipality under the existing statute. It is his desire, however, to appoint, as far as may be possible, a representative Board of Commissioners, and it is also his intention to authorize the Commissioners to nominate their own Chairman.

3. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to relieve the town of the payment of police charges, provided the Commissioners agree to join hereafter with the Howrah Municipality in a scheme for water-supply, if called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor, and upon such terms as he may approve. Final orders on this point will be issued when the Government has been informed that the Commissioners have passed a resolution accepting this condition.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th January 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Jan. 20 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy over; average outturn about 8 annas. Prospects of other crops tolerable. Fever abating. Cholera in some parts.
2	Bankoora, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—clear and seasonable. Prospects of *rubbee* crops fair. New rice selling at from 22 to 30 seers per rupee. Public health not good.
3	Beerbhoom, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold-weather crops doing well. Fever abating. Cattle disease prevails in two villages.
4	Midnapore, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter crops fair. Public health good.
5	Hooghly, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and sunny alternately. Sugarcane and winter crops promise very well. General health improving. Cholera and fever diminishing, but cases of cholera still reported from thana Serampore.
	Howrah " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cold and pleasant. Sugarcane crop being cut. General health good.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Jan. 22 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable and pleasant. Harvesting of late rice going on. *Rubbee* crops doing well. Public health generally good. Cholera decreasing.
7	Nuddea, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *amun* completed. Fever abating slowly but steadily. Cholera still reported.
8	Khoolna, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of rice nearly completed. State of standing crops good. Public health good.
9	Jessore, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. Prospects of winter crops fair. General health appears to be good.
10	Moorshedabad, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—cold. Harvesting of *amun* still going on; outturn good where the crop has been cut. Except a small area in thana Mirzapore, where cholera has broken out, public health generally good.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 11	Dinagepore, Jan. 19 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Rubbee* prospects good. Price of rice 20 to 32 seers per rupee.
12	Rajshahye, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable, but some rain is desirable. Cold-weather crops promising well. Fever prevalent. Cholera in thana Bagmarah.
13	Rungpore " 19 "	Nil	Harvesting of *amun* already finished. Prospects of mustard, wheat and sugarcane fair. *Kaon* and *cheena* being sown. Mango in flower. Cholera reported from every station of Gaibanda sub-division, and from Mitapukhar in Sudder sub-division.
14	Bogra, " 20 "	Nil	Fine weather with passing *cirro-strati* clouds. Hemp, sugarcane, mustard, linseed, and pulses doing well. Cholera cases reported from thanas Bogra and Shariakandi, and fever from Sherpore and Panchbibi.
15	Pubna, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—cold. Crops doing fairly. Public health generally good.
16	Darjeeling, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—cold and fine towards end of week. All crops promise well. Several cases of small-pox reported.
17	Julpigoree, " 20 "	N	Weather—clear and seasonable. Cutting of late rice nearly completed. Other standing crops doing well. Public health good.
	Cooch Behar, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—mornings cold and sometimes foggy; clear and warm during day. Prospects of all cold-weather crops appear favourable. Harvesting of late rice finished; outturn good. Public health satisfactory.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca Jan. 20 '83	Nil	Weather—cold. Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed; yield average. Prospects of winter crops good.
19	Furreedpore, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—very cold. Prospects of cold-weather crops continue fair. A few cases of cholera reported from Madaripore.
20	Backergunge, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Amun* harvest far advanced; outturn good throughout the district. General health satisfactory.
21	Mymensingh, " 19 "	Nil	Weather—cold. State and prospects of crops good. Public health good, except in Kishoregunge, where cholera and fever prevail in some places.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, " 23 '83	Nil	Weather—fine and cold. State and prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *amun* nearly finished. Cholera and cattle-disease not yet ceased. Several cases of small-pox reported.
23	Noakholly, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable; wind northerly; mornings chilly. Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed; outturn appears to be 13 annas on an average. Winter crops, viz. pulses, chillies, &c., are in a prosperous condition.
24	Tipperah, " 19 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Public health generally good. Very few cases of sporadic cholera reported from Brahmanbariah and Sudder sub-division.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. " 16 "	Nil	Weather—very cold and seasonable. Mustard, tobacco and other cold-weather crops doing well. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. General health good.
	Hill Tipperah, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *amun* finished. Gathering of pulses and mustard continues. Prospects of chillies and tobacco fair. Public health good.

	No.	District, and date of return.		Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR					
Patna Divn.	26	Patna,	Jan. 20 '83	Nil	Weather—cold. Prospects of *rubbee* crops favourable. Public health good.
		Behar	...	0·14	
	27	Gya,	„ 20 „	Nil	Weather—cool. *Khareef* being out. Prospects of *rubbee* good. A few cases of fever reported from several police stations.
	28	Shahabad,	„ 20 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *rubbee* crops good. Pressing of sugarcane going on.
	29	Durbhunga	„ 20 „	Nil	Weather—cold. Rice being thrashed. *Rubbee* crops promising. Fever prevalent in south of district, otherwise public health generally good. Prices stationary.
	30	Mozufferpore,	„ 20 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable. Public health generally good. Fever at Seetamarhee reported to have disappeared.
	31	Sarun,	„ 20 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable; wind westerly. *Rubbee* crops generally doing well Mustard much damaged by blight. Sporadic cases of small-pox in Sewan.
	32	Chumparun,	„ 20 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Prospects of *rubbee* crops favourable. Public health generally good.
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr,	Jan. 20 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable and cold. Prospects of crops continue good.
	34	Bhagulpore,	„ 20 „	Nil	Weather—colder than it has been at any time this year. Rice harvest nearly completed, generally with a fair outturn. Mustard and *kurti* are being cut; former a full crop, latter rather poor. *Rubbee* crops doing well.
	35	Purneah,	„ 20 „	Nil	Weather—delightful. Harvesting of late rice nearly over. Health good.
	36	Maldah	„ 20 „	Nil	Weather—cold; mornings foggy. Prospect of standing crops fair. *Kalai* and mustard being gathered; an average outturn expected. Common rice selling at from 18 to 21 seers per rupee. General health good. Cholera abating
	37	Sonthal Perghs,	„ 20 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Harvest almost entirely gathered in. Health good.
ORISSA.					
Orissa Divn.	38	Cuttack,	Jan. 19 '83	Nil	Weather—days warm, nights cool. Both late rice and *rubbee* crops being reaped. Wheat and *dalua* rice progressing well. Common rice sells at froom 20 to 30 seers per rupee Public health good.
	39	Pooree	...	.....	Report not received.
	40	Balasore,	„ 19 „	Nil	Weather—fair and cool. Paddy-cutting completed in the north, but not in the south of the district. *Rubbee* crops being harvested. Cholera in the north at certain places only. Public health generally good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.					
South-West Frontier Agency.					
	41	Hazaribagh,	Jan 19 '83	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Prospects of standing crops good. Sugarcane being pressed, and mustard and other oilseeds collected. General health good.
	42	Lohardugga,	„ 20 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of *rubbee* continue excellent. More rain desirable for spring ploughings. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from Palamow. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	43	Singbhoom,	„ 19 „	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Cold-weather crops doing well. Small-pox extending in the district.
	44	Manbhoom,	„ 20 „	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Winter crops doing well; an average outturn expected. Public health generally good, except in some places in Raghunathpore and Bagmoondi thanas, where small-pox prevails.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 23rd January 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH JANUARY 1883.

PRICES CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in t

RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowa. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowa. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowa. Corresponding return
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts.																		
1	Burdwan ...	A 15 0	14 8	15 12	30 0	36 0	30 0	24 8	25 0	32 8	28 8	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora ...	B 13 12	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	C 13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	22 8	26 0	22 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Hooghly ...	D 15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Howrah ...	13 4	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	14 0	13 11	14 0	24 11	23 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	15 5	16 0	...	24 0	...	2
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	E 11 8	13 5	13 5	20 0	20 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 8	16 14	17 8	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	17
7	Nuddea ...	F 16 0	16 0	16 13	26 0	26 0	32 0	18 12	17 4	17 4	21 5½	18 12	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Khoolna ..	G ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Jessore ...	H 13 4	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	14 8	19 0	26 8	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Moorshedabad...	I 16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Dinagepore ...	J 13 4	13 0	13 8	13 5	13 0	24 9	19 4	21 8	22 8	24 0	24 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Rajshahye ...	K 16 0	16 8	12 12 to 18 12	40 0	30 0	48 12	15 0 to 19 8	18 0 to 18 12	20 0 to 24 0	22 8	19 11 to 22 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Rungpore ...	L 16 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	23 0	23 0	23 8		...	...	...	...	
14	Bogra* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
15	Pubna ...	M 18 0	17 8	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 8	24 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Darjeeling ...	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Julpigoree ...	O 11 4	11 4	9 0	20 0	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 5	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...		...	...	
	Eastern Districts.																		
18	Dacca ...	P 14 4	12 4	12 4	30 0	26 8	40 0	18 4	20 0	22 10	27 0	27 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Furreedpore ...	Q 20 0	20 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Backergunge ...	R ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Mymensingh ...	S 12 4	12 8	9 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	26 10	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	

* Return not received.

A In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa 13½ seers and Culna 15 seers per rupee.

B In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Raipore 12 seers, Onda 16 seers, and Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas, Sonamukhy, and Kotulpore 13 seers per rupee.

C In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

D Retail prices of salt at Serampore 13 seers, Jhekeapota 13 9/16 seers, Baidyabatti 13½ seers, and Bhuddessur 14½ seers.

E In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bassirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10½ seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

F In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 10½ seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, Ranaghat 12 11/16 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

G In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.

H In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th January 1883.

Salt.			Wholesale prices per maun of 40 seers. Salt.			Average wages per month. Able-bodied agricultural labourer.			Syce or horse-keeper.			Common mason, carpenter, or blacksmith.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
															BENGAL.
															Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
13 12	13 12	9 12	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 14 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	11 4 to 13 0	Burdwan.
13 4	13 0	9 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	4 4 0	6 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 9 0	5 0 to 7 0	4 8 to 6 8	4 8 to 6 8	4 8 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 10 0	Bankoora.
12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4 0	3 1 8	4 5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Beerbhoom.
13 8	13 8	10 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	3 13 0	5 10	5 13	5 13	5 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 9 to 7 8	6 9 to 7 8	Midnapore.
13 9	13 9	9 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	6 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0	5 0 to 6 0	...	...	10 0 to 25 0	10 0 to 25 0	8 0 to 15 0	Hooghly.
13 0	13 0	9 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 13 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Howrah.
															Central Districts
14 9	14 9	8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	Calcutta.
13 5	13 5	9 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 0 to 20 0	16 0	24-Pergunnahs.
12 13	11 10½	9 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8 to 15 0	10 0 to 12 0	15 0	Nuddea.
11 0	11 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 0	...	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	...	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	...	Khoolna.
11 8	11 8	8 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	15 0	15 0	Jessore
12 0	12 0	9 4	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Moorshedabad.
11 8	12 0	8 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 6 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 15 0	Dinagepore.
12 0	12 12	9 12	3 5 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 8 to 6 0	12 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 15 0	11 0 to 14 0	Rajshahye.
11 14	13 5	8 12	3 5 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	5 8	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Rungpore.
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 16 0	Bogra.
12 6	12 6	9 6	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 9 0	5 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 8 to 6 0	6 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 15 0	Pubna.
8 0	8 0	5 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling.
10 12	11 0	9 2	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0 to 30 03	20 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 30 0	Julpigoree.
															Eastern Districts
12 4	12 4	10 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 14 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	Dacca.
12 8	12 8	9 8	3 4 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 1½	15 0	15 0	15 0	Furreedpore.
13 0	13 0	8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Backergunge.
12 4	12 0	9 12	3 4 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	Mymensingh.

I In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 11½ seers.
J Retail price of salt at Raigunge 11½ seers and at Nitpore 12 seers per rupee.
K In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
L In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
M Retail price of salt in Serajgunge is 15½ seers per rupee.
N In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 10 seers.
O Retail price of salt at Fallscotta in Alipore sub-division is 10½ seers per rupee.
P In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Maniokgunge 12 seers, Moonshegunge 10 seers and 5½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13½ seers.
Q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11½ seers and Gopalgunge 12½ seers.
R In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers per rupee.
S In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10½ seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Netrokona 12½ seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																				
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong ...	T 10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakholly ..	U ...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah ...	V 13 5	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	27 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	.	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BEHAR.																		
26	Patna ...	21 0	21 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	14 12	14 12	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya ...	20 0	20 8	18 8	28 0	22 8	37 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	36 0
28	Shahabad ...	X 16 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	15 8 to 18 0	29 0	30 0	38 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	20 0 to 22 0	18 0 to 19 0	17 0 to 19 0	23 0 to 25 0	38 0	37 0 to 40 0	...	32 0	32 0	...
29	Durbhunga ...	Y 14 0	14 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	...	15 0	14 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore ...	Z 16 0	15 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	.	...	...	...
31	Sarun ...	Z1 17 0	17 0	16 8	36 0	36 0	44 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	45 0
32	Chumparun* ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	Z2 22 5	21 0	16 0	42 0	33 9	40 0	17 13	15 12	14 0	21 0	22 9	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore ...	Z3 17 11	17 11	13 14	31 9	25 4	44 7	23 4	20 8	15 2	25 4	24 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah ...	Z4 16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	40 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maldah ...	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Perghs.	Z5 14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack ...	10 8	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	18 6	26 4†	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree ...	Z6 13 2	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	25 0	27 8	27 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	Z7 14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
41	Hazareebagh ...	Z8 16 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	15 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom ...	Z9 12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† In the interior common rice is procurable at from 28½ to 52½ seers per rupee.
T Retail price of salt at Kumoriah 10 seers, Hathazaree 11 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
U Retail prices of salt in the interior range from 9 to 12½ seers per rupee.
V Retail prices of salt at Brahmunberiah 12½ seers and Chandpore 12 seers.
X In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Buxar 11½ seers and Bhabooah 11 seers.
Y In Madhubani and Tejpore sub divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
Z In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1888.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th January 1883.—(Concld.)

Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Average wages per month. Able-bodied agricultural labourer.			Syce or horse-keeper.			Common mason, carpenter, or blacksmith.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
															Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
10 0	11 0	10 0	.....	3 8 0	3 11 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	Chittagong.
10 0	10 0	9 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Noakholly.
12 4	12 4	9 4	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	6 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 9 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 16 0	7 0 to 16 0	7 0 to 16 0	Tipperah.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	.....	7 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
11 0	11 0	8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Hill Tipperah.
															BEHAR.
10 8	10 8	9 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 4 8	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 to 8 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 8 0	Patna.
12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	2 8 to 3 0	2 8 to 3 0	2 8 to 3 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	Gya.
12 8	12 8	9 8	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 10 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	7 8	Shahabad.
11 0	11 0	9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	.. ...	3 8 to 4 0	3 8 to 4 0	3 8 to 4 0	3 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 8 to 7 8	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	Durbhunga.
12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	2 0 to 3 0	3 0 to 4 0	2 0 to 3 0	4 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 6 0	Mozufferpore.
12 0	11 8	9 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	4 4 0	3 12 to 5 10	3 0 to 3 12	3 0 to 3 12	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5 10	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun.
12 13	13 2	8 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 10 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr.
12 10	12 10	9 7	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 14 6	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Bhagulpore.
11 0	11 0	8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 7 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.
12 0	12 0	9 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	4 5 0	7 8	6 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 15 0	7 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 14 0	Maldah.
11 8	11 0	8 0	3 4 6	3 4 6	.....	3 12	3 12	3 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 15 0	7 8	Sonthal Pergh.
															ORISSA.
14 0	14 0	11 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Cuttack.
...	13 4	11 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Pooree.
12 3	12 12	9 3	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	5 10	4 11	5 10	6 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 9 0	5 0 to 7 8	7 8 to 11 4	Balasore.
															CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
11 0	11 0	8 0	3 7 6	3 7 6	4 7 0	4 0	4 4	...	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Hazareebagh.
10 0	11 0	8 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	4 12 0	3 0 to 4 8	3 12	3 4½ to 3 12	3 8 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 12 0	5 10 to 12 0	6 0 to 15 0	Lohardugga.
9 0	9 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 8 3	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 8	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	Singbhoom.
10 8	10 8	8 8	3 4 0	3 6 0	4 5 0	3 12	4 11	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Manbhoom.

Z1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Sewan 11½ seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
Z2 Retail price of salt in Beguserai 10½ seers per rupee.
Z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Banka 11 seers, Muddehpoora 10½ seers, and Soopole 10 seers.
Z4 Retail prices of salt at Uthri 11 seers, Kusba 12 seers, Kissengunge 10 seers, and Raneegunge 12 seers per rupee.
Z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Deoghur 13 seers, Rajmehal 12 seers, and Godda 11 seers per rupee.
Z6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
Z7 Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 11 seers.
Z8 Retail prices of salt at Chutra 11see ora and Khurruckdiha 12½ seers per rupee.
Z9 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 12 seers, Burrabazar 11 seers and Govindpore 12 seers.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 14 0	2 13 0	2 14 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	...
2	Serajgunge ..	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	1 9 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	2 13 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 0 0	2 2 0	1 15 0	1 11 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 3 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 3 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 8 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ..	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 14 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 13 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 7 5	1 7 5	1 4 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 10 0	3 4 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1883.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th January 1883.

OF 40 SEERS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 10 0	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 3 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 14 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 12 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 11 0	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 12 3	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 11 0	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 14th to 20th January 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1883.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Jan.	14th	130·8	10	30·019	63·0	74·6	20·7	53·9	56·8	0·383	51·6	69	N by E and calm ...	58	Nil.	Chiefly clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	15th	131·7	11	·019	62·0	76·5	24·8	51·7	55·5	·357	49·6	67	NNW and calm ...	63	"	Chiefly clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	16th	128·5	10	·002	62·3	74·6	23·0	51·6	56·5	·382	51·5	70	NNW and calm ...	50	"	Partially cloudy, ≡, ⌓.
"	17th	129·6	10	29·971	62·6	77·1	25·8	51·3	56·0	·363	50·2	68	N by E and calm ...	57	"	Partially cloudy, ≡, ⌓.
"	18th	133·5	10	30·001	62·7	76·1	24·6	51·5	55·4	·346	48·8	65	NNW and calm ...	48	"	Partially cloudy, ≡, ⌓.
"	19th	132·0	10	·029	61·7	74·6	24·9	49·7	54·2	·324	47·0	63	N by E and calm ...	64	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	20th	131·6	11	·026	60·8	75·4	27·0	48·4	53·9	·315	47·1	60	N and calm ...	51	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓.

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·018
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	30·022
	Hours.
The total number of hours of sunshine of the seven days	72
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	62·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	67·6
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	28·7
The maximum temperature during the seven days	77·1
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	11
	lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ...	Not measureable.
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	66
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	70
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th January 1883	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·05
The total fall from 1st to 20th January 1883	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·16

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≡ fog, ⌓ dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 22nd January 1883.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in December 1882.

Divisions.	Stations.	First week. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total rainfall of the week.	Second week. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total rainfall of the week.	Third week. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total rainfall of the week.	Fourth week. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total rainfall of the week.	Last three days. 29	30	31	Total rainfall of the last three days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1882 up to 31st December 1882.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st December 1882.
	Bengal.																																									
	Burdwan District.																																									
Burdwan	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	—	49·13	57·95
	Cutwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	—	54·30	54·42
	Culna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	—	51·33	51·18
	Raneegunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	—	51·15	49·76
	Bankoora District.																																									
	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	—	59·89	56·33
	Bishenpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	—	41·9[illegible]	?
	Maliara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	—	35·9[illegible]	?
	Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	—	56·79	?
	Beerbhoom District.																																									
	Soory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	—	48·81	55·17
	Hetampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	—	40·6[illegible]	61·13
	Rampore Haut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	—	41·42	55·48
	Midnapore District.																																									
	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	—	60·71	58·04
	Tumlook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	—	57·4[illegible]	58·48
	Ghattal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	—	52·95	62·65
	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	—	55·9[illegible]	71·14
	Hooghly District.																																									
	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·20	—	59·9	59·94
	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	—	53·40	57·03
	Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	—	46·04	64·14
	Howrah District.																																									
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	—	59·04	63·19
	Mohesh reka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	—	60·45	60·36
	24-Pergunnahs.																																									
	Saugor Island ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	—	81·48	74·35
	Alipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	—	67·6[illegible]	69·49
	Busseerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	—	76·48	60·85
	Baraset	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	—	61·11	5[illegible]·39
	Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	—	7[illegible]·78	66·71
	Barrackpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	—	7[illegible]·17	67·90
	Barrackpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	—	61·59	54·[illegible]2
	Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	—	59·62	59·08
	Nuddea District.																																									
	Kishnaghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	—	46·93	56·03
	Bongong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·27	—	5[illegible]·4	54·95
	Meherpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	—	58·24	55·36
	Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	—	51·47	64·24
	Kooshtea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	—	50·6[illegible]	64·31
	Raneghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	—	42·61	54·85

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in December 1882—continued.

Divisions.	Stations.	First week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Second week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Third week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Fourth week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Last three days.			Total rainfall of the last three days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1882 up to 31st December 1882.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st December 1882.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30	31						
Bengal—*contd.*																																										
Jessore District.																																										
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	63·97	50·47
Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	57·65	61·32
Bhenda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	61·70	60·16
Magoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	51·34	60·16
Khoolna District.																																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	65·82	66·91
Bagirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	101·72	71·10
Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	[illegible]	65·35
Moorshedabad District.																																										
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	63·38	58·38
Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	64·74	56·95
Jungipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	59·27	54·68
Azimgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	64·91	57·71
Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	59·98	55·73
Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	47·99	57·77
Dinagepore District.																																										
Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	66·18	72·41
Raigunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	61·21	62·15
Mohadebpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	49·25	60·77
Choorsunna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	59·11	60·41
Baloorghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	61·39	?
Maldah District.																																										
Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	32·64	34·11
Rajshahye District.																																										
Boalieah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	45·83	60·73
Nattore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	54·91	65·65
Rungpore District.																																										
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	81·94	86·84
Bhitaguntge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	72·[illegible]	74·41
Kurigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	51·59	56·34
Baghirgra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·20	74·70	61·57
Bogra District.																																										
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	56·38	79·22
Sherpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	67·91	74·49
Sunkhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	61·65	67·33
Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	54·91	63·53
Pubna District.																																										
Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	45·80	65·45
Serajgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	58·16	62·52
Darjeeling District.																																										
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	—	144·15
Kalimpong	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·05	115·70

JULPIGOORE.	Julpigoree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	—	156·46	128·28
	Boxa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·05	0·17	0·10	...	0·32	0·10	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	Nil	0·59	0·51	0·17	252·03	221·63
COOCH BEHAR.	*Cooch Behar Tributary States.*																																															
	Cooch Behar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	—	134·45	130·68
	Deobhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·28	—	119·89	125·38
	Matabhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	—	142·05	138·02
	Meckligunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·20	—	122·96	123·39
DACCA.	*Dacca District.*																																															
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	—	65·19	74·40
	Moonshegunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	—	85·74	90·80
	Manickgunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	—	58·29	63·01
	Furreedpore District.																																															
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	—	61·44	71·97
	Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	—	48·83	65·[illegible]
	Madaripore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	—	78·74	70·01
	Backergunge District.																																															
	Burrisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	—	87·43	79·11
	Perozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	—	96·96	79·43
	Patuakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	—	120·34	99·15
	Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	—	83·85	94·65
	Mymensingh District.																																															
	Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	—	83·57	95·98
	Jamalpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	—	77·51	81·21
	Atia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	—	62·33	67·68
	Kishoregunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·31	—	78·18	87·57
	Nitrokona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	—	24·97	?
CHITTAGONG.	*Chittagong District.*																																															
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·14	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	0·59	0·37	0·26	86·49	102·93
	Cox's Bazar ...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·12	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	0·72	0·34	0·64	139·63	140·55
	Noakholly District.																																															
	Noakholly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	—	129·64	119·53
	Fenny ...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·16	0·05	132·05	123·26
	Tipperah District.																																															
	Commillah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	—	100·08	93·02
	Chandpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	—	127·80	99·95
	Brahmunberiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	—	73·91	81·44
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.																																															
	Rungamatee Hill ...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·07	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	0·28	0·35	94·12	98·93
	Ruma ...	...	...	...	0·11	0·25	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	?	0·25	85·85	?
	Hill Tipperah District.																																															
	Agurtola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	—	89·21	89·16

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in December 1882—concluded.

Divisions.	Stations.	First week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Second week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Third week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Fourth week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Last three days.			Total rainfall of the last three days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1882 up to 31st Dec. 1882.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st Dec. 1882.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30	31						
BEHAR.																																										
Patna District.																																										
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	...	34·72	41·67
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	...	36·16	46·45
Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	...	33·10	42·25
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	...	29·96	41·63
Gya District.																																										
Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	...	46·58	43·45
Nowadah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	...	31·21	42·13
Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	...	37·39	42·60
Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	...	37·46	40·67
Shahabad District.																																										
Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	...	36·21	45·33
Sasseram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	...	33·13	45·17
Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	...	33·51	39·15
Bhuboosh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·28	...	44·17	44·53
Monghyr District.																																										
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	...	38·07	43·24
Hajeepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	...	37·62	44·95
Seetamurhee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	...	36·91	44·31
Durbhunga District.																																										
Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	...	54·18	47·83
Madhoobunny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	...	50·66	37·13
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	...	33·42	43·92
Sarun District.																																										
Chupra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	...	31·74	38·93
Seeran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	...	39·34	46·99
Gopalgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	...	50·35	53·36
Champaran District.																																										
Motiharee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	...	50·18	48·02
Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	...	45·63	51·83
Monghyr District.																																										
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	...	39·44	45·68
Begooserai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	...	35·90	38·41
Jamooee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	...	39·59	44·51
Bhagulpore District.																																										
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	...	34·87	47·05
Soopole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	...	46·93	51·73
Maldehpoore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	...	45·80	53·68
Banka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	...	37·33	47·36

PATNA.

| | | |

Supplement to the Rainfall Table for June 1882.

Districts.	Stations.	First week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Second week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Third week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Fourth week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Last two days.		Total rainfall of the last two days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1882 up to 31st December 1882.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st December 1882.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30						
	Khoolna.																																								
	Bagirhat	...	0·85	1·18	0·61	...	...	...	2·64	...	...	...	0·22	0·91	2·86	3·28	7·27	...	1·69	3·32	0·15	...	...	0·68	5·84	0·72	...	...	1·62	0·92	0·13	0·90	4·29	...	0·70	0·70	20·74	14·63	3·32	36·32	* 28·26

Supplement to the Rainfall Table for November 1882.

Districts.	Stations.	First week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Second week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Third week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Fourth week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Last two days.		Total rainfall of the last two days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1882 up to 31st December 1882.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st December 1882.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30						
	Mozufferpore.																																								
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·34	0·12	...	0·46	...	...	Nil	0·46	0·09	0·34	38·07	43·19
	Hajeepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·62	0·31	0·07	1·00	...	...	Nil	1·00	0·19	0·62	37·53	44·87
	Seetamarhee... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	—	36·81	44·12
	Hazaribagh.																																								
	Setagurh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·20	0·30	...	0·50	...	...	Nil	0·50	0·32	0·30	58·75	51·45
	Mowdie Hills ...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·33	0·05	...	0·38	...	...	Nil	0·93	0·55	0·55	52·30	49·99
	Lohardugga.																																								
	Ranchee	...	0·08	0·34	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil	0·42	0·23	0·34	61·35	48·42
	Palamow	...	...	1·87	...	0·15	...	...	2·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·60	0·79	0·16	1·55	...	...	Nil	3·57	0·44	1·87	40·31	44·97

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 20th January 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 14th to 20th January 1883.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January ...	14th ...	65·7	76·8	20·9	55·9	58·9	·409	53·4	65	Nil.
" ...	15th ...	64·8	76·9	23·0	53·9	57·5	·379	51·2	62	"
" ...	16th ...	64·9	76·0	21·8	54·2	58·3	·401	52·8	65	"
" ...	17th ...	65·4	78·6	24·1	54·5	58·5	·399	52·8	63	"
" ...	18th ...	66·5	78·6	23·7	54·9	58·0	·371	50·8	67	"
" ...	19th ...	66·2	76·8	20·2	56·6	57·5	·380	51·4	66	"
" ...	20th ...	64·3	77·3	23·6	53·7	57·8	·394	52·4	65	"

		°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	... ...	65·4
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...	...	24·9
The maximum temperature during the seven days ...	... ...	78·6
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	... ...	62
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th January 1883	... ...	Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 22nd January 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee and Brahmapootra, for the month of December 1882.

Date.	Miles.	Distance.	River Ganges. Mirzapore. Height over zero of gauge.	Mirzapore. Height over mean sea-level.	Benares. Height over zero of gauge.	Benares. Height over mean sea-level.	Buxar. Miles 90. From Benares. Height over zero of gauge.	Buxar. Height over mean sea-level.	Dinapore. Miles 177. From Benares. Height over zero of gauge.	Dinapore. Miles 87. From Buxar. Height over mean sea-level.	Monghyr. Miles 287. From Benares. Height over zero of gauge.	Monghyr. Miles 110. From Dinapore. Height over mean sea-level.	Sahibgunge. Miles 381. From Benares. Height over zero of gauge.	Sahibgunge. Miles 94. From Monghyr. Height over mean sea-level.	Rampore Beuleah. Miles 471. From Benares. Height over zero of gauge.	Rampore Beuleah. Miles 90. From Sahibgunge ... Height over mean sea-level.	Goalundo. Miles 591. From Benares. Height over zero of gauge.	Goalundo. Miles 120. From Rampore Beuleah ... Height over mean sea-level.	River Bhagiruthee. Berhampore. Height over zero of gauge.	Berhampore. Height over mean sea-level.	Krishnaghur. Miles 70. From Berhampore ... Height over zero of gauge.	Krishnaghur. Height over mean sea-level.	Brahmapootra. Gowhatty. Height over zero of gauge.	Gowhatty. Height over mean sea-level.
1st ...	...	...	0·92	207·14	1·54	198·34	3·75	172·80	8·60	142·83	1·79	103·64	2·08	70·08	3·50	45·50	5·75	14·69	2·94	36·68	4·09	12·87	3·10	151·86
2nd ...	...	...	0·88	207·05	1·50	198·30	3·67	172·72	8·55	142·78	1·75	103·60	2·06	70·00	3·42	45·42	5·53	14·52	2·87	36·61	3·97	12·66	3·00	151·76
3rd ...	...	...	0·75	206·97	1·46	198·26	3·67	172·72	8·45	142·68	1·67	103·52	1·92	69·92	3·33	45·33	5·50	14·44	2·79	36·53	3·71	12·50	2·80	151·56
4th ...	...	...	0·67	206·89	1·39	198·19	3·67	172·72	8·45	142·68	1·62	103·47	1·75	69·75	3·21	45·21	5·42	14·36	2·71	36·45	3·58	12·37	2·70	151·46
5th ...	...	...	0·58	206·80	1·25	198·05	3·58	172·63	8·40	142·63	1·50	103·35	1·68	69·58	3·08	45·08	5·25	14·19	2·63	36·36	3·30	12·20	2·60	151·36
6th ...	...	...	0·50	206·72	1·17	197·97	3·58	172·63	8·40	142·68	1·50	103·35	1·75	69·75	3·00	45·00	5·08	14·02	2·56	36·30	3·42	12·21	2·40	151·16
7th ...	...	...	0·42	206·64	1·08	197·88	3·58	172·63	8·24	142·43	1·46	103·31	1·67	69·67	2·83	44·83	5·00	13·94	2·50	36·24	3·33	12·12	2·30	151·06
8th ...	...	...	0·33	206·55	1·02	197·82	3·50	172·55	8·15	142·38	1·44	103·29	1·58	69·58	2·67	44·67	4·83	13·77	2·44	36·18	3·25	12·04	2·20	150·96
9th ...	...	...	0·25	206·47	0·94	197·74	3·50	172·55	8·05	142·28	1·37	103·42	1·42	69·42	2·58	44·58	4·67	13·61	2·37	36·11	3·21	12·00	2·00	150·76
10th ...	...	...	0·17	206·39	0·87	197·47	3·50	172·55	7·95	142·18	1·33	103·18	1·33	69·33	2·50	44·50	4·67	13·61	2·31	36·05	3·21	12·00	1·90	150·66
11th ...	...	...	0·08	206·30	0·79	197·59	3·42	172·47	7·85	142·08	1·27	103·12	1·33	69·33	2·42	44·42	4·58	13·52	2·25	35·99	3·25	12·04	1·90	150·66
12th ...	...	...	Below zero. 0·08	206·14	0·75	197·55	3·42	172·47	7·80	142·03	1·25	103·10	1·25	69·25	2·33	44·33	4·58	13·52	2·19	35·93	3·22	12·12	1·80	150·56
13th ...	...	...	0·08	206·14	0·62	197·42	3·33	172·38	7·70	141·93	1·21	103·06	1·17	69·17	2·17	44·17	4·50	13·44	2·14	35·88	3·33	12·12	1·70	150·46
14th ...	...	...	0·17	206·05	0·54	197·34	3·33	172·38	7·65	141·83	1·17	103·02	1·08	69·08	2·12	44·12	4·42	13·36	2·08	35·82	3·17	11·96	1·60	150·36
15th ...	...	...	0·25	205·97	0·42	197·22	3·25	172·30	7·55	141·78	1·08	102·93	0·83	68·83	2·00	44·00	4·33	13·27	2·04	35·78	2·94	11·75	1·50	150·26
16th ...	...	...	0·25	205·97	0·33	197·13	3·25	172·30	7·55	141·78	1·04	102·89	0·83	68·83	1·83	43·83	4·25	13·19	2·00	35·74	2·75	11·54	1·40	150·16
17th ...	...	...	0·25	205·97	0·25	197·05	3·17	172·22	7·50	141·73	1·00	102·85	0·83	68·83	1·71	43·71	4·17	13·11	1·94	35·68	2·58	11·37	1·00	149·76
18th ...	...	...	0·33	205·89	0·17	196·97	3·17	172·22	7·40	141·63	0·92	102·77	0·83	68·83	1·58	43·58	4·08	13·02	1·87	35·61	2·42	11·31	0·60	149·36
19th ...	...	...	0·33	205·89	0·08	196·88	3·08	172·13	7·35	141·58	0·87	102·73	0·83	68·83	1·46	43·46	3·92	12·86	1·83	35·57	2·33	11·12	0·40	149·16
20th ...	...	...	0·42	205·80	0·00	196·80	3·08	172·13	7·35	141·58	0·83	102·68	0·83	68·83	1·25	43·25	3·75	12·69	1·77	35·51	2·25	11·04	0·10	148·86
21st ...	...	...	0·42	205·80	Below zero. 0·06	196·74	3·00	172·05	7·30	141·53	0·79	102·64	0·83	68·83	1·25	43·25	3·50	12·44	1·73	35·47	2·17	10·96	0·10	148·86
22nd ...	...	...	0·50	205·72	0·12	196·68	3·00	172·05	7·30	141·43	0·75	102·60	0·67	68·67	1·17	43·17	3·33	12·27	1·69	35·43	2·12	10·91	Below zero. 0·10	148·66
23rd ...	...	...	0·50	205·72	0·17	196·63	3·00	172·05	7·05	141·28	0·69	102·54	0·58	68·58	1·04	43·04	3·25	12·19	1·62	35·36	2·08	10·87	0·10	148·66
24th ...	...	...	0·50	205·72	0·19	196·61	2·92	171·97	7·00	141·23	0·64	102·49	0·58	68·58	0·92	42·92	3·33	12·27	1·58	35·34	2·12	10·91	0·10	148·66
25th ...	...	...	0·58	205·64	0·21	196·59	2·92	171·97	6·95	141·18	0·60	102·45	0·50	68·50	0·83	42·83	3·42	12·36	1·54	35·28	2·17	10·96	0·10	148·66
26th ...	...	...	0·67	205·56	0·21	196·59	2·92	171·97	6·90	141·13	0·55	102·43	0·33	68·33	0·75	42·75	3·42	12·36	1·50	35·24	2·08	10·87	0·20	148·56
27th ...	...	...	0·67	205·56	0·25	196·55	2·83	171·88	6·85	141·08	0·54	102·39	0·33	68·33	0·62	42·62	3·33	12·27	1·46	35·20	2·00	10·79	0·20	148·56
28th ...	...	...	0·75	205·47	0·29	196·51	2·83	171·88	6·80	141·03	0·50	102·35	0·17	68·17	0·50	42·50	3·08	12·03	1·43	35·16	1·93	10·71	0·30	148·46
29th ...	...	...	0·75	205·47	0·33	196·47	2·75	171·80	6·70	140·93	0·46	102·31	0·17	68·17	0·37	42·37	2·92	11·84	1·37	35·11	1·79	10·56	0·30	148·46
30th ...	...	...	0·83	205·39	0·37	196·43	2·75	171·80	6·65	140·88	0·37	102·22	0·17	68.17	0·29	42·29	2·75	11·69	1·35	35·09	1·58	10·37	0·30	148·46
31st ...	...	...	0·92	205·30	0·50	196·30	2·67	171·72	6·65	140·88	0·33	102·18	0·08	68·08	0·21	42·21	2·50	11·44	1·31	35·05	1·50	10·29	0·30	148·46

C. W. ODLING,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Dated 18th January 1883.

Report of fluctuation of traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of December 1882.

THE total quantity of goods carried during the month of December 1882 aggregated maunds 3,49,869 as compared with maund 3,35,220 carried during the corresponding period of 1881, and maunds 3,35,137 carried during the previous month, showing an increase of maunds 14,669 and maunds 14,752 respectively.

Of the several increases and decreases, the following are the most prominent ones and worthy of special notice :—

INCREASE.

Coal ... ... Mds. 3,277

Large quantities of coal have been sent forward to the Mozufferpore extension during the month for Messrs. Burn & Co.

Food-grains ... ... Mds. 25,931

This increase is mainly due to a demand having sprung up during the month for shipment to London.

Hides and Horns ... ... Mds. 4,216

The demand for "Durbhanga" still continues, and as prices have been in favour of despatchers, they have been taking advantage of the opportunity.

Indigo ... ... Mds. 1,546

As anticipated in last month's traffic report, the short despatches of previous months are now being made good.

Iron ... ... Mds. 2,035

This being the slack season in the indigo industries, all the petty repairs to factories are carried out at this time, and most of the iron carried is to meet the demand for this purpose.

Lime and kunker ... ... Mds. 4,127

This increase is from Belaspur and is due to contracts having been made for the supply of lime for the civil buildings at Durbhanga.

Railway materials ... ... Mds. 18,119

The increase under this head has been explained in last month's report.

Saltpetre ... ... Mds. 5,841

Although no very large quantity of this staple has changed hands at the port, the rates ruling have been favorable to despatchers hence the increased weight carried.

Tobacco ... ... Mds. 2,959

As explained in previous reports, the crop now on the ground is unusually good, and holders of old stocks are anxious to sell.

DECREASE.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 7,440

The heavy despatches of last month rather overstocked the local markets.

Salt ... ... Mds. 8,035

The stocks held by merchants in the district are sufficient to meet requirements, and the prices ruling in Calcutta are not such as to induce speculative purchases.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of December 1882 *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1881.

STAPLES.	1882.		1881.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1882.	1881.		
Coal	54,227	.....	50,950	.....	54,227	50,950	3,277	.....
Food-grains	2,245	41,330	1,573	16,071	43,575	17,644	25,931	.....
Ghee	.....	2,175	.....	1,971	2,175	1,917	258	.....
Gunny-bags (empty)	1,112	668	482	326	1,780	808	972	.....
Hides and horns	8	8,667	15	4,444	8,675	4,459	4,216	.....
Indigo	.....	36,737	.....	35,191	36,737	35,191	1,546	.....
Iron	6,445	602	4,818	194	7,047	5,012	2,035	.....
Lime and kunkur	8,848	.....	4,507	254	8,888	4,761	4,127	.....
Piece-goods	9,885	5	17,268	62	9,890	17,330	.....	7,440
Railway materials	62,861	2,157	41,921	4,978	65,018	46,899	18,119	.....
Salt	21,611	9	27,743	1,913	21,620	29,656	.....	8,036
Saltpetre	.....	15,151	.....	9,310	15,151	9,310	5,841	.....
Seeds	6,708	35,094	10,062	40,973	41,802	41,979	.....	177
Tobacco	61	8,055	15	5,142	8,116	5,157	2,959	.....
All other goods	17,568	7,620	35,944	29,104	25,188	64,148	.....	38,960
Total ...	1,91,619	1,58,270	1,85,841	1,49,870	3,49,889	3,35,220	69,281	54,612
					3,35,220		54,612	
Increase ...					14,669		14,669	

G. M. DRURY, *Traffic Superintendent.*

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Patna-Gya State Railway for the month of December 1882.

THE total quantity of goods carried during the month of December 1882 aggregated maunds 1,91,056 as compared with maunds 1,85,524 carried during the corresponding period of 1881, and maunds 1,09,794 carried during the previous month, showing an increase of maunds 5,532 and maunds 81,262 respectively.

Of the several increases and decreases, the following are the most prominent ones and worthy of special notice:—

INCREASE.

Salt ... ... Mds. 3,797

The increase under this head is due to short despatches last month.

Stones and stone-ballast ... ... Mds. 24,332

This is due to increased demand by Patna Municipality.

DECREASE.

Coal ... ... Mds. 5,015

The heavy despatches last month more than met requirements

Food-grains ... ... Mds. 9,981

The falling off in this traffic was explained in last month's report.

Jaggree ... ... Mds. 4,507

This staple is being withheld on account of the unfavourable prices ruling.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of December 1882 *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1881.

STAPLES.	1882.		1881.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1882.	1881.		
Coal	8,662	.....	13,707	.....	8,662	13,707	.....	5,045
Food-grains	5,406	16,406	3,610	28,183	21,812	31,793	.....	9,981
Gunny-bags (empty)	1,241	448	1,258	535	1,689	1,793	.....	104
Jaggree	1,474	80,354	862	85,973	81,828	86,835	.....	4,507
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods	2,761	132	1,820	.....	2,893	1,820	1,073	.....
Salt	14,896	272	11,264	107	15,168	11,371	3,797	.....
Seeds	755	6,370	154	5,635	7,125	5,785	1,340	.....
Stones and stone-ballast	1,407	23,990	1,064	.....	25,397	1,065	24,332	.....
All other goods	12,711	13,771	17,418	14,437	26,482	31,855	.....	5,373
Total ...	49,313	1,41,743	50,853	1,34,671	1,91,056	1,85,524	30,542	25,010
					1,85,524		25,010	
Increase ...					5,532		5,532	

G. M DRURY, *Traffic Superintendent.*

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of December 1882 *as compared with the corresponding period of December* 1881.

STAPLES.	1881.		1882.		1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Building materials	.....	5,820	.....	3,375	5,820	3,375	.....	2,445
Railway materials	.....	3,084	.....	21,000	3,084	21,000	17,916	.....
Coal	.....	9,561	.....	762	9,561	762	.....	8,799
Firewood	41,536	.....	60,970	.....	41,536	60,970	19,434	.....
Hay	7,360	.....	3,240	.....	7,360	3,240	.....	4,120
Straw	2,755	.....	1,494	.....	2,755	1,494	.....	1,261
Wooloo	3,620	.....	4,200	.....	3,620	4,200	580	.....
Rice	4,904	.....	7,434	.....	4,904	7,434	2,530	.....
Paddy	1,293	.....	1,082	.....	1,293	1,082	.....	211
Sundries	221	3,013	1,498	3,156	3,234	4,654	1,420	.....
Total ...	61,689	21,578	79,919	28,293	83,167	1,08,211	41,880	16,836

INCREASE. Mds.

Railway materials 1,796
This increase is due to railway materials carried for the extension.

Firewood 19,434
This increase is due to greater demands at the selling stations.

Wooloo 580
This increase is due to favourable market.

Rice 2,530
This increase is due to the rice from the mills at Canning and from Basrah Hat.

Sundries 1,420
This increase is due to the repairs of the rice mills at Canning and for Sonarpur-Diamond Harbour Extension.

DECREASE.

Building materials 2,445
This decrease is due to works for the extension coming to a close.

Coal 8,799
This decrease is due to coal being less required for the extension and the rice mills at Canning.

Hay 4,120
This decrease is due to unfavourable market.

Straw 1,261
This decrease is due to unfavourable market.

Paddy 211
This decrease is due to less demand.

Calcutta, the 16*th January* 1883.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, *Manager.*

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of December 1882 *as compared with the corresponding period of December* 1881.

STAPLES.	1881.		1882.		1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Brass and bell-metal ware	97	31	116	75	128	191	63	.....
Coal	16,127	.....	9,376	.....	16,127	9,376	.....	6,751
Cotton	407	.....	1,149	.....	407	1,149	742	.....
Edible grain	789	9,006	355	21,475	9,795	21,830	12,035	.....
Piece-goods	1,390	.....	1,666	.....	1,390	1,666	276	.....
Sugar and jaggree	1,318	.....	436	.....	1,318	436	.....	882
Silk and silk cloth	.....	603	280	613	603	893	290	.....
Salt	1,651	.....	387	.....	1,651	387	.....	1,264
Sundries	5,101	4,117	5,654	890	9,218	6,544	.....	2,674
Revenue Stores	91	.....	54	.....	91	54	.....	37
Seeds of all sorts	1,682	11	.....	612	1,693	612	.....	1,081
Total ...	28,653	13,768	19,473	23,665	42,421	43,138	13,406	12,689

INCREASE. Mds.

Cotton 742

The increase is due to a large quantity having been imported for ensuing cold season.

Grain 12 035

The increase is due to good crop in this part of the country.

DECREASE.

Coal 6,751

This is due to Executive Engineer's bringing in larger quantity last year.

Sugar and Jaggree 882

The decrease is due to low rate and last year's stock not being exhausted.

Salt 1,264

This decrease is due to previous stock not yet exhausted.

Sundries 2,674

This is due to some abnormal traffic taking the rail last year for want of sufficient water in the river.

Seeds of all sorts 1,081

The decrease is due probably to seeds for Nudden district passing *vid* Howrah and Bhudreshur in consequence of East Indian Railway reduced monsoon rate from Cawnpore.

Calcutta, the 16*th January* 1883. R. G. MOOKERJEE, *Manager.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 13 days of January 1883 on 1,506¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	343,316	4,23,764 13 0	45,45,756 0	12,14,051 6 6	40,610 15 0	16,78,427 2 6	124,371	223,074	347,445
Or per mile of railway	.....	281 3 11	.....	805 11 10	26 15 3	1,113 15 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 13 days ...	343,316	4,23,764 13 0	45,45,756 0	12,14,051 6 6	40,610 15 0	16,78,427 2 6	124,371	223,074	347,445
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year	490,442	9,10,140 1 7	44,94,334 10	13,89,019 12 3	28,769 7 3	23,27,929 5 1	121,150	239,953	361,103
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	604 0 8	.....	921 13 10	19 1 6	1,545 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	490,442	9,10,140 1 7	44,94,334 10	13,89,019 12 3	28,769 7 3	23,27,929 5 1	121,150	239,953	361,103

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th January 1883 on 192½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	45,303	30,271 0 0	2,83,741 0	63,360 0 0	157 0 0	93,768 0 0	6,018½	8,136	14,754½
Or per mile of railway	235	157 4 0	1,473 39	329 2 3	0 11 5	487 1 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	52,305	31,034 0 0	1,77,272 0	32,488 0 0	125 0 0	63,647 0 0	5,582½	7,794	13,376½
Total for 2 weeks ...	97,608	61,305 0 0	4,61,013 0	95,848 0 0	282 0 0	1,57,415 0 0	12,201½	15,930	28,131½
Comparison									
Total for correspondence week of previous year...	44,797	27,521 0 0	2,69,350 0	49,097 0 0	156 0 0	77,374 0 0	6,065½	7,408	13,473½
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	261	160 3 10	1,568 11	289 5 8	0 14 7	450 8 1	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	96,292	56,634 0 0	4,49,679 0	79,549 0 0	225 0 0	1,36,408 0 0	11,846½	15,716½	27,562½

Includes Rs. 222 on account of Revenue Stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			10th Dec. 1881.	9th Dec. 1882.	To 10th Dec. 1881.	To 9th Dec. 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd December ...	Northern Bengal ...	230	52,529 0 0	56,990 0 0	16,84,077 0 0	19,46,231 0 0	2,62,154 0 0	.....	16
16th " ...	Tirhoot	85	13,396 0 0	14,770 0 0	5,3[illegible],662 0 0	6,17,032 0 0	85,370 0 0	.....	16
16th " ...	Patna-Gya	57	11,805 0 0	8,742 0 0	4,76,626 0 0	5,09,819 0 0	33,193 0 0	.....	7
23rd " ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,287 0 0	3,069 0 0	1,43,375 0 0	1,95,155 0 0	51,780 0 0	.....	36
16th " ...	Nalhati	27½	1,276 0 0	1,385 0 0	61,873 0 0	66,192 0 0	4,319 0 0	.....	7
	Total ...	432½	81,293 0 0	84,956 0 0	28,97,613 0 0	33,34,429 0 0	4,36,816 0 0	.....	15

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		17th December 1881.	16th December 1882.	To 17th December 1881.	To 16th December 1882.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
20th January 1883 ...	50	4,967 12 3	6,711 12 8	2,43,470 3 9	3,41,178 5 5	97,708 1 [illegible]	.....	28½

Calcutta, the 20th January 1883.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Agents.

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☞ Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th January 1883.—The following revised programme of the tour of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Behar is published for general information :—

Leave Durbhunga for Burdwan *viâ* Mokâmeh ... Wednesday, Jan. 31st.
Remain at Burdwan to open the Waterworks, and leave at night by special train for Calcutta ... ... Thursday, Feb. 1st.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 589A.

GENERAL.—*The 16th January* 1883.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4, Act VII (B.C.) of 1880, in that district.

The 24th January 1883.—Mr. J. C. Price, Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

The 27th January 1883.—Mr. R. H. Anderson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barh, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Mr. E. F. Growse, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is allowed leave for twenty days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th instant.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Pubna, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

The 29th January 1883.—Mr. C. A. Kelly, District and Sessions Judge, Pubna, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. A. W. Cochran, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 25th ultimo.

In modification of the notification dated the 14th November last, the following officers are appointed to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr. H. G. Sharp	from the	11th September	1882.
,, W. Fiddian	,,	2nd October	1882.
,, H. G. Cooke	,,	2nd ,,	1882.
,, F. H. Barrow	,,	3rd ,,	1882.
,, A. W. Paul	,,	9th to the 17th October	1882.

Baboo Gopendra Krishna, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Culna, Burdwan, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 22nd instant.

Baboo Jadu Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of the charge of the sub-division of Chooadanga by Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee.

The 30th January 1883.—Mr. F. H Harding, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Tajpore division of the Durbhunga district, is allowed leave for one month and ten days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st February 1883, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore division of the Durbhunga district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. H. Harding, or until further orders.

Mr. K. J. Badshah, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Goalundo, Furreedpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

POLICE.—*The 25th January* 1883.—Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, District Superintendent of Police, on leave, is appointed temporarily to act as District Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Munro, or until further orders.

The 29th January 1883.—Baboo Gopal Hari Mullick, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Khoolna, acted in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police from the 10th to the 20th November 1882, both days inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 25th January* 1883.—The Revd. G. G. Gillan, Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for 300 days, under section 113(*a*), chapter IX of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Revd. G. W. Manson, B.D., is appointed to act as Senior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of the Revd. G. G. Gillan, or until further orders.

The 26th January 1883.—The services of the Revd. T. B. Speedy, Chaplain of Cuttack, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 27th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties at Cuttack.

REGISTRATION.—*The 27th January* 1883.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Banerjee, Officiating Rural Sub-Registrar of Bagherpara in the district of Jessore, is confirmed in that appointment.

EDUCATION.—*The* 25th *January* 1883.—Mr. J. S. Slater, Officiating Principal, Government Engineering College, Howrah, is allowed furlough for one year and six months, under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 27th January 1883.—Baboo Kedar Nath Banerjee is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Midnapore.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Gya :—

Mr. G. R. K. Meares, District Superintendent of Police.
,, J. C. G. Keddie, Executive Engineer.
Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
,, Pran Kumar Dass, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
,, Setal Prasad, Pleader.
Moulvie Kamr-uddin Ahmad, Pleader.

The 30th January 1883.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Beerbhoom :—

Baboo Menu Lal Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge.
,, Bhoobun Mohun Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
,, Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
,, Jogendro Nath Bose, Pleader.

Baboo Kali Prosonno Chowdry, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to be a member of, and Secretary to, the District School Committee of Dacca, *vice* Mr. W. F. C. Montriou, transferred.

Baboo Raj Krishna Rai Chaudhuri, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Brahma Mohan Mallik, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 27th January* 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Kanye Lal Dey, Rai Bahadoor, Teacher of Anatomy, Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, is allowed leave for one month, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 29th January 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Suryya Kumar Ghosh, a supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the outpost of Demagiri in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Nobin Chunder Ghose, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Assistant Surgeon Prisitosh Haldar, a supernumerary at Arrah, is appointed to have charge of the dispensary at Doomraon in Shahabad, during the temporary absence from head-quarters, on duty, of Assistant Surgeon Bepin Behari Gupto.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 26th January* 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Jhallokatty Municipality in the district of Backergunge of Baboo Aditya Chundra Deb to be their Vice-Chairman.

The 27th January 1883.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Kheerpoy municipality in the district of Midnapore :—

Baboo Shoshi Bhusan Singh.	Baboo Srinath Chundon Pahari.
,, Tara Chand Sirkar.	,, Goti Krishna Ghose.

ROAD CESS.—*The 24th January* 1883.—Mr. C. A. Samuells, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be an *ex-officio* member of the Bankoora District Road Cess Committee

Mr. H F. Matthews, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a member of the Burdwan District Road Cess Committee, *vice* Mr. P. G. Melitus, transferred.

The 25th January 1883 — Baboo Shib Chandra Aich is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Tipperah District Road Cess Committee, *vice* Mr. H. M. Weatherall, resigned.

ERRATUM —*The 25th January* 1883.—In the order of the 18th December 1882, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, sanctioning appointments in the several grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors, for "Baboo Nogendra Nath Mitter" read "Baboo Nogendra Lall Mitter.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1883.—Mr. A. H. Collins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rampore Hât, Beerbhoom, having passed the prescribed examination by the High Proficiency Standard in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized reward of Rs. 1,000.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th January 1883.—Whereas a notification was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th September 1882, declaring the intention of Government to extend the provisions of the Bengal Vaccination Act (V B.C. of 1880) to the Serampore Municipality, and no objection has been made within six weeks of such publication, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby extends the Act to the said municipality, with effect from the 1st March 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th January 1883.—The declaration dated the 1st November 1881, published at page 967, part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd idem, for the acquisition of certain plots of land in the town of Calcutta, which were required for widening and improving the lane connecting the south end of Brindabun Mullick's lane with Amherst Street, is hereby cancelled.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th January 1883.—The following statements of loans obtained by municipalities from Government, and raised by them with the sanction of Government, are published for general information, in accordance with Rule XVIII of the rules under section 5 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities for the year 1881-82.

CORPORATIONS RECEIVING LOANS.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Number and date of orders authorizing the loan.	Balance of last year.	Amount advanced this year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of the loan at close of the year.	Amount received and credited to revenue.	Nature and progress of works undertaken.
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(1.) *Presidency Corporations.*										
Calcutta Municipality..	78,81,199 10 3	4½	Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2353, dated 16th August 1880.	75,59,722 6 2	.....	75,59,722 6 2	1,44,545 3 2	74,15,177 3 0	3,19,768 8 10	For the extension of drainage works, for the supply of water to the town, and for other minor works.
(2.) *Mofussil Municipalities.*										
Burdwan Municipality	40,000 0	6	Government of Bengal, No. 905, dated 14th February 1873.	11,727 0 11	.....	11,727 0 11	2,277 15 7	9,449 1 4	723 0 5	For the improvement of the water-supply by cutting a channel from the Damooda river to the town through the Banka Nulla (on which the town stands), also for the construction of latrines for the use of the people who previously resorted to the almost dry bed of the Banka Nulla. The works when almost complete were damaged by a cyclone and the project was abandoned.
Dacca	25,000 0 0	4½	Government of India, Financial Department, No. 3872, dated 25th October 1872.	13,152 8 3	.....	13,152 8 3	13,152 8 3	.....	146 5 6	This loan was granted for the construction of latrines and quarters for sweepers. It has been repaid.
Arrah	6,100 0	4½	Government of Bengal, No. 3685, dated 21st December 1874.	2,440 0 0	.....	2,440 0 0	610 0 0	1,830 0 0	116 10 8	For the construction of public latrines and for the metalling and repair of several roads in the town. The works have been completed.
Darjeeling	40,000 0 0	4½	Government of India, Financial Department, No. 9340, dated 17th February 1877.	39,358 11 3	.....	39,358 11 3	1,297 7 9	38,061 3 6	1,756 11 3	For the improvement of the water-supply of the town, and for the extension and improvement of the drainage by the construction of covered drains and adjuncts to certain water-falls in the town. Both works have been completed.
				66,678 4 5	.....	66,678 4 5	17,357 15 7	49,340 4 10	2,748 11 10	
(3.) *District and other Local Fund Committees.*										
Canning Municipality..	4,50,000 0 0	.....	Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1351, dated 16th March 1866.	4,61,100 0 0	.....	4,61,100 0 0	.....	4,61,100 0 0*	.....	
				80,87,500 10 7	.....	80,87,500 10 7	1,61,833 2 9	79,25,617 7 10	3,22,512 4 8	

N. B.—The accounts under heads (1) and (2) were communicated to the Municipalities concerned and were accepted by them as correct.

* The question of selling the Port Canning Municipal Estate for the liquidation of the debt is under consideration.

II.

Statement of Special Loans obtained by Municipalities outside the Government Account for the year 1881-82.

CORPORATIONS RECEIVING LOAN.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Number and date of orders authorising the loan.	Balance of last year.	Amount drawn during the year.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance of loan at close of the year.	Amount of interest due.	Amount of interest paid.	Amount paid into the Sinking Fund up to 31st March 1882.	Nature and progress of works undertaken.
	Rs.	Per cent.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Darjeeling Municipality	50,000	6	No. 299T, dated the 26th May 1879.	47,000 0 0	.....	47,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	44,500	2,802 1 3	2,802 1 0	.....	For further improvement of the water-supply to meet the increasing requirements of the station. The works have been completed and water is now abundantly supplied to the town, being conveyed through iron-pipes from a spring 7 miles from the station. The balance of a previous loan made by Government and a sum of Rs. 32,000 contributed by Government, were also utilised for this purpose.
Dinagepore ditto	10,000	4½	No. 84, dated 28th July 1879.	9,265 3 9	.....	9,265 3 9	9,265 3 9	.....	347 10 6	347 10 6	.....	For the excavation of certain nullas adjoining the Municipality, and cutting a canal 7 miles in length to drain out the impure water of those nullas, and the flood-water of a small river which passes by the Municipality. These works were completed in 1880.
Calcutta ditto	54,99,600 15,00,000	6 5*		69,99,600 0 0	....	69,99,600 0 0	....	69,99,600	4,27,091 0 0	4,00,418 8 0	19,18,500 0 0 478 13 10 †	For the extension of water supply, for drainage works and city improvements.
Total ...	70,59,600	.....	.....	70,55,865 3 9	.....	70,55,865 3 9	11,765 3 9	70,44,100	4,30,240 11 9	4,03,568 3 6	19,18,978 13 10	

* In addition to the interest on these loans, the Corporation has to contribute 2 per cent. on the amount of the loan to form a Sinking Fund.

	Rs. A. P.
† Invested in Government Stock	5,13,000 0 0
Ditto in Municipal Debentures	14,05,500 0 0
Total ...	19,18,500 0 0
Cash at the Bank ...	478 13 10
	19,18,978 13 10

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th January 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of section 26 of the Indian Forest Act (Act VII of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that the following portions of the Palamow forests, which were notified as reserved forests in a notification of the 23rd January 1879, published at pages 71-81, part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem, shall cease to be reserved forests with effect from the 1st February 1882:—

I. That part of the Betla forest reserve close to the northern boundary, contained between a small stream tributary of the Auranga river and a demarcated line to the south of it, the whole being within Betla mouza.

II. That part of the Barasand reserve bounded as follows:—

North.—The stream tributary of the Boorwa Nuddee from the Chechari road to the Boorwa Nuddee.

West and south.—The boundary of pergunnah Chechari.

East.—The Chechari road.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th January 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the abolition of the Barripore sub-division in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the transfer of the thanas Barripore, Mutla, and Joynagar comprised in it to the sudder sub-division of the district.

The notification will take effect from the 1st February 1883.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following rules under section 8 of Act XVI of 1881, with a view to the prevention of obstructions in the fairways leading to the ports of False Point, Balasore, and Chittagong respectively.

1. No person shall, without permission of the Port Officer, do any of the following acts in a fairway leading to any of the said ports:—

(*a*) Fix any apparatus or part of any apparatus for fishing.
(*b*) Lay pieces of wood as floats.
(*c*) Spread or fix fishing nets.
(*d*) Raise an embankment.
(*e*) Cast or throw ballast or rubbish.
(*f*) Sink, strand, or abandon a vessel.
(*g*) Throw in or abandon any tree or trees, log of wood, spar, or any other thing which would be likely to form into a snag, or to cause an accumulation of silt, or in any way to alter the conformation of the bottom of the fairway.

2. The owner or master of a vessel desiring to cast or throw ballast or rubbish in a fairway leading to any of the said ports, may apply to the Port Officer for permission to do so, and he shall not, if the permission is granted, cast or throw the ballast or rubbish except at a place selected by the Port Officer for the purpose.

3. Any person desiring to place any apparatus for fishing stake, or spread any net, or to use any float, or to raise any embankment in a fairway leading to any of the said ports, may appply to the Port Officer for permission to do so. On receipt of such application, the Port Officer shall examine the site fixed upon by the applicant, and if satisfied that the placing of fishing apparatus, or the doing of any other act for permission to do which application has been made, will not cause or be likely to cause obstruction or danger to navigation, he shall report the matter to the Collector for orders, and the Collector, if similarly satisfied, shall grant permission. It shall be in the discretion of the Collector at any time to withdraw such permission, and to call upon the owner to remove the apparatus nets, floats or embankments within a reasonable time, and on failure on the part of the owner to do so, to remove them at the cost of the owner.

4. In the port of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this notification on the Port Officer shall be exercised and performed by the Collector of Customs.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th January 1883.—The following notice is published for general information :—

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, GENERAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 9.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF POOREE.

Exhibition of a New Light.

A WHITE fixed dioptric Chance's Port light is now exhibited in place of the old light from the top of the Circuit House. The light is elevated 40 feet above the sea, and is visible 8 to 9 miles in ordinary weather in all directions to seaward.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

A. W. STIFFE, *Lieut., late I. N.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

FORT WILLIAM, PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 8th January* 1883.

[Third Pulication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th January 1883 —It is hereby notified, under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act (Act VII of 1878), that it is proposed to constitute the following tract of land in the Lohardugga district a reserved forest under the said Act :—

The Deputy Commissioner of the Lohardugga district is appointed to be the Forest Settlement Officer.

DISTRICT.	Pergunnah or sub-division.	Name of forest.	Description of boundaries.
Lohardugga ...	Sudder sub-station ...	Harhap ...	*North.*—The Raru river and village lands of Harhap. *East.*—Village lands of Lalli. *South.*— Ditto of Lalli and Ulatoo. *West.*— Ditto of Ulatoo and Raru river.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 29th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Burdwan Municipality for a public purpose, viz. for the erection of a meat market in the village of Raneegunge, pergunnah Burdwan, zillah Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less six cottahs one and a half chittacks of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the north by Tinoo Khansama's land, on the south by Chandoo Passu's house, on the east by Akloo Khan's land, and on the west by the Raneegunge road.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan.

COLMAN MACAULAY.
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 29th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a pyne in the villages of Puhloja, Tendua and Chakdeep, pergunnah Sasseram, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 beeghas 10 cottahs of standard measurment, from the Grand Trunk road to mouza Dioria, lying within the above villages, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 17th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., to meet the requirements of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the purpose of docking and repairing the several vessels, boats, buoys, &c., the property of the said Commissioners, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose all that land situate on the west bank of the river Hooghly and known as the Calcutta Docking Company's premises, measuring more or less forty bighas is required.

The land is bounded as follows:—

On the north by the East Indian Railway Company's premises, on the south by Messrs. Ahmuty and Company's workshop and premises, on the east by the river Hooghly, and on the west partly by a house and premises now or lately in the occupation of Mrs. Groser, partly by a house and premises now or lately in the occupation of Rameshur Maliah, partly by the house and premises known as the Argyle Hotel, and partly by the Roman Catholic Church, all of which said premises are situated in Rasse's Road, Howrah.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Part II, section 6, Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Collector for Railways at the Board of Revenue.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 590A.

The 23rd January 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Govin Chunder Dutt of his appointment as Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

The 27th January 1883.—Mr. F. H. Barrow, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with powers under section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The 29th January 1883.—Baboo Parbati Coomar Mitter, Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72, rule 1(*a*), chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself if it.

Baboo Khetter Prosad Mookerjee, First Munsif of Atia, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Parbati Coomar Mitter, or until further orders.

The 30th January 1883.—In supersession of the order of the 12th December 1882, Baboo Jogesh Chunder Mitter, Additional Subordinate Judge, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month under Rule 2, and for two days under Rule 1 (*a*), section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st November 1882.

Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose, Munsif of Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, is confirmed in the first grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Gour Chandra Das, retired.

Baboo Haro Sunder Chuckerbutty, Munsif of Karimgunge, Sylhet, is confirmed in the second grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose.

Baboo Nando Lal Dey, Munsif of Patuitolah, Dinagepore, is confirmed in the third grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Haro Sunder Chuckerbutty.

Baboo Bhubun Mohun Gangooly, Officiating Munsif of Cutwa, Burdwan, is confirmed in the fourth grade of Moonsifs, *vice* Baboo Nando Lal Dey.

Baboo Haro Krishna Chatterjee, Munsif of Cuttack, is appointed temporarily to be a Munsif of the first grade, *vice* Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose.

Baboo Upendra Chandra Ghose, Munsif of Midnapore, is appointed temporarily to be Munsif of the second grade, *vice* Baboo Haro Krishna Chatterjee.

Baboo Hari Nath Roy, Munsif of Bazitpore, Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to be a Munsif of the third grade, *vice* Baboo Upendra Chander Ghose.

Baboo Shoshi Bhusan Bose, Officiating Munsif of Sherepore, Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to be a Munsif of the fourth grade, *vice* Baboo Hari Nath Roy.

Baboo Shoshi Bhusan Bose is also appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, and to be ordinarily stationed at Sherepore.

Baboo Surja Narain Das, B.L., Officiating Munsif of Burrisal, Backergunge, is appointed to be a Munsif of the fourth grade, *vice* Baboo Murari Lall Shome, deceased.

Baboo Surja Narain Das is also appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Sylhet and to be ordinarily stationed at Sonamgunge, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Munsif of Burrisal.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 25th January* 1883.—Baboo Radha Charan Roy, Munsif of Mymensingh, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 9th January 1883, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him under the order dated the 29th September 1882, is cancelled.

The 27th January 1883.—Moulvie Abdul Kurreem, Munsif of Begooserai in the district of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 133, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted him under the order dated the 25th July 1882.

Baboo Bhagawan Chandra Chatterjea, Munsif of Krishnaghur in the district of Nuddea, is allowed leave for three months under rule 2, section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the following in supersession of the notification bearing the same date published at page 1031 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th December 1882 :—

The 18th December 1882.—In continuation of the notification dated the 4th October 1880, published at page 912 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, it is hereby notified for general information that, under section 18 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of the munsif of Bogra by detaching therefrom those portions of the district of Bogra which are comprised in the thanahs Panchbibi, Khetlal, Badulgachi and Adamdighi, and that part of thanah Shibgunge which lies west of the river Nagar, and that part of thanah Shibgunge which lies west of the river Karotoya, from the point at which the Nagar issues from the Karotoya at Shibgunge.

The Lieutenant-Governor is further pleased to establish a separate Munsif's court at Nawabgunge-Sonamookhi, and to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of such munsifi to be the portions of district Bogra detached as above from the jurisdiction of the munsif of Bogra.

Under section 16 of Act VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to fix Nawabgunge-Sonamookhi as the place at which the court of the munsif of Nawabgunge-Sonamookhi is to be held.

This notification will take effect from the 1st January 1883.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 26th January 1883.—Under the provisions of section 69 of Act III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the following revised rule be substituted for rule 114, which was published under notification dated the 19th June 1882, in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem:—

"*Rule* 114.—Every Registrar shall submit to the Inspector General, before the 1st March of each year, an indent in quadruplicate, in the prescribed form, for all register-books and other registration forms, including the forms prescribed by the Accountant General, Bengal, which will be required for his own office and for those of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him, during the 12 months from the 1st October to the 30th September following. When it is desired that the supply of register-books, &c., should be forwarded to any sub-registry office direct instead of being sent through the office of the Registrar to whom the Sub-Registrar is subordinate, an intimation to that effect should accompany the Registrar's indent, and the indents of such Sub-Registrar should be submitted separately in quadruplicate with the Registrar's endorsement, instead of being embodied in the Registrar's indent. A supply of new register-books required to be opened on the 1st January of each year should be included in this annual indent.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (entitled an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and keeping of common gaming-houses), the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the extension, from 1st March 1883, of the provisions of the whole of the said Act to the village of Joypore, in the district of Manbhoom.

For the purposes of this Act the said village shall be bounded as follows :—

On the north by Sikhutaur;
On the south by Bumapuskarin;
On the east by Raghoonathsair;
On the west by Raneebundh;

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that in the exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to vary, and hereby does vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Sudder Munsif's Court, and those of the Munsif's Court at Aurungabad, in the district of Gya, by the transfer, from the 1st January 1883, from the former jurisdiction to the latter of that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies to the west of the Morhur Nuddi.

The boundaries of the Aurungabad and the Sudder Munsifees will now be as follows:—

Aurungabad Moonsifi.—Comprising thanas Daoodnagur, Aurungabad, Nabinagar, and that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies west of the Morhur Nuddi.

Boundary.—On the north by thana Arwal, in the Jehanabad sub-division.
On the south by the Palamow sub-division of the Lohardugga district.
On the east by thanas Tekari, Gya, and by that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies east of the Morhur Nuddi.
On the west by the Sone river.

Sudder Munsifi.—Comprising thanas Arwal, Jehanabad, Tekari, Gya, Atri, Newada, Rujewli, Barachutty, and that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies east of the Morhur Nuddi.

Boundary.—Onthe north by the Patna and Monghyr districts.
On the south by the Hazareebagh district.
On the east by the Monghyr district.
On the west by thanas Daoodnagar, Aurungabad, and by that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies west of the Morhur Nuddi.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 16th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a site for a new jail in the villages of Chandowti and Rampore, pergunnah Pahra, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 5 bigahs 19 cottahs 17 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Shereghotty road, on the east by the garden of Chotan Pohari Gywal, the brick-field of Kishoon Mistry and by the Government jail garden, on the south by a branch of the Shereghotty road and on the west by the new jail compound, is required within the aforesaid villages of Chandowti and Rampore.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 29th January 1883.

No. 33.—*Transfer.*—Mr. E. J. Alexander, Assistant Engineer, second grade, is transferred from the Dacca and Mymensing State Railway to the Chittagong Railway Survey.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major*, M.S.C.,
for Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 29th January 1883.

No. 34.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the District Road Cess Committee of Patna for a public purpose, viz. for the realignment of the 3rd section of

the Bukhtearpur-Behar road, it is hereby declared that land to the extent, more or less and in the following pergunnahs and villages, is required :—

Pergunnah Beswak.

				B.	K.	DH.		
1.	Saho	on mile	1	... 1	8	13¼	owners' name	Makhal Mia and others.
2.	Saho	"	1	... 0	11	12¾	ditto	Hiranand and others.
3.	Saho	"	1	... 0	14	17	ditto	Makhal Mia and others.
4.	Raghopur	"	1	... 0	11	15¼	ditto	Hasan Aly and others.
5.	Hustrung	"	1	... 0	16	18¼	ditto	Abdul Aziz Raghunath and others.

Pergunnah Behar.

6.	Jalalpur	on mile	1	... 1	8	10¼	owners' name	Ahmad Aly and others.
7.	Bowly	"	2	... 0	17	18¾	ditto	Wajid Mia and others.
8	Do.	"	2	... 0	15	5¾	ditto	Fattoo Mean and Wajid Mia.
9.	Mosadpur	"	2	... 1	6	12¾	ditto	Ahmed Aly, Hasan Aly, and another.
10.	Loorap Mohulla	"	2	... 1	3	1¾	ditto	Ahmed Aly and others.
11.	Bhaisasoor	"	2	... 2	8	1¾	ditto	Meer Husan, Hakim Salamat, and others.
12.	Chak Salamat	"	3	... 0	17	1¼	ditto	Enait Mean and others.
13.	Kasi Chak	"	3	... 0	15	9¾	ditto	Fiddoo Mea and others.
14.	Pajoab	"	3	... 1	10	14¾	ditto	Leakat Hosan, Hira Lal, and others.
15.	Abrahim Mohulla	"	3	... 1	15	11¾	owner's name	Abrahim Mohulla.
			Total	... 17	2	3 4/16		

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

The 30th January 1883.

No. 35.—*Transfers.*—Mr. C. J. Middleton, Executive Engineer, fourth grade (temporary rank) is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Bhagulpore to the Hazaribagh Division.

No. 36.—The services of Mr. H. P. Wylly, Deputy Canal Revenue Superintendent, second grade, Orissa, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Judicial Department of this Government.

No. 37.—Mr. S. C. Roberts, Deputy Canal Revenue Superintendent, second grade, Midnapore, is transferred to Orissa in the interests of the public service, *vice* Mr. H. P. Wylly, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Judicial Department of this Government.

No. 38.—*Appointment.*—Baboo Koylash Chunder Ghose, Deputy Collector, sixth grade (temporary fifth grade), on special duty, employed on land acquisition in Midnapore, is appointed Deputy Canal Revenue Superintendent, second grade, Midnapore, substantive *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. S. C. Roberts.

No. 39.—With reference to the orders marginally quoted, Mr. W. R. Cooksey, Officiating Collector of Tolls, and Supervisor of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, is confirmed in that appointment from the 15th October 1882.

B. G. notification No. 52 of 6th February 1882.

No. 40.—*Notification.*—The following notifications of the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information :—

No. 20, *dated the 22nd January* 1883.—With reference to Public Works Department notification No. 19, dated 19th January 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in and to the classes of Chief Engineers with effect from the 18th January 1883 :—

Mr. H. C. Levinge, R.A., Chief Engineer, class II, to Chief Engineer, class I.

* * * * * *

No. 22, *dated the 22nd January* 1883.—The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch revert from the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, fourth grade, to Assistant Engineer, first grade, with effect from dates noted, owing to the return of officers from furlough—

Name.	Date of reversion.
Mr. G. F. Lamb	24th November 1882.

No. 34, *dated the 26th January* 1883.—With reference to Public Works Department notification No. 21, dated 22nd January 1883, the following permanent promotions will have effect from the 3rd February 1883 :—

Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., to Chief Engineer, Class II.

* * * * * *

IRRIGATION.

The 30th January 1883.

No. 41.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for improving the new Jhalakattee cut made in 1879 in the village of Keepiat Nugger, pergunnah Shilimabad, zillah Backergunge, by cutting off its north-west acute corner at the junction of Roopshaha river with the Dhansiddee river, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land about 300 feet long by 200 feet broad, measuring about four beeghas and one cottah, and bounded on the north and west by the inhabited parts of Keepiat Nugger, on the south by the river Roopshaha, and on the east by the land already acquired in 1879, for the new Jhalakatee cut, is required within the aforesaid village of Keepiat Nugger.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Joint-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 30th January 1883.

No. 42.—*Notification.*—In supersession of the existing rates of toll the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to fix, under section 6, Act V (B.C.) of 1864, the following rates for the levy of toll on the undermentioned channels on and after the 15th February 1883, viz. :—

I. The Calcutta Canal extending from its junction with the Hooghly at Chitpore, to Bamonghatta, the new canal, and the Intally canal.

II. Tolly's Nullah, extending from its junction with the river Hooghly at Kidderpore to Samookpotta.

Number.	Description of Vessels.	Entering the Calcutta Canals at Chitpore or Tolly's Nullah at Kidderpore. If not proceeding further eastward than Dhappa or Russa.	Entering the Calcutta Canals at Chitpore or Tolly's Nullah at Kidderpore. If proceeding further eastward than Dhappa or Russa.	Entering the Calcutta Canals at Bamonghatta or Tolly's Nullah at Samookpotta.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	On all boats or other vessels except those laden with wood, per 100 maunds tonnage	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
2	On all boats or other vessels laden with wood, per 100 maunds tonnage	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
3	On floats or roughly squared timbers, each timber	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
4	On floats of unwrought timber ditto	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 3 0
5	On rafts of bamboos containing 100 or less in each raft, each raft	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 3 0
6	On rafts for each additional 100, or portion of 100, above the first 100, each 100	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 3 0
7	Tolls on every steamer or flat passing through the Sunderbuns channels are to be levied at the rate of Rs. (5) five each, and are henceforward to be payable before leaving and on return to Calcutta	.....	.....	.....
8	Passenger boats, per oar	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
9	Ditto carrying cargo will be measured and the toll charge per 100 maunds tonnage on the measurement, if it exceeds the amount calculated by oar	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
10	Minimum toll on all boats	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
11	Boats or vessels which have unloaded in the canals and there taken in a return cargo will be charged with a second toll on passing out of the canals, at the following rates— (a) Leaving the canals into the Hooghly, 6 annas per 100 maunds tonnage (b) Ditto ditto eastwards, 7 annas per ditto ditto.			

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major*, M. S. C.,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 30th January 1883.

No. 43.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of the munsif's court-house in the village of Tangail, pergunnah Kagmari, zillah Mymensingh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 5 beeghas 17 cottas and 9 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by a dry khal, on the east by the moonsif's quarters, on the south by the public road, and on the west by a plot of uncultivated land lying east of the public road, is required within the aforesaid village of Tangail.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Joint-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

Circular Order issued by authority of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

CIVIL.

No. 1, *dated the* 17*th January* 1883.

AFTER Rule 6A, and before Rule 7, Chapter V, page 253, General Rules and Circular Orders (Civil), insert the following :—

6 B. [*Section* 167, C. C. P.—*Summons on witness in Government employ—C. O. No.* 1 *of* 17*th January* 1883.] (*a*) In fixing the date for the attendance of any public officer or any servant of a Railway Company, under Section 167 of the Code, sufficient time should be allowed in order to give the witness an opportunity of communicating with his departmental superior, so as to arrange for the discharge of his duties during his temporary absence from his post.

(*b*) The Court should also send a copy of the process to the departmental superior of the witness.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following correction should be made in the list of holidays prescribed for Civil Courts during the year 1883, published with the High Court's Notification of the 20th December 1882, at page 1053 of the *Calcutta Gazette* for the 27th December 1882, part I:—

For—				
Christmas day and one day before and one day after, including Akhiri Chabar Shumba.	December 24th to 26th.	Pous (1290) 10th to 12th.	Monday to Wednesday.	3 days.
Substitute—				
Christmas day, one day before and 2 days after, including Akhiri Chabar Shumba.	December 24th to 27th.	Pous (1290) 10th to 13th.	Monday to Thursday.	4 days.

C. A. WILKINS, *Officiating Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, *the* 29*th January* 1883.

Sheriff's Office, the 10th January 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Criminal Sessions of the year 1883 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the Seventh day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

ROBERT MILLER, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৮৩ সাল তারিখ ১০ই জানুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৩ সালের ৭ই ফেব্রুয়ারি বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৩ সালের প্রথম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

রবার্ট মিলার শরিফ।

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICES.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes of Kooshtia, Chooadanga, and Meherpore will hold sittings in the months of February and March 1883 as mentioned below, exclusive of Sundays and holidays :—

From 1st to 13th February 1883	.. ..	Kooshtia.
„ 14th to 19th ditto	.. ..	Keherpore.
„ 20th to 25th ditto	.. ..	Chooadanga.

Again—

From 26th February to 18th March 1883	..	Kooshtia.
„ 19th March to 26th ditto	..	Chooadanga.
„ 27th „ to 31st ditto	..	Meherpore.

MADHUB CHANDRA CHAKRAVATI, *Offg. Judge.*

CHOOADANGA SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the* 26*th January* 1883.

IN modification of the notification in force, notice is hereby given under section 14 of Act XI of 1865, that subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes of Kishnaghur, Ranaghat, and Bongong will, in the month of February 1883, sit in the Kishnaghur Court the last two working days of that month instead of last three days, in addition to other days previously notified.

For all subsequent months the previous notification shall prevail.

BROJO MOHUN DUTT, *Offg. Judge.*

RANAGHAT SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 27th January* 1883.

TREASURY NOTICE.

BABOO MOHESH CHANDRA SEN, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the treasury at Maldah from the 5th instant, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

SARODA PROSAD CHATTERJEE, *for Commissioner.*

BHAGULPORE, *the 23rd January* 1883.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 18th January 1883.—Baboo Becharam Ray, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hazaribagh (Class VI), is allowed leave of absence for twenty-five days, under section 136, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th December 1882, or any subsequent date on which he availed himself of it.

The 20th January 1883.—In this office orders dated 7th November 1882, appointing Baboo Bhupati Bhushan Bhattacharjea, Additional Master, Pooree Zillah School, to be temporarily Second Master of the same Institution, and to officiate in Class VI, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Thakur Das Rakhit, please read "*Chakravarti*" for "*Bhattacharjea.*"

The 24th January 1883.—Baboo Braja Ballabh Mitra, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Hooghly (Class VI), is appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Raj Krishna Roy Chaudhury, or until further orders.

The 26th January 1883.—Baboo Latu Lal Mullik, B.A., Eighth Master, Hare School (temporarily substantive in Class VII), is allowed leave of absence for two months without pay, with effect from the 24th January 1883.

Baboo Biraja Charan Mitra, B.A., is appointed to officiate as Eighth Master, Hare School, and to act in Class VII, *vice* Baboo Latu Lal Mullik, on leave.

G. BELLETT, *Offg Director of Public Instruction.*

Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

DR. JOLLY, Tagore Professor of Law, will lecture on the Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption according to the Smritis, at 9 A.M., on Monday, the 12th of February, at the Presidency College.

G. BELLETT, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 23rd January* 1883.

NOTIFICATION.

IN accordance with the instructions laid down in paragraph 8 of Junior Scholarships Rules, the seven third grade scholarships allotted to this division are distributed as follows:—

For the district of	Tipperah	3
" "	Chittagong	2
" "	Noakholly	2
		7

2. The one second grade scholarship will be thrown open to general competition among the schools in the districts of the Chittagong Division, and be awarded to the first boy in the list of successful candidates.

E. E. LOWIS, *Commissioner.*

CHITTAGONG COMMR.'S OFFICE, *the 23rd January* 1883.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the B. A. Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Ray, Mahendranath	Presidency College.
2	Basu, Nrityagopal	Metropolitan Institution.
3	Matadin Sukul	Muir Central College.
4	Sen, Chandrabhushan	Hughli College.
5	Sarkar, Saradaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
6	Lahiri, Mohinimohan	Presidency College.
	Chakrabarti, Baikunthakisor	Ditto.
8	Set, Gobindalal	Ditto.
9	Das, Jaminimohan	Ditto.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Pareschandra	Ditto.
11	Sil, Brajendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
12	Ray, Dwijendralal	Hughli College.
13	Chakrabarti, Mohinimohan	Canning College.
	Ray, Harimohan	Ditto.
15	Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath	Presidency College.
16	Chakrabarti, Manmohan	Ravenshaw College.
17	Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath	Presidency College.
	Chakrabarti, Umeschandra	Ditto.
19	Jwalaprasad	Canning College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Umacharan	Dacca College.
	Basu, Hemendranath	Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Chandrabhushan	Presidency College.
	Chakrabarti, Mahendranath	Muir Central College.
	Chattopadhyay, Chandrakumar	Dacca College.
	„ Haranchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kalipada	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Madhabchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Gokulananda	Ravenshaw College.
10	„ Jagatchandra	Krishnaghar College.
	„ Sureschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Syamasundar	Hughli College.
	Das, Brahmananda	Ravenshaw College.
	Datta, Girischandra	Dacca College.
	„ Pratulchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	De, Upendralal	Ditto.
	Dutt, Jogenchunder	Presidency College.
	Gangopadhyay, Priyanath	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Kalipada	Hughli College.
20	„ Nanilál	Presidency College.
	Hafadhat Karim	Patna College.
	Lahiri, Gopalgobinda	Metropolitan Institution.
	Leslie, K. M.	Presidency College.
	Misra, Ramsahay	Patna College.
	Mitra, Akshaykumar	Presidency College.
	„ Amulyachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Asutosh, No. I	Ditto.
	„ Asutosh, No. II	Ditto.
	Mohanlal Hukhu	Muir Central College.
30	Mukhopadhyay, Bisweswar	Patna College.
	„ Chandrakumar	Hughli College.
	„ Tariniprasad	Ditto.
	„ Purnachandra	Canning College.
	Pal, Haridas	Free Church Institution.
	Ray, Bamacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Bhabanath	Presidency College.
	„ Maheschandra	Rajshahye College.
	Rudra, Susilkumar	Free Church Institution.
	Sarkar, Rajanikanta	Dacca College
40	Sen, Abinaschandra	Rajshahye College.
	„ Jogindranath	Presidency College.
42	Syam, Saradacharan	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdur Rahman	Hughli College.
	Abdus Salam	St. Xavier's College.
	Agasti, Ramnarayan	Free Church Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Hughli College.
	" Haridhan	Free Church Institution.
	" Jogindranath	Presidency College.
	" Lalitmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Rasiklal	Teacher.
	" Sasibhushan	Free Church Institution.
	" Sitaram	Canning College.
10	" Srischandra	Dacca College.
	" Srischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Syamacharan	Presidency College.
	Barore, Akshaykumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Basak, Kalikrishna	Free Church Institution.
	Basu, Chandramukhi	Bethune Female School.
	" Dinanath	Free Church Institution.
	" Haranchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Haridas	Presidency College.
20	" Jogindranath	Ditto.
	" Kadambini	Bethune Female School.
	" Nagendralal	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Raicharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sureschandra	Teacher.
	" Syamacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhaduri, Atalbihari	Presidency College.
	" Jagatchandra	Hughli College.
	Bhagirath Prasad	Canning College.
	Bhattacharyya, Jogendrachandra	Presidency College.
30	" Sukumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhaumik, Hridaynath	Ditto.
	Bishnu G. Deodhar	Canning College.
	Biswas, Srischandra	Presidency College.
	Chakrabarti, Rakhaldas	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chandra, Kalikrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chanoolal	Canning College.
	Chattopadhyay, Basantakumar	Teacher.
	" Bhutnath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Hrisikes	Ditto.
40	" Ramanath	Free Church Institution.
	" Surapati	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar	Canning College.
	" Harasankar	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Janamejay	Ditto.
	" Kisorimohan	Presidency College.
	" Prasannakumar	Dacca College.
	" Satischandra	Presidency College.
	Damodar Balkrishna Sohani	Canning College.
	Das, Abinaschandra	Presidency College.
50	" Baikunthanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Gopalballabh	Ravenshaw College.
	" Jogindrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Matilal	General Assembly's Institution.
	Datta, Mahendranath	Ditto.
	" Mahimchandra	Dacca College.
	" Sasibhushan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Dattilal	Muir Central College.
	Dube, Kalidatta	Muir Central College.
	De, Basantakumar	General Assem bly's Institution.
60	" Dinanath	Ditto.
	" Rammohan	Teacher.
	" Surendranath	Patna College.
	Deb, Jogindrachandra	Presidency College.
	Fozlal Karim	Dacca College.
	Gabriel, J.	Teacher.
	Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	Free Church Institution.
	" Debendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Makhanlal	Hughli College.
	Ganga Prasad	Benares College.
70	Gaurisankar	Patna College.

	Ghosh, Bipinbihari	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Grischandra	Ditto.
	„ Haranchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Harischandra	Ravenshaw College.
	Ghosh, Nilprasanna	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Prankumar	Free Church Institution.
	„ Sasidhar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gopal Prasad	Canning College.
	Guha, Rohinikumar	General Assembly's Institution.
80	Gupta, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	„ Mathuranath	Ditto.
	Hajra, Jogindranath	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Kedarnath	Free Church Institution.
	Ishwariprasad	M. A. O. College, Alighar.
	Jharkhandi Somnath	Benares College.
	Lahiri, Mahendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Madak, Priyanath	Hughli College.
	Maharaj Singh Mathur	Agra College.
	Maitra, Akshaykumar	Presidency College.
90	Majumdar, Hridaynath	Free Church Institution.
	Mandal, Grischandra	Patna College.
	Misra, Brahmasankar	Benares College.
	Mitra, Asutosh, No. III	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Saratchandra	Hughli College.
	„ Sarbananda	Free Church Institution.
	„ Upendranath	Presidency College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Bishnucharan	Ditto.
100	„ Girischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Gobindachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kaminikumar	Dacca College.
	„ Priyanath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Munshi Gurunath	Teacher.
	Nandakumar	Agra College.
	Pál, Debendranath	Free Church Institution.
	Pande, Chunilal	Canning College.
	„ Jayaprasad	Patna College.
	Ramprasad	Ditto.
110	Ray, Baradaprasad	Canning College.
	„ Gopendrachandra	Hughli College.
	„ Hemendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Kunjamohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rajanikanta	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Rajshahye College.
	„ Satischandra	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Srinath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Tarakchandra	Ditto.
	Raychaudhuri, Akshaykumar	Metropolitan Institution.
120	„ Amareschandra	General Assembly's Institution,
	Reazuddin	Muir Central College.
	Sadasheo Jayram Dehad Ray	Canning College.
	Sarkar, Kailaschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	Rajshahye College.
	Sarma, Parbaticharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Rameschandra, No. II	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sengupta, Girischandra	Teacher.
	Sinha, Debendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
130	„ Jogeschandra	Free Church Institution.
	„ Madhabprasad	Benares College.
	„ Prabhachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Syamlal	Patna College.
	Srimani, Jogindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sukul, Gadadharprasad	Canning College.
136	Wajid Husain	Patna College.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 25th January 1883.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

SENIOR SCHOLARS.
1883.

Name of Scholar.	College from which he comes.	College where the Scholarship is to be made tenable.	Course elected.
	FIRST GRADE (10).		
Maniklal Datta	Presidency College	Presidency College	B Course.
Manmatha Nath Rudra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jnanendra Chandra Mukhopadhyay	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Prankrishna Acharyya	General Assembly's Institution	General Assembly's Institution ...	Ditto.
Basanti Churn Singha	Patna College	Patna College	A Course.
Jagadis Mukhopadhyay	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Ditto.
Brijbansi Sahay	Patna College	Patna College	Ditto.
Purna Chandra Basu	Presidency College	Presidency College	B Course.
Radha Gobinda Chaudhuri ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropoltan Institution ...	A Course.
Bidhu Bhusan Goswami	Krisnaghur College	Ditto	Ditto.
	SECOND GRADE (39).		
	Hooghly District.		
Akshay Kumar Nandi	Hooghly College	Hooghly College	B Course
Jnanendra Lal Sen	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Umes Chandra Ghosh	Serampore College	General Assembly's Institution ...	A Course.
Tubrez Ali Mullik	Hooghly College	Hooghly College	B Course.
Apara Prasad Mukhopadhyay ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Madhusudan Bandopadhyay ...	Ditto	Metropolitan Institution	Ditto.
	Midnapore District.		
Atal Behari Sinha	Midnapore College	Presidency College	A Course.
Nagendra Chandra Bukai ...	Ditto	Metropolitan Institution... ...	B Course.
	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.		
Manook Zorab	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College	B Course.
Sarat Chandra Mitra	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	A Course.
Jogindra Nath Sen	Presidency College	Presidency College	B Course.
Satis Chandra Roy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Samatul Chandra Datta ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nritya Gopal Bandopadhyay, No I	General Assembly's Institution	General Assembly's Institution ...	Ditto.
Tara Prasunno Acharyya ...	Presidency College	Presidency College	Ditto.
Benod Behari Lahiri	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution ..	A Course.
Sasi Bhushan Sarkar	City College	Presidency College	B Course.
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION, OUTSIDE CALCUTTA.		
Ganes Chandra Das	London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhawanipore.	Presidency College	
Amar Nath Bhuttacharyya ...	Krishnaghar College	Krishnaghar College	B Course.
Nilkanta Chuttopadhyay ...	Ditto	Free Church Institution ...	A Course.
	Moorshedabad District.		
Rajani Nath Ghosh	Berhampore College	Presidency College	B Course.
Rama Prasad Maitra	Ditto	Ditto	A Course.
	Rajshahye.		
D. H. Smyth	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	A Course.
Gopal Chandra Lahiri	Rajshahye College	Rajshahye College	B Course.
Hari Prasanna Mukhopadhyay ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	DACCA AND CHITTAGONG DIVISIONS.		
Syama Charan Simlai	Dacca College	Dacca College	B Course.
{ Kumud Bihari Chakrabarti ...	Ditto	Presidency College	Ditto.
{ Tarini Krishna Sen	Ditto	Dacca College	A Course.
Nobin Chandra Nag	Ditto	Ditto	B Course.
Pramada Kisor Ray	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Rebati Mohan Sen	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	PATNA AND BHAGULPORE DIVISIONS.		
Bhubaneswari Sahay	Patna College	Patna College	A Course.
Baikanthanath Ray	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Lakshmi Prasad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Baidyanath Ghatak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhagawat Sahay, No. I	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jharkhandi Prasad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	ORISSA DIVISION.		
Sagendra Nath Chattopadhyay ...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack ...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack ...	B Course.
Satis Chandra Bukai	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1883. G. BELLETT, *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

JUNIOR SCHOLARS.
1883.

Name of Scholar.	School from which he comes.	College in which the scholarship is to be made tenable.
	First Grade.	
Tojendra Nath Ray Chaudhuri ...	Hindu School ...	Presidency College.
Suryya Kumar Karfarma ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Priya Nath Ghosh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ramananda Chattopadhyaya ...	Bankurah Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Lalit Chandra Mitra ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bipin Behari Chakravarti ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
Amar Nath Ghosh ...	Hindu School ...	Presidency College.
Rajani Prasad Niyogi ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School ...	Rajshahye College.
Nagendra Nath Chattopadhyaya ...	Utterpara School ...	Presidency College.
Annada Charan Gupta ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
	BURDWAN DIVISION.	
	Second Grade.	
Aghor Nath Bandopadhyaya ...	Howrah Government School ...	Presidency College.
Debendra Chandra Chattopadhyaya	Beerbhoom Zillah School ...	Hooghly College.
Nitya Gopal Sen ...	Badla H. C. E. School ...	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
Nibarun Chundra Bandyopadhyaya	Utterpara School ...	Presidency College.
Tinkari Ghosh ...	Beerbhoom Zillah School ...	Burdwan College.
Balaram Das Gupta ...	Ditto ...	Patna College.
	Third Grade.	
Akshaya Kumar Bhaduri ...	Utterpara School ...	Presidency College.
Aghor Nath Ghosh ...	Hooghly Collegiate School ...	Hooghly College.
Jnanranjan Bandyopadhyaya ...	Serampore Collegiate School ...	Serampore College.
Hem Chundra Mukhopadhyaya	Radhaballav Institution, Kuchiakole.	Metropolitan Institution.
Debendra Nath Das ...	Midnapore Collegiate School ...	Midnapore College.
Harikinkar Thakur ...	Beerbhoom Zillah School ...	Patna College.
Bholanath Bhattacharyya ...	Bishenpore School ...	Presidency College.
Kali Kumar Singha ...	Midnapore Collegiate School ...	Midnapore College.
Ekkari Sen ...	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Burdwan.	Maharajah's College, Burdwan.
Tarapada Mahapatra ...	Howrah Government School ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Abhoy Charan Mukhopadhyaya ...	Sarada Prasad's Institution, Chakdigi.	Ditto.
Satkari Bhaduri ...	Howrah Government School ...	Ditto.
	TOWN OF CALCUTTA.	
	Second Grade.	
Haran Chandra Roy ...	Hare School ...	Presidency College.
Asutosh Sarkar ...	Hindoo School ..	Ditto.
Charuchandra Mitra, No. II ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Jyotischandra Mitra ...	Oriental Seminary ...	Presidency College.
Gokul Krishna Basak ...	Hindu School ...	Ditto.
	Third Grade.	
Rajendranath Ghoshal ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Priyanath Datta ...	Hindu School ...	Presidency College.
Biharilal Bandyopadhya ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School ...	Sanskrit College.
Adharchandra Mitra ...	Presidency School.	
Nogendranath Bandyopadhyay ...	Hindu School ...	Presidency College.
H. Monnier ...	St. Xavier's College ...	St. Xavier's College.
Dharmados Bandyopadhyay ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution.
M. S. Edge ...	Doveton College ...	Doveton College.
L. Belletty ...	St. Xavier's College ...	St. Xavier's College.
Charuchandra Basu ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Presidency College.
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION, OUTSIDE CALCUTTA.	
	Second Grade.	
Kaliprasanna Chottoraj ..	Kandi School ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Jyotiprasad Chottophadhyay ...	Gossain Durgapur School ...	Presidency College.
Kanailal Mukhopadhyay ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
Kalidas Roy Choudhuri ...	Baripore H. C. E. School ...	Presidency College.
Upendra Nath Mukopadhyay ...	Barisa School ...	Ditto.
Krisna Dhan Das ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur	Ditto.
Gopal Chandra Chackrabarti ...	Naral School ...	Free Church Institution.
	Third Grade.	
Siris Chandra Bandyopadyay ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat	Presidency College.
Manmoth Nath Mukhopadhyay	Prannath School, Satkhira ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Brojendra Nath Chattopadhyay ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School ...	Krishnaghur College.
Sasi Bhushan Mukhopadhyay ...	Kandi School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Lalitkumar Bandyopadhyay ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School ...	Krishnaghur College.
Nogendra Chandra Pal ...	Garden Reach School ...	Presidency College.
Biswesswar Das ...	Santipur Municipal School ...	Krishnaghur College.
Jogendra Nath Deb ...	Jaynagur Institution ...	Presidency College.
Kriti Bas Mitra ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur	Metropolitan Institution.
Makunda Sundar Sarkar ...	Jangipore School ...	Berhampore College.
Bihari Lal Das Gupta ...	Kalia H. C. E. School ...	Doveton College.
Hriday Nath Biswas ...	Naral School ...	Free Church Institution.
Prasanna Gopal Ray ...	Jessore Zillah School ...	Presidency College.

Name of Scholar.	School from which he comes.	College in which the scholarship is to be made tenable.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.		
Second Grade.		
H. E. W. Martindell ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
H. W. Perry ...	Ditto ditto ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
A. Wollaston ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
Anukul Chandra Das ...	Pubna Zillah School ...	Presidency College.
Riyazuddin Quazi ...	Bogra ditto ...	Hooghly College.
Sri Charan Chakrabarti ...	Rungpore ditto ...	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
Third Grade.		
Ram Chandra Sarkail ...	Dighapatia H. C. E. School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
W. S. Burt ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Makunda Chandra Chakrabarti ...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School ...	City College.
Rajanikanta Sen ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School ...	Rajshahye College.
{ Rasmohun Chandra ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School ...	Presidency College.
{ Rajanikanta Bhattacharjya ...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School ...	Hooghly College.
Iswar Chandra Chakrabarti ...	Pubna Zillah School ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Prangopal Deb ...	Bogra Zillah School ...	Krishnaghur College.
{ Upendra Chandra Sarkar ...	Dinagepur Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
{ Purna Chandra Maitra ...	Rungpur Zillah School ...	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
DACCA DIVISION.		
Second grade.		
Gobindanath Guha ...	Mymensingh Zillah School ...	City College.
Tarak Chandra Chackravarti ...	Nasirabad Entrance School ...	Presidency College.
Chandrakanta Ghosh ...	Burisal Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Rasik Chandra Basu ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
Akshay Kumar Majumdar ...	Santos Janhabi School ...	Presidency College.
{ Kumadini Kanta Ray ...	Jaggannath School ...	Dacca College.
{ Manmohun Bhattacharjya ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Third Grade.		
Purnachandra Rauth ...	Jaggannath School ...	Dacca College.
Lalit Mohan De ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Prabhat Chandra Chattopadhyay .	Burisal Zillah School ...	Ditto.
{ Tarakgopal Ghosh ...	Faridpur Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
{ Dinabandhu De ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
Sarada Charan Sen ...	Burisal Zillah School ...	Presidency College.
Umacharan Sen ...	Mymensingh Zillah School ...	Dacca College.
Prasanna Kumar Das ...	Faridpur Zillah School ..	Ditto.
Ambika Charan Das ...	Burisal Zillah School ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Kshitish Chandra Roy ...	Mymensingh Zillah School ...	Presidency College.
Mahim Chandra De ...	Santos Janhabi School ...	Ditto.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.		
Second grade.		
Insnada Kisor Roy ...	Noakhali Zillah School ..	Dacca College.
Third grade.		
Barada Sundar Pal ...	Commillah Zillah School ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Rajkumar Das ...	Chittagong Collegiate School ...	Chittagong College.
Rajaniranjan Sen ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Purnachandra Raha ...	Commillah Zillah School ...	City College.
Harendra Mohun Bandopadhyay...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Bashirullah ...	Noakhali Zillah School ...	Dacca College.
Rajkumar Basu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
PATNA DIVISION.		
Second grade.		
Ramjadu Bhattacharyya ...	Patna Collegiate School ...	Patna College.
Abadha Biharilal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
{ Sayyad Afzal Imam ...	Behar H. C. E. School ...	Ditto.
{ Upendronath Bandopadhyay ...	Patna Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Syud Abdul Gani ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ramlal Gope ...	Mozufferpur Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Third grade.		
Kedar Nath ...	Gya Zillah School ...	Patna College.
Sayyid Zamiruddin Ahmed ...	Patna Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Deo Kumar Sinha ...	Chupra Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Basudeb Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
{ Ramananda ...	Arrah Zillah School ...	Ditto.
{ Jadubans Sahay ...	Motihari Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Abdul Quadir ...	Patna Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Hossain ..	Gya Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdool Hameed ...	Sasseram H. C. E. School ...	Ditto.
Jay Gobinda Sahay ...	Mozufferpur Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Jageswar Prasad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Abadh Bihari Lal ...	Durbhunga Raj School ...	Ditto.

Name of Scholar.	School from which he comes.	College in which the scholarship is to be made tenable.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.		
Second grade.		
Gopimohun Mukhopadhyay ...	Pakur H. C. E. School ...	Berhampore College.
Birewar Das ...	Maldah Zillah School ...	Rajshahye College.
Panchkari Bandyopadhyay ...	Bhagulpur Zillah School ...	Patna College.
Third grade.		
Prasanna Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Bhagulpur Zillah School ...	Patna College.
Narayan Chandra Chattopadhyay	Pakur H. C. E. School ...	Berhampur College.
Matilal Ghoshal ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School ...	Patna College.
{ Lalmohun Gangopadhyay ...	Purneah Zillah School ...	Ditto.
{ Basudeb Misra ...	Bhagulpur Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Purnachandra Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dharmadas Bandyopadhyay ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School ...	Ditto.
{ Abdul Aziz Khan ...	Malda Zillah School ...	Rajshahye College.
{ Suryakanta Chattopadhyay ...	Pakur H. C. E. School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		
Second grade.		
Chandi Charan Maitra ...	Ranchi Zillah School ...	Serampore College.
Akinchan Roy ...	Purulia Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Third grade.		
Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhyay ...	Palamow Government School ...	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
Charu Chandra Chattopadhyay ...	Ranchi Zillah School ...	Presidency College.
Upendra Mohan Mitra ...	Purulia Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Rishikesh Sarkar ...	Ranchi Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Thakur Ram ...	Ditto ...	Patna College.
ORISSA DIVISION.		
Second Grade.		
Bipra Charan Das ...	Puri Zillah School ...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
Sriram Chandra Basu ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.	Ditto.
Nagendra Nath Basu ...	Balasore Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Rajkisor Das ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.	Ditto.
Third Grade.		
Ananda Lal Basu ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
Biswanath Sinha ...	Lakhannath H. C. English School	Ditto.
Jayram Das ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.	Ditto.
Suryya Mohan Bhattacharyya ...	Balasore Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Balanki Jenah ..	Puri Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Nalini Kanta Mukhopadhyay ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.		
First Grade.		
Ellen Masih ...	Upper Christian School.	
Second Grade.		
Bindubasini Basu ...	Free Church Normal School.	
Third Grade.		
Labanyaprabha Basu ...	Bethune School.	

G. BELLETT, *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd January* 1883.

The undermentioned students have passed the higher standard examination of the Bengal Madrasahs for the year 1882 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Muhammad Khalil Ullah ..	Dacca Madrasah.
Ghulam Rahman ..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Muhammad Abdul Karim ..	Ditto.
Muhammad Anwar Ullah ..	Ditto.
Muhammad Aftub Uddin ..	Ditto.
Muhmud ..	Ditto.
Muhammad Ismail I. ..	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Majid ..	Ditto.
Abu Musa Ahmadul Haq ..	Dacca Madrasah.
Abul Barakat Amanat Ullah ..	Ditto.
Faqihuddin ..	Ditto.

Mazuffer Ahmad	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Muhubbat Ali	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Muhammad Ismail II.	.	Calcutta Madrasah.
Mubarak Ali	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Abdul Qadir	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Wajid Ali	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Ghulam Rabbani	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Muhammad Ali	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Abdul Karim II.	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Mahammad Abdul Aziz	..	Ditto.
Abdul Karim	..	Chittagong Madrasah.

SECOND DIVISION.
In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hakim	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Ilahi Bakhsh	..	Ditto.
Qaim Uddin	..	Chittagong Madrasah.

THIRD DIVISION.
In Alphabetical Order.

Faiz Ullah	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Hamidar Rahman	..	Ditto.
Irshad Ullah	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Mufiz Uddin	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Mahammad Yusuf	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Tamiz Uddin	..	Chittagong Madrasah.

The undermentioned students have passed the lower standard examination of the Bengal Madrasahs for the year 1882:—

FIRST DIVISION.
In Order of Merit.

Sayyid Ajmalul Husain	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Abdul Majid	..	Ditto.
Abedul Haq	..	Ditto.
Obdush Shakur	..	Ditto.
Abdul Aziz	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Minuat Ali	..	Calcutta Madrasah.

SECOND DIVISION.
In Alphabetical Order.

Abdus Sabbar	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Asad Ullah	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Maqsud Ali	..	Dacca Madrasah.

THIRD DIVISION.
In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hamid	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Abdul Jubbar	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Abdul Karim	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Abdul Mabud	..	Hooghly Madrasah.
Abdul Qadir	..	Ditto.
Azizur Rahman	..	Chittagong Madrasah.
Habibus Subhan	..	Calcutta Madrasah.
Lutf Ullah	..	Ditto.
Muhammad Abus Samad	..	Dacca Madrasah.
Muhammad Munir Uddin	..	Ditto.
Samir Uddin	..	Rajshahye Madrasah.
Talib Ullah	..	Dacca Madrasah.

G. BELLETT,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 52B.

OPIUMA.

H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.A.L.

NOTICE is hereby given that out of 2,350 chests of the opium manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, which will be sold on the 1st of February next, 1,506 chests are of the provision of 1880-81, and that these chests have been carefully examined and repacked at the Benares Agency and contain only sound balls specially selected for sale. The remaining chests (844) will be of season 1881-82.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 12th January* 1883.

No. 1372B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday, the 1st February 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, Provision of 1880-81	...	2,350
Do. do. Ghazipore Factory do. of 1880-81 & 1881-82		2,350
Total	...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th February 1883 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th February 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th February 1883.

4. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Manufactured at the Patna Factory about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Thursday,	1st February 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	1st March „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	2nd April „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Wednesday,	2nd May „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	4th June „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Tuesday,	3rd July „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	2nd August „ ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd September „ ..			4,450
Do. about Wednesday,	26th „ „ ...			4,450
Do. about Thursday,	1st November „ ...			4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd December „ ...			4,450
Early in	January 1884 ...			4,450
	Total ...	.....	.....	54,900

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 23rd December* 1882.

No. 96B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1880-81 and 1881-82, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday the 1st March 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	2,350
Do. do. do. Ghazipore Factory	...	2,350
Total	...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th March 1883 respectively—that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th March 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th March 1883.

4. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests	Total, about chests
On or about Thursday, 1st March 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Monday, 2nd April „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Wednesday, 2nd May „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Monday, 4th June „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Tuesday, 3rd July „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Thursday, 2nd August „ ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
„ Monday, 3rd September „ ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
„ Wednesday, 26th „ „ ...			4,450
„ Thursday, 1st November „ ...			4,450
„ Monday, 3rd December „ ...			4,450
Early in January 1884			4,450
„ February „			4,450
Total ...	.....	.....	54,650

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 23rd January* 1883.

No. 102B.

OPIUM.

H. A. COCKERELL, ESQ., C.S.I.

THE public are informed that agreeably to notification No. 1364B, dated 21st December 1882, (100) one hundred chests of Behar Opium, being a portion of the quantity uncleared by the French Government from the sale held in December last, will be re-sold under the ordinary conditions on the 1st of February next, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the 4,700 chests already advertized for sale on that day.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 24th January* 1883.

CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE.

Notice.

TO MASTERS OF NATIVE VESSELS.

IN accordance with a Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the Marine Department, dated 13th January 1883, regarding the exhibition of lights on native craft, it is hereby notified that the larger or sea-going craft, such as buggalows, must be provided with a small box, protected with the proper coloured shade, large enough to receive a light fitted on each bow, the red and green lights being permanently and separately fixed. Open cargo boats and other smaller craft are allowed to exhibit the necessary red and green lights by hand.

2. On and after the 1st April 1883, the master of every native craft will be required to produce to the Collector of Customs, before the grant of a port clearance, a certificate signed in Calcutta by the Deputy Conservator and Harbour Master, and at the out ports by the Port Officers, showing that they are provided with the proper lights, and have the necessary appliances for fixing and exhibiting them in their proper positions, that the men in charge know the sides on which the green and red lights should be shown, and that there is on board each vessel a copy of the rules of the road at sea, in a language understood by the masters.

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 29th January* 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 24th January 1883.

No. 100.—Under the provisions of section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and in continuation of Home Department Notification No. 1448, dated 15th September 1882, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule regarding the grant of licenses for the transport of dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps required for blasting purposes :—

RULE.

Licenses may be granted to contractors and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes.

Such licenses shall be given in the form appended to Notification No. 1555, dated 30th September 1881.

The 25th January 1883.

No. 114.—The following addition is made to Rule 2 of the rules framed by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and published in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879 :—" The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be ten rupees."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th January 1883.

No. 15.—The Ven'ble J. Baly, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, has obtained furlough for nine months, with effect from the 12th proximo, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 26th January 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 49.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Adam Smith, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. A. Williamson, retired.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 50.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

* * * * *

Second class Assistant Apothecary P. Heher (m.c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 52.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

First class Apothecary T. Lyons (m.c.) for 183 days.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situated in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to sale at the Backergunge Collectorate on Tuesday, the 27th March, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st.*—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
70	2995	5 annas 6 gundas 2 karas 2 krantas share of taluk Ratun Krishna, Hari Shardar in pergunnah Uttar Shahabazpur.	6 0 15	27	54	The purchaser will get permanent right from 13th April 1883, corresponding with 1st Baishak 1290 B.S.
241	3545	Taluk Sheik Didar in tuppah Shofipur Kuta.	2 2 31	4	8	Ditto.

Backergunge Collectorate, the 17th January 1883. W. FIDDIAN, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Balasore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 6th day of February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 8th day of November 1882.

Number of towji.	Name of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1060	Ph. Byang, taluk Guruprasad.	Ghanayam Mohapatra, Gobind Panigrahi, Barajoo Panigrahi, Shridhor Biswal, Barajoo Mohapatra, Chaitan Charan Mansingh, Kamingo Krishna Chandra, Hari Chandan, Harihur Santara, Ram Chandra Biswal, Sadanund Mohapatra, Basanali Mohapatra, Hariballabh Bose, Achhetanund Bose, Radha Mohun Bose, Shideshwar Sahoo, Fakir Sahoo, Nimai Charan Bose, Sulchana Debya, mother and guardian of Kangali Panigrahi, Bhulanath Senapati, Bairagi Senapati, Shahadeb Senapati, Basudeb Senapati, Anund Senapati, Dukhi Debya, mother and guardian of Sapan Senapati, and Arjun Senapati, minors, Sundari Raut, Panchab Raut, Chintia Raut, Jagu Raut, Baidya Nath Bairagunjan, Shagar Shahu, and Jogendra Shahu.	1,449 0 0	0 3 8	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The share of Ghanayam Mohapatra and others, which bears a revenue of Rs. 1,042-1-6, and which is in arrear will be sold first.

P. C. CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th day of February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1882.

Number of the estate.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of the proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
134	Pergunnah Patpashar, Taluq Harideo Govinda Prosad Basu.	Mohesh Chandra Shaha, Srinath Mookhopadhya, Uma Nath Mookhopadhya, Norendro Nath Mookhopadhya, Grish Chandra Nath Mookhopadhya, Bhay Harini Debya, Uma Soondery Dassya, Naderun Nessa Khatoon Brojo Soonder, Ananda Nath, Gakool Chandra, Doyal Chandra Majumdar, Goljar Khan, Baroda soondery Dassea, Bidhumookhi Debya, Gopi Krishna Basu, Uma Soondery Dassea, Gopi Krishna Gosvami, Krishna Mohun Sen, Chandra Nath Sircar, Mohim Chandra Bhoomik, Dilaluddin Bisvas, Ainnessa, Uma Soondery Dassea, Naderuessa Khatoon, Fajlal Rahoman, and Harendeo Nath Mookhopadhya.	512 2 5½	173 14 0
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, hissa 8 annas 16 gundas 2 kranta.	Hafeza Khatoon	973 2 7½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Brahmun Kandi Chandpoor, &c.	Kailash Chandra, Jagat Chandra Shaha	40 8 10½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Khoria Madhupore, &c.	Sita Nath Ghosh	1 5 6	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah ditto, &c. ...	Krishna Nath Ghosh and Srinath Sircar	19 0 7	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Iswar Chandra Shaha	18 14 10½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah Garhardia ...	Rash Behary Ray	17 6 5½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in kismut Chandpoora, &c.	Sundermani Dassea, mother and guardian of Abhaya Charan Shaha, minor.	27 2 3½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Kharia Abnoolapoor, &c.	Har Chandra Shaha	20 11 7½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Kartik Chandra Shaha	17 14 1½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Ananda Mohan Shaha, Ledu Chand Shaha	35 7 5½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut ditto	Brindaban Chandra Shaha, Hari Nath Shaha	63 0 6½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Khoria, &c. ...	Chhidam Chandra Shaha	1 10 4½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut ditto	Ryekishori Dassea	1 10 4½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah Kadantala, hissa 4 annas.	Bhagabat Charan Gangopadhya	15 15 3	.....
			1,768 0 9½	173 14 0

G. N. DEY, for Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Cuttack will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 7th February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue on the 8th November 1882.

Temporarily-settled Estates.

Toujee number.	Name of mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.
			Rs. A. P.
1259	Kismut talook Baberpuda, pergunnah Kurimool.	Krito Chunder, Hari Chundun, Huraram Putnaik, Koonjobahary Putnaik, Bhugut Churn Putnaik, Bhagiruthy Putnaik, Bhabagrahee Putnaik, himself and guardian of Bhobun anand Putnaik, minor, Gokoolanund Putnaik, Dinbundhoo Putnaik, Satyabadi Putnaik, Golock Chunder Putnaik, Kasinath Putnaik, himself and heir of Poonanund Putnaik, deceased, Banchanidhy Putnaik, Mukoond Putnaik, himself brother and guardian of Gopinath Putnaik, minor, Oodanath Putnaik, Radhomohun Putnaik, and Sadhoo Churn Putnaik.	622 6 11½

R. H. PAWSEY, Collector.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd January 1883.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		35,11,746 4 4
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Rs 48,97,524 6 11	2,12,69,168 5 5
Ditto at Branches ...	„ 1,63,71,643 14 6	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,52,17,538 8 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		6,83,295 10 6
Sundries		7,82,625 10 7
Rupees ..		7,14,64,374 7 6

ASSETS.		Rs. A. P.
Government Securities		89,91,177 0 0
Other authorized Investments		44,15,831 4 0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		54,00,174 3 11
Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...		66,20,529 13 3
Bills discounted and purchased		2,13,98,207 13 11
Balances with other Banks		4,14,215 7 2
Bullion		8,37,591 15 8
Dead Stock		11,99,268 12 11
Stamps		6,570 5 0
Sundries		6,55,398 11 2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 76,17,098 1 4	4,99,39,025 7 0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 1,39,08,250 15 2	2,15,25,349 0 6
Rupees ...		7,14,64,374 7 6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, the 26th January 1883.

J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

(843—1)

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883. Jan. 20	2 Cases, A E in a double triangle, B R and B at the angular point	Order ...	S. S. "Manora.
" 20	5 Cases, 56 by 1 in a diamond, outside A B & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	4 Packages, A R T in a heart	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, 56 in a diamond, outside A B & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, B C M in a diamond, bottom S & S C ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	8 Cases, B in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	7 Packages, 227 in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	2 Cases, 702 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, addressed	M. Darker, Esq., Nellie Tea Estates.	Ditto.
" 20	1 Iron package, E D S in a diamond, or no mark ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 20	117 Cases, H P T, bottom S B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	2 Cases, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom S A H and R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	2 Cases, 29 in a diamond, top H & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, 1 by 810 in a diamond, outside H G & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	59 Bundles, hoop iron, X A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, 415 in a diamond, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, addressed	J. F. Jellicoe, care of Messrs Grindlay and Co.	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, M S A S in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, M S 758 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, M A S in a diamond, bottom H S K & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, 8416 in a diamond, bottom Moulmein ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	2 Cases, N I in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, no mark, or	P. Bagge ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, S L S	Order ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, W N in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, 415 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	5 Kegs, G in a triangle, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	7 Case, M E A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Parcel, H and C, bottom R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	5 Iron rails, E I R, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	4 Cases, E I R	Serisson, Headwrighton.	Ditto.
" 17	6 Crates, A and E	Order ...	Ship "Star of Bengal."
" 17	1 Case, B C M in a triangle...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	2 Bales, C C D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	2 Packages, 257 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	1 Case, 35 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	2 Casks, D N in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	1 Bale, 336 in a triangle, outside E P S ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	2 Iron joists, G D, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	6 Bars flat iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	5 Bars round iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	19 Bars square iron, no mark...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	51 Rundlets tar, L M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	12 Cases, 233 in a diamond, bottom M and S ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	1 Case, N D & Co. 638 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	8 Cases, N M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	1 Bundle buckets, N D 665 in a diamond, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	1 Keg, S in a diamond, top D G	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	1 Cask, 21 in a diamond, bottom S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	1 Case, 85 in a triangle within a block, bottom W H N	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 17	1 Case, 32 in a triangle within a block, bottom W H N	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, addressed	Mr. David L. Block, Langla Tea Estate, care of Octavius Steel, Esq., 14, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.	S. S. "City of Carthage."
" 19	10 Cases, A B in a triangle, top H A	Order ...	Ditto.
" 19	2 Cases, 520 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	3 Packages, F S N	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883. Jan. 19	1 Cask, H N M L	Order ...	S. S. "City of Carthage."
" 19	1 Case, H A B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, H N L M, bottom S B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Iron wall, B I S N Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Iron package, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	7 Bundles hoop iron, E S in a triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	13 Cases, K L in a heart, bottom S B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, addressed	Mr. J. W. London, Manager, Tramway Company.	Ditto.
" 19	1 Cask, addressed	Robert Stewart Lockhart, Esq., Moorah Factory, Chuprah, care of G. Arbuthnot and Co.	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, 219 in a block, top R D & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
" 19	14 Bales, R H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, 214 in a block, top R D & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, V R S 61 in a diamond, bottom L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	5 Cases, W A B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, J R, bottom G, or addressed	Messrs. Ewing and Co.	Ditto.
" 19	2 Packages, addressed	Dykes and Co. ...	Ditto.
" 19	2 Parcels, B W in a triangle, or addressed ...	A. Wright and Co. ..	Ditto.
" 19	1 Parcel, R C in a triangle, or addressed ...	W. M. Reed and Co.	Ditto.
" 19	1 Parcel, addressed	Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.	Ditto.
" 19	12 Casks, A B in a triangle, top H A	Order ...	S. S. "City of Agra."
" 19	1 Case, 15 A in a double triangle, outside S S J ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, B L S & Co. in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom U S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Iron pipe, H M & Co., or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, L S & Co., N in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
" 19	1 Cask, M B & Co., bottom C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	2 Cases, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, 0·102 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Cask, 0·70 in a triangle, top H A, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Cask, 0·34 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, addressed	G. D. Paton, Esq., Dapoota, Tezpore, Assam.	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, S C R 51 in a diamond, bottom B ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 20	3 Cases, W L in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	3 Cases, A R A K in a block	Ditto ...	S. S. "Capella."
" 20	4 Casks, 22 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	8 Bales, L N S in a triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Keg, O K B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	6 Casks, 0·34 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, E B Ry., bottom S S Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	5 Casks, X in a circle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Tin-box, addressed	Mrs. N. M Waterbury, or A B.	Ditto.
" 20	1 Parcel, B N D in a heart	Order ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Parcel, D in a triangle, outside J C C... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	19 Packages, G W & Co. in a diamond, top E B R ...	Ditto ...	S. S. "Pelican."

Calcutta, the 27th January 1883. (850—1) G. H. SIMMONS, for Offg. Vice-Chairman.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Notification.

PUBLIC WORKS WORKSHOP, MADRAS.

THE Government propose to sell or let the whole of the Workshop land, buildings, machinery and plant, and tenders for the purchase or lease of the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st February 1883.

A circular giving information on the subject will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

All tenders will be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

W. L. C. BADDELY, Lieut., R.E.,
General Supdt. P. W. Workshops, &c.

P. W. Workshops, Madras, the 25th October 1882.

No. 260A.

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA,

To

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th January 1883.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have the honour to report that we have examined your cash and store accounts for the half-year ending the 30th September 1882, and that we have found them to be correct.

2. The transactions of the half-year will be found summarised in the annexed table :—

Revenue Accounts (Parts I—IV and VI and VII).

	Part I, Jetties.	Part II, Inland Vessels Wharves.	Part III, Stand Bank Lands.	Part IV, Port or River Division.	Part VI, Tramway.	Part VII, Port Approaches.	Total.
Receipts.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Estimate for the year (page 1 of the budget)	7,39,991 0 0	3,84,564 0 0	1,60,267 0 0	4,76,104 0 0	1,75,000 0 0	1,98,143 0 0	21,34,069 0 0
Revenue realised during the half-year	3,62,848 14 9	1,84,510 3 5	71,441 7 1	2,52,512 5 10	68,807 0 8	58,651 0 0	9,98,770 15 9
Contribution from other parts	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0
Balance on 1st April 1882 ...	1,68,169 14 11	91,070 0 9	82,943 6 10	2,78,371 5 9	26,662 0 5	23,801 6 8	6,71,018 3 4
Total ...	5,31,018 13 8	2,75,580 4 2	1,54,384 13 11	5,30,883 11 7	95,469 1 1	2,07,452 6 8	17,94,789 3 1
Expenditure.							
Estimate for the year (page 1 of the budget)	7,66,820 0 0	3,35,106 0 0	1,90,336 0 0	4,98,715 0 0	1,27,961 0 0	3,87,118 0 0	23,12,056 0 0
Expenditure proper	3,74,946 12 0	1,19,978 5 2	47,708 8 2	2,06,685 2 0	50,732 3 7	1,81,313 11 8	9,81,364 10 7
Contribution to Part VII ...	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	.....	45,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,25,000 0 0
Balance on 30th September 1882	1,16,072 1 8	1,15,601 15 0	1,06,676 5 9	2,79,198 9 7	44,736 13 6	26,138 11 0	6,88,424 8 6
Total ...	5,31,018 13 8	2,75,580 4 2	1,54,384 13 11	5,30,883 11 7	95,469 1 1	2,07,452 6 8	17,94,789 3 1

CAPITAL ACCOUNT (PART V).

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Contribution from Revenue for repayment of Loan	46,903	13	3
Ditto new works	83,000	0	0
Sinking Fund on Debenture Loan	10,107	2	0
Chutto Lal's Bathing Ghat	300	0	0
Stock and Suspense Accounts	6,35,306	9	4
Total ...	7,75,617	8	7
Balance on 1st April 1882	6,53,198	9	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,28,816	1	10

Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Repayment of Loans from Government	46,903	13	3
Investment in Government securities of Sinking Fund for Debenture Loan ...	10,107	2	0
Chutto Lal's Bathing Ghat	175	7	0
Block (works completed)	500	0	0
Works under construction	5,02,306	13	9
Stock and Suspense Accounts	8,15,834	12	7
Total ...	13,75,828	0	7
Balance on 30th September 1882	52,988	1	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,28,816	1	10

3. Your financial position on the 30th September 1882 is shewn in the annexed statement of your assets and liabilities.

We have, &c.,

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller-General.

R. N. ROY,
Assistant Comptroller-General.

Assets.

PARTICULARS.	Part I, Jetties.	Part II, Inland Vessels Wharves.	Part III, Strand Bank Lands.	Part IV, Port.	Part V, Capital Account.	Part VI, Tramway.	Part VII, Port Approaches.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Investment for Port Reserve Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,64,250 0 0	.....	.....	3,64,250 0 0
Investment for Jetty Reserve Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,932 12 0	.....	.....	89,932 12 0
Investment for Port Depreciation Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,99,994 14 4	.....	.....	1,99,994 14 4
Investment for Insurance Fund	41,093 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,093 12 5
Investment for Funds of Chutto Lal's Bathing Ghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,892 10 0	.....	.....	15,892 10 0
Investment for Sinking Fund for Debenture Loan	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,211 15 1	.....	.....	20,211 15 1
Government Promissory Notes of Depositors ...	31,600 0 0	13,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	46,500 0 0
Government Saving Banks (deposits in)	2,600 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700 0 0
Suspense Account	12,728 3 5	.....	.....	2,616 1 3	71,378 15 8	.....	34 9 7	86,757 13 6
Advance Account	.....	.....	.....	1,60,200 0 0	.....	.....	165 9 0	1,60,365 9 0
Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,51,217 1 6	.....	.....	2,51,217 1 6
Contribution for Stock ...	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60,000 0 0
Collector, Treasurer, and others for miscellaneous bills	28,894 10 7	1,061 0 6	9,130 6 9	2,272 3 0	.....	.....	.....	41,358 4 10
Block	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,19,12,304 0 6	.....	.....	1,19,12,304 0 6
Works under construction...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,18,732 9 7	.....	.....	13,18,732 9 7
Depreciation of Marine Block	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,10,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,10,000 0 0
Advance Accounts for new works	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,72,149 8 6	.....	.....	4,72,149 8 6
Trust Account (Cash Balance)	93,403 4 6	1,06,764 5 3	98,022 14 0	1,19,703 7 8	52,988 1 3	45,062 0 0	25,939 8 5	5,41,883 9 1
Total ...	2,30,319 14 11	1,31,125 5 9	1,18,353 4 9	3,04,791 11 11	1,49,79,052 8 0	45,562 0 0	26,138 11 0	1,58,35,343 8 4

Liabilities.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port Reserve Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,64,250 0 0	.....	.....	3,64,250 0 0
Jetty ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000 0 0	.....	.....	90,000 0 0
Insurance ditto	48,691 0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,691 0 11
Sinking Fund for Debenture Loan...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,211 15 1	.....	.....	20,211 15 1
Depreciation Fund Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,10,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,10,000 0 0
Bathing ghat to memory of Chutto Lal	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,782 10 3	.....	.....	16,782 10 3
Deposit of Government Promissory Notes ...	31,600 0 0	13,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	46,500 0 0
Deposit of employés in the Government Savings Bank	2,600 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700 0 0
Suspense Account	.....	18 9 0	846 8 3	.....	38,996 15 4	321 10 6	.....	40,183 11 1
Deposits	2,462 1 9	1,143 13 3	800 0 0	23,320 15 4	240 0 0	3 8 0	.....	27,980 6 4
Demand account for miscellaneous and other bills ...	28,894 10 7	1,061 0 6	9,130 6 9	2,272 3 0	.....	.....	.....	41,358 4 10
Loan from Government for Jetties, Wharves, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,15,925 15 9	.....	.....	51,15,925 15 9
Loan from Government for Port	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,65,000 0 0	.....	.....	17,65,000 0 0
Debenture Loan of 1881 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,00,000 0 0	.....	.....	10,00,000 0 0
Premium for ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,687 8 0	.....	.....	62,687 8 0
Interest on Investment of surplus cash balance ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500 0 0	.....	.....	4,500 0 0
Temporary Loan received from Part IV	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,60,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,60,000 0 0
Contribution from Revenue for repayment of Loans ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,09,174 0 3	.....	.....	9,09,174 0 3
Contribution from Revenue for new works and renewals	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,40,680 13 8	.....	.....	41,40,680 13 8
Contribution from Revenue for Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000 0 0	.....	.....	60,000 0 0
Contribution from Government for new Roads ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,584 0 0	.....	.....	74,584 0 0
Sale of Surplus Lands ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,07,616 10 5	.....	.....	4,07,616 10 5
Sale of materials of buildings dismantled for new roads	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,892 6 9	.....	.....	48,892 6 9
Value of River Police block received from Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,150 0 0	.....	.....	7,150 0 0
Value of Landing Stage at Prinsep's Ghat received from Government... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
Net Revenue	1,16,072 1 8	1,15,601 15 0	1,06,676 6 9	2,79,198 9 7	.....	44,736 13 6	26,138 11 0	6,88,424 8 6
Fund Account for new works	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,59,516 0 0	.....	.....	3,59,516 0 0
Works appropriation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,12,633 8 6	.....	.....	1,12,633 8 6
Total ...	2,30,319 14 11	1,31,125 5 9	1,18,353 4 9	3,04,791 11 11	1,49,79,052 8 0	45,562 0 0	26,138 11 0	1,58,35,343 8 4

R. N. ROY,
Assistant Comptroller-General.

PUBLISHED in accordance with the provisions of section 53, Act V (B. C.) of 1870.

By order of the Commissioners,
G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

PORT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
The 27th January 1883.

(848—1)

No. 259A.

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE,

To

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th January 1883.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have the honour to report that we have examined the accounts of the Hooghly Bridge for th half-year ending the 30th of September 1882 and have found them to be correct.

The receipts and expenditure for the half-year are shewn below by side with the estimate for the whol year:—

RECEIPTS.

	Realizations of the half-year. Rs.	A.	P.	Estimate for the whole year. Rs.
Receipts from railway traffic	1,74,165	0	6	2,77,000
Ditto local do.	55,479	12	0	1,10,959
Interest on Government securities	9,201	3	5	21,996
Receipts from other sources	10,271	6	11	13,393
Total ...	2,49,117	6	10	4,23,348
Balance on 1st April 1882	13,408	14	8	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,62,526	5	6	

EXPENDITURE.

	Expenditure of the half-year. Rs.	A.	P.	Estimate for the whole year. Rs.
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	37,293	12	0	1,49,233
Repayment of loan	50,000	0	0	1,25,000
Ordinary expenditure	48,776	12	10	1,29,075
Total ...	1,36,070	8	10	4,03,308
Balance on 30th September 1882	1,26,455	12	8	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,62,526	5	6	

The assets and liabilities of the Hooghly Bridge on the 30th September 1882 were as follows:—

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Block of the Hooghly Bridge	24,96,593	10	7
Reserve Section	1,08,761	1	9
Investment for Reserve Fund	5,13,589	3	0
Ditto ditto Section	23,587	0	0
Works appropriation	24,238	14	3
Government promissory notes of depositors	9,500	0	0
Suspense Account	180	7	0
Trust Account (cash balance)	1,26,927	3	11
Total ...	33,03,377	8	6

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Loan from Government	16,36,666	10	8
Contribution from revenue for repayment of loan	6,05,133	5	4
Ditto ditto for new works	3,06,903	15	0
Ditto ditto of the port for tug steamers	40,313	0	0
Reserve fund	5,13,589	3	0
Fund for Reserve Section	24,238	14	3
Fine recovered by Government from the contractor for the construction of iron-works and remitted to the Commissioners	7,866	11	8
Balance refunded by the Executive Engineer, First Calcutta Division ...	9,500	15	11
Sale proceeds of workshop building, tools, and plants	23,200	0	0
Deposit of Government promissory notes	9,500	0	0
Net Revenue	1,26,455	12	8
Total ...	33,03,377	8	6

We have, &c.,

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller-General.

R. N. ROY,
Assistant Comptroller-General.

PUBLISHED in accordance with the provisions of section 26, Act IX (B.C.) of 1871, and section 53, Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

By order of the Commissioners,

G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

The 27th January 1883.

Notification.

THE owners of Lands in Calcutta or their Agents, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, &c., are hereby informed that for purposes of more speedy and convenient collection of land revenue in Calcutta, the town has been divided into eleven parts, each embracing a certain number of survey blocks, and that the revenue payable on account of all holdings for the current official year (1882-83) which became due on the 1st day of April 1882, must be paid into this Collectorate within the time mentioned against each survey block within which such holdings are situated :—

Part I embracing—		
Survey blocks 1 and 2 North Division Ditto 1 and 2 South Division	The land revenue due on account of holdings situated within these blocks must be paid on or before the 30th April 1882.	
Part II embracing—		
Survey blocks 3 and 4 North Division Ditto 3 and 4 South Division	Ditto	ditto on or before 31st May 1882.
Part III embracing—		
Survey blocks 5 and 6 North Division Ditto 5 and 6 South Division	Ditto	ditto on or before 30th June 1882.
Part IV embracing—		
Survey blocks 7 and 8 North Division Ditto 7 and 8 South Division	Ditto	ditto on or before 31st July 1882.
Part V embracing—		
Survey blocks 9 and 10 North Division Ditto 9 and 10 South Division	Ditto	ditto on or before 31st August 1882.
Part VI embracing—		
Survey blocks 11 and 12 North Division Ditto 11 and 12 South Division And talook Sootanooty.	Ditto	ditto on or before 30th September 1882.
Part VII embracing—		
Survey blocks 13 and 14 North Division Ditto 13 and 14 South Division	Ditto	ditto on or before 31st October 1882.
Part VIII embracing—		
Survey blocks 15 and 16 North Division Ditto 15 and 16 South Division	Ditto	ditto on or before 30th November 1882.
Part IX embracing—		
Survey blocks 17 and 18 North Division Ditto 17 and 18 South Division	Ditto	ditto on or before 31st December 1882.
Part X embracing—		
Survey blocks 19 and 23 North Division Ditto 19 and 20 South Division	Ditto	ditto on or before 31st January 1883.
Part XI embracing—		
Survey blocks 24 and 25 North Division Ditto 21 and 23 South Division And Lottery Committee lands assessed under Act 23 of 1850.	Ditto	ditto on or before 28th February 1883.

If the rents are not paid in accordance with this notification, the provisions of the law will be immediately enforced in every case.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 20th April 1882.

Notice.

CANDIDATES who have applied for the Storekeepership of this Division are informed that the appointment has been filled up.

G. SHAWE, Exe Engr.,
Dehree Workshop Divn.

Notice.

WANTED a Civil Court Ameen of the 2nd grade; salary Rs. 50 per month. A knowledge of survey is essentially necessary. Preference will be given to candidates acquainted with English and who have passed an examination in civil laws. Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the District Judge up to the 15th February next.

RAM COOMAR PAL CHOWDRY, Sub-Judge, for District Judge.

Wanted

A SUB-SURVEYOR on Rs. 25 a month under the Naihati Municipality. None need apply who have not a thorough knowledge of surveying with compass and chain and drawing plans. All applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 10th proximo.

KEDAR NATH DUTT, Chairman.

Baraset, the 23rd January 1883. (841—2)

Notice.

WANTED for the Sasseram Municipality a Road and Conservancy Overseer, preference being given to a practical man or a passed candidate. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem from 1st April next. Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be made to the undersigned on or before 28th February next.

C. P. CASPERSZ, Chairman.

Sasseram, Shahabad, the 19th January 1883. (842—3)

Notice.

WANTED a Press Superintendent in the Manager's Office, Raj Durbhunga, on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. Applications with testimonials will be received up to the 15th February 1883. A candidate having good knowledge of English, Hindi, and Urdoo, and who has worked as Superintendent in a Press will have the best claim.

R. C. MONEY, Lieut.-Col., R.S.C.,
Manager, Raj Durbhunga.

Durbhunga, Manager's Office, the 11th January 1883. (702—3)

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
227	P 9—31632	50	Messrs. Schœne, Kilburn & Co.
228	„ 10—84970	100	Baboo Protool Kristo Ghose.
229	„ 9—37372	50	Hookum Chand Soorj Mull.
231	„ 42—85074	100	The Officiating Chief Paymaster, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
232	„ —76494	100	Baboo Brojendro Nath Sircar.
	—76391	100	
	—79558	100	
	—87872	100	
233	„ 9—38579	50	Kazi Abdur Rashid.
	„ —38580	50	
	„ —38583	50	
234	„ 12—96740	1,000	Nawab Syed, Bahadoor Shah.
235	„ 47—05953	1,000	Messrs. Octavius, Steel & Co.
236	„ 9—43664	50	Mr. S. T. Apcar.
237	„ —39469	50	Ressal Tiary.
238	O 65—55863	50	Hansnoo Khan.
240	„ 97—63764	100	Elahi Bux.
241	„ —58165	100	Baboo Jadub Chunder Deb.
242	P 42—83004	100	Nuzeermooddeen.
244	„ —36671	100	Ramshalall Gungadin Mistry.
	„ 43—07104	100	
245	„ 10—63224	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet.
246	„ 42—78325	100	The Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge.
	„ —78326	100	
247	„ 11—45742	500	Ramgoolall Sergoosee.
248	O 28—41340	1,000	Fukiruddin Ahmed Ahasan Chowdhury.
	„ 29—04507	1,000	
	„ —91878	1,000	
	„ —91879	1,000	
	„ —91880	1,000	
	„ 73—70280	1,000	
	„ —70279	1,000	
	„ —70278	1,000	
	„ —70277	1,000	
	„ —70276	1,000	
	„ —70293	1,000	
	„ —70292	1,000	
	„ —70291	1,000	
	„ —70294	1,000	
	„ —70275	1,000	
	„ 72—67388	1,000	
	„ —67387	1,000	
	„ —67386	1,000	
	„ —67385	1,000	
	„ —67383	1,000	
	„ —00974	1,000	
	„ 27—79102	500	
	„ 70—39909	500	
	„ 66—53880	100	
	„ —53881	100	
	„ 35—22323	100	
	„ —22324	100	
	„ —22325	100	
	„ —22326	100	
	„ —22327	100	
	„ —27088	100	
	„ —27089	100	
	„ —27090	100	
	„ —27091	100	
	„ —33169	100	
	„ —33470	100	
	„ 34—19151	100	
	„ 67—43132	100	

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
248	O 66—24581	100	Fukiruddin Ahmed Ahasan Chowdhury.
	L 51—61639	100	
	„ —62851	100	
	„ —62850	100	
	„ —62845	100	
	„ —64642	100	
	„ —62855	100	
	„ —62856	100	
	„ —62857	100	
	O 34—19150	100	
	„ —19147	100	
	„ —19149	100	
	L 51—64641	100	
	„ —62843	100	
	„ —62853	100	
	„ —62858	100	
	„ —64640	100	
	O 67—12873	100	
	„ 35—22120	100	
	„ 30—00697	50	
	„ —12123	50	
	„ 31—13352	50	
	„ —13353	50	
	„ —13354	50	
	„ —13355	50	
	„ —13356	50	
	„ —13347	50	
	„ —13348	50	
	„ —13349	50	
	„ —13350	50	
	„ —13351	50	
	„ 30—92367	50	
249	P 43—08981	100	Messrs. Schröder, Smidt & Co.
	„ —08982	100	
	„ —08983	100	
250	„ —18950	100	Samiruddeen.
	„ —18951	100	
252	„ 11—46866	500	Roma Nath Paul.
253	„ 47—08585	1,000	Jerrut Chand and Kundun Mull.
	„ 11—28306	500	
	„ —43620	500	
	„ 10—61311	100	

JAS. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 30th Jany. 1883.

Kumaun Iron Works.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

THE Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the premises, machinery, plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Ramgarh, and Kurpatal in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the works and apparatus for the manufacture of steel or iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, Major-General, R.E.,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

Notice.

IT is hereby notified, under section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act" (VI of 1878), that, on the 20th November last, treasure consisting of 1,698 copper coins, valued at Rs. 9-6, were found buried in the margin of the Arraloro road near the 11th milestone in the limits of Angarai village, Trichinopoly taluq, Trichinopoly district, while the side channels were being cut for this road.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Trichinopoly at his office on Wednesday, the 16th May 1883, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. SEWELL, Collector.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office, 16th January 1883.

Notification.

IT is hereby notified, under section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that about the month of September 1882, the undermentioned articles, valued at about Rs. 77-13-6, were found in field No. 1571, the pottah of which stands in the name of Thiruvathay Gounden, a ryot of Basuvapuram, hamlet of Gutialattur, Latyamangalam taluq of the Coimbatore district.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office on 15th May 1883 at 10 A.M., in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ninety-seven or about that number Veerarayan Fanams, valued at Rs. 0-4-6 a fanam	27	4	6
Three gold Sultan mohurs, weighing 3-2-0 varganidai, valued at Rs. 5 a varaganidai	16	0	0
Two pieces of gold necklace, weighing 4¼ varaganidai, valued at Rs. 4¼ a varaganidai	18	1	0
Two pieces of gold necklace, weighing 3½ varaganidai and 1½ panavidai, valued at Rs. 4½ a varaganidai ...	16	8	0
	77	13	6

G. D. LEMAN, Collector.
Coimbatore Collector's Office, 29th December 1882.

Notice.

COLONEL H. T. FORBES is hereby informed that the lease of the copper mine at Buxa for eight years will be put up to public auction at an upset price of Rs. 65 per mensem at the sub-divisional kutchery at Alipore at noon of the 1st February 1883.

A. W. COSSERAT, Sub-Divnl. Officer, Alipore.
Sub-Divisional Office, Alipore, the 15th January 1883.

FOUND in first class railway carriage, between Synthia and Rampurhaut, a gold watch key with stone and gold seal with stone crest and motto engraved. Apply with description to Assistant Magistrate, Rampurhaut, East Indian Railway.

DWARKA NATH SEN, Deputy Magistrate,
for Magistrate on tour.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbuns Division.

NOTICE.

ONE teak, one deodar log, and thirty-one pieces of pine are now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Tangara khal station, and twelve teak, one sal, and two deodar scantlings at the sub-station of Tangara khal.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the logs to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.
Dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1883,
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbuns Division.

NOTICE.

A PORTION of a steamer's teak roof is now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Samookpotha station. Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the roof to remove the same.

No claim will be admitted after two months from this date, when the roof will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.
Dated Calcutta, the 6th December 1882,
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.
22 " " 2-12 "
23 " " 2-14 "
24 " " 3 "

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged.

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet, at " 2 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *Planking, Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1879.

In the Court of the First Subordinate Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

EXECUTION CASE No. 194 OF 1882.

Decreeholder, Poran Chandra Sen, *versus* debtors Prankista Rai Sarkar and another.

THE undermentioned property belonging to the debtors Prankista Rai Sarkar and Dwarika Nath Ghosh shall be sold by public auction on the 5th February 1883 for the realization of Rs. 12,785 annas 13 and 6 gundas.

A maurasi and makrari jama of kheraj lands measuring 1,550 beeghas 10 katas and 10 chittacks in Santra and Kalugachi Abad, within thana Bhangor, Sub-registry Sealdah, Pergunnah Pikehatty, and bounded as follows:—

On the north by the jangals of village Salsara, belonging to Rajkista Bose; on the east by the Chandi Bati Abad of Mr. Ferar; on the south by the lands of village Khur Shahayr of Rajkista Bose Mazumdar; and on the west by the lands of villages Ashia and Srirampore belonging to the talookdar Harish Chandra Kundu. The value of the property is estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

PRIYA NATH GHOSH, Vakil for the Decreeholder.
(844—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED claims against the undermentioned estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual—

Estates, &c.	Claims or dividend.	Rates of dividend per rupee.
* Carthew, C. A., Captain, late in the 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry ...	Claims ...	In full.
* Morphy, M., Major, late of the 40th Regiment of Foot	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Parkinson, A. S., Lieutenant, late of the 73rd Regiment of Foot	1st dividend	@ 2 annas 10½ pie.
* Sullivan, J. R. H., Lieutenant, late in the 73rd Regiment of Foot ..	Claims .	In full.
* Tucker, R. C., late manager of Tiphuk Tea Factory in the district of Sibsagur in Assam	Ditto .	Ditto.
* Woodford, C. T. O., Dr., late a European British subject of Her Majesty's, and Doctor of Medicine	Ditto ..	Ditto.
* Wagentreiber, W. J. H., late of the Amgoorie Factory in Assam, a tea-planter	Ditto ..	Ditto.

N. B.—The surplus of the estates marked * is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

L. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General.
Calcutta, 27th January 1883. (847—1)

Suit No. 653 of 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Naikram Dobay *vs.* Heeraloll Serogee.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 25th day of January 1881 an application was made to this Honourable Court by the defendant abovenamed for an order under Chapter 20 of Act 14 of 1882, praying that he might be declared insolvent under the said chapter, and that Wednesday, the 7th day of February 1883, has been fixed for the hearing of the said application before the Honourable Mr. Justice Norris at the hour of 11 A.M., when any creditor of the said defendant may attend and oppose the said application if so advised.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

S. J. Leslie, Attorney. (862—1)

British India Ice Company, "Limited."

Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the abovementioned Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of February next, for the purpose of receiving the Managing Agents' report and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

W. H. FITZE & Co., Managing Agents.

No. 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, 26th January 1883. (851—1)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 15th February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the year 1882, declaring a dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1883. (794—4)

LOST the undermentioned Bank of Bengal Notes. Any one finding them or giving me a clue to the above will be rewarded with Rs. 20.

P/S No. 38579 }
" " 38580 } for Rs. 50 each.
" " 38583 }

ABDUR RASUD KAZY.

No. 18, Kazipara, Sheobpore, Howrah. (846—1)

Notice.

MESSRS. MASSEY AND DRYSDALE have this day removed their office from 27, Dalhousie Square, to No. 3, Commercial Buildings. (793—3)

"NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by his sirkars or any body else connected with his business, and will not recognize any bills or vouchers which will not bear his signature."

CHUNDER NATH MOOKERJEE.

No. 1, Old Court House Lane. (795—3)

THE interest and responsibility of Mr David Wyllie of London, and of the late Mr. Alexander Æneas Robertson of Calcutta, in the firms of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. of Calcutta and Rangoon, ceased on the 24th June 1882.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

Calcutta, 18th January 1883. (803—3)

LOST between Calcutta and Duttapukur, 35th half-yearly interest draft No. 122363 of November 1882, for Rs. 50, on Government Loan Nos. 097805 and 134139 to 134142 of 1st May 1865, each Rs. 500, issued in favour of Doorga Churn Dutta. Payment stopped. (802—3)

AVINAS CHANDRA GHOSH, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (768—4)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of RAMGOPAUL PAUL, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after-acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Sitanauth Dass, Attorney. (814—2)

In the matter of HATEE SING, SOORUJMULL, and MONGULCHAND, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, it was ordered that the creditors of the said insolvents do on or before the first court day in April next file in the office of the Chief Clerk of this court a statement of their respective claims against the estate of the said insolvents duly verified by affidavit and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Kallynauth Mitter, Attorney. (815—3)

In the matter of DIDAR MULLICK, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 15th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (817—2)

In the matter of ANDREW MATHEW PEREIRA, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 16th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (819—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd day of January 1883.

In the matter of ANDREW CHAMARETT of No. 39, Eekbalpore Road in the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta, a Surveyor in the Office of the Surveyor-General of India, at Wood Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 25th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

S. J. Leslie, Attorney. (853—1)

In the matter of ANDREW CHAMARETT, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 25th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

S. J. Leslie, Attorney. (854—2)

In the matter of MOULOVIE ZUHURUL HOSSAIN, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 24th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 7th day of February next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of February next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Bolye Chand Dutt, Attorney. (855—1)

In the matter of MOHENDRONATH BOSE of No. 35, Bhoobunmohun Bonnerjee's Lane, Chorebagan, in the Town of Calcutta, and PROSONOCOOMER MITTER of Durjeepara, in the Town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in co-partnership as milliners and general dealers, at No. 95, Old China Bazar Street, in the said Town of Calcutta, under the name and style of Dhurrenee Dhur Mitter and Co., insolvents.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents, seeking the benefit of the Act. XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 24th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. N. Manuel, Attorney. (856—1)

In the matter of JOHN KENNEDY, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 19th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

M. M. Zorab, Attorney. (857—2)

In the matter of JOHN KENNEDY, residing at No. 8, Wellington Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Engineer, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 19th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. M. Zorab, Attorney. (858—1)

In the matter of KANJEE KHETSEE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 17th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

J. O. Moses, Attorney. (859—2)

In the matter of KANJEE KHETSEE, at present a prisoner in the Presidency Jail, a broker, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 17th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

J. O. Moses, Attorney. (860—1)

In the matter of DOOBGAPERSAUD KHETTRY and KUNJBEHARY KHETTRY, insolvents

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, it was ordered that subject to payment to Albert Birmingham Miller, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvents, of his usual commission and all costs and charges lawfully due, the petition filed by the said insolvents, seeking for relief under the provisions of the said Act, be withdrawn and the vesting order made thereon be discharged, provided always that all acts or things done by the said Assignee or other person acting under his authority prior to this order shall be good and valid and shall not be annulled or in any wise affected thereby, and upon payment of his commission and all costs, charges, and expenses lawfully incurred by him as aforesaid the said Assignee do deliver over to Channimall Khettri, the trustee, upon his receipts, all the moneys and goods and upon the receipt of the attorney of the said insolvents deliver to the said attorney all books and papers now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee belonging to the estate of the said insolvents.

C. G. Lewis, Attorney. (861—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th January 1883.

In the matter of Ramrutton and Gujjadhur, insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 7th day of February 1883, an application will be made to the presiding Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta on behalf of the insolvents abovenamed for an order that the order for adjudication made on this matter be set aside. If any of the creditors of the insolvents abovenamed is desirous of opposing the application he can do so at the same time.

Dated this 30th day of January 1883.

(852—1) C. F. PITTAR, Insolvent's Attorney.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 30th January 1883.

Bainbridge, Dr.
Bowser, W.
Dye, C. H. Kim.
Jordan, Mrs.
White, C. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. W.
Albertini, Leandre D.
Allen, Robert.
Babanau, Edward.
Bailey, J. R.
Bankes, Ralph.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Beighton, W. H.
Bilby, Mrs.
Bland, Frank.
Bose, P. N.
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Burdon, J. R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
C. Y.
Caldwell, Ralph.
Cameron, Mrs. Donald.
Clark, Geo. R.
Cole, J. C., Rev.
Crafter, George.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Dameks, E. W.
Deidery, Miss Rosalia.
Dougherty, Hugh.
Dunn, Captn. R. G.
Edwin, Edward.
Elder, T. Jardine.
Fleming, Wm.
Foote, R. B.
Fraiser, W. A.
Fraser, William.
Frith, Mrs. Edward.
Fryer, Col. G. E.
Galloway, W. J.
Girard, Louis.
Glass, Cumberledge.
Gleeson, C.
Goldsmith, A.
Graf, F. A.
Gray, Alex.
Gridley, Captn. W.
Grieff, Miss M.
Grisdale, Joseph.
Guy, Donald.
H. G.
Hall, H.
Hankivez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Heynemans, Edward.
Hodsoll, Jack.
Hughes, R. J.
J. M.
Jackson, J. O.
Jamrach, W.
Jordan, Rudolf.
Lang, Jas.
Lennard, H. A. H.
Lewis, J. C.
Lodge, T. S.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynam, R.
Mackay, Joseph.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan.
Mallon, James.
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James.
McKwan, R.
Metchell, Lt.-Col. C. B. H.
Mowbray, F. W.
Murchison, K.
Murphy, J.
Niblock, William.
Norman, Major.
Oak, Robert.
Palmer, Robert.
Porter, Seymour Yenlon.
Purcell, Miss N.
Roe, Richard F.
Ross, Henry.
Sandison, W. G.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
T. W. B.
Thompson, Alured H.
Vetch, Major.
Walker, W. Glen.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Young, J., Captn.

Registered Letters.

Falls, J. B.
Rabinovitch, Herrn Aron.
Roe, Mrs. P.
Russell, Miss A.
Scott, G. W.
Sofferman, Herrn Moses.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster, Calcutta.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per steamer.
	1883.	
Persian Gulf	3rd February	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports	2nd "	Str. *Chindwara.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.	6th "	From Bombay.
Foreign mails *viâ* Bombay ...	6th "	Ditto *
Ditto book-post and pattern-packets.	5th "	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	1st "	Str. *Pemba.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	1st "	Str. *Calcutta.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	2nd "	French Str. *Tibre.*
Colombo and Australian Colonies.	7th "	From Bombay.

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 31st January 1883.

Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1883.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	3	0	Mymensingh.
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	3	0	At Kantkhally, Bartra, Lateamari, and Jajor chur.
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	2	9	At Setulgunge.

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 7 ft. 2 in.

W. B. BEERIC, C.E.,
for Exe. Engr., Dacca Divn.

Dated 21st January 1883.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 19*th January* 1883.

Names of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	1	0	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	0	
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	0	Geria & Radhanagar.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	2	Cooti Rampore.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	1	3	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	1	6	Dewangunge.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hât Bolia to Boalmaree.	2	9	Mohespore.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	4	0	Moonsigunge.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	4	0	Chooadangah.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.	Ft.	In.	
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	3	9	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	2	0	Chack Jama.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	3	0	Omtola.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	3	0	Gopinathpur.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the 22nd January 1883, above zero—0 foot 9¾ inches.

R. H. BROWN, CAPT., R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Divn.

BERHAMPORE, the 22nd January 1883.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 26*th January* 1883

Name of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	1	0	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	0	Dhopapara.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	0	Geria and Radhanagar.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	3	Cooti Rampore.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	1	6	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	1	6	Dowangunge.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hat Bolia to Boalmaree.	2	9	Moheshpore.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	4	0	Moonshigunge.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	4	0	Chooadangah.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.			
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	3	9	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	2	3	Chackjama.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	2	9	Lalnagar.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	2	9	Goopeenathpore.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the above zero—0 foot 8 inches.

R. H. BROWN, CAPT., R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Divn.

BERHAMPORE, the 29th January 1883.

AT the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee road, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of	1867	...	Rs.	0	12	per copy.
Ditto ditto	1868	...	"	1	8	"
Ditto ditto	1869	...	"	2	4	"
Ditto ditto	1870	...	"	2	6	"
Ditto ditto	1871	...	"	2	8	"
Ditto ditto	1872	...	"	3	0	"
Ditto ditto	1873	...	"	3	0	"
Ditto ditto	1874	...	"	3	0	"
Administration Report of	1870-71	...	"	0	4	"
Ditto ditto	1871-72	...	"	0	4	"
Ditto ditto	1872-73	...	"	0	4	"
Ditto ditto	1873-74	...	"	0	4	"
Ditto ditto	1874-75	...	"	0	4	"
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India			"	0	4	"
Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874			"	2	8	"

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A., *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, the 26th August 1875.

List of Books for Sale

AT THE

LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

New Publication.

	Rs.	A.
Nepalese, Buddhist, Sanskrit Literature, By Dr. R. L. Mitra	5	0

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	A.
1. Atharvana Upanishads (San.), Fasc. I—V @ /10/ each, ...	3	2
2. Áśvalâyana Grihya Sútra (Sans.), fasc I—IV @ /10/ each, ...	2	8
3. Agni Purâṇa (Sans.), fasc. I—XIV @ /10/ each, ...	8	12
4. Aitareya Âraṇyaka of the Rig Veda (Sans.), fasc. I—V @ /10/ each, ...	3	2
5. Aphorisms of Śaṇdilya (English), fasc. I. ...	0	10
6. Aphorisms of the Vedanta (Sans.), fasc. III—XIII @ /10/ each, ...	6	14
7. Brahma Sútras (Eng.), fasc. I, ...	1	0
8. Bhamati (Sans.), fasc. I—VIII @ /10/ each,	5	0
9. Bṛihat Araṇyaka Upanishad (Sans.), fasc. II—IV, VI—IX @ /10/ each, ...	4	6
10. Ditto (English), fasc. II—III @ /10/ each.	1	4
11. Bṛihat Saṁhitá (Sans.), fasc. I—III, V—VII @ /10/ each, ...	3	12
12. Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nâṭaka (Sans.), fasc. II—III @ /10/ each, ...	1	4
13. Chaturvarga Chintamaṇi (Sans.), fasc. I—XXXIX @ /10/ each, ...	24	6
14. Chhandogya Upanishad, Sanskrit, fasc. IV	0	10
15. Ditto (English), fasc. II, ...	0	10
16. Categories of the Nyaya Philosophy (Sans.), fasc. II	0	10
17. Daśa Rúpa (Sans.), fasc. I—III @ /10/ each,	1	14
18. Gopatha Bráhmaṇa Sans. & Eng.), fasc. I and II @ /10/ each, ...	1	4
19. Gopála Tápaṇí (Sans.), fasc. I, ...	0	10
20. Gobhiliya Gṛihya Sútra (Sans.), fasc. I—XII @ /10/ each, ...	7	8
21. Hindu Astronomy (English), fasc. I—III @ /10/ each, ...	1	14
22. Iśa Kena Kaṭha Praśna Muṇḍa Máṇḍukya Upanishads (Sans.), fasc. VI	0	10
23. Kátantra (Sans.), fasc. I—VI @ 1/ each, ...	6	0
24. Katha Sarit Ságara (English), fasc. I—X @ 1/ each, ...	10	0
25. Lalitavistara (Sans.). fasc. I—VI @ /10/ each,	3	12
26. Ditto (English), fasc I—II ...	2	0
27. Maitri Upanishad (Sans. & Eng.), fasc. I—III @ /10/ each, ...	1	14
28. Mímámsá Darśana (Sans.), fasc. II—XVI @ /10/ each, ...	9	6
29. Markaṇḍeya Purâṇa (Sans), fasc. IV—VII @ /10/ each, ...	2	8
30. Nṛisimha Tápaṇí (Sans.), fasc. I—III @ /10/ each, ...	1	14
31. Nirukta (Sans.), fasc. I—VI @ /10/ each, ...	3	12
32. Nárada Pancharátra (Sans.), fasc. III—IV, @ /10/ each, ...	1	4
33. Nyaya Darśana (Sans.), fasc. I and III @ /10/ each, ...	1	4
34. Nítisara or the Elements of Polity, By Kámandaki (Sans.). fasc II—IV ...	1	14
35 Piṅgala Chhandah Sútra (Sans.), fasc. I—III @ /10/ each, ...	1	14
36. Prithiráj Rasau (Sans.), fasc. I—IV @ /10/ each, ...	2	8
37. Ditto (English), fasc. I, ...	1	0
38. Páli Grammar (English), fasc. I and II @ /10/ each, ...	1	4
39. Prákitra Lakshaṇam (Sans.), fasc. I, ...	1	8
40. Rig Veda (Sans), Vol. I, fasc. IV ...	0	10
41. Śrauta Sútra of Apastamba (Sans.,) fasc. I—IV @ /10/ each, ...	2	8
42. Ditto Áśvalâyana (Sans.), fasc I—XI @ /10/ each, ...	6	14
43 Ditto Latyâyana (Sans.), fasc. I—IX @ /10/ each, ...	5	10
44. Sáma Veda Saṁhitá (Sans.), fasc. I—XXXVII, @ /10/ each, ...	23	2
45. Sahitya Darpaṇa (Eng.), fasc. I—IV @ /10/ each, ...	2	0
46. Sáṅkhya Aphorisms of Kapila (Eng.), fasc. I and II @ /10/ each, ...	1	4
47. Súrya Siddhánta (Sans.), fasc. IV ...	0	10
48. Sarva Darśana Saṅgraha (Sans.), fasc. II ...	0	10
49. Śáṅkara Vijaya (Sans.), fasc. II and III @ /10/ each, ...	1	4
50. Saṅkhya Pravachana Bháshya (English), fasc. III, ...	0	10
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NOTICE.

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C. W. BOLTON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 7th November 1882.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th January, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1883.

An Act to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VI of 1879.

FOR section 4 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Rights of Government with respect to certain elephants and tusks.

"4. Every wild elephant captured, and the tusks of every wild elephant killed, by any person not licensed under this Act, shall be the property of Government."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 12th January, 1883 :—

No. 2 OF 1883.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES BILL, 1883.

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ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of Explosives.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Explosives Act, 1883.

Local extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

38 Vic., c. 17, s. 97.]

Saving for manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance or importation by Government.

2. Save as provided in section sixty-one, nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance or importation of any explosive by order of the Government, or by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act or as keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such.

of 1869.

Saving of Indian Arms Act, 1878.

3. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

of 1878.

Commencement.

4. (1) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints.

(2) But any notification, order or rule, and any appointment to an office or grant of authority, may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof, but shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

Repeal of enactments.

5. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the Acts mentioned in the first column of the schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Limitation of application of Madras and Bombay Municipal Acts.

6. Nothing in section 322 of Madras Act V of 1878, or in section 225 of Bombay Act III of 1872, shall be deemed to apply to an explosive.

Definitions.

7. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "explosive"—

Vic., c. 17,

(a) means gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires, and every other substance, whether similar to those above-mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion, or a pyrotechnic effect; and

(b) includes fog-signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets, percussion-caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined:

(2) "manufacture" includes the process of dividing into its component parts, or otherwise breaking up or unmaking, any explosive, or making fit for use any damaged explosive, and the process of re-making, altering or repairing any explosive: [38 Vic., c. 17 s. 105]

(3) "occupier" includes any number of persons and a body corporate, and, in the case of any manufacture or trade, includes any person carrying on that manufacture or trade: [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108]

(4) "master" includes every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being command or charge of a ship; and, in reference to any boat belonging to a ship, means the master of the ship; and, in reference to any other boat, includes every person having for the time being command or charge of that boat: [ib.]

(5) "factory" means a place licensed under this Act for the manufacture of an explosive: [New.]

(6) "magazine" means a place licensed under this Act for the keeping of an explosive, and includes any ship or other vessel licensed for that purpose: [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.]

(7) "registered place" means a place registered under this Act for keeping an explosive: [New.]

(8) "warehouseman" includes all persons owning or managing any warehouse, store, wharf or other place in which goods are deposited: [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.]

(9) "carrier" includes all persons carrying goods or passengers for hire by land or water: [ib.]

(10) "port" means any port, or any part of a navigable river or channel, in which the Indian Ports Act, 1875, is for the time being in force: [New.] XII of 1875.

(11) "railway" means any railway, whether it is used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods or not, and includes— [Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 3.]

(a) a railway under construction;

(b) all lands within the fences or other boundary-marks prescribed under section 52 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879; IV of 1879.

(c) all lines of rail, sidings or branches worked over for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway;

(d) all stations, offices, warehouses, fixed machinery and other works constructed for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway; and

(e) all vessels and rafts used for the purpose of carrying on the traffic of a railway:

(12) "railway-administration" means, in the case of a railway worked by Government, or a [Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 3.]

Native State, the manager of the railway, and, in the case of a railway worked by a company or private individual, the company or individual:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.] (13) "wharf" includes any quay, landing-place, siding or other place at which goods are landed, loaded or unloaded:

[ib.] (14) "carriage" includes any carriage, waggon, cart, truck, vehicle or other means of conveying goods or passengers by land, in whatever manner the same may be propelled:

[ib.] (15) "ship" includes every description of vessel used in sea-navigation, whether propelled by oars or otherwise:

[ib.] (16) "boat" means every vessel, not a ship as above defined, which is used in navigation in any inland water or any port, whether propelled by oars or otherwise:

[New.] Cf. Act VIII of 1881, s. 3.] (17) "import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 108.] (18) "prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by notification of the Governor General in Council:

[ib.] (19) the expression "safety-cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges:

[New.] (20) "Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, a Magistrate of the first class, and includes also any Magistrate whom the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification, appoint to discharge in any local area the functions of a Magistrate under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL LAW AS TO MANUFACTURE AND KEEPING OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 4.] Prohibition of manufacture of explosives except at factory.

8. The manufacture of an explosive shall not, nor shall any process of that manufacture, be carried on except at a factory for that explosive:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply—

(a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or

(b) to the making of any part of an explosive where that part is not itself an explosive and no explosive is used in making it.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 5.] Prohibition of keeping of explosives except in factory, magazine or registered place.

9. An explosive shall not be kept except—

(a) in the factory in which it is manufactured, or

(b) in a magazine for that explosive, or

(c) in a place registered under this Act for keeping that explosive:

Provided that this section shall not apply—

[38 Vic., c. 17, 40 (4).] (a) to a person keeping for his private use, and not for sale, an explosive to an amount not exceeding in the same place the prescribed amount, or

(b) to the keeping of an explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of conveyance, when the explosive is being conveyed or kept in accordance with the rules under this Act with respect to the conveyance of explosives.

CHAPTER III.

FACTORIES, MAGAZINES AND REGISTERED PLACES.

(A).—*Licensing and Regulation of Factories.*

Power of Local Government to make rules as to licensing and regulation of factories.

10. (1) The Local Government may make rules as to the licensing and regulation of places as factories for the manufacture of explosives. [Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 6 to 10, & ss. 12, 13 & 26.]

(2) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(a) the authority by which licenses may be granted;

(b) the fees to be charged for licenses, and the other sums (if any) to be paid for expenses by applicants for licenses;

(c) the manner in which applications for licenses are to be made, and the matters to be specified in such applications;

(d) the form in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, licenses are to be granted;

(e) the period for which licenses are to remain in force;

(f) the renewal of licenses and the fee to be paid for their renewal;

(g) the alteration of the terms of licenses by the grant of amending licenses, and the fee to be paid for an amending license;

(h) the devolution and determination of licenses;

(i) the situation, construction, materials and fittings of factories;

(j) the conditions on and subject to which the manufacture, or any process in, or work connected with, the manufacture, of an explosive is to be carried on in any factory;

(k) the descriptions of explosives which may be kept in a factory, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which they may be so kept;

(l) the manner of carrying out repairs in factories; and

(m) the restricting of the employment of persons under the age of sixteen years in factories or in certain parts thereof.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 46.]

Provision in favour of occupiers of magazines and registered places making cartridges.

11. The occupier of a magazine or registered place shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a factory-license by reason that, in connection with the magazine or place, he fills, for sale or otherwise, any cartridge for small arms with the explosive for the keeping of which the magazine or place is licensed or registered: provided that he observes such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 47.]

Provision in favour of occupiers of magazines adapting or preparing explosives for use in their own mines or quarries.

12. The occupier of a magazine shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a factory-license by reason that, in connection with the magazine, he, by filling cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which the magazine is licensed, for use exclusively in his mine or quarry, or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control: provided that he observes such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf.

(B).—*Licensing and Regulation of Magazines.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 15 to 19 (relating to stores).]

Power of Local Government to make rules as to licensing and regulation of magazines.

13. (1). The Local Government may make rules as to the licensing and regulation of places as magazines for the keeping of explosives.

(2) Rules under this section may, among other matters, provide for all or any of the matters for which rules under clauses (a) to (i), both inclusive, and clauses (k) to (m), both inclusive, of section ten may provide in the case of factories.

(C).—*Registration and Regulation of Registered Places.*

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 21 and 22.]

Power of Local Government to make rules as to registration and regulation of registered places.

14. (1) The Local Government may make rules as to the registration and regulation of places for the keeping of explosives.

(2) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(a) the manner in which places may be registered, the period for which registration is to be valid, and the manner in which registration may be renewed;

(b) the fees to be paid for registration and renewal of registration;

(c) the situation and nature of places which may be registered, the manner in which an explosive is to be kept in those places, and the maximum amount of an explosive which may be so kept; and

(d) the descriptions of explosives which may be kept together in the same registered place, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which they may be so kept.

(D).—*Supplemental Provisions.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 11 and 19.]

Duty of occupier to make special rules for regulation of workmen in his factory or magazine.

15. (1) Every occupier of a factory or magazine shall make special rules for the regulation of the persons managing or employed in or about his factory or magazine, with a view to secure the observance therein of this Act and the rules under this Act, and the safety and proper discipline of those persons and the safety of the public.

(2) The occupier may, and, if required by the Local Government, shall, make rules, repealing, altering or adding to any special rules made under this section.

(3) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(4) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and notified to the persons managing or employed in or about the factory or magazine in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

CHAPTER IV.

SALE OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 30.]

Sale of explosives on highways or public places prohibited.

16. An explosive shall not be hawked, sold or exposed for sale on any highway, street, public thoroughfare or other public place.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 31.]

Sale of explosives to children prohibited.

17. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of thirteen years.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 32 and s. 40 (8).]

Explosives to be sold in cases, closed and labelled.

18. Every explosive, exceeding in amount the prescribed amount, shall, when publicly sold or exposed for sale, be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and (except when the explosive is sold to any person employed by or on the property occupied by the vendor for immediate use in the service of the vendor or on that property) the outermost receptacle containing the explosive shall have affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the name of the explosive, with the addition of the word "explosive."

CHAPTER V.

CONVEYANCE OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., 17 s. 33.]

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules as to packing of explosives.

19. The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the packing of explosives for conveyance, and may by those

rules provide for the nature of the packages, cases, bags, canisters or other receptacles in which an explosive is to be contained.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34.]

Power of Local Government to make rules regulating the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in ports.

20. (1) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within any port.

(2) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

[Sub-section 1.] [cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 7 (o).]

(a) the notice to be given in the case of ships and boats having any explosive on board within the port;

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34, sub-section 2.]

(b) the navigation and place of mooring of those ships and boats;

[Sub-section 3.]

(c) subject to the rules as to packing made under section nineteen, the mode of stowing and keeping an explosive on board any such ship or boat, and of giving notice, by brands, labels or otherwise, of the nature of the package containing the explosive;

[Sub-section

(d) the description, construction, fitting-up and licensing of the ships, boats or carriages to be used for the conveyance of an explosive, and the licensing and dress of the persons having charge thereof;

[Sub-section

(e) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or any articles or substances, or in passenger-ships, boats, trains or carriages, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

[Sub-section

(f) the prohibition, in cases where the loading or unloading of an explosive within the limits of the port appears to be specially dangerous to the public, of loading or unloading within those limits, and the fixing of the times and places at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded, or conveyed at one time or in one ship, boat or carriage;

[Sub-section

(g) the mode of, and the precautions to be observed in, conveying an explosive, and in the loading or unloading any ship, boat or carriage conveying an explosive, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during the conveyance, loading or unloading;

[Cf. Act XII of 1875, s. 7, cl. (o), ss. 28, 29, 30, 31 and 33.]

(h) the fixing the cases in which an explosive is to be taken out of a ship for the purpose of being deposited, the places in which the explosive so taken out is to be deposited, the appointing of an officer to receive the explosive, and the manner in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, the explosive is to be deposited in and removed from those places

(i) the times at which lights or fires are to be allowed or not allowed on board the ships or boats having an explosive on board, or at which a Police-officer or other person authorized in this behalf by the conservator of the port is to be on board them; [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 34, sub-section 8.]

(j) the publication and supply to the public of copies of these rules; [Sub-section 9.]

(k) the enforcing the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act both by the officers of the port and also by other persons when within the limits of the port; and [Sub-section 10.]

(l) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger. [Sub-section 11.]

Power on breach of rule to require ship, boat, carriage or explosive to be dealt with in conformity with rule.

21. (1) In the event of any breach of a rule under section twenty, in the case of any ship, boat, carriage or explosive, whether there has or has not been any conviction for the breach, the conservator of the port or other officer named in the rules, or any person acting under the orders of the conservator, may cause the ship, boat, carriage or explosive, at the expense of the owner thereof, to be removed to such place or otherwise dealt with in such manner as may be in conformity with the rule.

(2) All expenses incurred in the removal may be recovered in like manner as a fine under this Act.

Duty of railway-administration to make rules regulating the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives on its railway.

22. (1) Every railway-administration shall make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives on its railway. [Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 35.]

(2) The railway-administration may, and, if required by the Governor General in Council, shall, make rules repealing, altering or adding to any rules made under this section.

(3) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(a) the notice to be given of the intention to send an explosive for conveyance on the railway; [Sub section 1.]

(b) subject to the rules as to packing made under section nineteen, the mode of stowing and keeping an explosive for conveyance, and of giving notice by brand, labels or otherwise of the nature of the package containing the explosive; [Sub-section 2.]

(c) the description and construction of carriages, ships or boats to be used in the conveyance of an explosive; [Sub-section 3.]

(d) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or with any articles or substances or in passenger- [Sub-section 4.]

trains, carriages, ships or boats, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

[Sub-section 1.] (*e*) the places and times at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded or conveyed at one time or in one carriage, ship or boat;

[Sub-section 2.] (*f*) the precautions to be observed in conveying an explosive and in loading and unloading the carriages, ships or boats used in the conveyance of an explosive, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during that conveyance, loading and unloading;

[Sub-section 3.] (*g*) the enforcing the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act by its servants and agents, and also by other persons when on the railway; and

[Sub-section 4.] (*h*) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, s. 37.]

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules for the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in certain cases.

23. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives in any case in which rules made under section twenty or section twenty-two do not apply.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

[Sub-section 1.] (*a*) the description and construction of the carriages to be used in the conveyance of an explosive;

[Sub-section 2.] (*b*) the prohibition of the conveyance of one explosive with another explosive or with any articles or substances, or in passenger-carriages, or the subjection of that conveyance to conditions and restrictions;

[Sub-section 3.] (*c*) the places and times at which an explosive is to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity to be loaded or unloaded, or conveyed at one time and in one carriage;

[Sub-section 4.] (*d*) the precautions to be observed in conveying an explosive and in loading and unloading the carriages used in that conveyance, and the time during which the explosive may be kept during that conveyance, loading and unloading;

[Sub-section 5.] (*e*) the publication and supply to the public of copies of these rules; and

[Sub-section 6.] (*f*) generally the protection, whether by means similar to those above-mentioned or not, of persons or property from danger.

(*3*) For the purpose of any mode of conveyance which is not a conveyance by land, this section shall be construed as if ship and boat were included in the term "carriage".

[Cf. 38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 34, 35 & 37.]

Penalties which may be annexed to breach of rules under sections 20, 22 and 23.

24. The authority making any rule under section twenty, section twenty-two or section twenty-three may annex to any breach or attempt to commit a breach of the rule the following penalties, which may be imposed on such persons and graduated in such manner as may be deemed just, according to the gravity of the offence, and according as it may be a first, second or other subsequent offence, that is to say:—a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each breach and to one hundred rupees for each day during which the breach continues, and forfeiture of all or any part of the explosive in respect of which, or being in the carriage, ship or boat, or train of carriages, ships or boats, as the case may be, in respect of which, the breach of the rule has taken place.

CHAPTER VI.

IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9).]

Importation of certain explosives prohibited except under license.

25. Dynamite or gun-cotton or any explosive (other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion-caps, fireworks and any prescribed explosive) shall not be imported except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted by that license.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (*b*).]

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules as to such importation.

26. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the grant of licenses required under section twenty-five.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions as to the composition and quality of the explosive, the unloading, landing, transhipment, delivery and conveyance thereof, and the protection of the public from danger, on and subject to which licenses may be granted;

(*b*) the period for which licenses are to continue in force and the persons for whom licenses are to be available; and

(*c*) the fees to be paid for licenses.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (*c*).]

Powers of Customs officers.

27. The officers of sea customs at every port shall have the same power with respect to any explosive to which section twenty-five applies and the ship containing that explosive as they have for the time being with respect to any article on the importation of which restrictions are imposed by the law relating to sea customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly.

CHAPTER VII.

SPECIALLY DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43: Cf. Act XI of 1878, s. 10.]

Power of Governor General in Council to prohibit the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance and sale of specially dangerous explosives.

28. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act or in the rules under this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification—

(a) regulate or prohibit, either altogether or except under a license, and to the extent and in the manner permitted by that license, the manufacture, keeping, importation, conveyance and sale, or any of them, of any explosive which is of so dangerous a character that, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is expedient for the public safety to issue such a notification; and

(b) cancel any notification under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43.]

(2) The officers of sea customs at every port shall have the same power with respect to any explosive with regard to which a notification has been issued under this section and the ship containing the explosive as they have for the time being with respect to any article the importation of which is prohibited or regulated by the law relating to sea customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly.

CHAPTER VIII.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

(A).—*Inspection.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 53: Cf. Act XV of 1881, s. 3.]

Appointment and duties of Government Inspectors.

29. (1) The Local Government may, in its discretion, by notification appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and suspend or remove any person so appointed.

(2) The persons so appointed shall, within such local area as the Local Government may from time to time direct, exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by this Act and the rules under this Act on an Inspector.

(3) Every such Inspector (in this Act referred to as a Government Inspector) shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

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(4) The Local Government may make rules assigning and regulating the duties of Government Inspectors under this Act.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 55.]

Powers of Government Inspectors.

30. (1) A Government Inspector shall, within the local area for which he is appointed, make such examinations and enquiries as may be necessary to ascertain whether this Act and the rules under this Act are complied with, and may for that purpose—

(a) enter, inspect and examine any factory or magazine and every part thereof, at all times by day and night, but so as not to unnecessarily impede or obstruct the work in the factory or magazine, and make enquiries as to the observance of this Act and the rules under this Act, and as to all matters and things relating to the safety of the public or of the persons employed in or about the factory or magazine;

(b) enter, inspect and examine any registered place, and every part thereof, in which any explosive is kept or is reasonably supposed by him to be kept, at all reasonable times by day; and

(c) require the occupier of any factory, magazine or registered place which he is entitled under this section to enter, or any person employed by the occupier therein, to give him samples of any explosive or ingredients of an explosive therein, or of any substance therein, the keeping of which is restricted or regulated by or under this Act or the rules under this Act, or of any substance therein which he believes to be an explosive, or such ingredients or substance.

(2) The occupier of every factory, magazine or registered place referred to in this section, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by the Inspector as necessary for any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry under this section.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 56.]

Notice by Government Inspector to remedy dangerous practice.

31. (1) If in any matter (not provided for by any express provision of this Act or of the rules under this Act) a Government Inspector finds that any factory or magazine, or any part thereof, or any thing or practice therein or connected therewith, is unnecessarily dangerous or defective, so as in his opinion to tend to endanger the public safety or the bodily safety of any person, the Inspector may require the occupier of the factory or magazine to remedy the same.

(2) Where the occupier objects to comply with a requisition under this section, he may, within one month from the date of the requisition, apply to any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the factory or magazine is, for a decision in the matter; and the decision of the Magistrate shall be final.

(3) If the occupier does not apply to a Magistrate as provided by sub-section (2), he shall be bound to comply with the requisition of the Inspector.

(4) No person shall be precluded by any contract from doing such acts as may be necessary to comply with a requisition or decision under this section, and no person shall be liable under any

contract to any penalty or forfeiture for doing any such act if he gave notice of the contract to the Inspector at or before the time at which the Inspector made the requisition, or to the Magistrate before his decision was given.

38 Vic., c. 17, 58 (b).]

Inspection in ports and of ships.

32. (1) The Local Government may, by notification, order any person acting as an Inspector or otherwise for the purpose of the Acts relating to merchant shipping for the time being in force to inquire into the observance of this Act or the rules under this Act in any port or in the case of any ship, and generally to act in that port and with respect to ships as a Government Inspector under this Act.

(2) Each person so ordered shall, while the order is in force, have for that purpose the same powers and authorities as he has under the Acts in pursuance of which he was originally appointed Inspector, and also the powers and authorities of a Government Inspector under this Act and the rules for the time being in force under it.

(3) The Local Government may revoke any order under this section.

8 Vic., c. 17, 75.]

Inspection of wharf, carriage, ship or boat with explosives in transit.

33. Any Government Inspector, or any officer who may by name or in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, may, if he has reasonable cause to suppose an explosive to be for the purpose of or in course of conveyance on or in the wharf, carriage, ship or boat of any carrier, or of the occupier of any factory or magazine or of the importer of any explosive, enter, inspect and examine at any time the wharf, carriage, ship or boat for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act or the rules under this Act with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading and importation of an explosive are complied with, but so as not to unnecessarily obstruct the work or business of the carrier, occupier or importer.

(B).—*Accidents.*

8 Vic., c. 17, 63; I. Act IV of 1879, s. 6.]

Notice to be given of accidents.

34. Whenever there occurs in or about, or in connection with, any factory, magazine or registered place, or any carriage, ship or boat, either conveying an explosive, or on or from which an explosive is being loaded or unloaded,—

(a) any accident by explosion or by fire attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, or

(b) any such accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, or

(c) any accident of any other description which may be prescribed in this behalf,

the occupier of the factory, magazine or registered place, or the master of the ship or boat, or the person in charge of the carriage, as the case may be, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the nearest Magistrate.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 66.]

Inquiry into accidents.

35. (1) If in any such case an inquiry into the cause of the accident appears to the Magistrate to whom notice has been given under section thirty-four to be necessary, the Magistrate may either himself make the inquiry or direct a Government Inspector or a Magistrate subordinate to himself to make the inquiry.

(2) Any Magistrate or Government Inspector making an inquiry under this section shall, for the purposes of conducting the inquiry, have all the powers which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence under the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882.

(C).—*Power of Search.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 73.] [Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 14.]

Power of Government Inspector and certain other officers to search for explosives.

36. (1) Where any Government Inspector, or any officer who may by name or in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, has reasonable cause to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive in any place (whether a building or not, or a carriage, boat or ship), or that any explosive is in that place in contravention of this Act or of the rules under this Act, or that the provisions of this Act or of those rules are not duly observed in that place, the Inspector or officer may, on producing, if demanded, in the case of an Inspector, a copy of the notification appointing him, and, in the case of any other officer, of the order authorizing him, enter at any time, and, if need be, by force, that place and every part thereof, and examine the place, and search for explosives therein, and take samples of any explosive or ingredient of any explosive therein, or of any substance reasonably supposed to be an explosive or an ingredient of an explosive which may be found therein.

[Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 16.]

(2) All searches under this section shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882.

[Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 21; 38 Vic., c. 38, s. 73, last para.]

(3) When any officer other than a Government Inspector enters and searches as by this section provided, he shall within forty-eight hours make a full report of all the particulars of the entry and search to his immediate official superior.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 35, paragraph 3.]

Power of Government Inspector and certain officers to stop, enter, inspect and examine carriages or boats in case of emergency.

37. (1) If any Government Inspector or any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, has reasonable cause to suppose that any offence against this Act or the rules under this Act is being committed in respect of any carriage (not being on a railway) or any boat conveying, loading or unloading any explosive, and that the case is one of emergency, and that delay will be likely to endanger life, he may stop and enter, inspect and examine the carriage or boat, and by detention or removal thereof or otherwise take such precautions as may be reasonably necessary for removing the danger, in like

manner as if the explosive were liable to forfeiture.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 75, para 4.]

(2) Every such officer shall, for the purposes of this section, have the same powers and be in the same position as if he were an officer authorized by the Local Government under section thirty-six to search for explosives.

(D).—*Power of Seizure and Detention.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 74.]

Seizure and detention of explosives liable to forfeiture.

38. Where any Government Inspector, or any officer authorized as provided by section thirty-six, has reasonable cause to believe that any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance found by him is liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act, he may seize and detain the same until a Magistrate has determined whether the same is or is not liable to be forfeited.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 74.]

Power of Local Government to make rules to regulate seizure and detention of explosives.

39. The Local Government may make rules to regulate the seizure and detention of any explosive or ingredient of any explosive or substance under section thirty-eight, and may by those rules empower the Government Inspector or officer seizing the explosive or ingredient or substance—

(a) to require the occupier of the place in which it was seized (whether a building or not, or a carriage, boat or ship) to detain it in that place or in any place under the control of the occupier; or

(b) to remove it in such manner and to such place as will in the opinion of the Government Inspector or officer least endanger the public safety, and there to detain it; or

(c) in any case which appears to the Government Inspector or officer to be urgent and fraught with serious public danger, to take a sample of it and cause the rest of it to be destroyed or otherwise rendered harmless.

Cl. (2).

Proceedings before Magistrate to be commenced as soon as practicable.

40. The proceedings before a Magistrate for determining whether an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance is or is not liable to forfeiture shall be commenced as soon as practicable after the seizure.

Cl. (3).]

Power to seize receptacles.

41. The receptacles containing an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance may be seized, detained and removed in like manner as the contents thereof.

Cl. (4).]

Power to use ship, boat, carriage, &c., in which explosives are seized.

42. The Government Inspector or officer seizing an explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance may use for the purposes of the removal and detention thereof any ship, boat or carriage in which it was seized, and any tug, tender, engine, tackle, beasts and accoutrements belonging to, or drawing or provided for drawing, that ship, boat or carriage, and shall pay to the owner a reasonable compensation for the use, to be determined in case of dispute by a Magistrate, and to be recovered in like manner as a fine under this Act.

(E).—*Samples.*

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 76.]

Payment for samples of explosives.

43. When a Government Inspector or other officer in pursuance of this Act or the rules under this Act takes samples of any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or substance, he shall pay for or tender payment for those samples to such amount as he considers to be the market-value thereof; and the occupier of the place in which, or the owner of the bulk from which, the sample was taken may recover any excess of the real value over the money so paid or tendered, and any amount so tendered, from the Inspector or other officer taking the sample, as a debt, in the Small Cause Court, or, if there is no Small Cause Court, in the Civil Court having jurisdiction.

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 4.]

Penalty for illegal manufacture of explosives.

44. If an explosive is manufactured in contravention of section eight, or of a notification under section twenty-eight—

(a) the explosive and all the ingredients of the explosive, which may be found either in or about the place at which the explosive is manufactured, or in the possession, or under the control, of any person convicted under this section, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(b) the person manufacturing the explosive shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for each day on which he so manufactures.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 5.]

Penalty for illegal keeping of explosives.

45. If any explosive is kept in contravention of section nine, or of a notification under section twenty-eight—

(a) all the explosives found in the place at which the explosive is kept shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(b) the occupier of that place, and also any person guilty of keeping the explosive, shall each be punished with fine which may extend to one rupee for each pound of the explosive so kept.

[38 Vic. c. 17, s. 10; but s. 9 as to amount of penalty.]

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of factories.

46. In the event of a breach in any factory of any of the rules under section ten for the regulation of factories—

(a) the explosive or ingredients thereof with respect to which, or being in any building or machine with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(c) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first breach to five hundred rupees, and in the case of any subsequent breach to one thousand rupees, and to five hundred rupees in addition for each day during which the breach continues.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 17, which applies to stores.]

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of magazines.

47. In the event of a breach in any magazine of the rules for the regulation of magazines under section thirteen, or of any rules under section eleven or section twelve—

(a) the explosive with respect to which, or being in the magazine when, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(b) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first breach to one hundred rupees, and in the case of any subsequent breach to one hundred rupees in addition for each day during which the breach continues.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 22.]

Penalty for breach of rules for regulation of registered places.

48. In the event of a breach in any registered place of the rules for the regulation of registered places under section fourteen, or of any rules under section eleven—

(a) the explosive with respect to which, or being in any house, building, place, safe or receptacle with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(b) the occupier shall be punished with fine which may extend to one rupee for each pound of the explosive with respect to which, or being at the place in which, the breach was committed.

[38 Vic., c. 17, ss. 30, 32.]

Penalty for illegal sale of explosives in public places.

49. If any explosive is hawked, sold or exposed for sale in contravention of section sixteen or section eighteen—

(a) the explosive which is so exposed for sale, and any explosive found in the possession of any person convicted under this section, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(b) the person hawking or selling the explosive, or exposing it for sale, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 31.]

Penalty for selling explosives to children.

50. Whoever sells an explosive in contravention of section seventeen shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (8).]

Penalty for affixing false name to receptacle containing explosives.

51. If the name of the explosive affixed to the outermost receptacle containing an explosive is materially false, the person selling the explosive or exposing it for sale shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s.

Penalty for breach of rules as to packing of explosives.

52. In the event of a breach of any rules as to the packing of explosives under section nineteen—

(a) the explosive with respect to which the breach is committed shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(b) the person guilty of the breach shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[17 & 18 Vic., c. 7, s. 40 (9), (e): Cf. Indian Penal Code, s. 186.]

Penalty for obstructing conservator or other person.

53. Whoever resists the conservator, or other officer named in the rules under section twenty, or any person acting under the orders of the conservator, when causing any ship, boat, carriage or explosive to be removed under section twenty-one, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 40 (9) (d).]

Penalty for breach of provisions as to importation of an explosive or of the provisions of an importation-license.

54. In the event of a breach of the provisions of section twenty-five with respect to the importation of an explosive, or of the provisions of a license to import an explosive granted under section twenty-six—

(a) the explosive with respect to which, or being in any ship or boat with respect to which, the breach is committed, shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(b) the owner and master of the ship or boat, and the licensee or person to whom the explosive is delivered, shall each be liable to a fine which may extend in the case of a first offence to one thousand rupees, and in the case of any subsequent offence to two thousand rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 43.

Penalty for importing or selling specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.

55. If any explosive is imported or sold in contravention of a notification under section twenty-eight—

(a) the explosive shall be liable to be forfeited;

(b) the owner and master of the ship in which the explosive is imported shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for every pound of the explosive brought in the ship; and

(c) the person selling and the person buying the explosive shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each pound of the explosive sold.

Penalty for conveying specially dangerous explosives in contravention of notification.

56. If any explosive is conveyed in contravention of a notification under section twenty-eight—

(a) the explosive shall be liable to be forfeited; and

(b) the master of the ship or boat or the person in charge of the carriage in which the explosive is conveyed, as the case may be, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each pound of the explosive so conveyed.

[Cf. Act I of 1872, s. 13.]

Penalty for vexatious entries, searches and seizures.

57. Any Government Inspector or officer authorized under section thirty-three or section thirty six, or referred to in section

thirty-seven, who—

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, carriage, boat or ship, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any explosive or other thing liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77.]

Penalty on, and removal of, trespassers.

58. Whoever enters without permission or otherwise trespasses on any factory or magazine, or the land immediately adjoining thereto which is occupied by the occupier of that factory or magazine, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and may be forthwith removed from the factory, magazine or land by any Police-officer, or by the occupier of the factory or magazine, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the occupier.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77, para. 2.]

Penalty on persons committing act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about factories or magazines.

59. Whoever, other than the occupier of, or a person employed in or about, a factory or magazine is found committing any act which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about a factory or magazine shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 77, para. 3.]

Occupier to put up notices warning persons of liability under last two sections.

60. The occupier of every factory or magazine shall put up in some conspicuous place or places a notice or notices warning all persons of their liability to penalties under the last two foregoing sections; but the absence of a notice or notices shall not exempt a person from punishment under those sections.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 97, proviso.]

Penalty for trespass, &c., on Government manufactory or store.

61. Whoever enters without permission, or otherwise trespasses on, any place in the occupation of the Government where any explosive is manufactured or stored, or the land immediately adjoining thereto in the occupation of the Government, or of the officer or person in charge of that place, and any person found committing any act tending to cause explosion or fire in or about any such place, shall be liable to the like penalty, and may be removed and arrested in like manner, as if the place were a factory or magazine to which this Act applies.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 78.]

Power to arrest without warrant persons committing dangerous offences.

62. Whoever is found committing any act for which he is punishable under this Act or the rules under this Act, and which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about any factory, magazine, railway or port, or any carriage, ship or boat, may be apprehended without a warrant by a Police-officer, or by the occupier of, or the agent or servant of, or other person authorized by the occupier of, that factory or magazine, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the railway-administration or conservator of the port, and be removed from the place where he is arrested, and conveyed as soon as conveniently may be before a Magistrate.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 82.]

Penalty for pulling down, injuring or defacing notices.

63. Whoever without due authority pulls down, injures or defaces any notice, copy of rules or document when affixed in pursuance of this Act or of the rules under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 87.]

Exemption of occupier, &c., from penalty on proof of offence having been committed by another person.

64. (*1*) Where any offence under this Act or the rules under this Act, for which the occupier of any factory, magazine or registered place is liable to a penalty or forfeiture, has in fact been committed by some other person, that other person shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*2*) Where any occupier is liable under this Act or the rules under this Act to a penalty or forfeiture for an offence committed by some other person, the occupier shall be exempt from the penalty or forfeiture on proving that he had supplied proper means and issued proper orders for the observance, and used due diligence to enforce the observance, of this Act and the rules under this Act, and that the offence in question was actually committed by some other person without his connivance, and, if the actual offender is alive, that he has taken all practicable means in his power to prosecute the offender to conviction.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 87, para. 4.]

(*3*) The occupier or other accused, when charged in respect of any offence committed by another person, may, if he think fit, be examined as a witness in the case.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 87, para. 5.]

(*4*) Where any offence under this Act for which any warehouseman, or carrier, or the owner or master of any ship, boat or carriage is liable to a penalty or forfeiture, has in fact been committed by some other person, this section shall apply in like manner as if the warehouseman, carrier, owner or master were such an occupier as in this section mentioned.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 88.]

Exemption of carrier or owner or master of ship where consignor, &c., is in fault.

65. Where a carrier, or an owner or master of a ship or boat, is prevented from complying with this Act or the rules under this Act by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive, or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, the consignor, consignee or other person, who is guilty of that wilful act, neglect, default or refusal shall be liable to the same penalty to which the carrier, owner or master is

liable for a breach of this Act or those rules; and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, owner or master from any penalty or forfeiture under this Act or those rules.

38 Vic., 7, s. 96] **66.** (*1*) In any case in which any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance is liable to be forfeited under this Act or the rules under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may direct the whole or any part of the explosive, ingredient or substance, together with the receptacles containing the explosive, ingredient or substance to be forfeited.

Provisions as to forfeiture.

Vic., c. 17, 3, para. 2.] (*2*) Where any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance is alleged to be liable under this Act or the rules under this Act to be forfeited, proceedings may be instituted in the Court of any Magistrate, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the explosive, ingredient or substance is, against the owner of the explosive, ingredient or substance, for the purpose only of enforcing the forfeiture; and, where the owner is unknown or cannot be found, the Magistrate may cause a notice to be published in such manner as he thinks fit stating that, unless cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place named in the notice, the explosive, ingredient or substance will be forfeited; and if cause is not so shown, the Magistrate, after hearing the owner or any person on his behalf (if present), may order all or any part of the explosive, ingredient or substance to be forfeited.

Vic., c. 17, 3, para. 1.] (*3*) Where a Court before whom a person is convicted of an offence against this Act or the rules under this Act has power to order a forfeiture of any explosive or ingredient of an explosive or any substance owned by, or found in the possession or under the control of, that person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in lieu of ordering a forfeiture of that explosive, ingredient or substance, sentence that person, in addition to any other punishment, to a fine which may extend to such sum as appears to the Court to be the value of the explosive, ingredient or substance.

Vic., c. 17, .] Act XII 875, s.

67. Where the owner or master of a ship or boat is adjudged to pay a fine for an offence committed with or in relation to that ship or boat, the Court may, in addition to any other power it may have for the purpose of compelling payment of the fine, direct it to be levied by distress and sale of the ship or boat, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

Distress of ship or boat.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Vic., c. . 72.]

68. (*1*) When any municipal committee satisfies the Local Government that the erection of a magazine by the committee either within or without the limits of the municipality would conduce to the safety of the public within the limits of the municipality, and would not be injurious to the public without those limits, the Local Government may grant to that municipal committee a license under this Act for a magazine.

Provision of magazine by municipal committee.

(*2*) The municipal committee may, for the purpose of any license under this section, acquire any land or right over land, or appropriate any land or right belonging to it, and acquire or build a magazine, and may maintain and manage the magazine, and may charge for the use by persons of the magazine such reasonable sums as it may, from time to time, with the approval of the Local Government, fix.

(*3*) The amount of all sums charged, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, for the purposes of this section by any municipal committee shall respectively be credited to, and paid from, the municipal fund. [Cf. Act XIII of 1880, s. 23.]

(*4*) When any land is required by a municipal committee for the purposes of this section, if the municipal committee cannot agree with the owner for the purchase thereof, the Local Government may, on the request of the municipal committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the municipal committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in it for the purposes of this section. [Cf. Act XV of 1879, s. 13; Act XV of 1873, s. 39.] X of 1870.

(*5*) In this section "municipal committee" includes a municipal corporation or a body of municipal commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force. [Cf. Act XI of 1881, s. 2.]

69. (*1*) A person shall not be required by this Act or the rules under this Act to take out a license or to register any premises for the keeping of percussion-caps, or safety-fuzes for blasting, or fog-signals kept by any railway-administration for use on the railway of that railway-administration, or any prescribed explosive. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 50.]

Provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion-caps, safety-fuzes for blasting, fog-signals and prescribed explosives.

(*2*) It shall not be obligatory on a railway-administration making rules under section twenty-two to make any rules with respect to the conveyance, loading, unloading or keeping of any explosive to which this section applies.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification, exempt any explosive to which this section applies, or any description thereof, from any other of the provisions of this Act or from any of the rules under this Act, or may declare that a license shall be required for the keeping of any explosive to which this section applies, or any description thereof, or that rules shall be made with respect to the loading, unloading, conveyance or keeping thereof.

70. Nothing in this Act or in the rules under this Act shall apply to the filling or conveying for private use, and not for sale, of any safety-cartridges to the amount allowed by this Act or those rules to be kept for private use. [38 Vic., c. 17, s. 41.]

Exemption of safety-cartridges for private use.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 100.]

Saving for owner or master of ship, carrier and others in case of emergency.

71. Nothing in this Act or the rules under this Act shall render liable to any penalty or forfeiture the owner or master of any ship or boat, or any carrier or warehouseman, or the person having charge of any carriage, for any act done in breach of this Act or those rules, if he proves that, by reason of stress of weather, inevitable accident or other emergency, the doing of that act was under the circumstances necessary and proper.

[38 Vic., c. 17, s. 102.]

Saving as to liability under other law.

72. Nothing in this Act or the rules under this Act shall—

(*a*) exempt, save as is in this Act or those rules expressly provided, any person from any suit which might, but for the provisions of this Act or those rules, have been brought against him; or

(*b*) prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or those rules, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or those rules: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

[New: Cf. Act VIII of 1878, s. 198: Act XI of 1878, s. 33.]

Notice and limitation of proceedings.

73. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance or in alleged pursuance of this Act or of the rules under this Act until at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof has been given to him, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of that cause.

[38 Vic., c. 17 s. 104.]

Extension of definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances.

74. The Governor General in Council may, by notification, declare that any substance which appears to the Governor General in Council to be specially dangerous to life or property, by reason either of its explosive properties, or of any process in the manufacture thereof being liable to explosion, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of this Act and of the rules under this Act; and the provisions of this Act and of those rules (subject to such exceptions, limitations and restrictions as may be specified in the notification) shall accordingly extend to that substance in like manner as if it were included in the term "explosive" in this Act.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

75. (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act other than section fifteen or section twenty-nine, shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Governor General in Council, in such manner as may in his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) A rule made under this Act by a Local Government or railway-administration shall not take effect until it is confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

(*6*) Every rule made under this Act by a Local Government and confirmed by the Governor General in Council shall be published in the local official Gazette.

(*7*) Every rule made under this Act by a railway-administration and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, and every rule made under this Act by the Governor General in Council, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(*8*) The publication in the local official Gazette, or, as the case may be, in the *Gazette of India*, of a rule purporting to be made under this Act, shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made, and, if it requires confirmation, that it has been duly confirmed.

(*9*) All powers to make rules conferred on any authority by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Issue and publication of notifications.

76. (*1*) Save as provided in section four, all powers to issue notifications conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

(*2*) A notification issued by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*a*) *Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	For regulating the police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Sections seventy to seventy-four (both inclusive).
XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the station of Howrah.	Sections eighteen and nineteen.
XII of 1875 ...	The Indian Ports Act, 1875 ...	Section seven, clause (*o*), and sections twenty-eight to thirty-four (both inclusive).

(b) *Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII of 1867 ...	To incorporate the police of the town of Madras with the general police of the Madras Presidency, to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates, and to amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 and of Act XLVIII of 1860.	Sections forty-five to forty-nine (both inclusive).
V of 1878 ...	The City of Madras Municipal Act, 1878.	In section three hundred and twenty-two, the words "gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fire-works," and the words "explosive or."
I of 1880 ...	For regulating the storing, sale and packing for conveyance of gunpowder.	The whole Act.

(c) *Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
III of 1872 ...	To provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the city of Bombay and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the city and for the levying of rates, taxes and other income therein.	In section two hundred and twenty-five, the words "gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fireworks," and the words "explosive or."
VI of 1873 ...	Bombay District Municipal Act ...	In section sixty-nine, the words "manufactory of gunpowder or fireworks" and the words "explosive substances or."

(d) *Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
II of 1866 ...	To provide for the better regulation of the police within the suburbs of the town of Calcutta.	Sections thirty-four to thirty-eight (both inclusive).
IV of 1866 ...	To amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 and Act XLVIII of 1860.	Sections fifty-seven to sixty-one (both inclusive).
V of 1876 ...	Bengal Municipal Act, 1876 ...	In section two hundred and eighty-five, the words "or explosive substance."
V of 1879 ...	The Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, 1879.	In section twenty-one, the words "or manufacture."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of this Bill is to provide a comprehensive law regulating the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives throughout British India. The matter was first brought to the notice of the Government in connection with an application made by the agents of Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, for permission to import dynamite manufactured by the Company. The Government of Bombay, to whom the application was made, referred the question to a Committee, which reported that the expediency of allowing the importation into that Presidency of dynamite and other preparations of nitro-glycerine was doubtful. The Government of Bombay forwarded a copy of this report to the Government of India with a request that the importation of preparations of nitro-glycerine might be prohibited until further notice by a notification under the Sea Customs Act. Before complying with this request the Government of India thought it well to consult the Governments of Madras and Bengal. In reply, both Governments expressed an opinion that the importation of these explosives should not be forbidden. The Government of Bengal further submitted a draft set of rules to regulate the importation, package, transport and storage of dynamite and similar substances, together with a report which had been prepared by a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to consider the entire subject. This Committee, while recommending that the draft rules should be published as rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, suggested the enactment of a comprehensive Imperial Act of a similar nature to the English Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vic., c. 17), which would in a convenient and compendious Code deal with the subject of explosives in its entirety and furnish the public, as well as Government officials, with an easy means of ascertaining their duties, responsibilities and powers respecting articles which by their inflammable, explosive or dangerous nature imperil the public safety.

2. It appears to the Government of India that it would be an abuse of the powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make rules of the nature of those submitted by the Bengal Committee under that Act. There are, no doubt, powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act which might, at first sight, seem to authorise the making of such rules; but the object to which such rules are directed is altogether different from that of the Act. The object of the Arms Act was to enable the Government more effectually to prevent arms and ammunition (which term under section 4 includes gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other fulminating substances) from getting into the hands of persons who would make a bad use of them. In other words, the main object of that Act was to *restrict* the possession of arms and ammunition. But the main object of the rules prepared by the Bengal Committee is not restrictive. Their object is to *protect* the public against the dangerous nature of the explosives to which they relate by regulating all dealings with those explosives. If they are restrictive, it is only so far as is necessary to carry out their protective object. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Government that the proposed rules could not properly be published under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

3. Nor does it appear that there is any other enactment, as the law at present stands, under which rules of the nature of those prepared by the Bengal Committee can be issued. Under the existing law, the only enactments relating to this subject are to be found in various fragmentary provisions, dealing with gunpowder and fireworks only, which are in force in the Presidency-towns and in certain municipalities and ports. It appears to the Government that it is unsatisfactory that the law should be in this state at a time when dynamite and other compounds of nitro-glycerine are rapidly taking the place of gunpowder in all works where blasting in necessary. Already these explosives have been used to a considerable extent in connection with various works undertaken both by the Government and by private enterprize throughout India; and it is only natural to suppose that, as their superiority to gunpowder becomes more widely known, their use will increase.

4. Under these circumstances, the suggestion of the Committee that an Act drawn on the model of the English Explosives Act, 1875, and dealing comprehensively with the whole subject of explosives, should be added to the Indian Statute-book, recommends itself to the Government of India, as being the only satisfactory method of treating the subject. Accordingly the present Bill has been prepared. It embodies such of the provisions of the English Act as are in the opinion of the Government necessary in this country. In addition to the omission from the Bill of certain provisions of the English Act, the Bill further differs from that Act in that, in accordance with the well-recognized principle of Indian legislation, it confers power on the Local Governments to provide by means of rules, adapted to the varying local circumstances of the provinces under their administration, for many points for which there are specific provisions in the body of the English Act.

5. The Bill is divided into ten chapters.

Chapter I (Preliminary) contains the usual preliminary matter. Section 2 saves from the Act the manufacture, packing, sale, conveyance or importation of explosives by the Government, and section 3 saves the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Under section 4, the Act will not come into force until after the publication of a notification by the Governor General in Council; but, in order to prevent the inconvenience which would arise if the Act were brought into force before the notifications, rules, orders and appointments necessary for its efficient working had been made, sub-section (2) gives power to make these at any time after the passing of the Act, though they are not to take effect until the Act comes into force. By section 5 and the schedule are repealed the enactments which at present deal with the subject-matter of

the Bill, with the exception of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the provisions to be found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876. The provisions of the former Act relating to explosives have been left unrepealed for the reasons which have led the Government of India to decide that the rules framed by the Bengal Committee cannot be passed under it, namely, because the objects of the Act and of the Bill are different. The provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, have not been repealed because, considering the peculiar nature of that settlement, it seems inconvenient to interfere with any of the rules which are at present contained in that Regulation. Though the proposed Act will extend to the Andamans, its provisions will be practically a dead-letter in those islands.

6. Chapter II lays down the general law as to the manufacture and keeping of explosives prescribing the places at which an explosive may be manufactured or kept. It is to be read subject to certain exceptions in the Supplemental Chapter (X).

7. Chapter III deals with the licensing and regulation of factories and magazines, and the registration and regulation of registered places, and confers power on the Local Government to make rules on all necessary matters. A factory under the Act is a place licensed for the manufacture of an explosive; a magazine is a place licensed for the keeping of an explosive; and a registered place is a place registered for the keeping of an explosive. Magazines differ from registered places in that the former are places devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives and the receptacles for or tools or implements for work connected with the keeping of explosives, whilst the latter are places, *e.g.*, general stores or shops, not devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives but in which explosives may be kept. Sections 11 and 12 enact certain provisions in favour of the occupiers of magazines and registered places; the former section enabling the occupiers of magazines and registered places to make cartridges without taking out a factory-license, and the latter enabling the occupiers of magazines to adapt or prepare explosives for use in their own mines or quarries without any such license. Section 15 imposes on the occupier of a factory or magazine the duty of making special rules for the regulation of the workmen in his factory or magazine.

8. Chapter IV relates to the sale of explosives. Section 16 prohibits explosives being hawked, sold or exposed for sale on highways or public places; section 17 prohibits the sale of an explosive to a child under 13; and section 18 prescribes the manner in which an explosive exposed for sale or sold is to be packed and labelled.

9. Chapter V treats of matters relating to the conveyance of explosives. Under section 19, the Governor General in Council may make rules as to the packing of explosives for conveyance. Under section 20, the Local Government may make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within a port; and section 21 confers certain powers on the Conservator or other officer named in such rules in the event of their breach. Under section 22, Railway-administrations are directed to make rules for their own railways respectively. Under section 23, the Governor General in Council is empowered to make rules in any case in which rules under section 20 or section 22 do not apply. By section 24 the authority making rules under sections 20, 22 and 23 respectively is empowered to annex to a breach of any rule, or attempt to commit a breach of any rule, a penalty which may consist of a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each breach and to one hundred rupees for each day during which the breach continues, and of forfeiture of all or any part of the explosive in respect of which the breach is committed.

10. Chapter VI regulates the importation of explosives other than gunpowder, cartridges made with gunpowder, percussion-caps, fireworks, and any prescribed explosive, and prohibits their importation except under a license. The Governor General in Council is given power (section 26) to regulate all matters connected with the grant of such licenses, and the officers of sea-customs are given similar power (section 27) with regard to these explosives as they have with regard to any article on the importation of which restrictions are for the time being imposed by the law relating to sea customs.

11. Chapter VII confers special powers on the Governor General in Council to regulate or prohibit all dealings with any explosive which in the opinion of the Governor General in Council is specially dangerous to the public safety; and the officers of sea customs are given like powers with regard to any such explosive as they are given under section 27 with regard to the importation of the explosives referred to in section 25.

12. Chapter VIII (Government supervision) first provides for matters relating to inspection. The Local Government is empowered (section 29) to appoint Government Inspectors, and to make rules to assign and regulate their duties. Section 30 defines the general power of these officers as to entry, inspection, and examination of factories, magazines and registered places, and the taking of samples from the occupiers. Section 31 empowers the Government Inspector to require the occupier of any factory or magazine to remedy anything connected with his factory or magazine which is in the opinion of the Inspector unnecessarily dangerous or defective, and provides for a reference to the nearest Magistrate when the occupier objects to comply with the inspector's requisition. Section 32 deals with inspection in ports and of ships, and section 33 provides for the inspection of a wharf, carriage, ship or boat on or in which an explosive is reasonably supposed by a Government Inspector or other officer to be for the purpose of or in course of conveyance.

The chapter secondly provides (section 34) for the giving of notice of accidents arising from explosion or fire occurring in or about or in connection with any factory, magazine or registered place, or any carriage, ship or boat either conveying an explosive or on or from which

an explosive is being loaded or unloaded, and (section 35) for inquiry into the cause of such accidents when necessary.

Thirdly, the chapter deals with power of search. It empowers (section 36) Government Inspectors and officers authorised by the Local Government to enter and search all places where they have reason to believe that any offence has been or is being committed with respect to an explosive, or that any explosive is in contravention of the Act, or that the provisions of the Act are not duly observed. Such searches are to be made in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, and when made by any officer other than a Government Inspector are to be reported by him to his official superior within 48 hours. Section 37 gives special power to Government Inspectors and other officers to stop carriages or boats in case of emergency.

Fourthly, the chapter treats of seizure and detention of explosives. Section 38 authorizes the seizure and detention of any explosive liable to forfeiture, and section 39 gives the Local Government power to make rules to regulate such seizure and detention. Section 40 declares that the proceedings before a Magistrate with regard to any such seizure shall be commenced as soon as possible. Section 41 gives power to seize the receptacle in which the explosive was found, and section 42 to use the ship, boat, carriage, &c., in which the explosive was seized.

Lastly, the chapter (section 43) provides for the payment for samples of explosives taken by Government Inspectors or other officers under the Act.

13. Chapter IX deals with the penalties and legal proceedings.

The penalties for breaches of the provisions of the Act and the rules made under it are restricted to forfeitures and fines, and the only instance in which the Act prescribes imprisonment as a punishment is (section 53) that of resistance to a public officer.

14. With regard to legal proceedings, section 64 provides for the exemption of an occupier of a factory, magazine or registered place, and of a warehouseman, carrier or owner or master of a ship, boat, or carriage from penalty on proof of another being the real offender. Under section 65, a carrier or owner or master of a ship or boat is exempted from penalty when he is prevented from complying with the law by the act or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive or some other person and the consignor or consignee or other person is convicted (as it is provided he may be) under the Act.

Section 66 confers a general power on Magistrates to order forfeiture in all cases in which explosives are liable to be forfeited, and provides that proceedings may be taken for the purpose only of inflicting a forfeiture. The same section empowers the Court to inflict an additional fine in lieu of forfeiture of the explosive; and section 67 provides for levy of a fine imposed on the owner or master of a ship by distress of the ship.

15. Chapter X (Supplemental) provides for several miscellaneous matters. Section 68 empowers Municipal Committees to provide magazines for the use of the public; section 69 enacts certain provisions in favour of the keeping and conveyance of percussion-caps, safety-fuses for blasting, fog-signals and prescribed explosives. Section 69 exempts railway-administrations from the obligation to make rules with regard to such explosives, and empowers the Governor General in Council to exempt such explosives altogether from the Act. By section 70 the filling and conveying for private use, and not for sale, of safety-cartridges are excepted from the application of the Act. Section 71 exempts the owner or master of a ship and a carrier or warehouseman or any person in charge of a carriage from punishment when an act is done by him in breach of the provisions of the Act in a case of emergency. Section 72 contains the usual provision saving liability to civil suit or prosecution under other laws. Section 73 deals with notice and limitation of proceedings. Section 74 empowers the Governor General in Council to extend the definition of "explosive" to other explosive substances; and sections 75 and 76 treat of general matters connected with the issue and publication of notifications and rules. Under section 75, proposed rules must be published as drafts before they are finally made, and the authority that makes the rules is directed to receive and consider any criticisms or suggestions which may be made by persons interested.

CALCUTTA;
The 1st January, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED No 29.]

No. 5 of 1883.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, 20th January 1883.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *President*;
The HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, *Advocate-General*;
The HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.;
The HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS;
The HON'BLE C. P. L. MACAULAY;
Colonel the HON'BLE S. T. TREVOR, R.E.;
The HON'BLE T. T. ALLEN;
The HON'BLE J. E. CAITHNESS;
The HON'BLE BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, C.I.E.;
The HON'BLE MOULVIE MAHOMED YUSUF; and
The HON'BLE HARBUNS SAHAY.

AMENDMENT OF THE EXCISE ACT.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS moved that the Bill to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, be passed, and in doing so he said that the debateable questions

connected with this Bill were so fully discussed when the measure was last before the Council that it was unnecessary for him to detain the Council with any further remarks on the present occasion.

The HON. AMEER ALI said he proposed to vote among the dissentients on this motion, and he therefore begged His Honor the President's permission to say a few words in explanation of his vote. He had the honour of being a member of the Select Committee on this Bill, but his absence from India prevented him from taking part in the deliberations of that body, or assisting the Committee with any suggestions which lay in his power to offer. But having read the reports of the debates which had taken place in Council, he found that he agreed in the main with the remarks of RAI KRISTODAS PAL and the hon. member opposite (Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf). Therefore he did not think it would be right to give his vote in favour of the passing of the Bill without stating that he agreed with those hon. members in their views as to the sale of the fresh tari of the palm or date-tree. He merely said this to explain how he was obliged to vote.

The motion was put and carried, and the Bill passed.

EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE HON'BLE MR. MACAULAY said:—"I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the extension of Local Self-government in these Provinces. As, from various causes which I need not specify, there has been considerable delay in the preparation of the Bill, and as the Council will not again assemble for a fortnight, it will probably be expected that I should at this stage give a general exposition of its provisions. Before I proceed to do so, it may be convenient if I lay before the Council a brief sketch of the circumstances which have attended the initiation and development of this measure. When Lord Mayo's Government determined upon the adoption of a scheme of financial decentralization in 1870, it recognized, as the ultimate outcome of its action, something beyond a mere division of financial control between the Imperial and Local Governments. It declared that the full meaning and integrity of the measure comprehended the development of Self-government, the strengthening of Municipal institutions, and a larger association of Natives and Europeans in the administration of affairs. It recognized that the practical adoption of these principles could only be gradual, that difficulties would be felt, and that disappointments and partial failures would occur; but it expressed Lord Mayo's generous conviction that, the object in view being the instruction of many peoples and races in a good system of administration, the Local Governments and all their subordinates would enlist the active assistance, or, at all events, the sympathy of many classes who had till then taken little or no part in the work of social and material advancement. This declaration of policy was followed in Bengal by the organization, under Sir George Campbell, of District Committees for the administration of the road cess, of District School Committees for the control of education, and of a system of Benches on which Honorary Magistrates were associated with the stipendiary officers. Subsequently, the laws relating to Municipalities were amended and enlarged under Sir Richard Temple's Government, and an elective constitution was introduced into Calcutta, and, later on, into three Municipalities in the interior. In 1877 a further step was taken in financial decentralization, and the Local Governments were allowed a share in the development of important branches of the revenue, as they had been allowed in 1870 an interest in the control of expenditure. I need not detain the Council by enlarging upon the eminent success of this further measure of decentralization in the hands of Sir Ashley Eden. Nor need I enter into a detailed explanation of the causes which have operated to dwarf the effect of the elective provisions contained in Sir Richard Temple's General Municipal Bill. It will be sufficient for me to say that a provision which was intended simply as a check on the indiscriminate extension of the elective system to places to which it might be unsuited has operated practically to exclude from that system all the large and advanced Municipalities to which it was intended to apply. This and other defects will be fully remedied in the Bill which has been introduced by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds. Experience has amply justified Lord Mayo's anticipations. Difficulties have

been encountered; disappointments and failures have occurred. That decentralization would prove fiscally successful in the hands of such a man as Sir Ashley Eden, with broad and liberal views of financial administration, with keen insight and great power of forecast, was naturally to be expected. But from a variety of causes, arising from the constitution of the local bodies, the degree of power and responsibility entrusted to them, the extent of the funds to be administered, and other conditions which need not be detailed, there can be no doubt that the advance made in the development of Self-government has been comparatively small. It was reserved to the present government of India to grasp the opportunity of the expiry of the provincial contracts of 1877 to reaffirm the principles laid down by Lord Mayo, to determine upon a further practical development of his intentions, and to appeal to the Provincial Governments to revise the system of control so as to loosen the trammels which have hitherto hindered the administrative education, and marred the utility, of the Local Bodies. And that appeal will not be in vain. The twelve years that have elapsed since Lord Mayo's Resolution was issued, if they have witnessed no large strides in Self-government itself, have seen a great increase in the material prosperity of Bengal, and a great advance in the development of wealth, the opening of communications, and the dissemination of knowledge. The material is undoubtedly ready for the undertaking Nor will this Government or its officers be found wanting. Sir Ashley Eden, in laying the original scheme before the Commissioners of Division, directed me to declare to them that it must be accepted as the settled policy of Government to develope among the local bodies a genuine and intelligent interest in the management of local affairs, and he appealed to all the officers of his Government for loyal co-operation in giving to this policy the fullest effect compatible with the interests of the province. In pursuance of these principles, he afterwards took the earliest opportunity of relieving Municipalities in the interior of the charges for Police, and thus made available a large sum for expenditure on local improvements. You, Sir, have determined that Local Self-government shall have free scope and liberal countenance in Bengal. You have decided to place that policy upon a thoroughly sound basis resting upon a wise recognition of the importance of the movement, and utilizing the many forces that are available for the attainment of the great end before us. As the Council will observe from the scheme which I am about to lay before it, the policy will receive at your hands no hesitating encouragement, no half-hearted support. And your efforts will be seconded by the District Officers of Bengal. It has been a familiar cry among a certain class of writers during the past few months that the Commissioners and District Officers must resist the policy of Local Self-government as tending to diminish their power and lower their prestige. The members of the Civil Service have been depicted as enemies of liberty and progress, greedy graspers at petty power, selfish and narrow-minded opponents of all that is generous and liberal in policy. Sir, the Civil Servants of Bengal need no apologist in me. Their works are too well known, their solicitude for the good of the people among whom they pass their lives too deep and true, to require that they should be defended at my hands. Differences of opinion on questions of policy must always be expected; and it would be strange indeed if such differences were not elicited in the discussion of such a question as this. But the great majority of the officers of this Administration have distinctly announced their hearty concurrence in the policy of this measure, and have recognized that, far from lowering their prestige or diminishing their power, it will, if properly initiated and developed, place that prestige upon a higher footing, and open that power to broader and nobler aims. The papers which I shall have the honour of laying before the Council will leave no doubt that your officers will co-operate heartily in the advancement of this great measure, as they have always co-operated in any measure that promises to contribute to the enlightenment and welfare of their fellow-subjects.

The three main points to be considered in framing a scheme of Local Self-government are the constitution of the local bodies, the control to be exercised over them, and the work to be entrusted to them. A guiding principle to be observed in the consideration of the first point is obviously the

utilization to the utmost of existing and well-established institutions,—the construction of our edifice as far as possible with existing materials. The District Committees cannot be said to be well-established. As a rule they have been failures, and as an agency for the management of local affairs by the people themselves, they can never be very efficient. Our districts are so large that, if the District Committee meets at short intervals, it can only be occasionally attended by members who do not reside at or in the immediate vicinity of the head-quarters station, while, if it meets at long intervals, it loses its character of a working body. In either case the work will either be neglected altogether, or be carried on by members who can as a rule have little knowledge of the wants of the outlying tracts. It has therefore been determined that the area under a Local Board, to be called the Local Government Circle, though if members are available, it may be smaller, should not as a rule be larger than the area of a sub-division. These Local Boards will be practically new bodies, but we cannot go lower for our Chief Board if we wish to utilize the intelligence of the educated inhabitants and to give them duties and responsibilities sufficiently important and sufficiently large to engage their attention and enlist their sympathies. Nor can we go higher, by creating District Boards, without impairing the importance and utility of these Local Boards, through which we hope that the measure will take root in the country, and in the working and direction of which we hope to utilize and develope the enthusiasm and energies of its best intelligence. We can, however, provide them with useful auxiliaries among the people. We can frame for them a sound basis and an executive agency out of the material of village Committees to which the people have already become to some extent accustomed. In the conjunction of these two bodies, the Local Board administering the Local Government Circle, and the Union Committee administering a Union of villages, we hope to combine and make mutually supporting two great elements of success which we undoubtedly have at hand The first of these is the political enthusiasm of the educated classes. This has been exaggerated by some: it has certainly been unduly depreciated by others. That such enthusiasm exists, and exists in a genuine and active form, must be plain to any one who has watched the proceedings of the past few months, and who has conversed with educated men from the interior. Among the great mass of the rural population, on the other hand, there is no enthusiasm whatever on the subject of Local Self-government as a general question. The Bengali villager takes a keen interest in the affairs of his own village and its immediate neighbourhood, but he knows and cares nothing about politics or representation, and he has no idea of giving his time to the management of the affairs of other people. But, if he has no political enthusiasm, he can be made to serve the enthusiasm of others, while looking only to that which interests himself. He will readily contribute to the formation of an efficient village executive, as officers who have sought to utilize his services on village works have always found. He it is who really possesses local knowledge and local interest within his own narrow sphere. The educated man whom we hope to see upon the Local Board will have need of such an executive agency. He is willing to give up his time to the direction of local affairs; but it is impossible that he could be acquainted with the wants of more than a small section of the area to be administered by the Board on which he sits. He will be the administrative head, but he will require executive hands. In representative Committees of the villagers, we shall have the material for a great part of that executive power in which the Local Boards will at first be to some extent deficient. What we require to establish is a touch between the educated member of the Local Board with political enthusiasm, but without much local knowledge or interest, and the member of the village Union Committee with local knowledge and interest, but without political enthusiasm. That touch can, I think, be established. At first the members of the Union Committee will not look beyond their Unions. But they will form a *corps d'elite*, and as such will provide the constituency to elect the members of the Local Board to represent the tract to which their Unions belong. As the intelligent Union Committee man gradually sees the advantages of a seat on the Local Board, as his field of interest becomes gradually extended and he begins to realize a desire for larger duties and responsibilities with larger power, he

will seek election to the Local Board, while the Local Board will gradually gain by such accessions the practical knowledge which it may lack at first.

It seems to me of the first importance that the Union Committee should be made thoroughly representative, and be fostered and utilized to the fullest extent. If the members are chosen by the people themselves, and sufficiently large interests and responsibilities are entrusted to them, the Committee will bring home to every villager the fact that he has a voice in the management of affairs which concern him, and if the best men can be induced to serve upon it an ever stronger and stronger link will be established between the people and the distant Local Board, which at first they will barely comprehend. It is not intended that the Union Committees should be formed by a coalition of chowkidari punchayets. Whether they can hereafter be entrusted with any control over the village police is a question which need not now be discussed. The subject is under enquiry by a Special Commission and Government must reserve its decision in the matter. I may only say that the expression "Union," which is to be eliminated from the Municipal Act, should also be eliminated from the Chowkidari Act, where it is used to represent a smaller area than that which is proposed as the lowest Self-government unit. It is proposed to take as that unit the area that would ordinarily be served by a pound. This may be a large village or a group of villages. Its radius would ordinarily be about two miles. The strength of each Committee would be 5, 7 or 9 as might be determined in the order constituting each. The duties of Union Committees will be referred to presently when I am dealing with the question of the work to be entrusted to the Local Bodies, but I may say here that the policy will be to give them an improvable revenue to devote to Union purposes, and that they will be entrusted with the management of the local pound and the expenditure of its revenue. These Union Committees should be elected by the villagers themselves, not by formal methods, but by such simple processes as may be familiar to them. It will be advisable to provide for the necessary elasticity by leaving the details of the method of election in different places to be settled by rules under the Act. In exceptional cases, where factions run high and there would be a danger of one section of the community being oppressed by another, it would be necessary to nominate some or all of the members. But these instances would be of rare occurrence, and in the great majority of the cases the Union Committee should be elected by the people of the Union. It is proposed to fix the franchise so as to exclude only the most ignorant classes who have no stake in the Union and no interest in its improvement. I am convinced that in this organization we shall have the foundation of a great and successful system of Local Self-government. If the Union Committee is entrusted with real powers and responsibilities it will become an object of interest to the villagers, its proceedings will be watched and criticised, and the power of control which each voter possesses will gradually be understood. We shall in fact give to the people Local Self-government in the form in which they will be able to appreciate it, in the management of their own pound, their own schools and their own roads. At the same time we shall be making them contribute unconsciously, and in the pursuit of a different object, to a broader system of Local Self-government which individually they would be unable to understand.

This brings me to the question of the constitution of the Local Boards. It is proposed that, as a rule, each thanna should be represented by two elected members. The chief portion of the elective body would be the Committees of the Unions in the thanna. Apart from the question of an educational franchise, to which I will presently allude, the right of voting for the election of members of the Local Boards should be restricted to the Union Committees,—to the men, that is, who have been chosen by the villagers themselves to manage their affairs. If we attempt *scrutin de liste*, if we ask the cultivators at large to vote for the members for a thanna instead of concentrating their attention on their own villages, we shall be courting failure. I venture to think that such opposition as is ordinarily offered to the extension of the elective system in Bengal proceeds upon a totally incorrect assumption. We are told that the people will abuse their powers and will return a set of irresponsible demagogues who will neglect the work and discredit the system and will ultimately have to be set aside by Government. In my humble opinion,—an opinion which rests upon the evidence of facts and

upon the views of some of the most experienced officers of the province,—the danger is, not that election would be abused, but that it would not be used. We have to guard, not against a revolution, but against a collapse; not against an unhealthy exuberance in the plant we seek to rear, but against its death from inanition. A perfect system of election has a double value. It acts at once as a stimulus and as a check on the elected; it enlarges the interest and promotes the self-reliance of the elector. Under such a system the elected member has a sense both of independence and of responsibility to which the nominated member is a stranger. He knows that he has little to fear if he does his duty, and he will seek to discharge his trust efficiently under penalty of having it withdrawn from him. But unless the electors take an interest in the elections, the members might as well be selected by nomination, by lot, by the day of the week on which they were born, or by any other haphazard process. If the electors do not feel that by their votes they indirectly affirm their interest in the management of affairs through the representatives of their choice, they might as well abstain from voting, and they will have no more share in Self-government, as represented by the proceedings of the elected body, than they have in the motion of the planets. If they have such an interest, election is the only means by which they can give it effect. Now the villagers have a keen interest in all work that affects their village and its surroundings, and they may therefore be trusted to use their knowledge and interest in electing the Committee to do that work. But we must always keep in mind the important condition to which I have already adverted—that the people at large are devoid of enthusiasm in the matter of Local Self-government as a general question—and recognize that it would be idle to expect them to vote for the election of a Board to control a whole sub-division. If we are to have election we must have election, as regards the larger areas, by a select body only. It has been proposed that this body should be formed by the Magistrate of the District by his own nomination. I should like to ask any district officer in Bengal if he could nominate 150 or 200 men in each of his sub-divisions, who in his opinion would be the best representatives of the people. His reply would be that the great proportion of his nominees would be the nominees of the police, and that he could not guarantee that they would be even approximately the best men. The system which the Bill proposes, however, will give us a representative body chosen for their own ends by the people themselves. In the Union Committee we shall have a compact body of the most intelligent men, who will gradually acquire and transmit a feeling of interest in the constitution of the larger body. I do not overlook the probability that by reserving the ordinary franchise to the Union Committees, we may exclude men in the larger villages who, though intelligent, have no seat on the Union Committee. They may be much wealthier and much more intelligent than others who, because they belong to the Committee of a smaller Union, are entitled to vote. It would be impossible, however, so to frame the rules as to admit them without extending the franchise to very many others who would make no attempt to employ it. Moreover it should be our policy to strengthen the Union Committees, and through them the Local Board, by making it an object with the most intelligent villagers to join them. If the Union is very populous and advanced, the villagers can apply to have it erected into a Municipality. Besides the Union Committees, it is proposed to give the right of voting for the election of members for the thanna to all persons residing within the Local Government Circle or any Municipality contiguous to it, who are holders of University degrees or diplomas, who are pleaders or mookhtears, or who hold salaries of not less than Rs. 50 a month, and who are themselves entitled to vote for the election of the Committee of any Union in the thanna, or belong to a joint undivided family of which one of the members is so entitled. It appears to me that the recognition of an educational qualification with some guarantee of local interest is very important. It must be realized that, though the Union Committees will do good work and will interest the people in Local Self-government so far as their own villages are concerned, the success of the measure in its broader aspects will rest with the educated classes. It will be an important advantage to bring together the two elements—the educated man and the working Union Committee man—in the exercise of the

franchise. Those who oppose an educational qualification as such appear to me to look only at one side of the question. It is no doubt very important that we should guard against handing over the administration of local affairs to a number of needy adventurers who can talk, but who will not work; and if there were any danger of this, a heavy responsibility would rest with those who advocated such a scheme. But there is too much of a tendency to object to education on general grounds as if its very possession were a danger, and it could not be combined with local interest,—to look upon it in fact as a positive disqualification, when in reality we can look for no real success without it. Local interest should certainly be an indispensable qualification. A pleader, we will say, from Dacca residing in the Municipality of Burdwan could have no claim to vote for members, or himself be a member, of a Local Board in the district. He has an interest in the Municipality as a rate-payer, and is entitled to a voice in its management, but he has no concern outside it. But I would ask on what ground it could be said that a pleader at the head-quarters of a sub-division or district, whose father or brother held land in a thanna in the Local Government Circle, should be disqualified for voting for the election of the members for the thanna, or for being himself a member? I would even ask what more fitting representative the thanna could have? With the safeguard of a certain amount of local interest, the concurrence of the educated classes will be essential to the success of the measure as a whole. We shall use their political enthusiasm to leaven the mass of comparative indifference and ignorance with which we shall have to deal.

Now as regards the qualifications of candidates. Every person qualified to vote for the election of members should himself be qualified for candidature. And in order not to exclude small zemindars and men of substance, who, though they might not wish to serve on Union Committees, would be quite willing to stand for election to the Local Board, it is proposed to add a separate qualification of the payment in the district of, say, Rs. 100 Road and Public Works Cess or of Rs. 50 license-tax or proof of income from any source amounting to Rs. 2,000 per annum. I am now merely giving a sketch of the measure, and it will of course be understood that all details will be fully considered in Select Committee. No one should be qualified for election who does not reside within the limits of the Local Government Circle or within a Municipality contiguous to it.

It is proposed that Government should have power to nominate one-third of the members of the Local Board. It is unnecessary for me to point out to the Council the necessity for this provision. It corresponds with the English practice of making Justices of the Peace, who are of course nominated *ex-officio* guardians of Unions. At any rate it will be essential to make such a provision at the outset of our measure. If this power is not reserved, important classes may be left unrepresented, and the Boards may be deprived of the services of men of wealth and intelligence, Native and European, who are unwilling to undergo the ordeal of an election, and of men of businesslike habits and executive experience, whose absence may be fatal to their successful working. At the same time it might be provided that there should be no *ex-officio* members, and that not more than one-fourth of the total number of members should be nominated by Government from among its own servants. Thus if a Local Government Circle consisted of four thannas, there would ordinarily be twelve members of whom Government would nominate four, of whom again not more than three would be Government servants. This number would of course be exclusive of any Government servants chosen by the electors.

The remarks which I have made on the subject of election apply only to thannas in which it is possible to introduce the system of Unions to a considerable extent. If one-half of the area of a thanna is under Union Committees, there will be a sufficiently large elective body. Where this is not the case the members for the thanna must all be nominated. If we cannot get men fit to manage Unions, we cannot get men fit to elect members of Local Boards.

It is proposed that every Local Board should be allowed to elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman, subject to the approval of Government. Every person so elected would, upon the confirmation of his election, become a member

of the Board. It is hoped that the Boards will in as many cases as possible elect one of their own body, and it will be the policy of Government to encourage them to the utmost to do so; but it is considered unreasonable to debar them from electing an official who may not have been nominated to the Board by Government, if they feel, as many may feel at the outset, that the affairs of the Board cannot be satisfactorily conducted without the aid of his experience and knowledge. It is hoped that such instances will gradually become less and less numerous. Efforts will be made to guard, so far as existing circumstances will permit, against the dearth of competent non-officials. If there are no competent men in the circle it can be enlarged. The scheme will be perfectly elastic in this respect. If a sub-division is very backward it can be linked on to one more advanced, and the two will then constitute one Local Government Circle, with its head-quarters at such place as Government may direct. It will be the desire of Government that non-official Chairmen should be elected wherever this is possible, and I think most District and Sub-Divisional Officers recognise that, if they have an intelligent Board to deal with, they will have a much stronger and more dignified position if they have no place at all upon it. Some persons argue that the Magistrate will lose his power and prestige if he is not the Chairman of every Board in his jurisdiction. I am not speaking now of the control that must be maintained for the protection of the public interests and the maintenance of efficiency. I am speaking of the individual power and prestige of the Magistrate himself. In one sense, no doubt, it is quite true that he would have more power and prestige if we made him Chairman of every Board. It is true in the sense that the King of Dahomey has more power and prestige in Dahomey than the Prime Minister of England has in the British Dominions. But it is not true in the sense that the man who by his counsel and advice and the force of his character and the influence that is begotten of confidence and respect, guides thinking men forward in the path of progress and exacts from them, not unreasoning assent, but intelligent and willing concurrence and co-operation, has more real power and prestige than the individual who has only to express his will that it may be blindly obeyed. Notwithstanding the terrible revelations with which we have recently been favoured regarding the sanity of the members of the Indian Civil Service, I venture to think that we may flatter ourselves that they still retain a sufficient glimmering of reason to enable them to choose between the Prime Minister of England and the King of Dahomey.

I now come to the second point,—the control to be exercised over the local bodies. This control has two objects, a direct one and an indirect one. The first is the protection of the public interests by the efficient performance of the duties entrusted to the bodies. The second is the maintenance of a standard of administrative education. The first object requires no further notice. It is sufficiently obvious. The second simply means that Local Self-government can only be successful if the people both do the work and do it well. We must ensure that there be no collapse and no serious loss of efficiency in the Administration. If this is allowed to occur the public will suffer, the officers of Government will not be relieved of the work that they have now to do, and the local bodies will not learn to take the position which we desire to assign to them. Efficient control must therefore be maintained. I have already in my remarks on the internal direction of the Boards somewhat anticipated this part of the subject, and argued that control should not be maintained from within. I venture to differ from an opinion which I have this morning seen expressed in a London newspaper, that if Government ceases to govern entirely through its own agents, and governs partly through parish vestries and Local Boards, it will take an irrevocable step towards an anarchy which will utterly destroy the fabric of the British Empire in India. I think we need not be seriously disturbed by the cloud-giant conjured up by this temperate and well-informed writer. I venture to hope that British rule may still be maintained, even though the roads, schools and dispensaries of our sub-divisions are managed by non-official agency, and that the members of our Local Boards will not insist on turning us out of the country. Internal control of the Local Boards, therefore, not being indispensable for the preservation of the Empire, the question is what form of external control will be most suitable. That form will be best which will secure the three results to

which we look forward—the political education of the people, the relief of the regular Administration by the enlistment of gratuitous agency, and the maintenance of efficiency. In other provinces it is proposed to employ partly local and partly divisional control. It has been held that this system would not be suitable to Bengal. There can be no question that it would fully secure the third object—the maintenance of efficiency,—but it is considered that it would militate against the first and second objects, the political education of the people and the relief of the regular Administration. The influence of the Magistrate and the Commissioner would undoubtedly be exercised for the promotion of efficiency, but it is felt that it would involve too much of that primary interference in detail which is so likely to discourage and repel non-official agency, while the duty of supervision and control to be performed by the Magistrate, the Commissioner and the Government would be so heavy that there would be a large increase rather than a decrease in the work they have now to do. This duty, it is to be observed, will be more and more onerous as the scheme receives its full development. It is very probable that in other provinces, the third and essential object could not otherwise be secured, and that large powers of local interference must be reserved: in such places, however, progress will not be rapid, and the many great questions of superior control which must accompany the operation of the Bengal scheme will not arise. In Bengal it is felt that efficiency of administration can be secured under a more liberal scheme; it is felt that we can afford to look less to control as a safeguard against failure than to reasonable liberty, tempered by control, as an instrument of education. It will of course be necessary that the Magistrate should have the power (though he will probably never have to use it) of suspending the action of the Board when, for reasons to be recorded, he believes it to be imminently dangerous to the public health or the public peace, and, in order that he may be kept fully acquainted with their action, that he should be furnished with copies of their proceedings and permitted access to their works. But all power of interference beyond this and all control over the initiative action of the Boards, it is proposed to vest in a Central Board, which will deal, not only with all the Local Boards, but also with all the Municipalities, in the Province. That Board will consist of a Chairman and two members, the former a specially selected officer of Government, the latter non-official native gentlemen of education and influence. The functions of the Central Board will be similar to those exercised by the Local Government Board of England. It will have full power to compel Local Boards and Municipalities to perform duties they may be found to have neglected, and to suspend work which may be found to be wasteful or mischievous. It will deal with their estimates, sanction their bye-laws and rules of procedure, supervise elections, and in fact perform all the functions of Government which may be extended to it. Those functions will chiefly relate to guidance and the control and supervision of details. Government must of course retain the direction of general policy, and there will be many questions of which it alone can be the arbiter. It is not overlooked that this will really be a new department for the control of Local Bodies generally, and that in some respects there will only be a shifting of labour and expense from one set of shoulders to another. But it must be recognized that if the extension of Local Self-government is ultimately to relieve our officers of much work that they now have to do, or would hereafter have to do, it can only be by the creation of a special department to deal with the questions involved. I think it may fairly be claimed that the system will secure all three of the objects already alluded to. It will give reasonable liberty to the Local Bodies, it will relieve the regular Administration of much present and more prospective work, and it will secure that the management of local affairs is efficiently conducted. The Board will be in close and constant correspondence with the local officers, who will be able to represent to it their views and give it the benefit of their advice and their local experience. With the Local Bodies it will correspond direct. It will have inspectors for special purposes, and its members will themselves make tours of inspection. It will be able to secure such uniformity as may be desirable, to apply experience gained in one part of the country for the benefit of another, and to gather up and utilize various agencies which are now imperfectly employed. In regard to Sanitation and the allied questions, it is expected that the Central Board

will be able to secure improvements which have hitherto been found unattainable.

As I have detained the Council so long with an exposition of what is proposed in regard to the constitution and control of Local Bodies, I shall merely indicate generally the departments to be entrusted to them, leaving most of the details under this head to be explained hereafter. There is not much to add to the list given in the letter from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, dated 8th April last, which has already been published. The policy will be to give Local Bodies the construction and maintenance of roads (District and Provincial), and of such buildings as they may be willing to deal with through their subordinate engineering staff under the general control of the Government District Engineer, the management of all hospitals and dispensaries and the administration generally of medical relief, the management of zillah schools through Joint-Committees formed partly of representatives of the Municipalities in which the schools may be situated, the control of middle schools, and of primary schools,—of all educational institutions, in fact, except colleges, attached collegiate schools, normal schools, with attached model schools, medical schools, surveying schools, madrassahs and schools for Europeans and Eurasians,—the management of all camping grounds and staging bungalows, the control of Ferries, of Pounds, of Sanitation, of Vital Statistics, of Vaccination, where the licensed agency is employed, of Drainage schemes in certain cases under Act VI of 1880, of the administration of relief in times of scarcity (special grants being made in exceptional cases), and various miscellaneous duties which I need not now specify. It is not proposed to make the collection of the License Tax any part of the duty of Local Bodies. It would be no gain to them to be made responsible for the collection if they had no share in the outturn, and the fact that a large portion of the tax is levied in Municipalities renders it impossible to make any such arrangement.

The Union Committee will, as I have already said, be entrusted with the management and the expenditure of the income of the Union Pound. They will, under the control of the Local Board, manage the primary schools of the Union, and they will, as a rule, form the Managing Committee of any aided or middle vernacular school in the Union. They will appoint and pay the gurus of the patshalas, and they will be the medium for the transmission to them of rewards granted by the Local Boards. They will have the management of all village roads, and, separately or as members of Joint Committees appointed by the Local Board, of such lengths of district or provincial roads as may be entrusted to them by the Local Board. They will be responsible for the accurate registration of vital statistics and for the execution of small measures of sanitation, drainage and water-supply affecting the Union. In regard to these works they will act under the general control of the Local Board and will be bound to carry out its orders, subject to the right of appealing to the Central Board. Powers will be given to them to compel private persons to take such action with their tanks, land and other property as the Union Committee, of its own motion or by order of the Local Board, may direct.

The Local Board will deal, subject to the direction of the Central Board, with the control, directly or through the Union Committees, of the various branches of the Administration which I have just enumerated. Where the regular staff of Government vaccinators has given place to licensed vaccinators, the Local Board will be entrusted with the management of this branch, in regard to which their general and social influence will be specially useful. The Inspector of Vaccination will also be their Sanitary Inspector. It is proposed that Government should maintain a District Engineer at the head-quarters of each district who would be the Inspector of all Local Works within its limits. He would be the Consulting Engineer of all Local Boards who could not afford to employ Engineers, or "Surveyors," of their own, with the necessary qualifications, that is, he would prepare all projects for roads and bridges which might be beyond the powers of the Surveyor. He would generally supervise the works of all Boards and give them the benefit of his advice. He would also prepare all designs for public buildings and the like and estimates for their repairs, and, where the system was complete, would make them over, when sanctioned, to the Local Board, which would execute

them through its Surveyor and his establishment, and thus, as it were, act as contractor to Government, securing the ordinary allowance on account of establishment for the maintenance of its staff.

The funds of the Local Board will consist, first, of the proceeds of the Road Cess levied in the circle unless the Central Board should direct that, in consequence of the general importance of any work in any other circle, a portion should be contributed to its funds. The Union Committees will be entitled to the income from their pounds: where there is no Union the income will of course go direct to the Local Board. Even in Unions, however, the Local Board will be able to participate in the increase of income which will undoubtedly take place by reducing their grants to the Union for roads and schools. It will be the desire of Government to make over the existing pound revenue, with no corresponding deduction, or with as little deduction as possible, from the general grants to be made to the Boards, as the position of the finances may allow. In no case will Government seek to participate in the development of this revenue, and that it will very largely develope under the management of the villagers themselves no officer of mofussil experience will deny. Figures which have been kindly supplied to me by my friend, the Honorable Mr. Thomas of the Madras Civil Service, show that in Madras the pound system has been largely developed with the most satisfactory fiscal results. The large revenue to be gained by careful management of this branch will be at the disposal of the Local Bodies for local improvements. Ferries will be transferred to the Local Boards, and they will enjoy all the increase of revenue that may be derived from them. The general services to be made over to the Local Boards will be covered by fixed grants representing existing, or recent average, expenditure, and these will not be revised except in the event of any change in the method of administration. It may even be hoped that Government will be able to pursue the policy which Sir Ashley Eden was able to adopt, of making annual additions to the grant for primary education. So long as the service is performed the fixed grant will remain, with the proviso that funds are not diverted from one object, such as primary education, to another, without express sanction or in accordance with such rules as may be laid down.

Such is an outline of the scheme which it is my privilege to lay before this Council. That scheme is animated by no niggardly spirit of restriction; it is influenced by no repugnance to the admission of the non-official classes to a share in the administration. It is based upon the principle that the first duty of a Government, and the surest safeguard of its prosperity, is the progress and enlightenment of its people. Its object is not to sever, but to bring into closer and more cordial relations, the official and non-official classes, and to cause them to work together, with mutual confidence and respect, for the welfare of this great Empire. But the Legislature can only provide the instrument and the machinery: they must be worked by other hands. Whether this measure is to succeed and to form the stable basis of larger liberties, or is to be discredited and to lapse into the old system under another name, will depend upon the moderation, the energy and the public spirit of those for whose advancement it is devised. A weighty responsibility will now rest upon the educated men of Bengal. They are the natural leaders of their countrymen, and if they will recognize that the foundation of all progress is work, and by the exercise of industry and prudence secure to themselves, and impart to those below them, a sound administrative training, then this measure, limited though it be, may lead to great results. If they overlook these principles, and seek to attain the end without practising the means, if they neglect the trust that devolves upon them, and aim directly at political objects instead of laying the foundation of progress by the efficient administration of local affairs, then will the liberal policy of Government be defeated. I for one am sanguine that they will not be wanting in their duty to themselves and their countrymen, but that, by the use they make of this measure, they will show that they are worthy of the opportunity afforded them, and that they are capable of teaching the peoples of India to work soberly and patiently towards the gradual development of the great destiny that awaits them."

His Honor the President said that he had intended at one time to have taken this opportunity, though it was only the preliminary stage of asking

for leave to introduce the Bill, to say a few words of his own on this large question of the extension of Local Self-government in these provinces, because it had been for the last six months one which had been very closely brought under his consideration in official reports and in numerous communications which he had received from non-official gentlemen on the question, and the very varied criticisms which it had received from the public press. But he thought, as the speech of the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill had placed before the Council in a very full and lucid way the general outlines of the scheme which the Government contemplated in respect of this measure, that he would reserve any remarks which he might wish to offer till the next occasion when the Bill framed on the basis of the Hon. Member's speech had been laid before them. It had been resolved that all the official papers shewing the communications which had passed between Commissioners, Collectors, and the Government should be published and made available for the use of the Council and of all others who might desire to refer to them. It would there be seen that a great variety of views and opinions had been recorded upon the subject, and much information and instruction on the details of the question would be in the hands of Hon. Members.

The Council would adjourn after this meeting for a fortnight, and he hoped that in the interval the draft of the Bill would be got ready for submission to the Council. HIS HONOR'S present object in making these few remarks was to express the hope that, upon a consideration of the statement contained in the speech of the Hon. Mover, Hon. Members would be prepared, on the presentation of the Bill, to state their views as to the general principles which the Government advocated in the introduction of a measure of immense importance to the country.

The motion was put and agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT ACT.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS introduced the Bill to amend Bengal Act V of 1870, and moved that it be read in Council. He said that he had explained the object and purport of this Bill on the occasion when he applied for leave to introduce it, and now that the Bill had been prepared and circulated to Hon. Members, he found little or nothing to add to what he had then said. The second clause of section 39 of Act V of 1870 had been already amended by section 21 of Act IV of 1880. The present Bill, for the sake of clearness and convenience, proposed the repeal of that section, and reproduced the words with the amendments which it was intended to make in the clause. In reality the words proposed to be added to the Act were merely twelve in number, which were as follows—"and accommodation for the sampling and selling of such goods and merchandise." The rest of the words which were contained in the second section of the Bill were already in the existing law. This measure was a very short and simple one, and if the Council accepted the principle of it, he did not think he would detain them with any further remarks.

The motion was put and agreed to.

He also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Allen, the Hon. Mr. Caithness, and the Mover, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

The motion was put and agreed to.

REGULATION OF THE CONTROL OF COOLIES IN HILL MUNICIPALITIES.

THE HON. MR. MACAULAY introduced the Bill for the general control of coolies in Hill Municipalities, and moved that the Bill be read in Council. He said that he did not think it necessary to detain the Council at any great length in the exposition of this measure. It would be better perhaps that that should be done after the Bill had passed through Select Committee. He would only point out that the essential principle of the Bill was that a distinction should be made between ordinary servants and persons who lent themselves out on hire for short periods. For the latter the provisions of the Bill would be very much the same as those for the regulation of hackney carriages and

palankeens; that was to say, if they were guilty of misconduct or wrongfully prevented other coolies from accepting employment, or if they deserted from their hiring before being discharged, or demanded more than the proper rate for their hire, or were drunk during employment, or made use of insulting or abusive language during their engagement, and so forth, they would be liable to various penalties; and they would be required to wear a badge and take out special licenses. With regard to servants engaged for periods of more than twenty-four hours, as regular servants, it was very undesirable to interfere more than was necessary between master and servant. The only important provision regarding these servants was that they would have to take out licenses from the Municipality, and that in case of misconduct their licenses would be withdrawn. They would be liable to no other penalty under the law.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, the Hon. Mr. Allen, Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor, the Hon. Bhudeb Mookerjee, and the Mover, with instructions to report thereon in three weeks.

The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF said that, before this Bill was referred to the Select Committee, he had one or two observations to make with reference to some portions of the Bill, the principle of which had his full support and co-operation. There were four points which must principally be kept in view in the consideration of the Bill in its present stage. The first was with reference to the class of persons on whom the Bill would operate and the places at which it would operate; the second consisted of the rules and bye-laws which were to govern those persons; the third related to the rates of remuneration which those persons were to receive; and the fourth was regarding the punishments to be provided for breach of the rules. On these four points he had to make some observations. With reference to the first point, viz. the class of persons on whom the Bill would operate, he had doubts whether the Bill contained the necessary provisions; the class had not at all been clearly defined in the Bill. At present that class of persons was unknown, and it was to be left to the Executive Government to define who they were. The Select Committee would of course consider whether it was necessary that this matter should stand as it was, or whether it required any amendment.

With reference to the second point, although no doubt there was the presumption of law that everybody was supposed to know the law, still that presumption was so weak amongst the persons on whom the Bill would operate, that he submitted that the greatest possible publicity should be given to the Bill, and no pains should be spared to make its provisions known to those whom it would affect. And in making this observation he was aware of the provisions of section 5, which provided for a public proclamation to make the provisions of the Bill intelligible to the coolies concerned. But it would be a question whether or not in addition to this the coolies should not have provided for them rules and bye-laws written in the vernacular, setting out what their duties were, so that they might inform themselves of their duties by having the same read to them by any of their brethren or by anybody else, and have no excuse left to them.

With reference to the third point, the rates to be paid, he ventured to think that the provisions of the Bill were far from satisfactory: the rates had been left to be settled by the Municipal Commissioners, and the license was to be for one year. He thought, however, in calculating the rates, that some certainty must be introduced, and they should be regulated according to the rise and fall in the prices in the market, and for this purpose it would be a point for consideration whether the rates should not be revised every month, or in some other mode as might be thought proper.

With reference to the fourth point, the amount of punishment, he made his observation with some degree of diffidence. He did not understand that he represented any class of persons in that Council, but he was at liberty to express his views, and those views were these:—The punishment which was prescribed in this Bill was by way of fine, and these fines, which were by no means slight, considering the position of the offenders, were often met with in connection with the provisions of the Bill. Of course he did not here contend for the traditionary mode of punishment, which was thirty

abuses and twenty shoes; but it would have to be borne in mind whether or not in fixing the amount of fine the result would be to fix an amount which would not have the effect of visiting on the wives and children of the offenders the consequences of the breach of the law and to make the coolies incur debts which might not make them hesitate at adopting any means to discharge the same. These points of course would be considered in Select Committee when it would be seen what form the Bill would take. But he had thought it his duty to make the observations at the present stage in order that they might be considered by the Select Committee for what they were worth.

The HON. MR. DAMPIER said that, before this Bill was referred to a Select Committee, he wished to draw attention to the definitions. They gave very broad powers to the Executive Government. A Hill Municipality might mean practically any municipality in Bengal which the Lieutenant-Governor chose to say was a Hill Municipality. Then who were the coolies to whom the provisions of the Bill might be extended?—"any person included within "the classes of persons specified in an order published by the Local Govern-"ment under section 4." That was to say, putting an extreme case, that it was left to the Executive Government to declare that any person working for hire within any municipality in Bengal might be brought under the Act.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that he agreed with his hon. friend to the right (Mr. Dampier) that there should be a definition in the Bill which should not be left in such doubt and uncertainty as the term "holding" was left in another Act, in which a holding was defined as anything which the Magistrate chose to declare a holding. Another point was that the rates of hire should be fixed by the Act. He thought that the persons upon whom the Act was to operate should have a right to be heard—a right to represent to the Council or to the Lieutenant-Governor by memorial their views on the subject. But if the power to fix the rates was left to executive authority, those whom the rates would affect would be subject to their operation without having had the right to urge their objections (if any) to their sufficiency or propriety.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that the observations which had been made seemed to him to have very great force, because personally he should be very sorry to accept the responsibility either of defining what a hill coolie was or of taking other executive action in a matter which should properly and rightly be defined by law. Therefore, he hoped that the remarks which had been made would receive the careful attention of the Select Committee before the Bill was brought up for final consideration.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill referred to a Select Committee.

JUTE-WAREHOUSES AND FIRE-BRIGADES.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to jute-warehouses and fire-brigades. The first special law on this subject was passed just eleven years ago by Bengal Act II of 1872. Before that time the sections relating to the inspection and licensing of jute-warehouses were embodied in the Calcutta Municipal Act, and there were no special provisions for the establishment and maintenance of a fire-brigade. The Act of 1872 provided for the grant of licenses to existing and new jute-warehouses, and required the Municipal Commissioners to organise and maintain an efficient fire-brigade for the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta. The Act was subsequently amended by Act II of 1875, Act I of 1877, and finally by Act V of 1879, which is the existing law on the subject.

By the Act of 1879 the license fees for jute-warehouses are to be fixed by the Local Government after consulting the Commissioners. The duty of maintaining the fire-brigade is delegated to the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta. The Calcutta Commissioners and the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs and Howrah are to apply the moneys derived from fees and penalties under the Act—first, to payment of the expenses of the fire-brigade; secondly, to the payment of the expenses connected with the inspection and superintendence of jute-warehouses, and the grant of licenses. Any balance which may remain is to be applied in reduction of the fees levied on licenses. The cost of the fire-brigade is to be contributed in the proportion of seven-tenths by Calcutta, and three-tenths by the Suburbs; but the three-tenths payable in any year by the Suburbs must not exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000.

The points in which the present law appears to the Government to be defective are the following:—Firstly, Part III of the Act, which relates to the maintenance of the fire-brigade, does not apply to Howrah. The Act contemplates that Howrah will maintain its own fire-brigade from the proceeds of its own license fees. But it would be a more convenient, more efficient, and more economical arrangement to have one fire-brigade for Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah, under the management and superintendence of the Calcutta Commissioner of Police.

Secondly, the distribution of the expense of the fire-brigade between Calcutta and the Suburbs, in the proportion of seven-tenths to the former and three-tenths to the latter, with a limit of Rs. 10,000 as the extreme amount which the Suburbs can be called upon to pay, though it may have been an equitable arrangement in 1872, has how ceased to be either a fair or a convenient plan. It tends to throw too large a share of the burden on Calcutta, and it is an obstacle to the full utilization of the funds raised under the Act. The number of licensed warehouses in Calcutta is stationary, and, indeed, rather diminishing than increasing; whereas in the Suburbs the number shews a steady increase. This is only what might have been expected. Space in Calcutta is limited, land is more costly than in the Suburbs, and the incidence of municipal taxation is heavier. There are now 92 licensed warehouses in the Suburbs, against 73 in Calcutta. The consequence is that, while the fees levied in the Town do not cover the seven-tenths which Calcutta has to pay, the fees in the Suburbs provide for the three-tenths, and leave a considerable balance. Under section 24 of the Act, this balance can be applied only in the reduction of the license fees, and accordingly the rate of license fees in the Suburbs has lately been reduced from ten to five per cent. on the annual value of the warehouses. But even after this reduction the report on the working of the Act for last year shewed a balance of more than Rs. 5,000 to the credit of the Suburbs, while in Calcutta there was a deficit of nearly Rs. 3,000. Under the law, as it stands, this surplus in the Suburbs cannot be applied either to meet the deficit in Calcutta, or to the purchase of new engines or plant for the fire-brigade, though such purchase is very urgently called for. It must go towards the reduction of license fees in the Suburbs, though the rate of fee in the Suburbs is already 50 per cent. lower than it is in Calcutta. Then the necessary outlay for the purchase of new plant must be contributed in the proportion of seven-tenths by Calcutta and three-tenths by the Suburbs, though it is really for the requirements of the Suburbs that the outlay is necessary. Some other minor amendments in the Act are called for, but these are mostly of a verbal character, and I need not trouble the Council with them at this stage of the question. The two amendments to which I have referred are those which it is the main object of Government to introduce by the proposed alteration of the law; first, the extension of the Calcutta fire-brigade system to Howrah; and secondly, the reapportionment of the fire-brigade expenditure between Calcutta and the Suburbs.

It is not the object or desire of the Government to do anything to increase the present rate of license fees. On the contrary, it is hoped that one effect of the Bill will be to enable some relief to be given to the holders of licenses in Calcutta, who are certainly rather heavily taxed at present. Section 5 of the Act, which deals with the question of fees, will substantially be retained, though the wording of it will perhaps be found capable of improvement.

The important changes will be in Parts III and IV of the Act. The scheme which it is proposed to substitute for the present law is briefly as follows:—The Commissioners of Calcutta, of the Suburbs, and of Howrah will retain in their own hands 20 per cent. of the fees and penalties realised under the Act. From this amount they will defray the charges connected with superintendence, inspection, and the grant of licenses; and if they have any surplus they will be at liberty to use it for general municipal purposes. As far as can be gathered from the reports now submitted, it seems that the charges for inspection and superintendence come to about 16 per cent. of the fees. I propose to allow 20 per cent., but this is a point which can be more fully considered in Select Committee. The remainder (say 80 per cent.) of the receipts will be paid over by the Commissioners to the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta, who will be

charged with the duty of maintaining an efficient fire-brigade for Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah. The Bill will also provide that any balance now standing to the credit of the Fire-brigade Fund may be granted in such proportion as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct either to the Municipal Fund of Calcutta or the Suburbs for general purposes, or to the purchase of new plant and other objects connected with the fire-brigade. I understand that there is a sum of about Rs. 20,000 now at the credit of the Fund, and it is not altogether easy to say how this balance should equitably be appropriated. The Bill will therefore leave the distribution of this surplus to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor.

If leave is now given to bring in the Bill, I hope to have it printed and placed in the hands of Hon. Members before the next meeting of the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 3rd February 1883.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th January 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Jan. 27 '83	Nil	Weather—warmer; occasionally cloudy. Prospects of crops fair. Fever and cholera more or less prevalent.
2	Bankoora, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather clear and seasonable; latterly cloudy and disturbed. Standing crops doing well. Mustard being gathered in some places. Sugarcane being pressed in Bishenpore sub-division. Fever abating.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 27 „	0·10	Weather—cloudy during the last part of the week with drizzling rain at many places, and heavy rain elsewhere Standing crops look well. Sugarcane being cut in some places. Prices of rice have risen and show a tendency to rise further. Fever abating.
4	Midnapore, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable in the first part of the week, but hot and cloudy in the latter part. Prospects of *rubbee* crops fair Public health good
5	Hooghly, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—generally cloudy. Prospects of winter crops good in all parts of the district. Public health improving.
	Howrah „ 23 „	0·16	Weather—cold and agreeable. Crops doing well. Public health good
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Jan. 29 '83	0·29	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane going on. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue fair. Public health generally good. Cholera still prevails in some parts.
7	Nuddea, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—sky overcast and threatening, but fine for the rest of the week. Prospects of crops continue good. Fever mortality still high, 1,429 deaths recorded last week. Cholera still reported.
	Kooshtea ...	0·82	
8	Khoolna, „ 27 „	0·08	Weather—fine, excepting a slight shower on evening of 24th Prospects of crops satisfactory. Harvesting of late rice still going on. Public health fair.
9	Jessore, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—cold and sometimes cloudy. Rain much wanted. Very partial and small showers fell at one or two places during the week. Harvesting of cold-weather crops has commenced. The price of rice has fallen slightly. General health good.
	Magura ...	0·02	
10	Moorshedabad, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy. Harvesting of *amun* almost over. Cold-weather crops continue satisfactory. Several cases of cholera reported from Mohimapore outpost.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 11	Dinagepore, Jan. 26 '83	Nil	Weather—cold and occasionally cloudy. *Rubbee* prospects continue good. Rice selling at from 19 to 32 seers per rupee.
12	Rajshahye, „ 27 „	0·22	Weather—seasonable. Cold-weather crops progressing favourably The rain will do good Outturn of *kalai, moong* and *arhar* above average.
	Nattore ...	0·50	
	Nowgong ...	Slight rain.	
13	Rungpore „ 26 „	Nil	Weather cloudy. *Rubbee* crops promising. Ploughing for *aus* crop commenced. Cholera reported from every station of the Gaibanda sub-division.
14	Bogra, „ 27 „	0·23	A good shower fell in middle of week Sky overcast and more rain expected. Prospects of pulses, mustard, and other *rubbee* crops fair. Cholera cases reported from thanas Bogra and Sherinkandi, and fever from Panchbibi and outpost Dhunat.
15	Pubna, „ 27 „	0·28	Weather—bright and cool. More rain wanted for crops. Health good
16	Darjeeling, „ 27 „	0·21	Weather—cold and cloudy during most part of the week A heavy fall of snow on night of 26th. Prospects of crops continue good. No further report of illness.
17	Jurpigoree, „ 27 „	0·52	Weather—very cold and damp. Sky overcast, with light showers of rain Cutting of late rice not quite completed. Other crops doing well Public health good.
	Cooch-Behar, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy towards end of week. Cold-weather crops doing well. A fair mustard-seed crop expected. Public health good.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca Jan. 27 '83	0·11	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed; yield average. *Boro* paddy being sown in the jurisdiction of Sabhar. Prospects of winter crops good.
	Manickgunge ...	0·45	
	Munshigunge ...	0·36	
19	Furreedpore „ 27 „	0·50	Weather—cloudy, with a shower of rain on the 24th instant. Prospects of cold-weather crops continue fair. A few cases of small pox reported from Shibchur and Palong. Cholera disappearing.
	Goalundo ...	0·18	
20	Backergunge, „ 25 „	0·05	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of *amun* finished. Public health good.
21	Mymensingh, „ 26 „	0·07	Weather—cold. State and prospects of crops favourable. Public health good except in the south east of the district, where fever and cholera still linger.
	Jamalpore ...	0·38	
	Netrokona ...	0·02	
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, „ 30 '83	Nil	Weather—variable; days warm, nights cool. Harvesting of *amun* paddy over; average outturn. Prospects of winter crops promising, but rain wanted. Prices stationary. Cholera, cattle-disease and small-pox not yet ceased.
23	Noakholly, „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold; cloudy on 24th. *Amun* crop throughout the district harvested; average outturn for the year appears to be 14 annas, which is good. Lands for *moong* pulse being prepared, and chillies being still transplanted.
24	Tipperah, „ 26 „	0·19	Weather—seasonable State and prospects of crops good.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—very cold in the early part of the week; since then a little unsettled and wind variable. Mustard, sugarcane, and tobacco doing well. Early jum-cutting has commenced.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable State and prospects of winter crops continue favourable. Public health good.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BEHAR				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, Jan. 27 '83	0·33	Weather—cold and cloudy. Reaping of mustard going on. Prospects of spring crops continue good Poppy flowering in some places. Public health good.
	27	Gya „ 27 „	0·09	Weather—rainy and cloudy. *Khureef* being harvested. Prospects of *rubbee* favourable. A few cases of ordinary fever reported.
		Nowada	2·80	
		Aurungabad ...	0·04	
	28	Shahabad, „ 27 „	1·44	Weather—cool and cloudy. Prospects of *rubbee* good, but the late rainfall is said to have caused injury to the crops. If the cloud continues long it will prove greatly prejudicial to the *rubbee* crops.
		Buxar ...	0·07	
	29	Durbhunga „ 27 „	0·91	Weather—rainy. Winter rice harvested. Lands being prepared for indigo. *Rubbee* crops not benefited by the recent rain. Public health generally good.
	30	Mozufferpore, „ 27 „	0·65	Weather—cold and cloudy. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable. The rain of the last two days is calculated to benefit *cheena*, *moong*, oats, and barley, but to injure to some extent the crops already in flower. Public health generally good.
		Hajeepore ...	0·17	
	31	Sarun, „ 27 „	0·28	Weather—chilly and cloudy with slight rain during the last three days. Strong east wind prevailing. East wind and foggy weather have seriously injured all the oilseed crops, especially mustard. Prospects of poppy bad. Sporadic cases of small-pox reported.
		Sewan ...	0·30	
		Gopalgunge ...	0·05	
	32	Chumparun, „ 27 „	1·72	Weather—cool, with heavy showers of rain and strong easterly wind. The rain has, it is supposed, done some damage to the *rubbee* crops. This will be ascertained by next week.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, Jan. 27 '83	0·25	Weather—cloudy, with strong east wind ending in rain A blight has set in in the Jamui sub-division, and the prospects of the *rubbee* crops there are reported to be not so favourable as before. Public health good.
		Jamui ..	0·45	
	34	Bhagulpore, „ 27 „	0·39	Weather—fine, but variable. Still raining at head-quarters since evening of 26th. Crops promising, especially *audhi* (castor seed) and wheat. Mustard-seed spoilt by caterpillars in places in the Sudder and Banka sub-divisions.
		Banka ..	0·24	
	35	Purneah, „ 27 „	0·80	Very bleak weather for the last two days. Prospects of crops good. Rain having fallen generally will benefit the wheat, barley and other late crops.
	36	Maldah „ 27 „	0·48	Weather—cold and cloudy. Rain on two days during the week. *Kalai* and mustard being gathered. *Rubbee* crops thriving. General health good. No fresh case of cholera reported.
	37	Sonthal Perghs, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy, with occasional very light rain and cold. Gram, linseed, wheat and barley doing well Health good.
		Deoghur ...	0·37	
		Rajmehal ...	0·22	
		Godda ...	0·66	
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVN.	38	Cuttack, Jan. 26 '83	Nil	Weather warm Reaping of late rice not yet completed, and that of *rubbee* in progress. *Dalua* rice growing well. Common rice selling at from 22 to 32 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	39	Pooree „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Late rice is being harvested. *Dalua* rice plants thriving well. *Arhar* being harvested. *Moong* going on well. Cotton being sown. Sugarcane being pressed. Common rice selling at from 31 to 42 Calcutta seers per rupee. Small-pox reported from Rameswar, and cattle-disease from Oldhar.
	40	Balasore, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—cool and fair, but cloudy towards the latter part of the week. Paddy-cutting still going on at certain places in the south. *Rubbee* crops are being harvested. Public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
South-West Frontier Agency.				
	41	Hazaribagh, Jan 26 '83	0·15	Weather—cold and cloudy with strong south wind blowing Wheat and other *rubbee* crops doing well. Oilseeds being collected. Health good.
	42	Lohardugga, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—damp and cloudy. Slight rain reported from Palamow. Cold-weather crops doing well. Public health good. Prices stationary
	43	Singbhoom, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy. Slight rain on night of 25th. Cold-weather crops doing well. Small-pox continues in the district.
	44	Manbhoom, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—foggy and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops good. General health good, except a few cases of cholera reported from Barrabhoom, of chicken-pox from Purulia, and of small-pox from Raghunathpore.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th January 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.—*Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Stations in Bengal for* 1882.

Districts.	Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
BENGAL.														
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	—	2·12	0·81	0·78	5·08	9·06	10·56	7·04	3·64	6·69	3·35	—	49·13
	Cutwa	—	0·96	0·55	1·17	2·60	7·72	11·24	9·08	8·33	12·65	—	—	54·30
	Culna	—	1·77	0·23	2·90	7·89	9·10	8·46	5·48	5·67	5·86	3·94	—	51·30
	Ranigunge	—	0·88	—	0·96	3·05	5·56	13·56	11·51	4·32	11·31	—	—	51·15
BANKOORA ...	Bankoora	—	0·88	—	3·38	5·66	8·00	8·73	12·50	7·13	5·93	0·15	—	52·35
	Bishenpore	—	—	—	—	3·20	7·72	7·35	9·37	8·75	5·54	0·08	—	41·99
	Maliara	—	0·78	—	—	3·36	3·92	7·87	6·51	5·98	7·02	0·50	—	35·94
	Khatra	—	0·68	—	—	5·[illegible]5	9·97	17·39	7·61	11·64	3·10	0·65	—	56·79
BEERBHOOM ...	Soory	0·05	0·60	0·24	0·66	3·81	10·92	7·21	9·73	7·66	7·92	0·06	—	46·84
	Hetampore	—	0·85	0·23	1·55	3·95	9·16	5·26	7·26	5·68	7·15	—	—	40·89
	Rampore Haut	—	0·80	—	0·66	4·27	8·88	6·25	8·85	7·02	8·89	0·80	—	44·48
MIDNAPORE ..	Midnapore	—	1·65	—	2·49	6·71	8·95	14·52	9·91	9·19	6·77	0·56	—	60·74
	Tumlook	—	0·08	—	—	4·00	8·80	9·35	11·35	9·10	14·10	0·65	—	57·43
	Ghatal	—	0·88	—	2·27	4·95	9·14	9·57	13·59	6·02	6·92	0·51	—	52·95
	Contai	0·37	0·64	0·47	0·49	6·63	5·55	9·[illegible]3	13·61	8·03	9·69	0·69	—	55·30
HOOGHLY ...	Hooghly	—	2·06	0·57	0·71	6·49	10·76	6·97	5·61	8·64	9·05	0·30	—	50·99
	Serampore	—	1·12	0·87	0·31	6·67	11·35	10·44	8·94	8·21	7·26	0·39	—	56·46
	Jehanabad	—	2·33	2·25	3·89	4·13	8·56	7·65	6·65	4·15	6·11	0·29	—	46·42
HOWRAH ...	Howrah	—	1·51	0·49	0·44	4·89	12·50	11·57	10·65	7·24	9·64	0·13	—	59·04
	Maheshreka	—	2·55	0·18	0·65	8·25	9·24	10·02	9·66	7·38	10·62	2·99	—	60·45
24-PERGUNNAHS	Saugor Island	—	7·54	4·87	0·59	5·46	7·29	12·30	22·63	13·66	12·13	1·83	—	81·46
	Alipore (Jail)	0·29	3·24	—	0·28	6·27	8·49	10·50	9·51	10·36	6·65	2·02	—	57·61
	Buxserhaut	0·12	1·89	2·11	1·13	6·94	13·94	7·06	14·92	10·50	13·54	1·34	—	75·48
	Baraset	—	1·78	0·49	0·94	8·50	9·91	9·88	9·16	9·87	10·45	0·43	—	61·41
	Diamond Harbour... ...	0·26	1·80	3·80	0·13	5·48	9·52	11·88	16·30	12·56	9·28	0·27	—	70·78
	Berripore	—	0·78	1·43	1·29	4·59	11·14	14·57	11·68	7·79	12·68	0·22	—	70·17
	Barrackpore...	—	2·71	0·80	0·40	7·05	11·80	15·06	11·19	9·16	4·51	0·91	—	63·59
	Dum-Dum	—	1·25	0·89	0·61	6·45	12·38	10·83	10·25	7·08	9·67	0·21	—	59·82
NUDDEA ...	Kishnaghur	—	1·60	—	3·77	5·58	9·62	4·65	7·61	3·74	8·54	1·82	—	46·93
	Bongong	—	2·10	0·25	2·14	8·92	7·30	6·63	7·84	10·55	9·91	2·60	—	59·24
	Meherpore	—	0·78	3·44	5·36	5·38	10·75	5·08	11·20	8·41	7·38	0·24	—	58·24
	Chooadanga	0·04	1·26	3·11	2·63	4·87	10·33	5·59	9·01	5·42	8·43	0·78	—	51·47
	Kooshtea	—	0·91	0·31	1·06	6·10	9·81	5·86	10·36	5·00	10·38	0·47	—	50·68
	Ranaghat	—	1·33	0·87	1·59	7·84	5·19	8·95	7·94	4·26	9·73	1·92	—	49·61
JESSORE ...	Jessore	0·04	2·65	3·52	1·93	10·89	14·56	7·06	10·66	4·10	7·93	1·83	—	65·21
	Narail	0·08	1·73	0·87	1·85	7·65	12·90	4·97	10·30	2·91	3·67	3·73	—	50·15
	Jhenidah	0·09	0·98	2·06	2·19	4·88	15·94	5·09	11·56	9·57	6·94	0·57	—	61·37
	Magoora	0·07	0·78	2·91	2·13	4·83	11·86	4·04	12·80	5·29	6·38	0·55	—	51·34
KHOOLNA ...	Khoolna	0·70	3·92	—	0·35	5·49	16·00	4·90	16·14	7·08	8·63	2·61	—	65·82
	Bagirhat	1·29	5·20	.	0·90	8·19	20·74	11·17	17·18	10·45	24·58	0·32	—	100·02
	Satkhira	0·22	2·55	2·78	0·40	9·58	16·90	10·01	10·44	8·27	10·66	0·14	—	71·95
MOORSHEDABAD	Berhampore...	—	1·87	0·04	0·12	9·61	17·05	4·92	10·17	8·71	9·77	1·14	—	63·40
	Lalbagh	—	0·82	—	0·18	6·66	13·75	5·72	9·37	8·73	7·89	1·61	—	54·74
	Jungypore	—	0·33	—	0·14	4·43	10·22	7·76	7·65	3·02	5·62	0·50	—	39·77
	Azimgunge	—	0·46	—	1·02	8·84	18·55	7·40	9·73	7·90	9·62	1·59	—	64·91
	Lalgola	—	0·43	0·44	0·10	6·37	9·43	8·96	4·80	8·03	7·38	0·34	—	46·36
	Kandi	—	0·36	0·01	0·25	6·13	11·29	5·12	7·35	0·34	7·41	0·33	—	47·59
DINAGEPORE ...	Dinagepore	—	0·85	3·21	1·79	3·87	14·49	4·67	14·16	7·40	15·82	0·13	—	66·18
	Raigunge	—	1·86	0·61	0·70	2·37	10·62	5·21	19·18	4·40	6·39	0·10	—	51·21
	Mohadebpore	—	0·09	0·50	0·78	3·33	10·36	8·41	9·27	1·34	8·64	0·10	—	43·23
	Chooramon	—	0·68	—	0·53	3·79	13·83	5·16	14·19	9·51	5·62	—	—	53·11
	Baloorghat	—	0·07	0·21	0·25	4·46	15·39	6·48	9·64	11·47	13·33	0·08	—	61·39
MALDAH ...	Maldah	—	0·78	0·86	0·07	2·02	10·04	3·86	5·34	4·39	5·23	0·13	—	32·64
RAJSHAHYE ...	Beauleah	—	0·52	0·06	0·16	5·38	6·99	6·21	7·62	10·74	7·23	0·58	—	45·39
	Nattore	—	0·46	0·12	2·40	5·22	13·57	8·15	9·92	7·75	7·65	0·85	—	54·91
RUNGPORE ...	Rungpore	—	1·65	3·20	3·26	5·41	18·50	9·74	12·83	13·95	14·30	0·10	—	81·94
	Bhabanigunge	—	1·66	2·56	2·23	5·92	19·83	2·60	13·08	9·06	15·94	—	—	72·91
	Kurigram	—	—	0·28	2·00	10·71	22·79	8·80	19·44	14·47	11·09	—	—	89·58
	Bogdogra	—	1·59	0·94	1·81	6·23	18·84	7·61	16·88	10·05	10·76	0·08	—	74·78
BOGRA ...	Bogra	—	0·69	0·89	1·45	7·02	15·26	6·33	13·18	3·75	8·78	0·21	—	58·36
	Sherpore	—	0·66	3·82	0·18	11·60	16·03	6·13	11·58	6·21	10·70	0·45	—	67·31
	Newkhila	—	1·56	1·68	0·78	5·38	13·32	5·35	11·15	6·11	16·15	0·17	—	61·65
	Panchbibi	—	0·07	2·36	2·53	5·40	15·85	6·73	6·64	5·26	12·40	0·17	—	54·81
PUBNA ..	Pubna	—	1·41	0·39	1·99	5·90	11·11	3·71	10·09	5·44	8·76	—	—	48·39
	Serajgunge	—	1·38	1·32	0·45	7·41	12·58	5·83	10·54	6·80	12·86	1·10	—	58·16
DARJEELING ...	Darjeeling	0·37	1·29	3·05	5·68	7·84	33·40	25·17	32·62	18·40	15·84	0·43	—	144·18
	Kalimpong	—	0·95	3·75	2·09	7·58	19·29	33·38	33·50	11·04	14·09	0·36	0·95	115·70
JULPIGOREE ...	Julpigoree	0·18	0·50	3·54	1·36	11·27	27·28	20·64	50·92	21·86	18·46	0·45	—	136·46
	Buxa	0·23	1·25	15·65	10·07	17·48	38·19	21·90	82·73	34·66	29·43	0·75	0·59	253·93
COOCH BEHAR ...	Cooch Behar	—	0·81	1·31	3·29	5·26	34·39	10·87	32·90	28·32	16·69	0·41	—	134·46
	Dinhatta	—	1·60	1·13	1·68	8·78	31·49	7·67	22·67	27·21	18·03	0·09	—	119·69
	Matabhanga...	—	1·03	2·49	2·14	6·43	38·72	9·15	32·48	30·12	19·15	0·35	—	142·83
	Mickligunge	—	0·67	0·95	2·39	6·13	29·89	10·61	37·37	18·57	15·59	0·29	—	122·98
DACCA ...	Dacca	0·30	1·45	2·06	2·25	11·35	18·07	5·69	11·39	4·48	7·53	0·81	—	63·18
	Moonshegunge	0·12	1·47	2·67	1·70	10·96	18·06	9·83	15·27	11·83	12·82	1·81	—	84·74
	Manickgunge	0·60	1·36	3·73	3·96	14·51	7·61	5·34	9·47	2·21	7·67	1·82	—	58·20
FURREEDPORE ...	Furreedpore...	0·12	2·24	3·50	0·80	13·33	9·97	5·63	7·98	3·19	13·36	1·12	—	61·44
	Goalundo	—	1·02	1·35	1·69	9·59	7·43	4·79	10·67	1·78	9·27	1·32	—	48·96
	Madaripore	—	2·65	3·08	0·90	7·90	17·37	12·33	17·20	7·33	9·98	—	—	78·74
BACKERGUNGE ...	Burrisal	0·07	2·28	0·24	2·10	8·74	21·71	9·91	18·28	12·21	9·06	1·99	—	87·43
	Perozepore	1·45	3·80	—	1·15	5·15	26·56	10·35	20·78	10·25	15·37	1·90	—	96·86
	Patuakhally	—	1·88	—	0·15	6·26	46·50	16·24	19·98	15·32	12·26	1·95	—	120·64
	Bhola	1·14	1·78	1·03	0·52	7·81	21·21	17·68	15·20	8·91	8·45	0·17	—	83·35

Districts.	Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
BENGAL—*contd.*														
Mymensing	Mymensing	—	0·92	3·95	2·49	14·63	17·93	6·43	13·48	8·06	14·06	1·12	—	87·57
	Jamalpore	—	1·55	4·36	1·06	5·52	15·71	8·43	10·39	11·91	12·58	—	—	77·51
	Atia	0·11	0·87	1·66	2·01	7·26	16·46	5·67	8·74	6·[illegible]0	17·51	1·95	—	62·33
	Kishoregunge	0·89	0·01	8·90	3·69	13·02	23·24	8·87	12·36	5·20	5·30	0·75	—	78·13
	Nitrokona	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	12·73	12·04	0·05	—	24·87?
Chittagong	Chittagong	—	2·31	3·06	1·91	11·89	29·57	7·61	11·26	10·85	5·35	2·20	0·50	86·40
	Cox's Bazar	0·06	1·52	1·08	1·01	14·90	44·12	29·75	24·35	12·06	5·30	4·07	0·72	139·03
Noakhally	Noakhally	0·25	2·24	5·21	2·58	12·44	33·80	12·52	31·78	16·78	10·62	1·42	—	129·64
	Fenny	0·24	2·13	4·28	1·89	14·15	32·15	13·89	34·80	15·48	8·91	0·91	0·05	132·05
Tipperah	Commillah	0·33	0·62	0·69	4·03	15·96	22·36	13·16	28·24	12·06	4·60	0·25	—	100·03
	Chandpore	1·15	1·10	0·75	3·20	12·42	31·60	11·23	29·15	15·00	17·70	1·50	—	127·80
	Brahmunberiah	0·25	2·75	5·72	3·03	14·35	16·01	7·70	18·24	8·15	7·92	0·72	—	78·04
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Runramatee Hills... ...	0·20	4·46	2·31	2·99	10·92	20·65	10·96	14·41	11·80	7·04	7·76	0·42	94·12
	Ruma	0·05	1·41	0·54	3·80	5·92	16·20	9·55	12·08	8·93	4·41	2·20	0·36	65·85
Hill Tipperah...	Agurtola	1·15	1·16	6·55	5·07	13·23	17·39	10·32	14·25	10·89	7·58	1·03	—	89·21
Patna	Patna	—	0·09	0·01	0·03	1·98	7·77	3·86	12·96	1·31	5·50	1·21	—	34·72
	Behar	—	0·17	—	0·03	2·00	7·08	9·92	6·90	3·98	4·46	1·64	—	36·15
	Barh	—	0·77	—	—	1·64	7·65	10·28	6·28	1·52	3·81	1·15	—	33·10
	Dinapore	—	—	—	—	1·60	7·00	8·17	5·74	2·62	3·62	1·20	—	29·95
Gya	Gya	—	0·32	—	0·64	1·03	7·92	10·72	8·78	11·82	3·57	0·78	—	45·38
	Nowadah	—	0·16	—	0·67	0·47	4·80	5·54	7·41	5·96	5·21	0·99	—	31·21
	Aurungabad	—	0·20	—	0·04	0·40	7·98	5·80	10·41	7·93	3·11	1·52	—	37·39
	Jehanabad	—	—	—	—	3·13	5·34	7·61	11·41	4·22	4·02	1·75	—	37·48
Shahabad	Arrah	—	0·04	0·01	0·06	1·84	5·92	7·42	11·89	3·23	4·41	1·46	—	36·31
	Sasseram	—	0·03	—	0·15	0·90	3·19	6·23	8·65	6·16	6·24	1·49	—	31·13
	Buxar	—	0·30	—	—	0·20	2·07	4·60	0·74	2·65	2·70	1·25	—	23·51
	Bhuboosh	—	0·01	—	—	—	5·62	10·78	15·43	1·69	8·75	1·80	—	44·17
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	—	0·63	0·06	0·56	3·75	5·08	3·39	15·42	4·62	3·20	0·46	—	38·07
	Hajeepore	—	0·35	—	—	5·11	7·76	3·64	10·08	3·24	6·38	1·00	—	37·58
	Seetamurhee	—	0·67	—	0·07	0·61	5·16	6·95	14·49	4·77	4·09	—	—	36·81
Durbhunga	Durbhunga .. .	—	1·00	0·05	0·28	1·76	8·40	5·41	22·00	11·93	2·70	0·65	—	54·18
	Mudhoobunny	—	0·77	—	0·55	7·23	7·81	3·98	16·07	11·03	1·38	0·28	—	50·66
	Tajpore	—	0·64	—	0·10	3·92	4·96	4·13	12·85	5·29	2·78	0·80	—	31·46
Sarun	Chupra	—	0·09	—	0·18	1·48	9·48	5·03	6·87	1·08	3·71	3·85	—	31·74
	Sewan	—	0·39	0·01	1·03	2·86	6·98	2·83	11·90	2·66	10·68	0·50	—	39·34
	Gopalgunge	—	1·90	—	0·30	2·49	5·38	4·89	15·03	3·01	23·00	0·33	—	56·35
Chumparun	Motiharee	—	0·75	0·02	0·06	3·85	6·30	2·79	15·54	7·76	13·08	0·03	—	50·18
	Bettiah	—	0·87	—	—	0·84	4·34	5·07	8·32	9·74	16·25	—	—	45·68
Monghyr	Monghyr	—	1·04	—	—	3·62	6·18	5·87	12·36	5·56	4·04	0·97	—	39·44
	Begooserai	—	0·70	—	—	3·81	9·60	5·60	8·06	4·30	2·32	1·51	—	35·90
	Jamooee	—	0·17	—	0·03	2·94	7·64	9·84	8·98	4·82	4·41	0·76	—	39·59
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	—	0·52	—	—	2·06	7·33	5·78	9·40	4·09	3·85	0·95	—	34·87
	Soopole	—	1·30	0·38	0·72	6·91	8·31	4·28	17·09	2·55	4·07	0·51	—	46·93
	Muddehpoorah	—	0·96	0·35	—	8·24	7·37	4·49	13·81	4·14	6·93	0·38	—	45·80
	Banka	—	—	—	—	2·60	7·10	7·40	9·93	5·70	5·80	0·80	—	37·33
Purneah	Purneah	—	2·67	1·35	0·40	5·09	10·45	4·91	19·73	5·74	6·26	0·55	—	54·05
	Kissengunge	—	1·15	1·94	1·00	4·70	9·83	9·16	19·51	7·52	8·07	0·31	—	63·24
	Arrareah	—	1·25	0·16	0·92	4·80	10·11	9·00	21·21	9·84	8·74	0·32	—	66·35
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Nya Doomka	—	0·77	—	1·17	6·09	6·16	5·11	13·83	5·99	9·11	0·60	—	51·83
	Rajmehal	—	0·68	—	—	1·48	10·50	7·51	6·65	4·91	4·01	0·20	—	35·89
	Deoghur	—	0·39	—	—	4·82	14·85	9·17	10·67	9·54	5·40	0·33	—	55·36
	Jamtara	—	0·06	—	0·33	4·40	7·70	9·13	11·00	11·90	4·63	0·75	—	50·89
	Pakour	—	0·10	—	—	2·85	13·98	5·12	6·81	4·58	5·09	0·35	—	39·53
	Godda	—	0·30	—	0·11	3·07	4·11	4·07	13·10	8·95	3·55	0·54	—	37·80
Cuttack	Cuttack	0·06	0·57	0·03	1·33	5·63	6·79	24·57	14.71	11·86	7·64	2·77	—	75·96
	Jajpore	2·00	0·17	—	5·03	4·20	8·24	19·68	6·33	10·29	6·09	1·22	—	63·86
	Kendrapara	0·01	—	—	0·06	6·25	4·20	16·20	6·45	2·80	12·50	1·10	—	50·57
	Jagatsingpore	—	—	—	1·00	8·20	6·10	20·05	8·50	10·30	8·80	0·25	0·50	63·70
	False Point	0·20	0·05	0·18	0·60	?	?	16·25	7·59	8·45	8·25	1·63	—	45·18?
	Hookeytollah	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1·19	0·05	1·24?
	Banki	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	5·50	10·00	6·00	2·40	—	23·90?
Pooree	Pooree	—	—	0·05	0·51	3·63	1·60	9·91	8·07	7·54	7·95	3·71	0·30	43·98
	Khurdah	0·06	0·15	0·12	0·58	7·06	3·59	14·33	14·26	12·61	9·41	2·74	0·07	64·98
	Banpore	0·15	0·20	—	1·72	3·05	4·17	9·09	8·28	7·83	4·87	0·71	0·20	39·94
Balasore	Balasore	0·24	0·42	—	4·20	8·26	5·24	13·64	13·88	21·69	10·10	1·35	—	79·02
	Bhuddruck	0·50	2·70	—	2·55	5·74	10·33	16·48	11·06	12·32	8·70	1·35	—	72·36
	Jellasore	0·80	2·60	—	1·43	4·10	4·17	7·70	9·24	12·48	4·89	0·20	—	47·06
	Sorah	—	—	—	5·55	4·62	5·73	17·11	11·86	22·35	8·85	3·08	—	77·13
	Chandbali	0·40	—	0·40	1·10	9·20	6·21	15·85	11·98	18·70	9·45	4·00	—	75·38
	Bareepudda	0·25	0·12	0·01	2·66	5·35	6·55	16·27	7·83	16·24	6·47	2·65	—	64·38
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	0·04	0·61	—	1·72	2·49	10·16	9·11	14·58	11·90	4·06	0·62	—	55·32
	Pachamba	—	0·63	—	0·90	2·83	6·80	12·72	9·82	7·85	3·27	0·50	—	45·12
	Seetagurh	—	0·11	—	1·38	3·97	12·05	10·68	16·08	10·83	3·15	0·50	—	58·75
	Mewdie Hills	0·08	—	—	0·11	3·37	8·51	11·35	13·07	11·92	2·91	0·93	—	52·30
	Jhoorah Hills	?	?	?	?	3·40	10·58	17·20	9·30	11·21	4·25	0·40	—	57·14
Lohardugga	Ranchi	—	1·81	—	0·58	5·25	8·64	15·21	13·37	12·18	4·09	0·42	—	61·35
	Palamow	—	0·33	—	0·07	0·33	3·64	11·09	15·84	4·24	1·20	3·57	—	40·51
Singbhoom	Chyebassa	0·02	0·18	—	0·08	5·78	8·76	16·15	7·88	10·82	4·33	0·87	—	53·87
Manbhoom	Purulia	—	0·92	—	1·59	8·07	12·35	10·97	9·82	10·29	3·86	0·15	—	57·52
	Gobindpore	0·02	0·75	—	0·82	3·09	5·19	5·54	7·54	5·09	3·00	0·07	—	31·12

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 25th January 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

II.—*Table showing the average Monthly and Annual Rainfall at the stations in Bengal.*

Districts.	Stations.	Number of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
BENGAL.															
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	22—23	0·31	0·84	1·14	2·53	4·91	9·94	12·01	12·26	8·18	5·11	0·09	0·12	57·95
	Cutwa	12—13	0·51	1·54	1·14	2·02	4·15	10·06	9·86	12·41	8·82	4·60	0·27	0·04	55·42
	Culna	12—13	0·37	1·33	1·10	2·05	4·51	7·79	10·18	11·41	6·17	4·32	0·58	0·12	50·48
	Ranigunge	13	0·37	1·48	1·65	0·96	2·94	7·87	11·62	12·97	6·80	3·85	0·21	0·04	49·76
BANKOORA ...	Bankoora	25—28	0·34	1·19	1·49	1·62	3·38	10·02	12·40	11·59	8·91	4·85	0·44	0·10	56·33
BEERBHOOM ...	Soory	20—23	0·47	1·12	0·56	0·84	2·98	10·18	12·43	12·90	9·62	3·91	0·13	0·13	55·17
	Hetampore	8	0·60	1·38	0·38	1·39	3·17	13·16	12·29	13·02	11·48	3·30	0·18	0·13	60·43
	Rampore Haut	10	0·57	1·22	0·53	1·63	3·19	9·59	10·29	13·07	10·71	4·35	0·23	0·04	55·42
MIDNAPORE ...	Midnapore	17—19	0·67	0·89	1·50	1·63	5·31	10·52	11·44	11·24	8·63	5·55	0·41	0·25	58·04
	Tumlook	12	0·43	1·23	2·03	1·88	5·29	9·00	11·39	13·08	8·46	5·28	0·28	0·13	[illegible]
	Ghatal	6—7	0·59	1·12	1·78	1·95	5·42	9·97	13·49	14·82	9·01	4·29	0·17	0·09	62·65
	Contai	14—16	0·38	1·15	0·92	1·66	4·40	11·07	14·54	13·72	12·35	9·38	1·18	0·19	71·14
HOOGHLY ...	Hooghly	18—19	0·47	1·43	1·86	2·80	5·85	10·58	11·41	12·52	8·06	4·27	0·40	0·20	59·94
	Serampore	11—12	0·47	1·22	1·22	1·98	4·95	9·78	12·29	11·58	8·09	4·97	0·30	0·19	57·05
	Jehanabad	11—12	0·42	1·04	1·39	1·97	5·64	9·69	12·32	14·38	9·99	5·32	0·28	0·10	63·14
HOWRAH ...	Howrah	14—15	0·58	1·45	2·01	2·20	4·91	11·44	12·85	13·09	9·41	4·72	0·36	0·17	63·19
	Moheshreka	7—8	0·51	1·55	1·29	1·18	6·95	9·38	13·11	13·31	8·26	3·96	0·71	0·15	60·36
24-PERGUNNAHS	Saugor Island	15—16	0·33	0·81	1·18	1·39	4·81	11·35	15·32	16·09	12·03	10·05	0·80	0·19	74·35
	Alipore (Jail)	12—13	0·46	1·09	1·61	1·03	5·65	10·07	13·19	13·78	9·41	4·90	0·41	0·16	63·39
	Busseerhaut...	12—13	0·49	0·86	1·95	1·51	6·71	10·22	12·07	12·53	8·43	4·74	0·47	0·07	60·35
	Baraset	12—13	0·49	1·13	1·22	1·73	6·33	10·07	10·62	11·06	9·33	4·98	0·18	0·18	58·39
	Diamond Harbour ...	12—13	0·46	1·31	1·67	2·45	5·65	10·31	14·34	13·88	10·93	6·24	0·47	0·11	67·71
	Barripore	12—13	0·47	0·80	1·25	1·96	6·17	10·39	14·94	14·94	9·21	6·56	1·10	0·12	67·90
	Barrackpore...	12—13	0·45	1·29	1·73	1·77	5·10	8·83	11·38	11·09	7·67	3·81	0·64	0·21	54·32
	Dum-Dum	12—13	0·42	0·99	1·55	2·13	5·88	10·07	11·07	12·53	8·33	5·02	0·31	0·18	59·09
JESSORE ...	Kishnaghur	19—22	0·48	1·18	1·04	2·74	6·76	10·16	10·20	11·40	7·58	4·79	0·45	0·13	56·93
	Bongong	13	0·36	1·24	1·67	2·78	6·19	10·17	10·84	13·12	7·84	5·05	0·40	0·27	59·93
	Meherpore	12—13	0·34	1·22	1·98	1·43	4·97	10·19	10·25	12·63	8·03	3·97	0·19	0·11	55·36
	Ghoosdanga...	12—13	0·37	1·44	1·80	2·75	5·06	9·86	9·85	12·76	10·78	4·86	0·64	0·07	63·14
	Kooshtea	13	0·39	1·34	1·43	3·13	6·91	11·52	11·30	12·89	10·10	4·91	0·34	0·14	64·31
	Ranaghat	12—13	0·51	1·08	1·26	3·18	5·55	9·45	9·36	13·30	6·51	4·06	0·49	0·10	54·85
	Jessore	23—28	0·49	0·77	1·92	4·67	7·71	13·54	11·35	11·76	9·04	5·94	0·93	0·12	68·27
	Narail	11—12	0·85	1·20	1·74	3·38	7·35	12·03	9·06	11·35	7·59	3·85	0·55	0·12	59·67
	Jhenidah	11—12	0·38	1·37	1·12	3·73	8·79	13·73	9·73	14·24	9·43	4·83	0·32	0·09	64·83
	Magoorah	11—12	0·38	1·16	2·22	4·37	7·24	11·08	10·55	11·17	7·91	3·72	0·30	0·06	60·16
KHOOLNA	Khoolna	11—12	0·74	1·30	1·66	3·47	6·43	12·31	12·23	13·12	9·19	4·83	0·55	0·16	66·04
	Bagirhaut	11—12	0·67	1·39	1·20	3·57	6·80	14·63	14·72	12·57	9·15	5·56	0·66	0·18	71·10
	Satkhira	12—13	0·45	1·03	2·58	3·04	5·42	12·18	11·73	11·77	8·57	4·83	0·50	0·23	63·35
MOORSHEDABAD	Berhampore...	28—30	0·46	1·05	1·04	1·98	4·81	10·00	10·41	10·76	9·70	5·64	0·33	0·09	56·26
	Lalbagh	12	0·55	0·92	0·72	1·39	4·01	9·36	9·90	12·93	10·63	4·66	0·33	0·04	55·94
	Jungypore	12	0·48	1·01	0·69	1·41	4·51	8·87	11·35	11·73	10·35	4·18	0·13	0·07	54·68
	Azimgunge	10—11	0·62	1·08	0·86	1·54	4·17	9·01	9·75	12·86	9·66	6·24	0·27	0·05	56·11
	Lalgola	9—10	0·38	0·82	0·72	1·36	4·99	8·12	11·16	11·63	10·95	5·34	0·32	0·07	55·73
	Kandi	7—8	0·39	1·34	0·64	1·52	4·65	10·06	11·99	12·18	10·20	4·07	0·53	0·21	57·77
DINAGEPORE ...	Dinagepore	23—25	0·20	0·70	0·84	2·25	6·98	17·77	15·51	13·35	13·05	5·37	0·25	0·08	76·41
	Raigunge	6—7	0·59	0·96	0·67	0·93	5·87	15·52	11·77	12·03	9·18	4·33	0·12	0·13	62·15
	Mohadebpore	4—5	0·16	0·90	0·97	1·63	6·30	16·75	10·38	17·77	10·32	4·22	0·19	0·09	69·77
	Choorumon	3—4	0·18	0·81	0·62	0·37	3·25	14·11	9·73	12·39	13·88	3·75	.....	0·13	59·41
MALDAH ...	Maldah	25—27	0·70	0·85	0·93	1·49	3·57	10·03	10·60	10·06	10·81	4·50	0·25	0·32	54·11
RAJSHAHYE ...	Baulsah	24—28	0·29	1·05	1·18	1·80	5·62	11·06	11·86	11·10	11·14	5·31	0·32	0·05	60·78
	Nattore	12—13	0·70	1·12	0·73	2·29	6·56	10·36	12·77	12·83	12·15	5·25	0·34	0·05	65·65
RUNGPORE ...	Rungpore	22—26	0·30	0·46	1·04	2·74	10·30	21·90	17·22	13·10	13·34	5·41	0·33	0·11	86·34
	Bhabanigunge	12	0·37	0·62	1·35	2·41	8·20	15·92	12·76	11·30	12·91	6·05	0·14	0·18	72·41
	Kurigram	7—8	0·43	0·55	1·47	3·60	13·18	23·06	16·91	11·16	13·81	5·37	0·25	0·25	90·24
	Bogdogra	6—8	0·24	0·86	0·96	3·36	11·02	29·16	14·54	19·00	16·18	5·09	0·04	0·20	101·57
BOGRA ...	Bogra	20—23	0·46	1·17	0·78	3·08	8·80	15·61	16·78	13·16	12·49	5·25	0·94	0·11	79·96
	Sherpore	6—7	0·37	1·56	1·52	1·29	9·30	12·93	15·41	14·99	11·17	5·21	0·90	0·21	74·86
	Nowkhilla	6—7	0·40	1·42	0·74	1·61	7·60	13·13	12·27	12·68	10·24	6·41	0·64	0·14	67·36
	Pauchabibi	6—7	0·37	0·68	1·15	1·14	7·44	11·43	14·00	12·74	9·56	5·21	0·04	0·07	63·83
PUBNA ...	Pubna	19—21	0·40	1·34	1·63	3·74	7·00	12·35	10·85	13·40	11·32	4·86	0·39	0·06	67·46
	Serajgunge	12—13	0·48	1·12	1·17	2·77	7·29	11·24	11·40	11·72	9·83	4·85	0·51	0·09	61·52
DARJEELING ...	Darjeeling	23—25	0·67	1·19	2·42	3·79	7·13	21·47	30·28	26·23	17·78	6·78	0·22	0·18	121·14
JULPIGOREE ...	Julpigoree	13—14	0·39	0·41	1·93	3·94	11·37	29·63	25·18	24·75	24·37	6·09	0·14	0·09	128·23
	Buxa	13—14	0·89	0·96	5·09	9·18	21·65	47·18	49·43	43·57	33·91	11·47	0·44	0·51	231·69
COOCH BEHAR ...	Cooch Behar	11—12	0·41	0·39	1·34	5·60	13·92	26·37	23·14	29·67	22·96	5·61	0·06	0·11	130·58
	Dinhatta	6—7	0·47	0·61	1·61	3·18	14·65	23·69	18·65	14·61	20·22	6·37	0·02	0·38	120·26
	Matabhanga...	6—7	0·23	0·55	2·34	3·53	14·23	33·09	23·05	20·69	26·45	6·58	0·05	0·15	130·93
	Mickligunge	6—7	0·05	0·42	0·97	4·69	13·78	29·74	21·55	20·71	24·33	5·91	0·04	0·20	123·39
DACCA ...	Dacca	32—34	0·30	1·00	2·40	5·84	9·32	13·38	12·75	12·53	10·39	5·51	0·70	0·12	74·40
	Moonshegunge	10—11	0·59	1·45	4·52	4·40	9·69	17·29	16·64	15·06	13·37	5·78	0·97	0·15	90·40
	Manickgunge	10—11	0·51	1·44	1·83	3·97	8·98	9·84	11·71	11·72	8·48	4·26	0·48	0·19	63·01
FURREEDPORE ...	Furreedpore	16	0·32	1·33	2·68	4·35	8·28	13·76	12·86	12·53	9·83	4·81	0·57	0·07	71·37
	Goalundo	11—12	0·44	1·50	1·96	3·53	7·41	11·63	11·92	12·36	8·82	5·35	0·43	0·10	65·57
	Madaripore	12—13	0·73	1·16	2·75	3·86	9·56	13·35	12·97	12·53	8·55	4·73	0·42	0·03	70·65
BACKERGUNGE ...	Burrisal	17—18	0·61	0·94	1·83	3·95	7·22	17·49	16·90	13·42	11·20	4·31	0·83	0·13	79·11
	Perozepore	12—13	0·38	1·22	1·43	2·82	6·88	16·06	16·37	13·10	11·37	6·01	1·04	0·15	79·43
	Patoakholly	10—11	0·64	1·04	1·23	3·07	8·16	23·77	23·11	16·98	13·01	6·40	1·46	0·35	99·15
	Bhola	5—6	0·39	0·50	1·32	3·16	7·14	25·45	18·81	20·11	11·43	5·35	0·84	0·13	94·65
MYMENSINGH ...	Mymensingh	21—23	0·37	1·33	2·02	5·81	11·36	21·83	17·54	15·12	14·59	5·72	0·88	0·11	95·98
	Jamalpore	12—13	0·46	1·31	1·43	3·09	9·76	15·48	13·63	15·21	14·80	5·51	0·30	0·23	81·21
	Atia	12—13	0·40	1·32	1·47	3·42	6·89	14·86	10·83	12·66	10·99	3·53	0·31	0·03	67·88
	Kishoregunge	12—13	0·72	1·10	3·44	6·13	10·40	20·24	13·65	13·03	14·34	5·67	0·49	0·31	87·57
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong	24—28	0·46	1·23	1·44	4·70	8·63	22·48	21·91	20·77	13·64	5·84	1·48	0·37	102·95
	Cox's Bazar	12—13	0·51	0·57	1·28	3·53	10·48	35·93	41·47	24·11	14·92	7·94	1·60	0·34	144·55

Districts.	Stations.	Number of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
BENGAL—*concluded.*															
NOAKHALLY ...	Noakhally	24—26	0·48	0·85	2·24	3·98	9·58	24·41	20·58	22·38	16·78	7·64	1·55	0·13	110·63
	Fenny	6—7	0·78	0·99	2·46	3·05	11·96	27·32	22·61	26·18	17·80	6·56	3·41	0·16	123·28
TIPPERAH ...	Commillah	25—26	0·65	0·91	2·86	6·52	10·51	18·40	18·20	16·66	11·47	5·38	1·40	0·12	93·02
	Chanopore	4—5	0·17	0·60	3·95	3·94	8·12	23·16	14·74	24·00	12·42	8·24	0·46	0·15	99·95
	Brahmunberiah	12—13	0·92	1·51	4·98	4·05	10·03	15·66	11·75	13·15	13·64	5·05	0·57	0·13	81·44
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS ...	Rangamati Hill	14	0·46	1·26	2·40	3·83	9·71	18·53	20·16	19·01	13·42	8·13	1·78	0·28	98·92
HILL TIPPERAH ...	Agartola	10—11	0·98	1·25	5·20	3·03	10·85	14·06	11·72	14·79	10·98	5·15	1·06	0·19	80·16
PATNA ...	Patna	27—29	0·68	0·56	0·36	0·31	1·61	6·76	10·18	9·73	8·09	2·92	0·25	0·12	41·57
	Behar	12—13	0·49	0·76	0·22	2·60	2·18	5·88	12·70	10·63	6·02	3·59	0·30	0·08	45·45
	Barh	12—13	0·45	0·63	0·34	0·12	2·33	4·91	12·33	9·81	7·54	3·48	0·28	0·03	42·25
	Dinapore	12—13	0·52	0·44	0·16	0·32	1·45	6·49	10·97	10·06	6·89	3·15	0·17	0·11	41·63
GYA ...	Gya	21—23	0·66	0·61	0·41	0·38	1·95	6·14	11·34	9·61	6·77	2·54	0·21	0·10	40·63
	Nowadah	12—13	0·40	0·68	0·38	0·32	2·30	5·89	11·78	11·00	6·49	2·59	0·19	0·16	42·13
	Aurungabad	11—13	0·48	0·50	0·30	0·30	1·78	5·24	12·47	12·37	6·43	2·78	0·24	0·18	42·60
	Jehanabad	10	0·59	0·59	0·25	0·18	1·74	4·74	11·70	12·88	4·41	3·15	0·37	0·07	40·67
SHAHABAD ...	Arrah	24—27	0·84	0·65	0·51	0·62	1·38	6·70	12·60	10·30	8·60	2·82	0·24	0·06	45·32
	Sasseram	12—13	0·37	0·72	0·18	0·15	1·01	5·39	12·75	11·90	6·45	3·83	0·27	0·02	43·17
	Buxar	14—15	0·78	0·45	0·29	0·12	0·79	4·74	11·47	10·04	6·94	3·21	0·19	0·14	39·13
	Bhuboosh	12—13	0·64	0·71	0·69	0·13	0·97	5·74	12·37	12·53	6·62	3·25	0·66	0·22	45·51
MOZUFFERPORE ...	Mozufferpore	24—27	0·89	0·61	0·40	0·52	2·30	6·20	10·81	10·06	8·25	2·97	0·09	0·05	43·24
	Hajeepore	11—12	0·59	0·68	0·39	0·25	1·83	6·41	11·77	10·64	7·49	4·43	0·19	0·08	44·95
	Seetamarhee	12	0·51	0·41	0·71	1·17	2·69	5·04	10·66	8·76	8·39	2·76	0·02	0·09	44·21
DURBHUNGA ...	Durbhunga	12	0·44	0·60	0·30	0·60	2·29	7·30	12·37	11·37	9·44	2·91	0·09	0·12	42·83
	Mudhoobunee	11—12	0·70	0·63	0·48	1·19	2·77	8·21	9·94	9·74	10·51	2·86	0·04	0·05	47·12
	Tajpore	12	0·65	0·56	0·28	0·35	1·81	6·76	12·13	9·61	7·80	2·83	0·13	0·01	43·91
SARUN ...	Chupra	27—30	0·67	0·53	0·39	0·43	1·28	6·23	9·98	9·18	7·18	2·80	0·23	0·03	38·92
	Sewan	12—13	0·67	0·70	0·28	0·33	1·87	7·60	11·50	10·53	8·94	4·28	0·13	0·07	46·99
	Gopalgunge	3—5	.....	0·90	0·17	0·10	3·85	8·35	13·22	12·04	6·40	8·06	0·25	0·02	53·36
CHUMPARUN ...	Motiharee	23—25	0·43	0·35	0·60	0·62	2·44	8·36	10·67	12·37	8·17	3·91	0·09	0·11	48·64
	Bettiah	11—12	0·49	0·64	0·44	0·90	2·80	9·31	12·51	11·37	9·55	3·70	0·01	0·11	51·82
MONGHYR ...	Monghyr	28—31	0·39	0·73	0·44	0·47	1·85	6·79	11·47	11·07	8·01	4·67	0·29	0·08	45·08
	Beroosarai	12—13	0·45	0·74	0·19	0·41	2·22	5·36	11·21	9·70	4·47	3·25	0·38	0·03	38·41
	Jamooee	11—13	0·65	0·89	0·33	0·65	2·15	6·74	12·12	10·98	7·39	2·47	0·09	0·05	44·51
BHAGULPORE ...	Bhagulpore	28—29	0·49	0·75	0·37	0·91	2·53	8·06	11·28	10·60	7·40	4·34	0·25	0·08	47·06
	Soopole	11—12	0·35	0·57	0·42	0·73	3·27	8·38	12·22	12·56	10·32	2·76	0·05	0·10	51·73
	Muddehpoorah	12—13	0·40	0·78	0·35	1·05	3·76	7·01	12·27	12·50	10·31	4·91	0·08	0·06	53·68
	Banka	12—13	0·57	0·70	0·30	0·69	2·38	8·21	11·04	11·53	8·06	3·62	0·16	0·13	47·39
PURNEAH ...	Purneah	12—13	0·33	0·79	0·43	1·40	3·40	12·08	14·51	14·60	15·06	4·26	0·10	0·17	67·13
	Kissengunge	11—12	0·48	0·65	0·85	1·09	5·55	15·68	16·74	15·28	13·72	3·55	0·07	0·14	73·80
	Arrareah	10—12	0·29	0·78	0·54	1·50	5·46	13·03	16·25	15·29	14·19	3·88	0·06	0·08	69·28
SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS ...	Nya Doomka	12	0·55	0·93	0·63	1·23	3·50	9·56	13·65	13·98	10·15	4·99	0·23	0·17	59·53
	Rajmehal	11—13	0·11	0·85	0·32	1·37	4·05	10·73	12·92	10·30	11·76	3·40	0·31	0·02	55·94
	Deoghur	13—14	0·76	0·82	0·64	0·92	2·86	8·47	13·22	11·09	8·85	5·09	0·14	0·15	52·61
	Jamtara	7—9	0·19	0·64	0·70	0·74	3·60	7·98	12·62	12·51	6·82	2·74	0·41	0·03	48·98
	Pakour	4—5	0·23	0·89	0·60	0·32	3·78	12·62	11·97	12·79	10·43	4·92	0·17	.....	58·32
	Godda	10—11	0·23	0·83	0·34	0·44	2·87	7·62	11·17	12·32	10·01	3·29	0·12	0·08	49·02
CUTTACK ...	Cuttack	22—25	0·42	0·48	0·92	1·50	3·00	9·74	12·71	11·54	9·57	6·02	1·06	0·46	57·42
	Jajpore	11—12	0·47	1·03	0·79	2·21	4·15	9·91	14·12	10·30	9·54	6·50	0·75	0·81	60·58
	Kundrapara	12	0·49	0·48	0·71	1·51	3·76	8·46	12·02	13·01	9·52	6·97	0·94	0·34	58·80
	Jagatsingpore	11—12	0·26	0·37	0·82	0·97	2·87	7·67	10·90	10·29	7·76	7·28	1·84	0·32	50·85
	False Point	15—16	0·43	0·73	1·13	2·95	?	?	14·31	14·26	11·27	11·45	2·42	0·54	59·49?
POOREE ...	Pooree	25—28	0·35	0·97	0·56	1·09	2·00	7·82	10·28	11·62	9·80	8·27	1·92	0·68	55·30
	Khurdah	12—13	0·33	0·86	0·90	0·94	3·64	9·26	13·10	12·91	10·30	7·87	1·70	0·25	61·76
BALASORE ...	Balasore	23—24	0·79	1·08	1·73	3·31	4·78	9·58	11·65	12·43	12·92	7·45	1·28	0·19	67·16
	Bhuddruck	12—13	0·38	1·40	0·73	2·01	5·02	8·15	13·07	10·94	10·16	5·01	1·10	0·35	58·38
	Jellasore	9—10	0·99	1·11	0·79	1·54	3·78	6·78	15·81	11·94	10·72	5·77	0·50	0·05	59·78
	Sorah	9—10	0·30	0·65	1·38	2·04	4·90	5·41	12·86	12·14	11·66	6·55	0·96	0·13	58·98
	Chandbali	9—10	0·35	1·02	0·76	1·41	4·35	6·38	13·00	11·99	11·80	6·63	1·86	0·53	60·08
	Bareepudda	4	0·38	0·23	1·41	1·34	4·76	9·17	13·21	11·55	12·68	5·48	0·74	0·19	61·14
HAZARIBAGH ...	Hazaribagh	21—23	0·46	0·83	0·60	0·42	1·53	8·28	12·81	12·75	7·63	3·74	0·34	0·12	48·91
	Pachamba	12—13	0·30	0·89	0·51	0·81	2·40	8·80	13·26	11·64	7·09	3·37	0·24	0·13	50·40
	Seetagurh	4—5	0·15	0·54	0·62	0·34	3·19	9·76	12·71	13·48	7·68	2·66	0·32	0·05	51·50
	Mowdie Hills	4—5	0·31	0·82	0·39	0·03	2·70	7·32	12·28	14·48	8·53	2·58	0·55	.....	49·99
LOHARDUGGA ...	Ranchee	25—27	0·80	1·18	1·33	0·70	1·96	7·28	11·80	11·82	8·06	3·26	0·23	0·13	48·54
	Palamow	12—13	0·45	0·58	0·60	0·38	1·16	6·27	13·33	11·83	7·33	2·60	0·44	0·25	45·29
SINGBHOOM ...	Chyebassa	13—14	0·75	1·00	1·30	0·86	3·78	8·41	14·19	13·79	9·02	3·33	0·26	0·21	56·90
MANBHOOM ...	Purulia	18—20	0·40	1·07	0·89	0·93	2·66	9·05	10·77	12·37	7·62	4·04	0·13	0·16	50·09
	Gobindpore	11—12	0·55	1·25	0·49	0·73	2·06	9·30	12·94	13·63	7·12	4·70	0·12	0·16	52·95

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 25th January 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

III.—*Comparison Table of the Rainfall of* 1882 *at the stations in Bengal, with the averages of the past years.*

Districts.	Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	BENGAL.													
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	−0·31	+1·28	−0·33	−1·75	+0·17	−0·84	−1·45	−5·22	−4·54	+1·58	+2·75	−0·12	−8·82
	Cutwa	−0·51	−0·58	−0·59	−0·85	−1·55	−2·34	+1·38	−3·33	−0·49	+2·05	−0·27	−0·04	−1·12
	Culna	−0·37	+0·44	−0·87	+0·25	+3·58	+1·31	−1·72	−5·93	−0·50	+1·54	+3·41	−0·12	+0·82
	Raniganje	−0·37	−0·60	−0·65	.....	+0·11	−2·31	+1·94	−1·46	−2·48	+7·46	−0·21	−0·04	+1·39
Bankoora ...	Bankoora	−0·34	−0·31	−1·49	+1·76	+2·28	−2·02	−3·67	+0·91	−1·78	+1·08	−0·29	−0·10	−3·27
Beerbhoom ...	Soory	−0·44	−0·52	−0·32	−0·18	+0·83	+0·74	−3·22	−3·07	−1·96	+4·01	−0·07	−0·13	−6·33
	Hetampore	−0·69	−0·53	−0·15	+0·16	+0·68	−4·04	−7·03	−5·76	−3·80	+3·85	−0·13	−0·13	−19·45
	Rampore Hât	−0·57	−0·42	−0·53	−0·97	+1·08	−0·71	−4·04	−6·22	−3·69	+4·54	+0·57	−0·04	−11·00
Midnapore ...	Midnapore	−0·67	+0·76	−1·50	+0·85	+1·40	−1·57	+3·08	−1·33	+0·53	+1·23	+0·15	−0·25	+2·79
	Tumlook	−0·45	−1·15	−2·03	−1·88	−1·20	−0·20	−2·04	−1·78	+0·64	+3·82	+0·57	−0·13	−1·05
	Ghatal	−0·59	−0·24	−1·73	+0·32	−0·47	−0·83	−1·92	−1·23	−2·99	+1·73	+0·34	−0·09	−9·70
	Contai	−0·01	−0·51	−0·45	−1·17	+2·23	−5·53	−3·41	−0·11	−4·52	+0·31	−0·40	−0·19	−15·34
Hooghly ..	Hooghly	−0·47	+0·63	−1·49	−2·18	+0·64	+0·12	−4·44	−6·91	+0·53	+4·78	−0·10	−0·20	−9·04
	Serampore	−0·47	−0·10	−0·35	−1·67	+1·92	+1·57	−1·85	−2·64	+0·12	+2·92	+0·09	−0·18	−0·57
	Jehanabad	−0·42	+0·69	+0·56	+1·92	−1·31	−1·13	−4·67	−7·70	−5·84	+0·79	+0·01	−0·16	−17·10
Howrah ...	Howrah	−0·53	+0·06	−1·52	−1·56	−0·02	+1·06	−1·28	−2·66	−2·17	+4·91	−0·23	−0·17	−4·15
	Mohesh-rakha	−0·51	+1·00	−1·11	−0·53	+1·30	1·14	−3·09	−3·65	−0·85	+6·66	+2·19	−0·15	+0·09
24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	−0·31	−0·27	+3·69	−0·80	+0·61	−4·04	−3·02	+6·54	+1·83	+2·08	+1·03	−0·19	+7·11
	Alipore (Jail)	−0·37	+1·55	−1·61	−1·65	+0·63	−1·53	−2·60	−4·37	+0·95	+1·75	+1·61	−0·16	−3·76
	Busseerhat	−0·37	+1·03	+0·16	−0·69	+2·21	+3·72	−5·01	+2·39	+2·07	+6·80	+0·87	−0·07	+15·13
	Baraset	−0·49	+0·63	−1·03	−0·79	+2·17	−0·16	−0·74	−2·59	+0·54	+5·52	+0·05	−0·18	+3·02
	Diamond Harbour ...	−0·20	+0·49	+1·63	−2·32	−0·17	−0·69	−2·44	+2·42	+1·64	+3·04	−0·20	−0·11	+3·07
	Barripore	−0·47	−0·03	+0·18	−0·66	−1·58	+0·75	+3·63	−3·23	−1·42	+6·12	−0·88	−0·12	+2·37
	Barrackpore	−0·45	+1·42	−0·93	−1·37	+1·95	+2·92	+3·18	+0·10	+1·49	+0·70	+0·27	−0·31	+9·07
	Dum Dum	−0·42	+0·26	−0·66	−1·52	+0·57	+2·31	−0·84	−2·33	−1·25	+4·65	−0·10	−0·18	+0·54
Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur	−0·48	+0·42	−1·04	+1·03	−1·18	−0·51	−5·55	−3·79	−3·84	+3·75	+1·37	−0·15	−10·00
	Jongong	−0·36	+0·84	−1·42	−0·64	+2·73	−2·87	−4·31	−5·28	+2·71	+4·88	+2·20	−0·37	−1·71
	Meherpore	−0·34	−0·44	+1·46	+4·13	+0·41	+0·36	−5·17	−1·43	+0·38	+3·41	+0·07	−0·11	+2·84
	Choosdanga	−0·33	−0·18	+1·31	−0·12	−3·19	+0·47	−4·26	−3·75	−5·36	+3·57	+0·14	−0·07	−11·77
	Kooshtea	−0·39	−0·43	−0·92	−2·05	−0·61	−1·71	−3·44	−2·44	−5·10	+5·47	+0·13	−0·14	−13·63
	Ranaghat	−0·51	+0·25	−0·39	−1·59	+2·29	−4·36	−0·41	−5·56	−2·35	+5·66	+1·43	−0·10	−5·24
Jessore ...	Jessore	−0·45	+1·88	+1·69	−2·74	+3·18	+1·02	−4·27	−1·10	−4·94	+2·01	+0·87	−0·12	−3·03
	Narail	−0·79	+0·53	−0·87	−2·06	+0·31	+0·87	−4·69	−1·05	−4·08	−0·18	+3·18	−0·12	−9·52
	Jhenidah	−0·29	−0·39	+1·84	−1·34	−0·88	+2·21	−4·04	−2·68	−0·14	+2·01	+0·25	−0·08	−3·45
	Magoorah	−0·31	−0·38	+0·69	−3·24	−2·41	+0·48	−0·51	+1·63	−2·62	+1·64	+0·25	−0·05	−3·84
Khoolna ...	Khoolna	−0·04	+2·62	−1·66	−3·12	−0·94	+3·69	−7·33	+3·04	−2·11	+3·75	+2·06	−0·18	−0·22
	Bagirhat	+0·62	+3·81	−1·20	−2·67	+1·30	+6·1.	−3·55	+4·61	+1·30	+19·03	−0·34	−0·18	+23·92
	Satkhira	−0·23	+1·47	+0·20	−2·64	+3·16	+4·75	−1·72	−1·33	−0·30	+3·81	−0·38	−0·23	+8·53
Moorshedabad	Birhampore	−0·40	+0·82	−1·00	−1·86	+4·80	+7·05	−3·40	−0·39	−0·99	+4·13	+0·81	−0·09	+7·14
	Lalbag	−0·55	−0·10	−0·73	−1·12	+2·05	+4·39	−4·18	−3·56	−1·90	+3·23	+1·29	−0·04	−1·21
	Jungypore	−0·48	−0·68	−0·59	−1·17	−0·08	+1·33	−3·59	−4·08	−7·33	+1·44	+0·37	−0·07	−14·91
	Azimgunge	−0·62	−0·83	−0·88	−0·52	+1·67	+9·54	−2·35	−3·13	−1·76	+3·38	+1·12	−0·05	+8·80
	Lalgola	−0·38	0·39	−0·28	−1·26	+1·51	+1·31	−2·21	−6·74	−3·94	+2·04	+0·02	−0·07	−9·37
	Kandi	−0·39	−0·98	−0·63	−1·27	+1·48	+1·23	−6·87	−4·83	−5·86	+3·34	−0·19	−0·21	−10·18
Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	−0·26	+0·15	+2·37	−0·46	−3·41	−3·23	−10·84	+0·61	−5·56	+10·43	−0·12	−0·08	−10·23
	Raigunge	−0·59	+0·70	−0·06	−0·21	−3·50	−4·90	−6·56	+7·07	−4·78	+2·03	−0·02	−0·13	−10·94
	Mohadebpore	−0·16	−0·90	−0·67	−0·83	−2·92	−6·45	−1·97	−7·89	−3·98	+4·42	−0·09	−0·09	−26·49
	Choornamoi	−0·18	−0·14	−0·02	+0·16	+0·34	−0·46	−4·57	+1·60	−4·35	+1·87	.....	−0·13	−6·30
Maldah ...	Maldah	−0·70	−0·07	−0·27	−1·42	−1·55	+0·03	−6·74	−4·72	−6·42	+0·78	−0·02	−0·32	−21·47
Rajshahye ...	Beauleah	−0·49	−0·53	−1·12	−1·64	+0·20	−4·07	−5·65	−4·08	−4·40	+1·93	+0·28	−0·05	−18·39
	Nattore	−0·70	−0·61	−0·61	+0·11	−1·34	+1·51	−4·62	−2·91	−4·40	+2·40	+0·51	−0·05	−10·74
Rungpore ...	Rungpore	−0·39	+1·19	+2·16	+0·52	−4·89	−3·40	−7·48	−0·37	−0·39	+8·89	−0·23	−0·11	−4·40
	Bhowanigunge ...	−0·37	+1·04	+1·31	−0·18	−2·28	+3·91	−10·16	+1·53	−2·87	+9·89	−0·14	−0·18	+0·50
	Kurigram	−0·43	−0·55	−1·19	−1·00	−1·47	−0·27	−6·11	+5·28	+0·06	+5·52	−0·25	−0·25	−0·66
	Bagdogra	−0·24	+0·73	−0·02	−1·55	−5·69	−10·34	−6·93	−2·12	−6·13	+5·67	+0·01	−0·29	−26·31
Bogra	Bogra	−0·46	−0·43	+0·11	−2·23	−1·18	−0·38	−10·35	+0·02	−3·74	+3·53	−0·73	−0·11	−20·90
	Sherpore	−0·37	−0·90	+3·30	−1·11	+2·30	+3·10	−9·28	−3·46	−4·94	+5·49	−0·45	−0·21	−8·53
	Nowkhilla	−0·40	+0·14	+0·94	−0·83	−2·22	+0·19	−6·92	−1·53	−4·13	+9·84	−0·67	−0·14	−5·72
	Panchbibi	−0·37	−0·01	+1·21	+1·39	−2·04	+1·83	−7·27	−6·10	−4·30	+7·19	+0·13	−0·07	−9·03
Pubna ...	Pubna	−0·40	+0·07	−1·26	−1·75	−1·01	−1·24	−7·14	−3·40	−5·88	+3·90	−0·39	−0·06	−18·56
	Serajgunge	−0·48	+0·16	+0·15	−2·32	+0·12	+1·34	−7·58	−1·18	−3·08	+8·01	+0·39	−0·09	−4·36
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling	−0·30	+0·10	+0·63	+1·89	+0·71	+3·93	−5·11	+6·39	+0·71	+9·06	+0·21	−0·18	+23·04
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	−0·21	+0·09	+1·61	−2·58	−0·10	−2·34	−4·54	+26·17	−2·51	+12·37	+0·21	−0·09	+33·18
	Buxar	−0·06	+0·20	+12·56	+0·39	−3·57	−8·99	−27·53	+39·18	+0·75	+17·96	+0·21	+0·08	+31·25
Cooch Behar ...	Cooch Behar	−0·41	+0·42	−0·03	−2·31	−8·60	−1·78	−12·27	+12·23	+5·36	+11·08	+0·35	−0·11	+3·87
	Dinhatta	−0·47	+0·39	−0·48	−1·55	−5·87	−8·20	−10·98	+8·06	+0·99	+11·66	+0·08	−0·24	−0·67
	Matabhanga	−0·23	+0·48	+0·15	−1·39	−7·81	+5·63	−13·90	+11·80	+3·67	+12·57	+0·30	−0·15	+14·12
	Mekligunge	−0·05	+0·25	−0·02	−1·80	−7·65	+0·15	−11·94	+10·66	−5·76	+9·68	+0·23	−0·20	−0·43
Dacca ..	Dacca	.....	+0·55	−0·41	−3·59	+2·03	+4·09	−7·06	−1·14	−5·23	+2·02	−0·09	−0·19	−9·22
	Moonshigunge	−0·47	+0·02	−1·93	−2·79	+0·57	+0·77	−6·81	−0·39	−1·54	+7·04	+0·84	−0·13	−4·84
	Manickgunge	+0·09	−0·08	+2·20	−0·01	+5·53	−2·23	−6·37	−3·23	−6·26	+3·41	+1·34	−0·08	−4·73
Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	−0·20	+0·91	+0·84	−3·53	+5·05	−3·79	−7·23	−4·55	−6·64	+8·73	+0·55	−0·07	−0·22
	Goalundo	−0·44	−0·57	−0·61	−1·84	+2·18	−4·30	−7·16	−1·69	−7·09	+3·92	+0·89	−0·10	−16·71
	Madaripore	−0·73	+1·49	+0·33	−2·06	−1·66	+4·02	−0·64	+4·67	−1·22	+3·25	−0·48	−0·09	+8·10
Backergunge ...	Burrisal	+0·36	+1·34	−1·59	−1·83	+1·52	+4·22	−6·90	+4·81	+0·95	+4·58	+1·11	−0·13	+4·34
	Perozepore	+0·87	+2·58	−1·44	−1·47	−1·73	+9·90	−5·82	+5·68	−1·12	+9·36	+0·86	−0·15	+17·55
	Patuakhally	−0·64	+0·84	−1·24	−2·94	−1·90	+21·73	−6·87	+3·02	+2·81	+5·93	+0·49	−0·25	+21·39
	Bhola	+0·75	+1·23	−0·29	−2·64	+0·67	−4·24	−1·13	−4·91	−2·53	+3·10	−0·67	−0·15	−10·00
Mymensing ...	Mymensing	−0·37	−0·41	+1·98	−3·12	+3·27	−3·50	−11·11	−1·64	−6·53	+5·94	+0·24	−0·11	−12·61
	Jamalpore	−0·46	+0·24	+2·93	−2·03	−4·24	+0·24	−6·20	+1·18	−2·89	+7·07	−0·30	−0·23	−3·70
	Atia	−0·29	−0·45	+0·19	−0·41	+0·37	−4·40	−5·15	−3·92	−4·89	+11·99	+1·64	−0·03	−3·26
	Kishoregunge	+0·17	−0·19	+5·46	−0·44	+2·62	+3·00	−9·78	−0·72	−0·14	−0·37	+0·20	−0·31	−9·44

Districts.	Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	BENGAL—*concld.*													
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	−0·46	+1·08	+1·62	−2·70	+3·26	+7·09	−14·30	−9·51	−2·81	−0·49	+0·72	+0·13	−16·46
	Cox's Bazar	−0·45	+1·15	−0·20	−1·52	+4·54	+9·09	−11·72	+0·24	−2·26	−2·64	+2·47	+0·38	−0·92
Noakhally ...	Noakhally	−0·23	+1·41	+2·97	−1·35	+2·86	+9·39	−8·06	+9·40	0	+2·98	−0·13	−0·13	+10·11
	Fenny	−0·54	+1·14	+1·82	−1·16	+2·17	+4·83	−8·72	+8·81	+0·68	+2·35	−2·50	−0·11	+8·77
Tipperah ...	Comillah	−0·31	−0·29	−2·17	−2·49	+5·45	+3·96	−8·04	+11·68	+1·19	−0·69	−1·15	−0·12	+7·01
	Chandpore	+0·98	+0·50	−3·20	−0·74	+4·30	+11·44	−3·51	+5·15	+2·58	+9·46	+1·04	−0·15	+27·85
	Brahmunberiah ...	−0·67	+1·24	+0·74	−1·02	+4·32	+0·35	−4·05	+0·09	−5·49	+1·97	+0·15	−0·13	−2·50
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Rangamati Hills	−0·26	+3·20	+0·11	−0·84	+1·21	+2·12	−0·20	−4·60	−1·62	−1·09	+0·03	+0·14	−4·80
Hill Tipperah ...	Agurtolla	+0·17	−0·09	+1·35	+1·14	+2·38	+3·33	−1·10	−0·54	−0·09	+2·43	+0·56	−0·19	+9·05
Patna ...	Patna	−0·68	−0·47	−0·35	−0·28	+0·37	+1·01	−6·32	+3·23	−6·78	+2·58	+0·96	−0·12	−6·85
	Behar	−0·49	−0·59	−0·22	−2·57	−0·18	+1·24	−2·78	−3·73	−2·06	+0·87	+1·53	−0·08	−9·30
	Barh	−0·45	+0·14	−0·34	−0·12	−0·69	+2·74	−2·05	−3·53	−6·02	+0·33	+0·87	−0·03	−9·15
	Dinapore	−0·52	−0·44	−0·16	−0·32	+0·15	+0·51	−2·80	−5·22	−4·27	+0·47	+1·05	−0·11	−11·68
Gya ..	Gya	−0·66	−0·29	−0·41	+0·26	−0·22	+1·78	−0·62	−0·83	+5·05	+1·03	+0·56	−0·10	+5·55
	Nowadah	−0·40	−0·52	−0·33	+0·35	−1·81	−1·09	−6·24	−3·59	−0·53	+2·62	+0·60	−0·10	−10·92
	Aurungabad	−0·48	−0·30	−0·30	−0·28	−0·88	+2·74	−6·57	−1·96	+1·47	+0·33	+1·28	−0·18	−5·21
	Jehanabad	−0·59	−0·59	−0·25	−0·18	+1·39	+0·60	−4·09	−1·47	−0·19	+0·87	+1·38	−0·07	−3·19
Shahabad ...	Arrah	−0·84	−0·61	−0·47	−0·56	+0·46	−0·78	−5·18	+1·59	−5·37	+1·59	+1·22	−0·06	−9·01
	Sasseram	−0·37	−0·69	−0·18	0	−0·02	−2·20	−6·52	−3·31	−0·29	+2·41	+1·23	−0·02	10·04
	Buxar	−0·76	−0·15	−0·28	−0·12	−0·59	−2·67	−6·87	−0·30	−4·29	−0·51	+1·06	−0·14	−15·02
	Bhuboosh	−0·64	−0·70	−0·69	−0·12	−0·97	−0·12	−1·59	+2·90	−4·93	+5·50	+1·23	−0·22	−0·35
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	−0·89	+0·02	−0·43	+0·04	+1·45	−0·22	−7·42	+5·36	−3·63	+0·23	+0·37	−0·03	−5·17
	Hajeepore	−0·59	−0·33	−0·39	−0·25	+3·28	+1·35	−8·13	−0·76	−4·25	+1·92	+0·81	−0·09	−7·42
	Seetamurhee...	−0·51	+0·26	−0·71	−1·10	−2·08	−2·88	−3·71	+5·73	−3·62	+1·83	−0·02	−0·09	−7·40
Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	−0·44	+0·40	−0·25	−0·34	−0·53	+1·10	−6·96	+10·63	+2·51	−0·21	+0·56	−0·12	+6·35
	Mudhoobunnee	−0·70	+0·14	−0·48	−0·84	+4·46	−0·70	−5·96	+8·38	+0·58	−1·48	+0·24	−0·05	+3·54
	Tajpore	−0·65	+0·08	−0·28	−0·25	+2·11	−1·60	−3·00	+3·24	−4·51	−0·10	+0·07	−0·01	−0·50
Sarun ...	Chupra	−0·67	−0·43	−0·39	−0·25	+0·17	+3·25	−4·95	−2·31	−6·10	+0·91	+3·02	−0·03	−7·18
	Sewan	−0·67	−0·31	−0·27	+0·70	+0·99	−0·62	−8·76	+1·37	−6·28	+6·40	+0·37	−0·07	−7·15
	Gopalgunge	...	+1·00	−0·17	+0·20	−1·36	−2·97	−8·33	+3·01	−3·39	+14·94	+0·03	−0·02	+2·99
Chumparun ...	Motihari	−0·43	+0·40	−0·58	−0·56	+1·41	−1·93	−7·88	+3·17	−0·41	+9·17	−0·06	−0·11	+2·16
	Bettiah	−0·49	+0·23	−0·44	−0·90	−1·96	−4·77	−7·44	−3·05	+0·19	+12·55	−0·01	−0·11	−6·20
Monghyr ...	Monghyr	−0·39	+0·29	−0·44	−0·47	+1·77	−0·61	−5·80	+1·29	−2·45	−0·03	+0·68	−0·08	−6·24
	Begooserai	−0·45	−0·04	−0·19	−0·41	+1·59	+4·24	−3·61	−1·64	−0·17	−0·93	+1·13	−0·03	−3·51
	Jamooee	−0·65	−0·72	−0·33	−0·62	+0·79	+0·90	−2·28	−2·00	−2·57	+1·94	+0·67	−0·05	−4·92
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	−0·49	−0·23	−0·37	−0·91	+0·42	−0·70	−5·50	−1·20	−3·31	−0·49	+0·70	−0·08	−12·16
	Soopole	−0·35	+0·73	−0·04	−0·01	+3·64	−0·07	−7·94	+4·53	−6·97	+1·31	+0·46	−0·10	−4·81
	Muddehpoora	−0·40	+0·18	0	−1·03	+4·48	+0·36	−7·78	+1·31	−6·37	+1·15	+0·30	−0·06	−7·88
	Banka	−0·57	−0·70	−0·30	−0·69	+0·22	−1·11	−3·64	−1·60	−2·36	+0·18	+0·64	−0·13	−10·01
Purneah ..	Purneah	−0·33	+1·88	+0·92	−1·00	−0·31	−1·63	−9·60	+5·13	−9·32	+2·60	+0·25	−0·17	−12·18
	Kissengunge...	−0·48	+0·50	+1·09	−0·09	−0·85	−5·80	−7·58	+4·23	−6·20	+4·53	+0·24	−0·14	−10·56
	Arrareah	−0·29	+0·47	−0·48	−0·58	−0·68	−2·92	−7·25	+7·93	−4·26	+4·86	+0·26	−0·08	−3·03
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	−0·55	−0·16	−0·63	−0·06	+2·58	−3·50	−8·54	−0·08	−1·16	+4·12	+0·46	−0·17	−7·69
	Rajmehal	−0·11	+0·03	−0·32	−1·37	−2·62	−0·23	−5·41	−3·65	−6·85	+0·61	−0·11	−0·02	−20·05
	Deoghur	−0·36	−0·43	−0·64	−0·92	+1·96	+6·38	−4·05	−0·42	+0·79	+0·39	+0·19	−0·15	+2·74
	Jamtara . ..	−0·19	+0·32	−0·70	−0·41	+0·80	−0·28	−5·49	−1·51	+5·17	+1·89	+0·34	−0·03	+1·91
	Pakour	−0·23	−0·89	−0·60	−0·32	−0·93	+1·36	−6·85	−5·93	−5·85	+0·77	+0·18	0	−19·29
	Godda	−0·23	−0·53	−0·34	−0·33	+0·50	−3·51	−7·10	+0·78	−1·06	+0·26	+0·42	−0·08	−11·22
Cuttack ...	Cuttack	−0·36	+0·02	−0·89	−0·17	+2·63	−2·95	+11·86	+3·17	+2·29	+1·03	+1·71	−0·46	+18·54
	Jajpore . ..	+1·53	−0·86	−0·79	+2·83	+0·05	−1·67	+5·56	−3·97	+0·75	+0·19	+0·47	−0·81	+3·27
	Kendrapara	−0·47	−0·48	−0·71	−1·45	+2·49	−4·26	+4·18	−7·16	−5·72	+5·53	+0·16	−0·34	−8·23
	Jagatsingpore	−0·26	−0·37	−0·82	+0·03	+5·33	−1·57	+9·15	−1·79	+2·54	+1·54	−1·09	+0·18	+12·97
	False Point	−0·23	−0·68	−0·95	−2·35	?	?	+3·94	−6·67	−2·84	−3·20	−0·79	−0·54	−14·31 ?
Pooree ...	Pooree	−0·25	−0·97	−0·51	−0·58	+1·03	−6·22	−0·87	−2·95	−2·26	−0·32	+1·79	−0·23	−11·32
	Khoordah	−0·27	−0·41	−0·78	−0·36	+3·42	−5·67	+1·23	+1·85	+2·31	+1·54	+1·01	−0·18	+3·22
Balasore ...	Balasore	−0·55	−0·66	−1·73	+0·80	+3·48	−4·34	+1·99	+1·45	+3·77	+2·65	+0·10	−0·19	+11·36
	Bhuddruck	+0·12	+1·24	−0·73	+0·54	+0·72	+2·18	+3·41	+0·72	+2·16	+3·69	+0·28	−0·35	+13·99
	Jelasore	−0·69	+1·40	−0·79	−0·09	+0·32	−2·61	−8·11	−2·70	+1·68	−0·88	−0·30	−0·05	−12·78
	Sorah	−0·30	−0·65	−1·38	+3·51	−0·28	−1·88	+4·25	−0·28	+10·67	+2·30	+2·12	0·13	+18·15
	Chandballi	+0·05	−1·03	−0·36	−0·31	+4·85	−0·17	+0·85	−0·01	+6·90	+2·82	+2·23	−0·53	+15·30
	Bareepudda	−0·13	−0·11	−1·40	+1·32	+0·57	−2·62	+3·06	−3·72	+5·56	+0·99	+1·91	−0·19	+3·24
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	−0·42	−0·22	−0·66	+1·30	+0·06	+1·82	−3·50	+1·83	+4·36	+0·72	+0·28	−0·12	+0·41
	Pachamba . .	−0·36	−0·26	−0·51	+0·09	+0·43	−2·60	−0·54	−2·02	−0·14	−0·10	+0·26	−0·13	−5·28
	Seetagurh	−0·15	−0·41	−0·62	+1·04	+0·78	+2·29	−2·03	+2·60	+3·15	+0·49	+0·18	−0·05	+7·25
	Mowdie Hills	−0·23	−0·82	−0·39	+0·08	+0·67	+1·19	−0·93	−1·41	+3·30	+0·38	+0·58	0	+2·31
Lohardugga	Ranchi	−0·80	+0·63	−1·83	−0·32	+3·29	+1·36	+3·41	+1·55	+4·12	+0·85	+0·19	−0·13	+12·80
	Palamow	−0·45	−0·25	−0·60	−0·31	−0·83	−2·03	−2·24	+4·01	−3·09	−1·40	+3·15	−0·28	−4·91
Singbhoom .	Chyebassa	−0·73	−0·81	−1·30	−0·78	+2·00	+0·35	+0·96	−5·91	+1·80	+1·00	+0·61	−0·21	−3·03
Manbhoom ...	Purulia	−0·40	−0·15	−0·89	+0·06	+5·41	+3·30	+0·20	−3·05	+2·67	−0·18	+0·02	−0·16	+7·43
	Gobindpore	−0·53	−0·50	−0·49	−0·41	+1·03	−3·29	−7·40	−6·09	−1·43	−1·70	−0·05	−0·16	−20·93

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 25th January 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 21st to 27th January 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1883.		⊖		Inches	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Jan.	21st	129·3	10	29·909	61·9	75·8	27·4	48·8	56·0	0·375	51·0	70	NW by W and calm	25	Nil.	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	22nd	131·5	10	·969	63·4	77·1	28·6	48·5	57·3	·393	52·2	69	NW by W and calm	48	"	Chiefly clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	23rd	136·4	9	·920	64·9	78·6	29·3	49·3	60·7	·478	57·7	79	W by S, S, and calm	70	0·03	Partially cloudy, ≡, ⌓, t, g, d, <, o.
"	24th	136·3	8	·913	68·1	79·5	19·2	60·3	63·4	·526	60·4	78	S, ENE and variable	85	Nil.	Partially cloudy, o, ⌓.
"	25th	139·0	10	·978	68·7	79·8	19·6	60·2	63·4	·522	60·2	75	E ...	84	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓,
"	26th	131·4	11	·999	66·7	78·4	21·1	57·3	60·5	·442	55·3	69	SE by E, calm, and variable.	46	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	27th	144·8	8	·903	67·3	80·5	23·5	57·0	63·0	·518	60·0	76	S by E, WSW, and NNW	157	0·04	Chiefly cloudy, ≡, ⌓, o, g, p.

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·954
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	29·999
	Hours.
The total number of hours of sunshine of the seven days	66
	⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	65·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	68·5
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	32·1
The maximum temperature during the seven days	80·5
	Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	14
	lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ...	Not measurable.
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	74
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	70
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th January 1883	0·07
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·07
The total fall from 1st to 27th January 1883	0·07
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·23

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 8t, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

.. fog, ⌓ dew, t thunder, g gloomy, d drizzling, < lightning, o overcast, p passing temporary showers.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 29th January 1883.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of December 1882.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Range.	RADIATION THERMOMETER. Sun. Mean.	Above max. in shade.	Max. Day.	Max. O	Grass. Mean.	Below min. in shade.	Min. Day.	Min. O	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of minimum.	Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Highest max. Day.	Highest max. O	Absolute range.	Lowest min. Day.	Lowest min. O	VAPOUR TENSION. Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	HUMIDITY. Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	RAIN-FALL. Number of days.	In inches.
Sibsagor ...	333	29·697	29·764	29·618	·146	129·0	56·6	12th	143·8	49·1	6·1	30th	43·2	72·4	17·2	55·2	63·6	63·1	70·3	3 & 11th	75·8	27·4	30th	48·4		·433	·542	·533		93	94	72	5	0·67
Dhubri ...	115 34	·901	·969	·829	·147	123 5	47·7	1st	129·8	53·9	5·2	25th	49·5	75·8	16·7	59·1	67·3	66·6	74·0	11th	78·6	25·1	28th	53·5		·476	·545	·527		95	83	63	—	—
Silchar ...	104·25	·891	·954	·827	·127	139·1	51·5	13th	143·3	—	—	—	—	80·6	21·7	58·9	68·9	71·0	78·1	4 & 5th	85·4	34·2	26th	51·2		·465	·573	·540		92	76	56	1	0·04
Darjeeling ...	7421·1	22·981	23·027	22·935	·093	119·7	62·7	25th	120·5	22·6	16·3	28th	15·0	51·0	19·1	38·9	42·3	46·4	45·8	10th	57·8	23·6	30th	34·2		·208	·262	·251		87	83	90	1	0·18
Purneah ...	125	29·872	29·95	29·8 3	·137	129·2	50·4	1st	133·2	46·3	*8·2	31st	38·3	78·8	*26·3	*52·1	*65·0	68·8	76·4	5 & 12th	81·7	35·8	31st	45·9		·367	·479	·462		94	68	51	—	—
Dorbhunga ...	166·32	·842	·918	·786	·132	†121·9	48·0	2nd	127·2	46·8	†9·6	3 th	41·1	†75·9	‡19·5	†56·4	‡66·2	69·0	74·6	5th	78·4	26·2	31st	52·2		·427	·487	·478		94	71	56	—	—
Patna ...	182 84	·851	·916	·798	·118	119·1	49·5	16th	122·6	47·3	5·2	31st	38·6	76·6	24·1	52·5	64·4	67·3	73·9	16th	81·9	33·1	21st	48·8		·347	·402	·416		88	61	49	—	—
Gya ...	375	†·659	†·715	·607	†·108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77·6	†24·8	†52·8	66·2	†72·6	74·5	16th	81·9	34·7	23rd	47·2		·336	·337	·323		83	43	38	—	—
Hazaribagh ...	2007·12	27·945	28·019	27·926	·093	118·4	45·2	16th	121·9	42·5	10·4	22nd	35·3	73·2	20·3	52·9	62·4	66·4	70·9	24 & 25th	76·9	29·3	22nd	47·6		—	·296	·297		—	46	30	—	—
Berhampore ...	66·45	29·989	30·012	29·887	·125	137·4	59·3	1st	145·2	42·0	14·7	15th	56·8	78·1	21·4	56·7	66·8	69·9	76·7	12, 13, 15, & 16-18th.	79·6	28·4	24th	51·2		·425	·500	·482		91	68	53	—	—
Burdwan ...	99·09	·908	29·983	29·854	·129	138·2	59·1	1st	145·2	47·8	8·7	19th	40·3	79·1	23·6	56·5	67·0	70·4	76·9	25th	83·0	32·2	24th	50·8		·413	·440	·424		90	59	48	—	—
Jessore ...	33 3	·959	30·034	·904	·130	132·8	53·2	3rd	141·7	46·5	10·1	24th	39·4	79·6	23·0	56·6	67·4	72·1	76·3	12th	82·1	32·3	24th	49·8		·426	·529	·439		92	67	52	—	—
Dacca ...	35	·960	·021	·903	·118	†141·3	61·5	1st	147·5	‡48·7	‡10·4	31st	42·8	79·8	21·2	58·6	70·0	73·4	77·5	12th	83·3	30·1	29th	53·2		·467	·587	·512		94	70	54	—	—
Chittagong ...	86·7	·906	29·962	·851	·111	†138·7	†60·8	6th	154·4	†54·2	†5·7	31st	44·9	77·8	17·9	59·9	69·1	71·4	74·9	4th	82·1	29·9	29 & 30th	53·2	*	·490	·619	·582		94	80	67	2	0·49
Demagiri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76·4	18·6	57·8	66·2	70·2	74·6	6th	80·9	28·8	27th	52·1		—	—	—		—	—	—	2	1·04
Alipore ...	21·38	·975	30·061	·936	·125	131·4	54·6	4th	138·7	45·1	12·4	23rd	38·5	77·4	19·9	57·5	66·3	70·2	76·3	16th	79·6	27·7	23rd	51·9	·467	·443	·478	·438	73	93	65	48	—	—
Saugor Island	25·5	·983	·043	·929	·114	137·3	59·9	26th	142·0	—	—	—	—	77·4	16·2	61·2	68·4	71·2	74·7	17th	80·9	25·6	28th	55·3	·519	·464	·549	·506	75	85	72	59	—	—
Cuttack ...	80	·928	29·988	·871	·117	139·5	56·5	14th	143·6	48·3	11·0	11th	43·9	83·0	23·7	59·3	71·0	74·3	80·9	17th	86·2	30·3	23 & 29th	55·9		·461	·507	·476		90	69	45	—	—
False Point ...	17 44	30·014	30·069	·959	·110	137·9	62·7	21st	147·3	55·4	4·8	29th	50·4	75·2	15·0	60·3	67·1	70·1	74·1	1st	78·6	22·4	11th	56·2		·510	‖·570	·599		97	77	70	—	—
Akyab ...	20·44	29·984	9·2	·905	·117	129·0	47·[illegible]	7th	138·2	60·7	5·8	26th	49·1	81·8	15·3	66·5	73·3	74·4	78·2	7th	85·4	28·3	26th	57·1		·577	·634	·630		88	80	65	5	2·55
Port Blair ...	61·16	·871	29·931	·821	·100	136·8	49·9	10th	148·8	71·2	5·1	31st	66·5	86·9	10·6	76·3	80·0	83·2	83·7	16th	85·5	16·6	14th	71·9		·777	·867	·857		86	76	74	9	1·20
														October 1882.																				
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·754	29·812	29·700	·112	§111·5	§34·5	9th	123·5	72·5	8·6	24th	61·9	86·3	5·2	81·1	83·8	84·3	85·6	4th	90·2	15·4	25th	74·8	·783	·568	·753	·777	67	53	64	63	9	2·70
														November 1882.																				
Darjeeling ...	7421·1	23·042	23·082	23·003	·079	§123·2	§68·1	4th	131·4	¶38·8	¶14·1	7th	34·1	55·5	§13·0	42·6	46·9	52·4	51·3	1st	61·7	23·8	20th	37·9		·203	·257	*·294		75	66	78	2	0·91
Akyab ...	20·44	29·927	29·979	29·871	·108	134·1	48·3	1st & 4th	142·7	67·0	4·1	10 & 11th	60·0	85·8	14·7	71·1	78·5	80·3	83·1	27th	88·3	23·7	10th	64·6		—	·784	·800		—	76	71	4	2·30
Nancowry ...	81	29·795	29·840	29·749	·091	137·3	49·4	11th	157·4	72·2	3·7	8th	71·0	87·9	12·0	75·9	78·4	81·6	80·9	12th	89·6	16·4	2, 7, & 27th.	73·2		·817	·862	·862		92	82	81	22	25·89

CALCUTTA (ALIPORE).

Mean barometric pressure of 24 years ...	30·027	Mean temperature of 24 years	68·0	Mean humidity of 24 years	71	Mean rainfall of 48 years	0·23
Ditto ditto of 1882 ...	29·975	Ditto ditto of 1882	66·3	Ditto ditto of 1882	73	Actual fall in 1882	Nil.
Defect in 1882	·052	Defect in 1882	1·7	Excess in 1882	2	Defect in 1882	0·23

* Mean for 26 days. | † Mean for 30 days. | ‡ Mean for 29 days. | § Mean for 24 days. | ‖ Mean for 27 days. | ¶ Mean for 21 days.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 26th January 1882.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level with Anemometric Result and Cloud Observations.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind. North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.	Percentage and resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
Sibsagor ...	30·046	64·3	4	39	4	6		4		3		2	66 N 49° E	39·9	5·81
Dhubri ...	·024	67·6	1	23	11	1						26	52 N 59° E	95	0·73
Silchar ...	30·000	69·1		1	9	11	4	8	3			26	31 S 28 E	32·9	3·66
Darjeeling ...	—	—	3	6	14	5	2	6	12	6		8	3 N 37° E	47·8	3·08
Purneah ...	·011	65·3	7					1	31	19		4	79 N 66° W	34·1	0·52
Durbhunga ...	·017	66·6	1		1	1		20	28	9			79 S 81° W	33·4	0·31
Patna ...	·041	64·8	1			1	4	8	31	16		1	76 N 88° W	60·9	0·61
Gya ...	·056*	67·0*	1		1		1		14	4		40	26 N 80° W	29·0	0·97
Hazaribagh ...	28·047	66·9	13	1				1	8	34		5	79 N 41° E	129·4	0·94
Berhampore ...	30·009	66·9	15	4	1			2	10	11		19	46 N 32° W	35·2	1·02
Burdwan ...	·018	67·2	17	3	2		1	1	10	22		6	64 N 34° W	36·3	1·42
Jessore ...	29·994	67·5	19	4		2		12	12	14		11	57 N 30° W	36·4	1·58
Dacca ...	30·000	70·1	9	7			1	4	10	10		21	37 N 41 W	32·4	1·16
Chittagong ...	29·999	69·3	7	17	1	1		9	15	5		7	31 N 36° W	35·8	3·89
Demagiri ...	—	—		1	2	2	6	18	10	23		23	56 S 85° W	—	0·92
Alipore ...	29·997	66·3	44	6	1			1	20	43		9	73 N 30° W	49·6	1·83
Saugor Island ...	30·010	68·5	41	21	3	1	7	15	10	18		5	45 N 16° W	122·5	1·65
Cuttack ...	·012	71·2	13	7				3	19	13		7	57 N 45° W	17·4	1·87
False Point ...	—	—	14	14	10	6	2		3	12		1	47 N 26° E	—	2·39
Akyab ...	29·986	73·3	6	16	10	7	3	6	9	5			21 N 48° E	48·2	3·24
Port Blair ...	·984	80·1	4	32	8	17				1			7 N 70° E	156·5	4·94
							October 1882.								
Vizagapatam ...	29·786	83·9	6	16	38	17	4	8	18	17			22 N 73° E	61·3	4·20
							November 1882.								
Darjeeling ...	—	—	3	6	14	5	2	6	12	6		8	3 N 37° E	30·7	1·87
Akyab ...	·949	78·5	2	29	7	6	2	7	8	4			42 N 56° E	45·4	3·00
Nancowry ...	·878	78·6	2	1	22	13	2	10	10				36 S 44° E	143·7	6·80

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table—"Prof. papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 26th January 1883.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 21st to 27th January 1883.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January ...	21st ...	65·1	76·8	24·4	52·4	59·2	·426	54·5	68	Nil.
" ...	22nd ...	66·6	78·3	23·1	55·2	60·0	·432	51·8	66	"
" ...	23rd ...	68·2	79·2	21·6	57·6	63·2	·514	59·8	74	"
" ...	24th ...	70·7	81·1	20·0	61·1	66·3	·588	63·6	78	0·04
" ...	25th ...	69·7	79·4	18·3	61·1	65·5	·573	62·8	79	Nil.
" ...	26th ...	68·7	79·8	20·5	59·3	62·5	·484	58·0	69	"
" ...	27th ...	69·4	75·3	15·1	60·2	65·8	·589	63·6	82	"

		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		68·3
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days		28·7
The maximum temperature during the seven days		81·1
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days		74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th January 1883		0·04

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 29th January 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements shewing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of November 1882.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldundah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Sand cut stone	472	35	675	24	528	6 12 0	.....
2	Tundy reeds	910	55	1,886	50	446	9 8 5	.....
1	Fuel	355	35	578	20	20	2 14 2	.....
54	Passengers	.....	.....	35,130	1,255	5,018	176 15 1	.....
15	Empty	.....	.....	3,040	108	1,519	10 7 10	.....
73	Total ...	1,743	125	40,809	1,457	7,531	206 9 6	0 5·2
64	Total of same month last year ...	4,650	14,422	34,610	1,236	3,889	147 9 5	0 7·2
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	117 Logs	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	16 4 4	.....
...	2,000 Bamboos	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0	.....
...	2,649 Passengers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 2 9	.....
...	Total ...	.....	315	.....	.....	.....	32 15 1	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	8 7 2	.....
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
3	Sand cut stone	1,364	155	2,419	86	259	6 0 9	.....
9	Laterite cut stone	4,582	144	7,691	275	824	19 3 8	.....
14	Sandstone rubble	6,507	257	11,083	396	1,188	27 11 3	.....
50	Laterine ,, ...	22,044	905	37,469	1,338	4,014	93 10 7	.....
76	Empty	.....	.....	24,164	863	2,589	60 6 11	.....
152	Total ...	34,497	1,461	82,828	2,958	8,874	207 1 2	0 4·4
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS. Nil.							
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
73	Private, including miscellaneous	1,743	440	40,809	1,457	7,531	239 8 7	.....
152	Government stores, including miscellaneous	34,497	1,461	82,828	2,958	8,874	207 1 2	.....
225	Grand Total ...	36,240	1,901	1,23,637	4,415	16,405	446 9 9	.....
64	Grand Total of same month last year ...	4,650	14,497	34,610	1,236	3,889	155 15 7	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	56 2 7
Amount of tollage for the month	446 9 9
Total ...	502 12 4
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	431 5 4
Balance at the end of the month	71 7 0

MEMO. OF BOATS PASSED FREE UP TO BRIDGE NO. 1.

PARTICULARS.	Number of boats.	Maundage.
Local traffic boats	36	21,098½
Boats for workshop sub-division	43	16,646½
Total ...	79	37,745½

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Cotton	100	1,000	215	8	376	6 8 0	.....
4	Dry fish	100	500	345	13	411	8 13 2	.....
1	Earthen pots	30	10	51	2	80	1 10 0	.....
262	Empty boats	.....	.....	40,084	1,432	63,032	603 5 10	.....
3	Firewood	450	50	981	35	1,398	34 7 5	.....
4	Gram	280	1,120	518	18	756	14 10 0	.....
2	Gunny-bags	600	4,000	1,087	39	1,560	35 4 0	.....
1	Horns	10	100	27	1	18	0 10 5	.....
4	Hides	550	5,500	1,009	36	1,051	31 12 0	.....
2	Jute	300	1,500	526	19	216	11 4 0	.....
14	Jaggry	1,040	5,200	2,275	81	2,260	58 10 8	.....
2	Lime	430	140	960	34	1,428	30 4 0	.....
2	Lac	300	3,000	500	18	756	15 7 0	.....
1	Lead	50	1,000	237	8	432	9 0 0	.....
31	Miscellaneous piece-goods, &c.	6,780	56,050	13,726	490	24,460	463 1 8	.....
2	Oil-cake	110	110	290	10	310	9 0 6	.....
45	Paddy	5,570	11,140	9,445	338	9,395	234 0 3	.....
87	Passengers (3,078 in number)	.....	.....	32,372	1,156	54,040	1,405 14 0	.....
104	Rice	45,550	1,82,200	81,050	2,894	1,48,264	2,864 4 5	.....
10	Salt	900	4,500	1,765	63	1,892	37 10 5	.....
2	Salt-fish	20	150	50	2	28	0 13 0	.....
3	Turmeric	500	1,600	686	25	672	22 7 10	.....
1	Timbers	20	150	88	1	40	0 14 5	.....
588	Total ...	63,710	2,79,620	1,88,207	6,723	3,13,441	5,889 13 0	0 3·6
440	Total of same month last year ...	37,870	1,56,425	1,13,146	4,041	1,48,294	2,932 6 8	0 3·7
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Bamboos (9,500 in number)	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	8 8 6	.....
...	Timbers (125 in number)	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	22 15 6	.....
...	Demurrage on boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 3 3	.....
...	Total ...	.....	620	.....	.....	.....	31 11 3	.....
5	Total of same month last year ...	.....	590	.....	.....	.....	46 15 6	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year the private trade shews an increase of Rs. 2,942, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, passengers, paddy, miscellaneous goods, empties, &c.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Charcoal	50	70	120	4	84	1 4 0	.....
1	Derrick	.....	.....	401	14	588	13 0 0	.....
1	Engine	.....	.....	412	15	630	13 0 0	.....
34	Empty boats	.....	.....	6,852	245	8,780	94 13 0	.....
1	Gyles	100	20	172	6	144	4 8 0	.....
1	Pile-driver	.....	.....	91	3	120	2 14 8	.....
18	Stones	4,500	100	9,545	341	14,322	306 5 0	.....
5	Sleepers	900	2,500	1,656	59	2,478	52 9 0	.....
3	Stores, &c.	600	5,000	985	35	1,470	30 14 0	.....
65	Total ...	6,150	7,690	20,240	722	28,546	518 10 8	0 3·5
26	Total of same month last year ...	4,350	570	9,052	355	14,726	291 2 6	0 4·0
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Timbers	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	.....
2	Boats passed free*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Total ...	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	.....
9	Total of same month last year ...	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	11 4 0	.....

* A memorandum of free boats is attached.

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
588	Private, including miscellaneous	63,710	2,80,240	1,88,207	6,723	3,13,441	5,921 8 3	.....
67	Government stores, including miscellaneous	6,150	7,690	20,240	722	28,546	520 2 8	.....
655	Grand Total ...	69,860	2,87,930	2,08,447	7,445	3,41,987	6,441 10 11†	.....
490	Grand Total of same month last year ...	42,220	1,57,785	1,33,098	4,396	1,63,020	3,281 12 2	.....

† Of this Rs. 806-1-4 is the collection of Gobri canal locks,
" 1,006-6-7 ditto of Kendrapara canal extension locks,
and " 4,629-3-0 ditto of Kendrapara canal locks.

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.—concluded.

MEMO.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	4,135	15	1
Amount of tollage for the month	6,441	10	11
Total ...	10,577	10	0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,622	11	10
Balance at the end of the month	7,954	14	2

MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

PARTICULARS.	No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	Tollage realizable. Rs.	A.	P.
Passenger boats of Government officials on duty ...	2	699	25	21	15	0
Total ...	2	699	25	21	15	0

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage. Rs.	A.	P.	Rate of toll per ton-mile. A.	P.
		Mds.	Rs.								
1	Cocoanuts	10	15	25	1	34	0	10	0	.....	
1	Clothes	40	500	60	2	86	1	8	0	.....	
74	Empty boats	.....	.....	4,697	168	4,879	48	5	9	.....	
1	Furniture	300	300	50	2	68	1	4	0	.....	
17	Gram	800	3,200	1,462	52	1,768	36	4	0	.....	
12	Gingelly	500	2,000	943	34	612	12	2	0	.....	
2	Hides	20	200	50	2	68	1	4	0	.....	
1	Jaggry	100	500	183	7	154	3	10	0	.....	
1	Kharee	30	120	50	2	66	1	4	0	.....	
1	Oil	50	1,000	146	5	170	3	2	0	.....	
8	Paddy	520	1,030	1,432	51	1,712	34	8	6	.....	
13	Passengers (165 in number)	.....	.....	775	28	939	26	1	0	.....	
54	Rice	6,400	25,300	10,901	389	13,205	266	13	6	.....	
20	Salt	2,900	14,400	4,360	156	5,148	106	0	0	.....	
6	Straw	500	100	961	34	206	6	6	0	.....	
1	Salt fish	100	1,000	143	5	165	3	2	0	.....	
1	Turmeric	150	750	221	8	264	5	0	0	.....	
1	Thread	150	1,000	212	8	264	5	0	0	.....	
2	Tal umbrellas	20	10	50	2	68	1	4	0	.....	
217	Total ...	12,590	51,445	26,714	956	29,856	562	8	9	0	3·6
51	Total of same month last year ...	2,580	11,830	9,822	352	11,434	190	15	9	0	3·3
	MISCELLANEOUS.										
...	Timbers (240 in number)	.....	950	.....	.....	.....	41	2	9	.....	
...	Total ...	.....	950	.....	.....	.....	41	2	9	.....	
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	7	14	0	.....	

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shews an increase of Rs. 405, which is due to the increase of traffic in items empty, gram, paddy, rice, salt, and timbers.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs.	A.	P.	A.	P.
3	Empty boats	.....	.....	591	21	701	6	14	0	.....	
3	Sleepers	800	2,000	1,242	44	1,482	30	0	0	.....	
1	Tiles	500	10	805	29	957	20	0	0	.....	
7	Total ...	1,300	2,010	2,638	94	3,140	56	14	0	0	3·5
67	Total of same month last year ...	7,000	120	19,009	679	5,790	146	8	0	0	4·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.										
2	Boats passed free*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	
2	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	
6	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	

* A memo. of free boats is attached.

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs.	A.	P.		
217	Private, including miscellaneous	12,590	52,395	26,714	956	29,856	603	11	6	.....	
9	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,300	2,010	2,638	94	3,140	56	14	0	.....	
226	Grand Total ...	13,890	54,405	29,352	1,050	32,996	660	9	6	.....	
154	Grand Total of same month last year ...	9,580	12,030	28,831	1,031	17,224	345	5	9	.....	

MEMO.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	222	13	1
Amount of tollage for the month	660	9	6
Total ...	883	5	7
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	530	0	0
Balance at the end of the month	353	5	7

High Level Canal, Range I—concluded.

MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

PARTICULARS.	No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	Tollage realizable. Rs. A. P.
Passenger boats of Government officials on duty ...	2	336	12	1 8 0
Total ...	2	336	12	1 8 0

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage. Rs. A. P.	Rate of toll per ton-mile. A. P.
		Mds.	Rs.					
3	Beeree	400	1,600	648	23	276	7 14 0	.....
8	Empty boats	.....	.....	671	24	290	4 1 0	.....
1	Gunny bags	100	500	234	8	80	2 14 0	.....
1	Khassaree	200	800	400	14	168	5 0 0	.....
11	Passengers (225 in number)	.....	.....	940	34	409	15 3 9	.....
3	Rice	400	1,500	665	24	312	8 4 0	.....
27	Total ...	1,100	4,400	3,558	127	1,535	43 4 9	0 5·4
23	Total of same month last year ...	640	5,050	2,904	103	1,251	30 6 6	0 4·7
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Timbers (323 in number)	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	15 2 3	.....
...	Small dongahs (43 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 11 6	.....
...	Total ...	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	26 13 9	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	10 14 0	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shews an increase of Rs. 29, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, timbers, passengers, khassaree, &c.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
5	Empty boats	.....	.....	336	12	96	2 1 0	.....
2	Planks	30	10	50	2	16	0 10 0	.....
1	Tile	500	10	1,009	36	432	12 8 0	.....
8	Total ...	530	20	1,395	50	544	15 3 0	0 5·4
215	Total of same month last year ...	27,450	910	71,209	2,542	30,124	720 10 0	0 4·6
	MISCELLANEOUS							
...	Bamboos (56 in number)	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....
...	Total ...	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2 0	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
27	Private, including miscellaneous ...	1,100	4,900	3,558	127	1,535	70 2 6	.....
8	Government stores, including miscellaneous	530	25	1,395	50	544	15 13 0	.....
35	Grand Total ...	1,630	4,925	4,953	177	2,079	85 15 6	.....
248	Grand Total of same month last year ...	28,090	6,180	74,113	2,645	31,375	703 0 6	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	153 8 5
Amount of tollage for the month ...	85 15 6
Total ...	240 7 11
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	186 7 5
Balance at the end of the month ...	53 0 6

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—6½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Empty boats	.....	.....	243	9	63	1 8 6	.....
1	Jaggery	200	1,000	331	12	84	4 3 0	.....
11	Passengers (155 in number)	.....	.....	944	34	238	12 10 10	.....
1	Turmeric	150	750	238	8	56	2 13 0	.....
15	Total ...	350	1,750	1,756	63	441	21 5 4	0 9·3
13	Total of same month last year ...	200	800	1,095	39	273	10 13 1	0 7·6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Small dongahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9 0	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 11, which is due to the increase of traffic in items jaggery, passengers, &c., &c.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Total of same month last year ...	3,000	60	9,883	352	2,030	100 11 6	0 9·5
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
15	Private, including miscellaneous	350	1,750	1,756	63	441	21 14 4	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Grand Total ...	350	1,750	1,756	63	441	21 14 4	.....
	Grand Total of same month last year ...	3,200	860	10,978	391	2,303	111 8 7	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	71 8 0
Amount of tollage for the month	21 14 4
Total ...	93 6 4
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	58 12 0
Balance at the end of the month	34 10 4

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
20	Coal	5,540	1,760	11,640	.....	.....	94 12 0	.....
12	Coke	2,645	1,886	6,000	.....	.....	74 12 6	.....
2	Bricks (2,500 in number)	250	27	625	.....	.....	2 5 6	.....
3	Tiles (3,500 in number)	275	80	800	.....	.....	5 8 0	.....
43	Earthenware	3,566	960	8,440	.....	.....	46 13 6	.....
83	Sand	27,610	4,185	50,975	.....	.....	196 1 6	.....
36	Timber (219 in number)	5,815	4,870	5,591	.....	.....	78 2 3	.....
11	Firewood	770	202	1,825	.....	.....	7 13 6	.....
1	Iron	50	250	150	.....	.....	1 5 0	.....
24	Brass	4,715	2,35,750	9,525	.....	.....	83 5 6	.....
15	Copper	2,250	71,250	6,800	.....	.....	89 10 0	.....
15	Silk	166	25,645	1,465	.....	.....	10 15 6	.....
15	Cotton	1,710	39,700	4,895	.....	.....	56 5 0	.....
14	Cotton piece-goods (European)	1,780	1,33,750	4,750	.....	.....	39 12 0	.....
3	Gunny, Indian (300 in number)	150	600	450	.....	.....	1 11 0	.....
61	Jute	8,655	22,500	20,850	.....	.....	93 9 0	.....
3	Mats	250	4,200	900	.....	.....	24 12 0	.....
233	Paddy	29,823	22,191	50,975	.....	.....	811 7 0	.....
493	Rice	1,09,840	1,65,515	2,08,120	.....	.....	2,494 7 9	.....
7	Wheat	559	3,400	1,950	.....	.....	16 9 0	.....
143	Gram	19,815	56,665	44,595	.....	.....	401 3 0	.....
1	Linseed	50	25	125	.....	.....	0 7 6	.....
33	Mustard	6,135	24,530	18,405	.....	.....	83 0 0	.....
3	Other oil-seeds	1,200	3,900	2,775	.....	.....	19 14 6	.....
8	Oils	600	3,000	1,525	.....	.....	21 2 6	.....
24	Other oils	5,920	23,430	12,975	.....	.....	164 10 0	.....
8	Oil-cake	1,150	1,150	2,475	.....	.....	10 12 6	.....
9	Fruits	2,220	4,270	4,100	.....	.....	50 3 0	.....
1	Vegetable	80	80	175	.....	.....	1 1 6	.....
36	Tobacco	5,220	36,464	12,045	.....	.....	140 12 3	.....
14	Cocoanuts (42,300 in number)	1,503	795	3,085	.....	.....	42 14 9	.....
38	Straw (960 kahuns)	10,400	2,636	23,475	.....	.....	109 2 6	.....
3	Betelnuts	400	2,900	925	.....	.....	10 1 6	.....
14	Sugar, unrefined	1,554	6,123	3,785	.....	.....	31 14 9	.....
86	Salt	27,315	78,825	55,500	.....	.....	550 2 0	.....
1	Sajji	150	150	250	.....	.....	2 3 0	.....
5	Cattle (16 in number)	66	310	450	.....	.....	5 1 3	.....
16	Hides (12,200 in number)	2,265	35,220	5,475	.....	.....	72 7 0	.....
2	Horns	250	2,600	675	.....	.....	5 14 6	.....
1,226	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,06,285	.....	.....	1,060 1 6	.....
1,479	Passenger boats	.....	.....	98,285	.....	.....	993 5 9	.....
46	Betel leaves	2,150	16,950	6,780	.....	.....	30 8 3	.....
96	Sál piles (7,969 in number)	15,378	22,942	8,792	.....	.....	195 6 6	.....
70	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	8,416	2,76,280	23,270	.....	.....	234 8 3	.....
23	Curd	2,008	5,676	5,050	.....	.....	54 14 6	.....
77	Miscellaneous	6,855	7,799	17,995	.....	.....	158 2 0	.....
3	Furniture	120	250	305	.....	.....	2 4 3	.....
23	Bamboos (2,326 in number)	564	199	315	.....	.....	6 12 3	.....
1	Stone	250	75	375	.....	.....	5 10 0	.....
14	Stone plates	1,758	2,989	3,780	.....	.....	55 13 6	.....
26	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1,410	1,35,200	4,165	.....	.....	35 7 0	.....
6	Other fibres, raw...	410	1,640	1,050	.....	.....	9 3 0	.....
3	Planks	48	77	220	.....	.....	4 2 9	.....
1	Cane	10	32	50	.....	.....	0 7 0	.....
1	Monkeys (21 in number)	10	21	20	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....
4,621	Total ...	3,30,316	14,93,794	8,59,358	30,691	5,64,024	8,696 1 0	0 2·9
4,318	Total of same month last year ...	2,36,745	11,93,364	7,16,710	25,596	4,22,565	6,697 9 0	0 3·0
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Passengers (19,093 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569 15 1	.....
...	Demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 2 3	.....
27	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582 1 4	.....
14	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	436 3 9	.....
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS. Nil.							
..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Tonnage of Boats. Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
4,648	Private, including miscellaneous	3,30,316	14,93,794	8,59,358	30,691	5,64,024	9,072 2 4	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,649	Grand Total ...	3,30,316	14,93,794	8,59,358	30,691	5,64,024	9,072 2 4*	.....
4,332	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,36,745	11,93,364	7,16,710	25,596	4,22,565	7,135 12 9	.....

* This includes tolls on the Narainghur channel, amounting to Rs. 151-3-3.

Memo.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	3,282 6 2
Amount of tollage for the month	9,072 2 4
Total ...	12,354 8 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	10,428 13 0
Balance at the end of the month	1,925 11 6

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

Length of Canal open—29 miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Bamboos	105	23	375	.....	.....	2 9 3	.....
1	Bricks	50	50	100	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....
17	Cotton piece-good (European)	1,800	45,000	5,925	.....	.....	48 6 3	.....
5	Coal	610	159	1,330	.....	.....	11 10 6	.....
3	Cocoanuts	125	173	575	.....	.....	7 0 9	.....
1	Coal-tar	25	125	100	.....	.....	1 13 0	.....
672	Empty	.....	.....	64,560	.....	.....	565 1 0	.....
22	Earthenware	1,230	478	2,760	.....	.....	22 11 0	.....
4	Firewood	170	50	385	.....	.....	3 3 9	.....
1	Furniture	16	400	70	.....	.....	1 4 0	.....
1	Fish	2	5	20	.....	.....	0 2 3	.....
13	Ghooting	1,360	131	2,500	.....	.....	17 3 0	.....
18	Hemp	1,910	9,550	6,225	.....	.....	42 12 9	.....
5	Hides	285	6,020	595	.....	.....	5 4 9	.....
3	Hental wood	80	13	170	.....	.....	1 1 0	.....
2	Iron	150	750	500	.....	.....	6 13 0	.....
10	Jute	121	508	700	.....	.....	5 3 3	.....
4	Miscellaneous	60	60	305	.....	.....	2 1 6	.....
4	Mats	200	1,000	1,005	.....	.....	6 14 6	.....
17	Oil	1,120	6,720	3,120	.....	.....	25 5 9	.....
1	Planks	75	225	175	.....	.....	1 3 3	.....
103	Passenger boats	.....	.....	7,245	.....	.....	93 8 6	.....
203	Paddy	25,335	19,216	40,390	.....	.....	638 14 3	.....
370	Rice	76,615	76,500	1,85,710	.....	.....	1,289 9 0	.....
12	Sugar, unrefined	595	2,745	1,605	.....	.....	16 10 0	.....
56	Straw	8,397	3,681	20,265	.....	.....	145 0 9	.....
1	Spices	50	250	125	.....	.....	1 10 3	.....
10	Sand	2,130	130	4,220	.....	.....	28 9 9	.....
36	Salt	7,050	17,724	13,800	.....	.....	109 12 3	.....
65	Tobacco	4,773	28,580	12,580	.....	.....	117 0 6	.....
32	Timber	3,694	6,287	5,435	.....	.....	40 4 6	.....
17	Vegetable	105	140	220	.....	.....	2 9 6	.....
1	Wood, sál	50	80	90	.....	.....	1 0 9	.....
1,712	Total ...	1,38,819	2,26,679	3,42,240	12,222	1,86,399	3,265 5 6	0 3·3
1,084	Total of same month last year ...	36,621	71,024	1,13,640	4,058	61,881	1,075 5 3	0 3·3
	Miscellaneous.							
...	Passengers (485 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 7 9	.....
...	Raft of timber	755	908	.....	.....	.....	135 1 9	.....
...	Do. of bamboos	10	6	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....
...	Demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 13 0	.....
6	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Total ...	765	972	.....	.....	.....	156 8 6	.....
10	Total of same month last year ...	2,036	4,030	.....	.....	.....	49 11 0	.....

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Coal	300	75	450	.....	.....	3 1 6	.....
1	Total ...	300	75	450	16	177	3 1 6	.....
1	Total of same month last year ...	200	1,000	500	18	518	9 1 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
1,718	Private, including miscellaneous	1,39,584	2,27,651	3,42,240	12,322	1,86,399	3,421 14 0	.....
1	Government stores, including miscellaneous	300	75	450	16	177	3 1 6	.....
1,719	Grand Total ...	1,39,884	2,27,726	3,42,690	12,338	1,86,576	3,424 15 6	.....
1,095	Grand Total of same month last year ...	33,877	76,054	1,14,140	4,076	61,899	1,134 1 3	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	537 4 9
Amount of tollage for the month	3,424 15 6
Total ...	3,962 4 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	3,423 5 0
Balance at the end of the month	538 15 3

SONE CIRCLE.

Eastern Main and Patna Canals.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Wheat	1,500	3,000	2,214	790	3,030	33 9 9	.....
28	Linseed	11,365	28,467	16,741	598	41,223	428 0 0	.....
34	Other food	7,658	24,625	11,678	418	20,066	209 4 0	.....
1	Other seed	300	900	455	16	1,267	13 3 6	.....
5	Clothing	728	7,599	1,413	51	3,867	25 3 6	.....
1	Building materials	125	50	230	8	165	1 15 3	.....
5	Thatcher's materials	260	1,600	570	20	431	6 15 9	.....
7	Mill stones	1,725	855	2,411	86	6,914	36 4 9	.....
8	Stimulants	1,435	2,825	3,055	108	6,149	61 11 9	.....
63	Miscellaneous	6,739	26,317	11,867	556	31,010	301 15 0	.....
72	Empty boats	.....	.....	8,674	309	53,130	54 6 9	.....
228	Total ...	31,835	96,129	59,308	2,960	1,67,310	1,170 10 0	0 1·3
266	Total of same month last year ...	27,028	69,853	64,609	2,310	1,38,618	1,224 15 9	0 1·6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
22	Bamboos and bullahs (508,925 in number)	.....	8,130	.....	.....	.....	280 14 6	.....
18	Passengers (315 in number)	.....	.....	3,374	121	5,432	52 12 0	.....
40	Total ...	.....	8,130	3,374	121	5,432	333 10 6	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	2,700	.....	.....	.....	126 3 0	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Steam coal	225	114	332	11	387	3 14 9	.....
6	Building materials	1,340	193	1,744	62	1,054	9 3 6	.....
1	Castor-oil	10	100	325	12	230	1 4 3	.....
1	Empty boat	.....	.....	82	3	55	0 10 0	.....
10	Total ...	1,575	406	2,483	88	1,726	14 15 6	0 1·7
8	Total of same month last year ...	2,610	775	4,373	156	3,464	25 10 3	0 01·4
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
4	Steamers passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Cargo boat passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
268	Private, including miscellaneous	31,833	1,04,250	62,682	3,081	1,72,742	1,504 4 6	.....
15	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,575	406	2,483	88	1,726	14 15 6	.....
283	Grand Total ...	33,408	1,04,665	65,165	3,169	1,74,468	1,519 4 0	.....
279	Grand Total of same month last year ...	29,638	70,628	68,982	2,466	1,42,022	1,376 12 0	.....

Memo.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	241 15 0
Amount of tollage for the month	1,519 4 0
Total ...	1,761 3 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,439 11 9
Balance at the end of the month	321 7 3

Western Main Canal.

Length of Canal open—22 miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
10	Wheat	4,921	9,642	6,725	240	4,090	42 0 6	.....
1	Zeerah	200	4,000	300	10	170	1 14 6	.....
7	Linseed	2,981	11,924	4,125	147	2,499	25 12 6	.....
6	Mustard	2,493	9,972	3,500	125	2,125	21 14 0	.....
2	Stone mills	955	455	1,400	50	850	15 5 0	.....
1	Kharia (or chalk)...	469	234	600	21	357	13 2 0	.....
1	Gairoo (red ochre)	312	156	450	16	272	2 13 0	.....
2	Passengers	.....	.....	200	7	119	1 4 0	.....
1	Empty boat	.....	.....	100	3	51	0 6 6	.....
31	Total ...	12,231	36,383	17,400	619	10,523	124 7 6	0 2·2
30	Total of same month last year ...	17,800	36,925	22,975	819	13,983	149 5 9	0 2·0
	Miscellaneous.							
...	Firewood, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 3 6	.....
...	Excess toll realized for wrong calculation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 9	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 12 3	.....
2	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 4 6	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Total of same month last year ...	9,100	455	13,123	468	4,680	96 5 0	0 1·3
	Miscellaneous. Nil.							
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
31	Private, including miscellaneous	12,231	36,383	17,400	619	10,523	139 3 9	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Grand Total ...	12,231	36,383	17,400	619	10,523	139 3 9	.....
69	Grand Total of same month last year ...	26,900	37,380	36,100	1,287	18,663	248 15 3	.....

Memo.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	104 12 3
Amount of tollage for the month	139 3 9
Total ...	244 0 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	104 12 3
Balance at the end of the month	139 3 9

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P
4	Rice	1,213	2,426	1,813	64	3,458	38 4 6	.....
12	Wheat	6,241	15,602	8,041	287	21,450	124 12 3	.....
29	Salt	9,210	23,932	13,510	483	25,887	243 11 0	.....
22	Other articles of food	1,860	3,700	4,080	145	6,855	58 15 0	.....
1	Stones	463	72	603	23	1,725	6 8 0	.....
11	Linseed	4,374	13,125	6,025	215	15,273	90 11 3	.....
7	Mustard	8,121	24,363	4,171	149	11,175	64 7 3	.....
1	Iron	50	125	150	5	105	1 3 6	.....
1	Chalk	168	844	318	11	825	4 11 0	.....
2	Guroo or red paint	882	4,110	1,182	42	3,150	17 15 6	.....
1	Furniture	51	2,193	151	5	60	1 3 6	.....
3	Spices	606	6,060	1,056	37	2,730	17 9 3	.....
2	Tobacco	292	1,460	642	23	1,122	13 0 6	.....
2	Piece-goods	103	824	403	14	910	8 3 3	.....
18	Passengers	.....	.....	1,517	54	1,848	16 10 9	.....
45	Empty	.....	.....	3,156	112	1,944	13 7 0	.....
162	Total ...	33,655	1,04,892	46,878	1,668	98,567	720 5 6	0 1·4
219	Total of same month last year ...	35,540	92,946	61,010	2,173	1,24,349	886 1 3	0 1·2
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
48	Rafts of bamboos and bullahs (119,251 in number)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 14 0	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 14 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 1 3	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
10	Stones	2,592	405	4,092	146	2,869	19 5 3	.....
2	Empty	.....	.....	158	5	218	1 3 6	.....
12	Total ...	2,592	405	4,250	151	3,087	20 8 9	0 1·2
15	Total of same month last year ...	1,869	999	4,412	156	3,194	35 1 3	0 1·2
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
162	Private, including miscellaneous	33,655	1,04,892	46,878	1,668	98,567	818 5 6	.....
1	Government stores, including miscellaneous	2,592	405	4,250	151	3,087	20 8 9	.....
174	Grand Total ...	36,247	1,05,297	51,128	1,819	1,01,654	838 12 3*	.....
234	Grand Total of same month last year ...	35,409	93,945	65,422	2,329	1,32,543	1,014 11 9	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	72 14 6
Amount of tollage for the month	838 12 3
Total ...	911 10 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	824 3 9
Balance at the end of the month	87 7 0

* Cause of decrease of toll is that the canal was closed for 10 days from the 6th November 1882.

Buxar Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—43¾ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Jaggery	190	380	250	8	526	7 8 0	.....
3	Salt	1,116	2,232	1,250	44	3,300	32 4 0	.....
1	Tobacco	700	2,800	756	27	2,065	22 8 0	.....
1	Lime	75	100	50	2	32	0 4 6	.....
2	Stones	1,449	14	1,749	62	3,348	18 11 3	.....
1	Coal	150	93	225	8	96	1 4 3	.....
8	Empty boats	.....	.....	675	24	795	5 7 3	.....
17	Total ...	3,680	5,619	4,955	175	10,172	87 15 3	0 1·6
46	Total of same month last year ...	4,446	9,913	12,773	452	14,531	135 7 9	0 1·0
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Rafts— 98,070 Bamboos ... ... 25 Bullahs ... ... 2,450 Firewood, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 1 3	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 1 3	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 7 0	.....
	(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	7,405	262	9,433	53 8 11	0 1·6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
17	Private, including miscellaneous	3,680	5,619	4,955	175	10,172	128 0 6	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Grand Total ...	3,680	5,619	4,955	175	10,172	128 0 6	.....
81	Grand Total of same month last year ...	4,446	9,913	20,178	714	25,964	235 7 8	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	29 9 9
Amount of tollage for the month	128 0 6
Total ...	157 10 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	136 7 9
Balance at the end of the month	21 2 6

ABSTRACT.

Canal.	Traffic, 1882-83. During the month.	Traffic, 1882-83. To end of the month.	Traffic, 1881-82. During the corresponding month.	Traffic, 1881-82. To end of the corresponding month.	Remarks.
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldunda	446 9 9	2,690 8 9	155 15 7	1,629 7 11	
Kendrapara	6,441 10 11	24,450 6 4	3,281 12 3	17,476 0 3	
High Level, Range I	660 9 6	2,706 0 5	845 5 9	1,749 14 6	
Ditto ditto II	85 15 6	2,345 9 8	703 0 6	4,041 0 3	
Ditto ditto III	21 14 4	409 4 3	111 8 7	326 3 6	
Total Orissa Circle ...	7,656 12 0	32,501 13 5	4,057 10 7	25,222 10 5	
South-Western Circle.					
Midnapore	9,072 2 4	70,634 7 3	7,135 12 9	65,772 11 0	
Hidgellee Tidal	3,424 15 6	39,482 12 6	1,134 1 3	32,021 15 3	
Total South-Western Circle ...	12,497 1 10	1,10,117 3 9	8,269 14 0	97,794 10 3	
Sone Circle.					
Eastern Main and Patna	1,519 4 0	17,655 15 0	1,376 12 0	21,616 6 4	
Western Main	139 3 9	1,979 9 6	248 15 3	2,285 0 3	
Arrah	838 12 3	6,821 7 0	1,014 11 9	9,950 15 0	
Buxar	128 0 6	1,373 10 2	235 7 8	1,705 12 6	
Total Sone Circle ...	2,625 4 6	27,830 10 5	2,875 14 8	35,603 3 1	
Grand Total ...	22,779 2 4	1,70,449 11 7	15,803 7 3	1,58,625 6 9	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Canal.	Traffic, 1882-83. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1882-83. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1881-82. During the corresponding month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1881-82. To end of the corresponding month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	No.
Taldunda and Kendrapara ...	2,323	1,301	5,004 10 6	11,988	1,301	22,326 13 8	788	...	2,043 15 3	16,586 8 10	773	7,962
High Level	210	244	128 10 6	1,304	1,627	782 10 3	179	174	100 9 0	622 0 9	994	1,203
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,533	1,545	5,133 5 0	13,292	2,928	23,109 7 11	967	174	2,144 8 3	19,208 9 7	1,767	9,245
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore	15,888	242	5,010 0 0	116,967	2,431	36,809 0 0	3,014	332	1,586 0 0	11,388 0 0	3,942	22,581
Total South-Western Circle	15,888	242	5,010 0 0	116,967	2,431	36,809 0 0	3,014	332	1,586 0 0	11,388 0 0	3,942	22,581
Sone Circle.												
Eastern Main and Patna ...	1,210	3,932	1,083 8 9	9,907	24,992	8,545 14 0	1,809	2,459	1,049 5 6	6,773 11 0	18,881	5,478
Western Main and Buxar ...	1,292	2,234	911 6 10	7,775	14,280	4,714 8 1	1,157	2,783	664 6 6	6,244 10 8	36,585	7,902
Arrah	1,019	870	724 0 0	9,481	5,479	6,725 0 0	2,745	1,888	1,894 0 0	12,460 0 0	10,765	13,257
Total Sone Circle ...	3,521	7,037	2,718 15 7	27,063	44,651	19,985 6 1	5,211	7,130	3,607 12 0	25,478 5 5	66,231	34,637
Grand Total ...	21,942	8,824	12,862 4 7	157,322	50,010	79,903 14 0	9,192	7,636	7,338 4 3	56,074 15 0	71,940	66,463

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	Earnings, 1882-83. During the month.	Earnings, 1882-83. To end of the month.	Earnings, 1881-82. During the corresponding month.	Earnings, 1881-82. To end of the corresponding month.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa canals	12,700 1 0	53,611 5 4	6,802 2 15	44,421 4 0	
Midnapore ,, ...	14,082 2 4	1,07,443 7 3	8,721 12 9	77,160 11 0	
Hidgellee Tidal canals	3,424 15 6	39,482 12 6	1,134 1 3	32,021 15 3	
Sone canals	5,344 4 1	47,816 0 6	6,483 10 8	61,096 7 6	
Grand Total ...	35,641 6 11	2,50,353 9 7	23,141 11 6	2,14,709 5 9	

C. W. Odling,
Asst. Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

Calcutta,
The 30th January 1883.

Report on Traffic of the East Indian Railway during five weeks ending 25th November 1882.

THE audited figures for the period are as follow :—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.	Materials carried on Revenue account, including maintenance.	
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1882	941,133	14,15,215	76,48,158	31,27,376	45,42,591	35,27,598	1,50,838
1881	806,547	12,76,513	73,68,518	30,29,828	43,06,341	27,13,430	1,53,257
Increase	134,586	1,38,702	2,79,640	97,548	2,36,250	8,14,168	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419

resulting in increased receipts to the extent of

10 per cent. in coaching.
8 „ „ goods.
5½ „ „ total.

Details of the comparative figures for coaching are furnished below :—

Statement of audited Coaching Traffic during five weeks ending 25th November 1882 as compared with 1881.

DESCRIPTION.	1882.		1881.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
First class ... ... Ordinary	4,445	50,795	4,181	53,493	264	.....	.....	2,698
First class ... ... Military	519	11,989	624½	9,866	.....	2,123	105½	.....
First class Total ...	4,964	62,784	4,805½	63,359	264	2,123	105½	2,698
Second class ... ... Ordinary	11,977	59,447	11,724½	55,428	252½	4,019	.....	.....
Second class ... ... Military	7,166½	34,604	9,250	33,110	.....	1,494	2,083½	.....
Second class Total ...	19,143½	94,051	20,974½	88,538	252½	5,513	2,083½	.....
Intermediate class ... ... Ordinary	36,598	45,225	57,793½	53,091	.....	.....	21,195½	7,866
Intermediate class ... ... Military	1	2	1	21	.....	.....	.....	19
Intermediate class Total ...	36,599	45,227	57,794½	53,112	.....	.....	21,195½	7,885
Third class ... ... Ordinary	8,67,925½	9,28,478	7,15,685½	8,72,042	1,52,240	56,436	.....	.....
Third class ... ... Military	12,500½	37,125	7,287	39,790	5,213½	.....	.....	2,665
Third class Total ...	8,80,426	9,65,603	7,22,972½	9,11,832	1,57,453½	56,436	.....	2,665
Luggage ... ... Ordinary	.....	33,038	.....	30,975	.....	2,063	.....	.....
Luggage ... ... Military	.....	24,559	.....	21,377	.....	3,182	.....	.....
Luggage Total ...	.....	57,597	.....	52,352	.....	5,245	.....	.....
Horses, carriages, dogs ... Ordinary	.....	28,774	.....	41,901	.....	.....	.....	13,127
Horses, carriages, dogs ... Military	.....	1,11,112	.....	21,988	.....	89,124	.....	...
Horses, carriages, dogs Total ...	.....	1,39,886	.....	63,889	.....	89,124	.....	13,127
Parcels	.....	28,777	.....	26,926	.....	1,851	.....	.....
Other traffic	.....	21,290	.....	16,506	.....	4,784	.....	.....
Parcels and Other traffic Total ...	.....	50,067	.....	43,432	.....	6,635	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	9,41,122½	14,15,215	8,06,547	12,76,514	1,57,970	1,65,076	23,384½	26,375
Net ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,34,695½	1,38,701	.....	.....

GOODS.

The goods traffic has on the whole been steady, and compares favourably with the previous year. The principal items of increase and decrease are—

INCREASES.

Coal, down.	Gunny.
Cotton.	Indigo.
Wheat.	Piece-goods.
Seeds.	

DECREASES.

Coal, up.	Opium.
Rice.	Railway materials, foreign.
Other grains.	Salt.

REMARKS.

Increases.

Coal, downwards ... ... Mds. 60,940 Rs. 11,600

The demand in Calcutta during the month was good.

Cotton ... ... Mds. 21,300 Rs. 15,010

Screwed cotton to the Port of Calcutta has fallen off, the increase is in "loose" cotton.

Wheat ... ... Mds. —91,340 Rs. +11,630

The receipts have improved owing to the steady flow from North-West stations to Calcutta.

Gunny ... ... Mds. 13,560 Rs. 11,980

This increase is probably owing to the replenishing of stocks up-country.

Indigo ... ... Mds. 15,400 Rs. 41,340

This commodity is despatched early or late according to the state of the market in Calcutta, and the prices ruling. The season is said to have been a good one.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 71,690 Rs 87,440

The despatches from Howrah have been unusually heavy during the period.

Seeds ... ... Mds. 4,93,320 Rs. 1,78,840

Exports from Calcutta during November have been large compared with the same period of 1881.

Decreases.

Coal, upwards ... ... Mds. 1,82,450 Rs. 70,440

This large falling off is at Giridih, where the decrease is shewn as 1,53,670 maunds and Rs. 87,870.

Rice ... ... Mds. 16,510 Rs. 31,820

Demand was slack during November.

Other grains ... ... Mds. 45,580 Rs. 29,590

The demand for this description of cheap food-grain has been very limited this year.

Opium ... ... Mds. 35,740 Rs 28,573

Despatches commenced much earlier last year.

Railway materials, Foreign ... ... Mds. 5,960 Rs 30,960

Last year despatches were going forward from Howrah to Benares for the construction of the bridge over the Ganges.

Salt ... ... Mds. 83,420 Rs. 35,650

This decrease is nearly general.

The train mileage for the period has been, excluding maintenance and locomotive coal train mileage—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1882	3,47,029	5,47,846	8,94,875
1881	2,54,995	4,85,925	7,40,920
Increase	92,034	61,921	1,53,955
Decrease	...	...	...

Earnings per train mile, excluding materials carried on maintenance and revenue account—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1882	4 1 3	5 11 4	5 1 3
1881	5 0 1	6 3 9	5 13 0
Increase	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	0 14 10	0 8 5	0 11 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during five weeks ending 25th November 1882.

Staples.	Weight.		Amount.		1882.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	7,790	9,420	5,590	2,480	1,630	.....	.....	3,110
" not Commissariat	5,160	5,140	7,870	7,660	.....	.....	20	210
Betel-nuts and leaves	16,960	12,470	23,230	17,110	.....	.....	4,460	6,120
Boots and shoes	3,800	4,090	6,070	6,280	230	210	.....	.....
Brass and brassware	17,790	17,710	15,110	14,100	.....	.....	80	1,010
Bricks	2,670	7,400	640	1,570	4,730	930	.....	.....
Coal, up	5,70,840	4,38,390	2,62,900	1,95,460	.....	.....	1,32,450	70,440
" down	16,24,670	16,85,610	2,24,500	2,35,100	60,940	11,600	.....	.....
Copper and copperware...	11,400	11,100	19,040	18,540	.....	.....	300	500
Cotton	1,71,860	1,93,150	1,85,060	2,03,070	21,300	18,010	.....	.....
" twist	13,510	13,170	17,320	16,980	.....	.....	340	340
Dye-wood	8,300	10,820	7,880	10,530	2,520	2,650	.....	.....
Empty coopahs, &c.	7,260	7,700	4,700	4,850	440	150	.....	.....
Firewood	16,770	23,190	1,090	1,440	6,420	350	.....	.....
Fruits	32,440	33,950	31,110	32,190	510	1,080	.....	.....
Glass and glassware	5,040	6,940	6,850	8,420	1,900	1,570	.....	.....
Ghee and oil	47,290	43,400	53,100	45,210	.....	.....	3,890	7,890
G. B. T. packages...	1,850	3,080	7,180	13,660	1,230	5,480	.....	.....
Government Commissariat stores	14,950	11,710	28,350	22,590	.....	.....	3,240	5,760
" Ordnance stores	10,800	14,640	15,730	16,150	3,840	420	.....	.....
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Barley	18,440	14,450	4,110	3,420	.....	.....	3,990	690
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Oats	31,970	39,510	11,640	12,850	7,540	1,210	.....	.....
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Rice	3,85,260	3,68,750	97,120	65,300	.....	.....	16,510	31,820
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Wheat	9,71,230	8,79,890	4,08,590	4,20,220	.....	11,630	91,340	.....
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Other grains	2,33,500	1,87,920	57,810	38,220	.....	.....	45,580	29,590
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Pulses of all kinds ...	2,00,820	2,10,580	54,510	57,160	9,760	.....	.....	7,350
Gunny	74,510	88,070	48,350	60,330	13,560	11,980	.....	.....
Hides and horns	74,790	74,030	55,560	47,360	.....	.....	760	8,200
Indigo	48,850	64,250	1,14,180	1,55,520	15,400	41,340	.....	.....
Iron	75,000	81,129	76,580	79,850	6,129	3,250	.....	...
Jaggree	1,11,500	78,350	47,790	48,620	.....	830	33,150	.....
Lac	39,800	49,870	24,040	30,910	10,070	6,870	.....	.....
Minerals	55,660	48,960	12,710	12,320	.....	.....	6,700	390
Mowah flower	26,710	19,630	4,760	2,680	.....	.....	7,080	2,080
Oil-cake	16,120	9,550	4,070	1,520	.....	.....	6,570	2,550
Opium	36,740	1,000	29,560	990	.....	.....	35,740	28,570
Paper	9,060	10,590	13,870	14,130	1,510	260	.....	.....
Piece-goods	2,10,600	2,82,290	2,54,580	3,41,990	71,690	87,440	.....	.....
Railway materials, Construction account	28,140	28,500	840	840	360	.....	.....	.....
" " Foreign	58,530	52,560	64,530	33,570	.....	.....	5,960	30,960
Roots	27,390	28,530	13,410	14,260	1,140	850	.....	.....
Salt	6,32,890	5,49,470	1,88,380	1,52,730	.....	.....	83,420	35,650
Saltpetre	54,560	69,060	24,699	29,560	14,700	4,870	.....	.....
Seeds	4,46,710	9,40,030	1,48,960	3,27,400	4,93,320	1,78,440	.....	.....
Silk	2,160	2,430	3,140	3,220	270	80	.....	.....
Spelter	5,410	5,360	7,900	6,770	.....	.....	50	1,130
Spices	15,460	16,360	14,270	12,960	900	.....	.....	1,310
Stones	72,330	67,720	12,640	11,090	.....	.....	4,610	1,550
Sugar	1,47,940	1,68,160	70,610	72,490	20,220	1,880	.....	.....
Tea	2,760	3,290	3,960	5,810	530	1,850	.....	.....
Timber	23,820	20,500	7,750	6,090	.....	.....	3,310	1,660
Tobacco	32,760	33,930	16,810	18,920	1,170	2,110	.....	.....
Turmeric	7,400	6,670	2,730	2,890	.....	160	730	.....
Wines	7,170	5,540	15,380	13,320	.....	.....	1,630	2,060
Miscellaneous	2,09,850	2,05,530	1,01,690	1,91,320	4,680	.....	.....	370
Total ...	69,78,850	72,65,560	80,56,710	81,70,250	7,78,060	3,95,000	4,91,950	2,81,460

URBAN BROUGHTON, *Offg. Traffic Manager.*

Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of December 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE results of the present month's working show a marked improvement under almost every staple, the net increase being 1,47,816 maunds or 34·67 per cent. in excess of the traffic carried for the same period last year. The principal decrease is in food-grain, while the noteworthy increases embrace Jute, Gunny, Salt, Tea, and all other goods. The increase of 17,303 maunds under this latter head is encouraging, as it is the best criterion of the steady development of the miscellaneous traffic of the Railway.

INCREASES.

Gunny-bags ... ... Mds. 27,711

The remarks made in previous reports regarding the causes and growth of this traffic still hold good. Despatchers seem anxious to avail themselves of the low freight charged.

Jute ... ... Mds. 81,473

Though the amount carried of this bulky staple has not equalled last month's despatches by a few thousand maunds, still it is satisfactory to note how steady despatches continue in the face of a declining market in Calcutta.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 2,422

This increase is probably due to despatches for the coming spring.

Railway material ... ... Mds. 6,127

Materials for the Dinagepore extension and coal for the Locomotive Department, make up the bulk of the despatches under this head.

Salt ... ... Mds. 11,656

For the past three months there has been a slight falling off in the despatches of salt, and it is hoped that the present increase will continue.

Sugar ... ... Mds. 492

This increase is in upwards traffic for local consumption.

Tea ... ... Mds. 3,717

There has been an improved demand and a rise in prices in the Calcutta market for this article, which will explain this increase at the close of the season.

Tobacco ... ... Mds. 2,345

Although no business for shipment to the coast has been done, a fair local demand exists and despatchers are anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity of clearing this season's stocks.

All other goods ... ... Mds. 17,363

This increase has been dealt with under "General remarks."

DECREASES.

Ale ... ... Mds. 386

This is a trade fluctuation. There has been apparently no despatches of Commissariat beer for the Darjeeling depôt.

Food-grain ... ... Mds 4,951

The despatches under this head from our stations are chiefly composed of consignments of rice and paddy of the coarser kinds, for which there has been little or no demand. This, added to the fact that the season is over, will explain the above decrease.

Ginger ... ... Mds. 153

There is no demand for this article at present.

Statement shewing the Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over the Line during the month of December 1882.

STAPLES.	1881.		1882.		Total in 1881.	Total in 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ale	877	.....	491	.....	877	491	.....	386
Food-grains	25,782	23,311	22,255	11,887	49,093	44,142	.....	4,951
Ginger	.....	1,178	.....	1,025	1,178	1,025	.....	153
Gunny-bags	1,148	27,304	586	55,572	28,447	56,158	27,711	.....
Jute	.....	1,93,071	.....	2,74,544	1,93,071	2,74,544	81,473	.....
Piece-goods	8,044	71	10,371	166	8,115	10,537	2,422	.....
Railway materials	52,253	1,372	57,742	2,010	53,625	59,752	6,127	.....
Salt	25,812	.....	37,468	.....	25,812	37,468	11,656	.....
Sugar	1,148	...	1,640	.....	1,148	1,640	492	.....
Tea	.....	11,564	.....	15,281	11,564	15,281	3,717	.....
Tobacco	169	8,702	138	11,081	8,871	11,216	2,345	.....
All other goods	34,500	10,041	50,828	11,581	44,541	61,904	17,363	.....
Total ...	1,49,728	3,76,614	1,91,011	3,83,147	4,26,342	5,74,158	.....	.....

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE; *Saidpur, the 11th January 1883.*

G. S. LEONARD, *Traffic Superintendent.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January 1883 *on* 1,506¾ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week... ...	197,892	2,64,405 5 0	24,22,800 10	6,28,800 5 3	20,639 8 9	9,13,835 3 0	69,009½	114,137	183,236½
Or per mile of railway	.....	175 7 8	.....	417 6 2	13 11 2	606 9 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 days of half-year	343,316	4,23,764 13 0	45,69,988 20	12,31,786 12 6	40,610 15 0	16,96,112 8 6	124,371	223,074	347,445
Total for 3 weeks ...	541,208	6,88,170 2 0	69,92,738 30	18,60,627 1 9	61,250 7 9	26,10,047 11 6	193,470½	337,211	530,681½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	348,560½	5,93,880 5 5	21,92,436 30	6,84,915 11 6	20,749 8 0	12,99,545 8 11	70,844	111,166	182,010
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	394 2 4	.....	454 9 1	13 12 4	862 7 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	839,002½	15,04,020 7 0	66,86,771 0	20,73,935 7 9	49,518 15 3	36,27,474 14 0	191,994	351,119	543,113

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January 1883 *on* 192½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	46,416	32,482 0 0	2,90,721 0	61,145 0 0	127 0 0	93,754 0 0	6,277	7,597½	13,874½
Or per mile of railway	241	168 11 10	1,510 10	317 10 2	0 10 6	487 0 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	97,608	61,305 0 0	4,61,013 0	95,848 0 0	262 0 0	1,57,415 0 0	12,301½	15,830	28,131½
Total for 3 weeks ...	144,024	93,787 0 0	7,51,734 0	1,56,993 0 0	389 0 0	2,51,169 0 0	18,478½	23,527½	42,006
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	40,249	29,391 0 0	2,74,448 0	56,346 0 0	67 0 0	85,804 0 0	5,882½	7,487½	13,369½
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	234	171 2 0	1,598 0	328 1 1	0 6 3	499 9 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	136,541	86,625 0 0	7,24,127 0	1,35,895 0 0	291 0 0	2,22,212 0 0	17,728½	23,203½	40,932½

Includes Rs. 626 on account of Revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			17th Dec. 1881.	16th Dec. 1882.	To 17th Dec. 1881.	To 16th Dec. 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd December ...	Northern Bengal ...	230	43,069 0 0	57,326 0 0	17,27,146 0 0	20,03,557 0 0	2,76,411 0 0	.....	16
23rd " ...	Tirhoot	85	15,892 0 0	14,808 0 0	5,47,554 0 0	6,31,840 0 0	84,286 0 0	.....	15
16th " ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	10,335 0 0	8,523 0 0	4,86,964 0 0	5,18,352 0 0	31,390 0 0	.....	6
31st " ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,191 0 0	2,871 0 0	1,45,566 0 0	1,98,026 0 0	52,460 0 0	.....	36
23rd " ...	Nalhati	27¼	1,484 0 0	1,336 0 0	63,356 0 0	67,527 0 0	4,171 0 0	.....	7
	Total ...	432¼	72,971 0 0	84,873 0 0	29,70,584 0 0	34,19,302 0 0	4,48,718 0 0	.....	15

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		24th December 1881.	23rd December 1882.	To 24th December 1881.	To 23rd December 1882.			
23rd January 1883 ...	50	Rs. A. P. 6,810 6 3	Rs. A. P. 8,347 7 6	Rs. A. P. 2,50,280 10 0	Rs. A. P. 3,40,525 12 11	Rs. A. P. 90,245 2 11	.....	+24

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1883.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Agents.*

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☞ Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 709A.

GENERAL.—*The 31st January* 1883.—Mr. F. H. Barrow, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 25th instant.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed leave for two months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. D. Blyth, or until further orders.

The 2nd February 1883.—Moulvie Kutubuddin, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna, is transferred to the Behar division of that district.

Moonshee Mahomed Ghowsi, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is transferred to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, C.S., returned to India from furlough on the 25th January 1883.

The 3rd February 1883.—Mr. G. Toynbee, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 60, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Magistrate and Collector, Noakholly, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr F. Jones, or until further orders.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Baboo Jogendro Nath Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, under the order of the 28th November last, is commuted to privilege leave under section 136, Rule 2, and section 139 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 5th February 1883.—Baboo Benode Behary Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Komul Narayan Chuckerbutty is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Benode Behary Sircar, or until further orders.

The 6th February 1883.—The services of Mr. A. J. Fraser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Naraingunge, Dacca, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment on special duty.

Baboo Hem Chunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bongong, Nuddea, is allowed leave for six months. under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Gogan Chunder Chatterjee is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Bongong, Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hem Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, C.S., Officiating Coroner of Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. A. W. Paul acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from the 22nd to the 30th November 1882, both days inclusive.

The services of Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hazareebagh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

POLICE.—*The 1st February* 1883.—Mr. F. A. Chichester, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sasseram, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 23rd November 1882.

The 3rd February 1883.—Mr. G. W. S. Cox, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 21st November 1882.

Colonel H. E. Waller, District Superintendent of Police, Durbhunga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 16th December 1882.

Major H. M. Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 16th December 1882, *vice* Colonel H. E. Waller.

Mr. J. C. Stack, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 6th October 1882.

Mr. W. C. Fasson, temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Second Grade, is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 27th December 1882, *vice* Mr. R. F. Guise.

Mr. A. S. Judge, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge, Pubna, is appointed temporarily to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Second Grade, with effect from the 27th December 1882, *vice* Mr. W. C. Fasson.

MEDICAL.—*The 1st February* 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Khirada Chandra Roy is appointed to be a Resident Assistant Surgeon in the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Hari Charan Sen.

Assistant Surgeon Umesh Chandra Dass is appointed to be a Resident Assistant Surgeon in the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Umesh Chandra Ghosh.

The 2nd February 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Amrito Lall Mozoomdar, in charge of the dispensary at Azimgunge in Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for one month, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Assistant Surgeon Shoshi Bhushan Singh, a supernumerary at Motihari, is appointed to have charge of the dispensary at Azimgunge in Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Amrito Lall Mozoomdar, or until further orders

The 5th February 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Guru Doyal Das Gupta, in charge of the Tangail Charitable Dispensary in the district of Mymensingh, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st January 1883.

The 6th February 1883.—Surgeon D. Basu, Civil Surgeon, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for twenty days under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 28th November 1882.

Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Monghyr, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon E. Bovill, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 31st January* 1883.—Baboo Sham Das Mundle is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Bhuddessur Municipality in the district of Hooghly.

The 5th February 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Gya Municipality of Baboo Bhup Sen Singh to be their Vice-Chairman.

ROAD CESS.—*The 3rd February* 1883.—Mr J. G. Ritchie is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Nuddea District Road Cess Committee, *vice* Mr. W. H. M. Gun, resigned.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 6th February 1883.—In the orders dated the 29th December last, published at page 3, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd ultimo, appointing Mr. J. Kennedy and Baboo Tarini Charan Choudhuri to be Commissioners of the Jessore Municipality, for "Baboo Tarini Charan Choudhuri," read "Baboo Surendra Chandra Mozumdar."

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th January 1883.—In the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 38 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1871 (the Pooree Lodging-House Act), as amended by Act II (B.C.) of 1879, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to approve and confirm the following byelaws which have been framed for the town of Oolooberia in the district of Howrah, with the assent of the Health Officer of the town appointed under the Act, for the management of all matters necessary for the due enforcement of the Act within the town of Oolooberia.

BYE-LAWS UNDER SECTION 37, ACT IV (B.C.) OF 1871.

PART I.

On the appointment and constitution of a Committee to aid in carrying out Act IV (B.C.) of 1871 in the town of Oolooberia.

1. A Committee consisting of four official and four non-official members shall be appointed to assist the Sub-Divisional Officer and Health Officer in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

2. On the 1st of March in each year the Sub-Divisional Officer shall nominate the members to serve on the Committee during the ensuing official year, and shall report the nomination for the sanction of the Local Government.

3. In the event of the death, removal, or resignation of any member of the Committee during his year of office, an official member shall be succeeded by the successor to his appointment or any other official; and in the case of a non-official member, his successor shall be appointed by the remainder of the Committee.

PART II.

Rules for the conduct of business.

4. A meeting of the Local Committee appointed by the Local Government to assist the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Health Officer to carry out the provisions of the Act shall be held for the transaction of business and inspection of accounts at the Sub-divisional Office on the fifteenth of every month not being a Sunday or Holiday, in which case the meeting shall be held on the next open office day, provided that it shall be lawful for the Sub-Divisional Officer to call a meeting at any other time during the month, recording his reasons for doing so.

5. Notice of every meeting shall be given to each member at least four clear days before the day appointed for the meeting.

6. No question shall be finally decided on the first occasion it is brought before the Committee, unless the nature of the question has been fully described in the notice prescribed by the last bye-law.

7. The subject or subjects brought before the Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the event of divisions, the Sub-Divisional Officer, or in his absence the Health Officer, shall have a casting vote.

8. The Health Officer shall be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Committee and the Sub-Divisional Officer President; the proceedings of every meeting shall be recorded by the Secretary in a book kept for the purpose.

PART III.

On the receipt and disbursement of moneys under the Act.

9. On the 15th October in each year a budget of probable receipts and of proposed expenditure during the ensuing year shall be submitted for the sanction of the Government.

10. It shall be competent for the Committee, subject to the orders of Government, to transfer sums from one item of the budget to another, provided that the total expenditure be not exceeded, and provided that an annual review of the same be submitted to the Commissioner.

11. In forming every annual estimate an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. shall be reserved for emergent contingencies, such as a sudden outbreak of cholera and sickness, and necessity for employment of extra and special establishment.

12. At the close of every year the Sub-Divisional Officer shall submit a report on the working of the Act during the year, showing the works of improvement and conservancy carried out, and a detailed account of the receipts and expenditure during the year and the balance in hand at its close. This report shall be forwarded through the Commissioner to Government.

PART IV.

13. If any person shall carry night-soil or other offensive matter through the town otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

14. The Committee shall open a register of the sweepers engaging for the various quarters of the town, specifying the name or names of the sweepers engaging for each of the limits of the quarter, for whose cleanliness they are responsible, and shall supply each sweeper with a metal ticket bearing his number painted on it, and the section of the town to which he is attached, the spots fixed under section 24 of the Act, in which they are bound to deposit dirt, and any other detail that may seem necessary. Any sweeper neglecting to remove night-soil from any part of the quarter for which he is responsible, once in twenty-four hours, shall be liable for each omission to a fine not exceeding Re. 1.

15. If any person shall bury or allow to be buried within the limits of the town of Oolooberia, night-soil or other offensive matter, or leave it within the premises occupied by him, beyond such time as may be fixed by the Magistrate, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 20, provided that this penalty shall not extend to manure heaps until notices to remove them have been issued by the Health Officer. The Sub-Divisional Officer may issue notice ordering any person to remove any offensive matter that may be buried on the premises occupied by him within a specific term. Any person neglecting to comply with such notice shall be liable to a daily fine not exceeding Rs. 2, from the date of the expiry of notice.

16. If any person shall dispose, or cause to be disposed of, within the limits of the town of Oolooberia, any corpse or part of a corpse otherwise than by burning or burying it at or in some burning or burial-ground specially set apart for that purpose, fixed by the Sub-Divisional Officer with the assent of the Health Officer for that purpose, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

17. Any person allowing land or premises occupied by him within the limits of the town of Oolooberiah to be used as a camping place for cattle, carts, or any beasts of draught or burden, shall be bound to permit such premises to be inspected by the Health Officer or Sub-Divisional Officer, or any officer they may depute, and shall be liable to any penalty provided for any infringement of the law or bye-laws committed on his premises.

18. Whoever shall offer for sale fish unfit for food, or shall offer for sale any fish in any part of the town except in places notified by the Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

PART V.

Miscellaneous.

19. Every lodging-house keeper taking out a license under this Act shall provide himself with a copy of the Act and with a printed copy of the notice prescribed in section 14, which notice shall be in the form shewn in appendix A of these bye-laws.

20. The register referred to in section 15 of the Act shall be in the form shown in Appendix B of these bye-laws.

21. There shall be hung up in each compartment of a lodging-house a board on which shall be legibly written in Uriya, Hindustance and Bengali the dimensions of such compartment and the number of lodgers it can properly accommodate, and this board shall bear the signature of the Health Officer.

22. Every lodging-house or hotel keeper shall be bound on requisition by the Health Officer to provide himself with tickets or tokens bearing consecutive numbers, and to furnish each of his lodgers with one of such tickets or tokens.

23. For the purpose of this Act the year shall be considered to commence from 1st April, and all licenses shall run from that date.

APPENDIX A.—*Form of notice under section* 14.

Lodging house .. .. No.
Proprietor (or Manager) .. .. .. A. B.
Licensed to accommodate .. .. —— lodgers.

Signature.

APPENDIX B.—*Form of Inspection Register under section* 15.

Date of inspection and name of Inspecting Officer.	Number and name of lodging-house.	Result of inspection.	Orders by Magistrate or Health Officer.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st January 1883.—The declaration dated the 28th November 1881, published at page 1043 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th idem, for acquiring certain plots of land in Lower Chitpore Road and Lall Bazar Street in the town of Calcutta, for the purpose of widening Lower Chitpore Road at its western corner near the police compound, is hereby cancelled.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd February 1883.—So much of the declaration dated the 29th November 1881, published at page 1063, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th December 1881, as relates to the acquisition of a portion of the plot of land No 31, Lower Chitpore Road, in the town of Calcutta, which was required for establishing a hackney carriage stand, is hereby, cancelled.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICE.

The 5th February 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends to confirm, after one month from this date, the following bye-laws framed by the District Road Cess Committee of Mozufferpore under section 180 of the Cess Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 :—

1. Whoever encroaches on any part of a district road by cultivating crops or otherwise, and the owner of any cattle found grazing within the boundaries of any such road, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

2. Whoever without the special permission of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Road Cess Committee causes an obstruction to the traffic on any district road by cutting the same wholly or partially for purposes of the irrigation or drainage of adjacent lands, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

3. Whoever wilfully causes the destruction of, or damage to, any tree planted on a district road, or to any gabion erected for the protection of the same, or whoever removes any post erected on a district road, shall, when the act does not amount to an offence under the Indian Penal Code, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th February 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that in compliance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to extend the provisions of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878 to the additional mohullas of that municipality named in the margin, with effect from the 1st of April next, unless good reasons are shewn to the contrary within one month from the date of this notification.

Goaltooly.
Charghata.
Koobbunda.
Soojan Bag.

2. The fees to be levied under section 3 of the Act by the Commissioners of the municipality within the mohullahs mentioned above shall be at the rate previously sanctioned by Government, viz.—

A fee of one anna a month, or 12 annas a year, on all holdings paying Rs. 1-8 and under per annum as municipal tax.

A fee of two annas a month, or Rs. 1-8 a year, on all holdings paying over Rs. 1-8 and not more than Rs. 3 per annum as municipal tax.

A uniform rate of 50 per cent. on the municipal tax on all holdings, when such tax exceeds Rs. 3 a year, subject to a maximum fee of Rs. 5 per mensem on a single holding.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th February 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that in compliance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Comillah Municipality made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to reduce the fees levied under Act VI (B.C.) of 1878, in that portion of the said municipality within which the provisions of the Act are in force, from Rs. 8 per cent. on the annual valuation of holdings to Rs. 6 per cent. from the year 1883-84.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th February 1883.—Whereas a notification was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th November 1882, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of the Bengal Vaccination Act (V B. C. of 1880) to the English Bazar Municipality in the district of Maldah, and whereas no objection has been made within six weeks of such publication, the Lieutenant-Governor now directs, in exercise of the power conferred on him by section 1, paragraph 4 of the said Act, that the provisions of the Act shall have effect within the English Bazar Municipality from the 1st March 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th February 1883.—A plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 51,017 for the construction of a new Hopper barge required to supplement the existing dredging plant belonging to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, having been submitted by the Commissioners with their Vice Chairman's letter No. 4256, dated the 19th January 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the expenditure under the provisions of section 35 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th January 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the abolition of the Barripore sub-division in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the transfer of the thanas Barripore, Mutla, and Joynagar comprised in it to the sudder sub-division of the district.

The notification will take effect from the 1st February 1883.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following rules under section 8 of Act XVI of 1881, with a view to the prevention of obstructions in the fairways leading to the ports of False Point, Balasore, and Chittagong respectively.

1. No person shall, without permission of the Port Officer, do any of the following acts in a fairway leading to any of the said ports :—

(*a*) Fix any apparatus or part of any apparatus for fishing.
(*b*) Lay pieces of wood as floats.
(*c*) Spread or fix fishing nets.
(*d*) Raise an embankment.
(*e*) Cast or throw ballast or rubbish.
(*f*) Sink, strand, or abandon a vessel.
(*g*) Throw in or abandon any tree or trees, log of wood, spar, or any other thing which would be likely to form into a snag, or to cause an accumulation of silt, or in any way to alter the conformation of the bottom of the fairway.

2. The owner or master of a vessel desiring to cast or throw ballast or rubbish in a fairway leading to any of the said ports, may apply to the Port Officer for permission to do so, and he shall not, if the permission is granted, cast or throw the ballast or rubbish except at a place selected by the Port Officer for the purpose.

3. Any person desiring to place any apparatus for fishing stake, or spread any net, or to use any float, or to raise any embankment in a fairway leading to any of the said ports, may appply to the Port Officer for permission to do so. On receipt of such application, the Port Officer shall examine the site fixed upon by the applicant, and if satisfied that the placing of fishing apparatus, or the doing of any other act for permission to do which application has been made, will not cause or be likely to cause obstruction or danger to navigation, he shall report the matter to the Collector for orders, and the Collector, if similarly satisfied, shall grant permission. It shall be in the discretion of the Collector at any time to withdraw such permission, and to call upon the owner to remove the apparatus nets, floats or embankments within a reasonable time, and on failure on the part of the owner to do so, to remove them at the cost of the owner.

4. In the port of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this notification on the Port Officer shall be exercised and performed by the Collector of Customs.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 2nd February 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz. for the burial of night-soil in the village of Sibpore, pergunnah Boro, zillah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 beeghas 10 cottahs 4 chittacks of standard measurement is required. The land is bounded on the north by the lands of Bissu Parooee and Kopil Doss and others; south by Andool road and the lands of Dwarka Nath Roy Chowdhury, Bhugoban Nusker Dheeru Chowdhury, and Bissu Parooee; east by the lands of Bhugoban Nusker and Dheeru Chowdhury; and west by the lands of Gunomony Bewah and Hindu Bearer, Jemmattoollah Shaikh, Dwarka Nath Roy Chowdhury, and Bhugoban Nusker.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 29th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a pyne in the villages of Puhloja, Tendua and Chakdeep, pergunnah Sasseram, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 beeghas 10 cottahs of standard measurment, from the Grand Trunk road to mouza Dioria, lying within the above villages, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Pulication.]

DECLARATION.

The 17th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., to meet the requirements of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the purpose of docking and repairing the several vessels, boats, buoys, &c., the property of the said Commissioners, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose all that land situate on the west bank of the river Hooghly and known as the Calcutta Docking Company's premises, measuring more or less forty bighas is required.

The land is bounded as follows:—

On the north by the East Indian Railway Company's premises, on the south by Messrs. Ahmuty and Company's workshop and premises, on the east by the river Hooghly, and on the west partly by a house and premises now or lately in the occupation of Mrs. Groser, partly by a house and premises now or lately in the occupation of Rameshur Maliah, partly by the house and premises known as the Argyle Hotel, and partly by the Roman Catholic Church, all of which said premises are situated in Rasse's Road, Howrah.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Part II, section 6, Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Collector for Railways at the Board of Revenue.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 710A.

The 3rd February 1883.—Baboo Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, Munsif of Hosseinpore, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three weeks, under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th November last.

Baboo Karunamoy Banerjee, Munsif of Palamow, Lohardugga, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Purneah, and to be ordinarily stationed at Arrareah.

Moulvie Abdul Kareem, Munsif of Begoo Serai, Bhagulpore, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in Chota Nagpore, and to be ordinarily stationed at Palamow.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

The 5th February 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bench at the Sudder Station of the district of Rungpore, and vests them with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Moonshee Abdool Hayal.
Chowdhury Abdool Mazid.
Mohanto Sameer Gir.
Baboo Chandra Kali Mozoomdar.
" Mohesh Chunder Sirkar.
" Gyanendra Narain Roy Chowdhury.

The 6th February 1883.—Baboo Akhoy Coomar Mitra is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Nuddea, and to be ordinarily stationed at Kishnaghur, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bhugwan Chandra Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Kennedy, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIF.—*The 5th February* 1883.—Baboo Khetter Persad Mukerjee, First Munsif of Attia, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for fourteen days, viz. thirteen days under rules 2 and 3, section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, and one day under rule 1 (*a*), section 72, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

F. B PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the following in supersession of the notification bearing the same date published at page 1031 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th December 1882:—

The 18th December 1882.—In continuation of the notification dated the 4th October 1880, published at page 912 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, it is hereby notified for general information that, under section 18 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of the munsif of Bogra by detaching therefrom those portions of the district of Bogra which are comprised in the thanahs Panchbibi, Khetlal, Badulgachi and Adamdighi, and that part of thanah Shibgunge which lies west of the river Nagar, and that part of thanah Shibgunge which lies west of the river Karotoya, from the point at which the Nagar issues from the Karotoya at Shibgunge.

The Lieutenant-Governor is further pleased to establish a separate Munsif's court at Nawabgunge-Sonamookhi, and to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of such munsifi to be the portions of district Bogra detached as above from the jurisdiction of the munsif of Bogra.

Under section 16 of Act VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to fix Nawabgunge-Sonamookhi as the place at which the court of the munsif of Nawabgunge-Sonamookhi is to be held.

This notification will take effect from the 1st January 1883.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th January 1883.—Under the provisions of section 69 of Act III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the following revised rule be substituted for rule 114, which was published under notification dated the 19th June 1882, in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem:—

"*Rule* 114.—Every Registrar shall submit to the Inspector General, before the 1st March of each year, an indent in quadruplicate, in the prescribed form, for all register-books and other registration forms, including the forms prescribed by the Accountant General, Bengal, which will be required for his own office and for those of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him, during the 12 months from the 1st October to the 30th September following. When it is desired that the supply of register-books, &c., should be forwarded to any sub-registry office direct instead of being sent through the office of the Registrar to whom the Sub-Registrar is subordinate, an intimation to that effect should accompany the Registrar's indent, and the indents of such Sub-Registrar should be submitted separately in quadruplicate with the Registrar's endorsement, instead of being embodied in the Registrar's indent. A supply of new register-books required to be opened on the 1st January of each year should be included in this annual indent.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (entitled an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and keeping of common gaming-houses), the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the extension, from 1st March 1883, of the provisions of the whole of the said Act to the village of Joypore, in the district of Manbhoom.

For the purposes of this Act the said village shall be bounded as follows :—

On the north by Sikhutaur;
On the south by Bumapuskarin;
On the east by Raghoonathsair;
On the west by Raneebundh;

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd January 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that in the exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to vary, and hereby does vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Sudder Munsif's Court, and those of the Munsif's Court at Aurungabad, in the district of Gya, by the transfer, from the 1st January 1883, from the former jurisdiction to the latter of that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies to the west of the Morhur Nuddi.

The boundaries of the Aurungabad and the Sudder Munsifees will now be as follows :—

Aurungabad Moonsifi.—Comprising thanas Daoodnagur, Aurungabad, Nabinagar, and that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies west of the Morhur Nuddi.

Boundary.—On the north by thana Arwal, in the Jehanabad sub-division.
On the south by the Palamow sub-division of the Lohardugga district.
On the east by thanas Tekari, Gya, and by that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies east of the Morhur Nuddi.
On the west by the Sone river.

Sudder Munsifi.—Comprising thanas Arwal, Jehanabad, Tekari, Gya, Atri, Newada, Rujewli, Barachutty, and that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies east of the Morhur Nuddi.

Boundary.—Onthe north by the Patna and Monghyr districts.
On the south by the Hazareebagh district.
On the east by the Monghyr district.
On the west by thanas Daoodnagar, Aurungabad, and by that portion of the Sherghotty thana which lies west of the Morhur Nuddi.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 5th February 1883.

No. 44.—Notification.—The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for information :—

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 66, dated the 2nd February 1883.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

* * * * *

Major W. J. Engledue, R.E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, Public Works Department, Officiating Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal Railway, (P. A.) for one year and 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 15th March 1883.

* * * * *

No. 45.—Transfer.—Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is transferred from the Tarkessur Railway Survey to the Tirhoot State Railway.

IRRIGATION.

The 5th February 1883.

No. 46.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of an inspection bungalow for the Department of Public Works, Irrigation Branch, in the village of Meerupore, pergunnah Shabans, zillah Midnapore, it is

hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 4 beeghas 1 chittack of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Government land of distributary No. 6, Myna Chour, on the south by remaining portion of tank bund belonging to Ram Kumar Roy of Dooma, on the east by paddy fields belonging to Dinobundhur Nondy of Polassi, and on the west by remaining tank bund belonging to Ram Chand Kur of Kheeroye, is required within the aforesaid village of Meerupore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 5th February 1883.

No 47.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a building for the Road Cess Office at Sewan, in the district of Sarun, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 15 $\frac{2}{20}$ cottahs of local measurement, bounded on the north by the sub-divisional cutcherry compound; on the south by the Sub-Deputy Collector's new cutcherry compound; on the east by land let to Chunun Rout by Bibi Gousbadu, Missree Lall, and others; and on the west by the public drain and road to Luckri, is required within the aforesaid town of Sewan.

This declaration is made, under the provision of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, *Col.*, R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 6th February 1883.

No. 48.—*Posting.*—Mr. E. W. P. Foster, Executive Engineer, third grade, on return from furlough is posted to the Sone Circle.

No. 49.—*Notification.*—The services of Mr. A. J. Oldham, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, who reported his arrival on return from leave on medical certificate on the forenoon of the 5th instant, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Railway Branch.

No. 50.—*Appointment.*—Mr. M. H. Jackson, Assistant Engineer, second grade, Second Calcutta Division, is temporarily attached to the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, for special work in connection with the Calcutta International Exhibition from 25th January 1883 (forenoon).

COMMUNICATIONS.

The 6th February 1883.

No. 51.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for constructing a road across the Motihari lake in the village of Belbauwa, pergunnah Mozhowa, zillah Chumparun, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 2 acres 3 roods and 1 pole of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the cultivated land of Norongi Lal, south by the public road to new cutcherry, east by the lake, and west by the cultivated land of Norongi Lal and Hasi Lal, is required within the aforesaid village.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 52.—*Leave.*—Baboo Rajkissen Banerjee, Assistant Engineer, first grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for eight months from 2nd January 1883, in supersession of the leave granted in notification No. 28, dated 16th idem.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major*, M.S.C.,
For Secy. to the Govt of Bengal, P. W. D

ORDERS BY THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION—ESTABLISHMENT.

Baboo Ram Sewak Chatterji, III class Superintendent, is allowed to retire from the 1st February 1883.

Baboo Khetra Mahun Rudra is appointed to be clerk, I class, from 1st February 1883.

Mr. F. T. DaCruz, clerk, I class, in charge of the Resource Department, is allowed two months' privilege leave from the 5th February 1883.

Baboo Khetra Mohun Rudra is placed in charge of the Resource Department from the 5th February 1883, *vice* Mr. DaCruz.

CALCUTTA, *the 6th February* 1883. A. C. TUPP, *Accountant-General, Bengal.*

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 884, *dated* 31*st January* 1883.—Baboo Jadub Krishna Sen made over charge of the Bankoora Jail to Surgeon R. L. Dutt, M.D., on the forenoon of the 26th January 1883.

H. H. WATSON, *for Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

Sheriff's Office, the 10th January 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Criminal Sessions of the year 1883 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the Seventh day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

ROBERT MILLER, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৮৩ সাল তারিখ ১০ই জানুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৩ সালের ৭ই ফেব্রুয়ারি বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৩ সালের প্রথম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

রবার্ট মিলার শরিফ।

TREASURY NOTICES.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO GIRINDRA NATH MITRA is placed temporarily in charge of the Hazareebagh treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. F. K. HEWITT, *Commissioner.*

CHOTA NAGPORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, the 26th January 1883.

MOULVI OBEDULLAH, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Backergunge treasury, *vice* Baboo Krishna Kumar Sen, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

N. S. ALEXANDER, *Offg. Commissioner.*

DACCA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, the 28-29th January 1883.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 2nd February 1883.—Baboo Dev Saukor Dé, M.A., Second Master, Uttarpara Government School (Class VI), is appointed to be Lecturer, Kishnaghur College.

The 6th February 1883.—Baboo Beni Prasad Misra, Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools, Durbhunga (Class VI), is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 16th January 1883.

In the Educational notice published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th January last, appointing Moulvi Imdad Imam, Head Moulvi, Patna College (on leave), to Class V, and to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chumparun, *vice* Munshi Elahi Baksh, read "Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools" for "Deputy Inspector of Schools."

G. BELLETT, *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

IN supersession of the previous advertisement issued in the Gazettes of India and Calcutta, it is notified for general information that Dr. Jolly, Tagore Professor of Law, will begin his lectures on the Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption according to the Smritis on Wednesday, the 14th February, at 4-30 P.M., in the theatre of the Hindu School.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 6th February* 1883. G. BELLETT, *Registrar.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned Students have passed the B. L. Examination.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Ray, Nikunjabihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
2	Sen, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
3	Ray, Benibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
4	Ghosh, Mahendrakumar	...	Dacca College.
5	,, Jogindrachandra	...	Presidency College.
6	Das, Gobindachandra	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Basu, Bhupendranath	...	Presidency College.
2	Mitra, Bhagabaticharan	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
4	Bhattacharyya, Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
5	Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad	..	Patna College.
6	Ali Ahmad	...	Ditto.
7	Sahay, Jagannath	...	Ditto.
	Pain, Priyalal	...	Presidency College.
9	Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
10	Mukhopadhyay, Charuchandra	...	Patna College.
11	Gupta, Umeschandra	...	Presidency College.
12	Ghosh, Ramgopal	...	Hughli College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada	...	Presidency College.
	Maitra, Sureschandra	...	Rajshahye College
15	Basu, Rakhalchandra	...	Presidency College.
16	Mitra, Upendrachandra	...	Ditto.
17	Chaudhuri, Tarapada	...	Ditto.
18	Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
19	Bhattacharyya, Ramaprasad	...	Presidency College.
20	Ghosh, Basantakumar	...	Dacca College.
	Sen, Kailaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
22	Basu, Matilal	...	Hughli College.
23	Basu, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
	Das, Taraprasanna	...	Ditto.
25	Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	De, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
	Guin, Srinibas	...	Presidency College.
28	Gupta, Prasannakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
29	Datta, Brajaballabh	...	Hughli College.
	Majumdar, Debendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
31	Ghosh, Bipinbihari	...	Hughli College.
	Chakrabarti, Syamacharan	...	Presidency College.
33	Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath, Sr.	...	Patna College.
34	Ghosh, Sasikumar	...	Krishnaghar College.
	Chattopadhyay, Upendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Baradaprasad	...	Presidency College.
37	Mukhopadhyay, Harischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	Das, Akshaycharan	...	Presidency College.
39	Ray, Biswambhar	...	Krishnaghar College.
40	Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta	...	Presidency College.
41	Palit, Harinath	...	Hughli College.
	Chattopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Presidency College.
	Ray, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
44	Ghosh, Kantibhushan	...	Patna College.
45	Haldar, Basantakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.
	,, Rajendralal	...	Ditto.
48	Pal, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
49	Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
51	Mitra, Lalbihari	...	Hughli College.
52	Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Birajacharan	...	Ditto.
55	Ray, Satischandra	...	Ditto.
	Sen, Sasibhushan	...	Hughli College.

57	Mitra, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
	Sur, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
59	Chakrabarti, Harachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Chandrakanta	...	Presidency College.
61	Sarkar, Charuchandra	...	Ditto.
62	Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Hughli College.
63	Namasivaya, V.	...	Presidency College.
64	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh, No. 1	...	Metropolitan Institution.
65	Ghoshal, Nabinchandra	...	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Dinabandhu	...	Ditto.
	Pramanik, Rameswar	...	Canning College.
68	Mukhopadhyay, Phanibhushan	...	Kishnaghar College.
69	Basu, Anantakumar	...	Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
71	Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hughli College.
72	Ray, Harinath	...	Patna College.
	Basu, Latubihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Tulsidas	...	Presidency College.
75	Bandyopadhyay, Banawarilal	...	Ditto.
76	Sarkar, Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
77	Sinha, Brajeschandra	...	Presidency College.
78	Basu, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
	Chaki, Benimadhab	...	Ditto.
80	Lahiri, Srihari	...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
82	Maitra, Batakrishna	...	Muir Central College.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
84	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
85	Basu, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
	,, Sibaram	...	Ditto.
87	Haldar, Satkari	...	Ditto.
	Takrimuddin Ahmad	...	Ditto.
89	Ghosh, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Srinath	...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th February 1883.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

JUNIOR SCHOLARS.

1883.

Name of Scholar.	School from which he comes.	College in which the scholarship is to be made tenable.
	First Grade.	
Tejendra Nath Ray Chaudhuri ...	Hindu School ...	Presidency College.
Suryya Kumar Karfarma ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Priya Nath Ghosh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ramananda Chattopadhyaya ...	Bankurah Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Lalit Chandra Mitra ...	Metropolitan Institution ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bipin Behari Chakravarti ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
Amar Nath Ghosh ...	Hindu School ...	Presidency College.
Rajani Prasad Niyogi ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School ...	Rajshahye College.
Nagendra Nath Chattopadhyaya ...	Utterpara School ...	Presidency College.
Annada Charan Gupta ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
	BURDWAN DIVISION.	
	Second Grade.	
Aghor Nath Bandopadhyaya ...	Howrah Government School ...	Presidency College.
Debendra Chandra Chattopadhyaya	Beerbhoom Zillah School ...	Hooghly College.
Nitya Gopal Sen ...	Badla H. C. E. School ...	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
Nibarun Chundra Bandyopadhyaya	Utterpara School ...	Presidency College.
Tinkari Ghosh ...	Beerbhoom Zillah School ...	Burdwan College.
Balaram Das Gupta ...	Ditto ...	Patna College.
	Third Grade.	
Akshaya Kumar Bhaduri ...	Utterpara School ...	Presidency College.
Aghor Nath Ghosh ...	Hooghly Collegiate School ...	Hooghly College.
Jnanranjan Bandyopadhyaya ...	Serampore Collegiate School ...	Serampore College.
Hem Chundra Mukhopadhyaya	Radhaballav Institution, Kuchiakole.	Metropolitan Institution.
Debendra Nath Das ...	Midnapore Collegiate School ...	Midnapore College.
Harikinkar Thakur ...	Beerbhoom Zillah School ...	Patna College.
Bholanath Bhattacharyya ...	Bishenpore School ...	Presidency College.
Kali Kumar Singha ...	Midnapore Collegiate School ...	Midnapore College.
Ekkari Sen ...	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Burdwan.	Maharajah's College, Burdwan.
Tarapada Mahapatra ...	Howrah Government School ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Abhoy Charan Mukhopadhyaya ...	Sarada Prasad's Institution, Chakdigi.	Ditto.
Satkari Bhaduri ...	Howrah Government School ...	Ditto.

Name of Scholar.	School from which he comes.	College in which the scholarship is to be made tenable.
TOWN OF CALCUTTA.		
Second Grade.		
Haran Chandra Roy	Hare School	Presidency College.
Asutosh Sarkar	Hindoo School	Ditto.
Charuchandra Mitra, No. II	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution.
Jyotischandra Mitra	Oriental Seminary	Presidency College.
Gokul Krishna Basak	Hindu School	Ditto.
Third Grade.		
Rajendranath Ghoshal	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution.
Priyanath Datta	Hindu School	Presidency College.
Biharilal Bandyopadhya	Sanskrit Collegiate School	Sanskrit College.
Adharchandra Mitra	Presidency School.	
Nogendranath Bandyopadhyay	Hindu School	Presidency College.
H. Monnier	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College.
Dharmados Bandyopadhyay	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution.
M. S. Edge	Doveton College	Doveton College.
L. Belletty	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College.
Charuchandra Basu	Metropolitan Institution	Presidency College.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION, OUTSIDE CALCUTTA.		
Second Grade.		
Kaliprasanna Chottoraj	Kandi School	General Assembly's Institution.
Jyotiprasad Chottophadhyay	Gosain Durgapur School	Presidency College.
Kanailal Mukhopadhyay	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
Kalidas Roy Choudhuri	Baripore H. C. E. School	Presidency College.
Upendra Nath Mukopadhyay	Barisa School	Ditto.
Krisna Dhan Das	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur	Ditto.
Gopal Chandra Chackrabarti	Naral School	Free Church Institution.
Third Grade.		
Siris Chandra Bandyopadyay	South Suburban School, Kalighat	Presidency College.
Manmoth Nath Mukhopadhyay	Prannath School, Satkhira	General Assembly's Institution.
Brojendra Nath Chattopadhyay	Krishnaghur Collegiate School	Krishnaghur College.
Sasi Bhushan Mukhopadhyay	Kandi School	Metropolitan Institution.
Lalitkumar Bandyopadhyay	Krishnaghur Collegiate School	Krishnaghur College.
Nogendra Chandra Pal	Garden Reach School	Presidency College.
Bisweswar Das	Santipur Municipal School	Krishnaghur College.
Jogendra Nath Deb	Jaynagur Institution	Presidency College.
Kriti Bas Mitra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur	Metropolitan Institution.
Makunda Sundar Sarkar	Jangipore School	Berhampore College.
Bihari Lal Das Gupta	Kalia H. C. E. School	Doveton College.
Hriday Nath Biswas	Naral School	Free Church Institution.
Prasanna Gopal Ray	Jessore Zillah School	Presidency College.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.		
Second Grade.		
H. E. W. Martindell	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	Government Engineering College. Howrah.
H. W. Perry	Ditto ditto	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
A. Wollaston	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
Anukul Chandra Das	Pubna Zillah School	Presidency College.
Riyazuddin Quazi	Bogra ditto	Hooghly College.
Sri Charan Chakrabarti	Rungpore ditto	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
Third Grade.		
Ram Chandra Sarkail	Dighapatia H. C. E. School	Metropolitan Institution.
W. S. Burt	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Makunda Chandra Chakrabarti	Serajgunge H. C. E. School	City College.
Rajanikanta Sen	Rajshahye Collegiate School	Rajshahye College.
Rasmohun Chandra	Rajshahye Collegiate School	Presidency College.
Rajanikanta Bhattacharjya	Serajgunge H. C. E. School	Hooghly College.
Iswar Chandra Chakrabarti	Pubna Zillah School	General Assembly's Institution.
Prangopal Deb	Bogra Zillah School	Krishnaghur College.
Upendra Chandra Sarkar	Dinagepur Zillah School	Metropolitan Institution.
Purna Chandra Maitra	Rungpur Zillah School	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
DACCA DIVISION.		
Second grade		
Gobindanath Guha	Mymensingh Zillah School	City College.
Tarak Chandra Chackravarti	Nasirabad Entrance School	Presidency College.
Chandrakanta Ghosh	Burisal Zillah School	Ditto.
Rasik Chandra Basu	Dacca Collegiate School	Dacca College.
Akshay Kumar Majumdar	Santos Janhabi School	Presidency College.
Kumadini Kanta Ray	Jaggannath School	Dacca College.
Manmohun Bhattacharjya	Dacca Collegiate School	Ditto.
Third Grade.		
Purnachandra Rauth	Jaggannath School	Dacca College.
Lalit Mohan De	Dacca Collegiate School	Ditto.
Prabhat Chandra Chattopadhyay	Burisal Zillah School	Ditto.
Tarakgopal Ghosh	Faridpur Zillah School	Metropolitan Institution.
Dinabandhu De	Dacca Collegiate School	Dacca College.
Sarada Charan Sen	Burisal Zillah School	Presidency College.
Umacharan Sen	Mymensingh Zillah School	Dacca College.
Prasanna Kumar Das	Faridpur Zillah School	Ditto.
Ambika Charan Das	Burisal Zillah School	General Assembly's Institution.
Kshitish Chandra Roy	Mymensingh Zillah School	Presidency College.
Mahim Chandra De	Santos Janhabi School	Ditto.

Name of Scholar.	School from which he comes.	College in which the scholarship is to be made tenable.
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	
	Second grade.	
Inanada Kisor Roy ...	Noakhali Zillah School ..	Dacca College.
	Third grade.	
Barada Sundar Pal ...	Commillah Zillah School ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Rajkumar Das ...	Chittagong Collegiate School ...	Chittagong College.
Rajaniranjan Sen ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Purnachandra Raha ...	Commillah Zillah School ...	City College.
Harendra Mohun Bandopadhyay...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Bashirullah ...	Noakhali Zillah School ...	Dacca College.
Rajkumar Basu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	PATNA DIVISION.	
	Second grade.	
Ramjadu Bhattacharyya ...	Patna Collegiate School ...	Patna College.
Abadha Biharilal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sayyad Afzal Imam ...	Behar H. C. E. School ...	Ditto.
Upendronath Bandopadhyay ...	Patna Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Syud Abdul Gani ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ramlal Gope ...	Mozufferpur Zillah School ...	Ditto.
	Third grade.	
Kedar Nath ...	Gya Zillah School ...	Patna College.
Sayyid Zamiruddin Ahmed ...	Patna Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Deo Kumar Sinha ...	Chupra Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Basudeb Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ramananda ...	Arrah Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Jadubans Sahay ...	Motihari Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Abdul Quadir ...	Patna Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Hossain ..	Gya Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdool Hameed ...	Sasseram H. C. E. School ...	Ditto.
Jay Gobinda Sahay ...	Mozufferpur Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Jageswar Prasad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Abadh Bihari Lal ...	Durbhunga Raj School ...	Ditto.
	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	
	Second grade.	
Gopimohun Mukhopadhyay ...	Pakur H. C. E. School ...	Berhampore College.
Birewar Das ...	Maldah Zillah School ...	Rajshahye College.
Panchkari Bandyopadhyay ...	Bhagulpur Zillah School ...	Patna College.
	Third grade.	
Prasanna Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Bhagulpur Zillah School ...	Patna College.
Narayan Chandra Chattopadhyay	Pakur H. C. E. School ...	Berhampur College.
Matilal Ghoshal ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School ...	Patna College.
Lalmohun Gangopadhyay ...	Purneah Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Basudeb Misra ...	Bhagulpur Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Purnachandra Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dharmadas Bandyopadhyay ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School ...	Ditto
Abdul Aziz Khan ...	Malda Zillah School ...	Rajshahye College.
Suryakanta Chattopadhyay ...	Pakur H. C. E. School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.	
	Second grade.	
Chandi Charan Maitra ...	Ranchi Zillah School ...	Serampore College.
Akinchan Roy ...	Purulia Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Third grade.	
Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhyay ...	Palamow Government School ...	Government Engineering College, Howrah.
Charu Chandra Chattopadhyay ...	Ranchi Zillah School ...	Presidency College.
Upendra Mohan Mitra ...	Purulia Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Rishikesh Sarkar ...	Ranchi Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Thakur Ram ...	Ditto ...	Patna College.
	ORISSA DIVISION.	
	Second Grade.	
Bipra Charan Das ...	Puri Zillah School ...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
Sriram Chandra Basu ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.	Ditto.
Nagendra Nath Basu ...	Balasore Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Rajkisor Das ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.	Ditto.
	Third Grade.	
Ananda Lal Basu ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
Biswanath Sinha ...	Lakhannath H. C. English School	Ditto.
Jayram Das ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.	Ditto.
Suryya Mohan Bhattacharyya ...	Balasore Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Balanki Jenah ..	Puri Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Nalini Kanta Mukhopadhyay ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.	
	First Grade.	
Ellen Masih ...	Upper Christian School.	
	Second Grade.	
Bindubasini Basu ...	Free Church Normal School.	
	Third Grade.	
Labanyaprabha Basu ...	Bethune School.	

G. BELLETT, *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd January* 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 96B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1880-81 and 1881-82, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday the 1st March 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	2,350
Do. do. do. Ghazipore Factory	...	2,350
Total	..	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th March 1883 respectively—that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th March 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th March 1883.

4. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests	Total, about chests
On or about Thursday, 1st March 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Monday, 2nd April „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Wednesday, 2nd May „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Monday, 4th June „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Tuesday, 3rd July „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Thursday, 2nd August „ ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
„ Monday, 3rd September „ ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
„ Wednesday, 26th „ „ ...			4,450
„ Thursday, 1st November „ ...			4,450
„ Monday, 3rd December „ ...			4,450
Early in January 1884			4,450
„ February „			4,450
Total ...	.....	.....	54,650

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 23rd January* 1883.

CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE.

Notice.

TO MASTERS OF NATIVE VESSELS.

IN accordance with a Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the Marine Department, dated 13th January 1883, regarding the exhibition of lights on native craft, it is hereby notified that the larger or sea-going craft, such as buggalows, must be provided with a small box, protected with the proper coloured shade, large enough to receive a light fitted on each bow, the red and green lights being permanently and separately fixed. Open cargo boats and other smaller craft are allowed to exhibit the necessary red and green lights by hand.

2. On and after the 1st April 1883, the master of every native craft will be required to produce to the Collector of Customs, before the grant of a port clearance, a certificate signed in Calcutta by the Deputy Conservator and Harbour Master, and at the out ports by the Port Officers, showing that they are provided with the proper lights, and have the necessary appliances for fixing and exhibiting them in their proper positions, that the men in charge know the sides on which the green and red lights should be shown, and that there is on board each vessel a copy of the rules of the road at sea, in a language understood by the masters.

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 29th January* 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—EDUCATION.

Fort William, the 31st January 1883.

No. 35.—Under section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the City College, Calcutta, to the Calcutta University in Law, with effect from the 1st January 1883.

The 2nd February 1883.

No. 39.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable H. J. Reynolds, B.A., C.S., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Honourable A. Wilson, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th January 1883.

No. 18.—The Right Reverend E. R. Johnson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, has obtained furlough for six months, with effect from the 30th March next, or from any subsequent date on which His Lordship may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC.

The 2nd February 1883.

No. 194.—The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

POLITICAL.

INDIA OFFICE,

No. 114.

London, 7th December 1882.

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—With reference to the letters from your Excellency's Government, noted in the margin* regarding the offers of assistance made by certain Princes and Chiefs in India in connection with the recent disturbances in Egypt, and to the letters and telegrams also specified in the margin† conveying congratulations on the success of the British arms in that country, I have to inform Your Excellency that these papers have been laid before the Queen Empress who has commanded me to state that she has read them with feelings of sincere gratification.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) HARTINGTON.

* Political letter No. 93, dated 18th August 1882.
Political letter No. 99, dated 1st September 1882.
Political letter No. 104, dated 15th September 1882.
Political letter No. 113, dated 16th October 1882.
† Political letter No 114, dated 16th October 1882.
Political letter No. 124, dated 6th November 1882.
Telegram from Viceroy, dated 6th October 1882.
Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 27th October 1882

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1883.

No. 550.

RESOLUTION—By the the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 4609, dated the 29th December 1882, recommending that paragraph 6 of the Resolution in this Department, No. 355, dated the 18th January 1882, be modified by the omission from it of the words "or Sub-Deputy" and "or Sub-Divisional."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the recommendation made by the Government of Bengal.

Ordered that this resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, to the Home and Revenue Departments, to the Comptroller-General, and to the several Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

Also that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

F. B. PEACOCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7. 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situated in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to sale at the Backergunge Collectorate on Tuesday, the 27th March, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st.*—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
70	2985	5 annas 6 gundas 2 karas 2 krantas share of taluk Ratun Krishna, Ravi Shardar in pergunnah Uttar Shahabaspur.	6 0 15	27	54	The purchaser will get permanent right from 13th April 1883, corresponding with 1st Baishak 1290 B.S.
241	3545	Taluk Sheik Didar in tuppah Shofipur Kuta.	2 2 31	4	8	Ditto.

Backergunge Collectorate, the 17th January 1883. W. FIDDIAN, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned estate, situated in the district of Bogra, will be put up to sale at the Bogra Collectorate on the 27th March 1883, corresponding with the 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.			
.....	707	Mouzah Gangurish and others, pergunnah Khangoir.	18 3 83	.....	.....	The estate will be sold revenue-free.

MAHENDRANATH BHATTACHARJYA, Deputy Collector, for Collector on tour.

Bogra Collectorate, the 29th January 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th day of February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1882.

Number of the estate.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of the proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
134	Pergunnah Patpashar, Taluq Harideo Govinda Prosad Basu.	Mohesh Chandra Shaha, Srinath Mookhopadhya, Uma Nath Mookhopadhya, Norendro Nath Mookhopadhya, Grish Chandra Nath Mookhopadhya, Bhay Harini Debya, Uma Soondery Dassya, Naderun Nessa Khatoon Brojo Soonder, Ananda Nath, Gakool Chandra, Doyal Chandra Majumdar, Goljar Khan, Baroda Soondery Dassea, Bidhumookhi Debya, Gopi Krishna Basu, Uma Soondery Dassea, Gopi Krishna Gosvami, Krishna Mohun Sen, Chandra Nath Sircar, Mohim Chandra Bhoomik, Dilaluddin Bisvas, Ainnessa, Uma Soondery Dassea, Nadernessa Khatoon, Fajlal Rahoman, and Harendeo Nath Mookhopadhya.	512 2 5½	173 14 0
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, hissa 8 annas 16 gundas 2 kranta.	Hafeza Khatoon	973 2 7½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Brahmun Kandi Chandpoor, &c.	Koylash Chandra, Jagat Chandra Shaha	40 8 10½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Khoria Madhupore, &c.	Sita Nath Ghosh	1 5 6	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah ditto, &c. ...	Krishna Nath Ghosh and Srinath Sircar	10 0 7	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in mouzah Brambun Kandi, &c.	Iswar Chandra Shaha	18 14 10½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah Garhardia ...	Rash Behary Ray	17 6 5½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, specific land in kismut Chandpoora, &c.	Sundermani Dassea, mother and guardian of Abhaya Charan Shaha, minor.	27 2 2½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Kharia Abdoolapoor, &c.	Har Chandra Shaha	20 11 7½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Kartik Chandra Shaha	17 14 1½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Brahmun Kandi, &c.	Ananda Mohan Shaha, Ledu Chand Shaha	35 7 5½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut ditto	Brindaban Chandra Shaha, Hari Nath Shaha	65 0 0½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut Khoria, &c. ...	Chhidam Chandra Shaha	1 10 4½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, kismut ditto	Ryakishori Dassea	1 10 4½	.....
	Pergunnah ditto, taluq ditto, mouzah Kadantala, hissa 4 annas.	Bhagabat Charan Gangopadhya	25 15 3	.....
			1,708 0 9½	173 14 0

G. N. DEY, for Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Cuttack will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 7th February 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue on the 8th November 1882.

Temporarily-settled Estates.

Toujee number.	Name of mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.
			Rs. A. P.
1258	Kismut talook Baherpuda, pergunnah Kurimool.	Krito Chunder, Huri Chundun, Huraram Putnaik, Koonjobehary Putnaik, Bhugut Churn Putnaik, Bhagiruthy Putnaik, Bhabagrahee Putnaik, himself and guardian of Bhobun anund Putnaik, minor, Gokoolanund Putnaik, Dinbundhoo Putnaik, Satyabadi Putnaik, Goluck Chunder Putnaik, Kasinath Putnaik, himself and heir of Poonanund Putnaik, deceased, Banchanidhy Putnaik, Mukeond Putnaik, himself brother and guardian of Gopinath Putnaik, minor, Oodanath Putnaik, Radhomohon Putnaik, and Sadhoo Churn Putnaik.	823 6 11½

R. H. PAWSEY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Darjeeling, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on Monday, the 5th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji No.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
492	Scanlan, in pergunnah Pathurghutta ...	Mr. T. Greenhill ... ... ,, W. Paterson ... ... ,, C. Palmer ... ... Mac Lislie and Co.	702 7 11	702 7 11
493	Scanlan, in ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto	118 2 0	59 1 0

Dy. Commr.'s office, Darjeeling, the 1st February 1883. F. B. TAYLOR, for Dy. Commr.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Furreedpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th March 1883, corresponding on the 14th Cheyet 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1882.

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnah.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
369	Chur Bhadrason, pergunnah Chur Mukundia.	Ishan Chandra Mozoomdar	4,786 0 0 Road Fund 48 0 0	1,200 0 0	The entire estate to be put up to sale.
5552	Hissa Sahebjan Bibee, pergunnah Jalalpore.	Mafizannessa Khatan, Mir Fazlealli, and Mir Mohamed Fazel and others.	4,834 0 0 532 14 8½	263 8 4½	Ditto.

Furreedpore Collectorate, the 2nd February 1883. KRISHNA CHUNDER DUTT, Dy. Collr. in charge.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883.			
Jan. 23	100 Drums H in a diamond	Order ...	S. S. "Pelican."
" 23	1 Case, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	1 Case, A F	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	1 Case, B B D in a cross, bottom H S K ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	25 Cases, C R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	1 Case, 1147 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	1 Case, D E in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	1 Case, addressed	Miss Elwanger, Church Mission.	Ditto.
" 23	21 Cases, F C & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
" 23	5 Cases, G C & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	1 Case, G D P D in a cross, bottom H S K & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	2 Cases, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom S S & J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	40 Bundles hoop iron, no mark, or 11 white ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	3 Bars round iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Bundle round iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	3 Cases, J M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	2 Cases, O 85 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	3 Casks, 21 in a diamond, top S D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, 13 in a diamond, top T S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, 14 in a diamond, top T S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, W N in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Sample package, S C & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Iron plate, D W in a diamond, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	2 Bars flat iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	1 Case, no mark	Ditto ...	S. S. "Teheran."
" 23	2 Cases, A C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	6 Cases, 11044 in a triangle, top B B & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	1 Case, B C M in a diamond, bottom S & S ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	1 Case, B C M in a diamond, bottom S & S C ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	1 Case, 18 in a diamond, bottom C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	2 Cases, D X	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	6 Cases, F G	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	1 Case, addressed	Quartermaster-General in India, Intelligence Department, Army Headquarter, Simla.	Ditto.
" 23	6 Packages, 1 by 690 in a diamond, outside H G & Co	Order ...	Ditto.
" 23	1 Case, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom S S & J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23	8 Cases, 7 by 656 in a diamond, outside H G & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, H D C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, H K S 776 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, 294 in a triangle, bottom J S E... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
" 27	1 Case, 184 in a triangle, bottom J S E... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	3 Cases, 425 in a diamond, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	2 Cases, M S 68 in a diamond, bottom L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	2 Cases, M S in a diamond, bottom L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, M & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, M S 74 in a diamond, bottom S... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, M S A S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, addressed	T. Muckhajee, Esq.	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, O S C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	4 Cases, P & O S N & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	2 Crates, P P M 512 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, N & Co., D in a triangle, or addressed ...	E. Pengrie, Esq., Rawal Pindi, Punjab, India.	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, P & O S N Co., or W & M S, bottom S ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Bale, S S 82 in a diamond...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	2 Cases, addressed	Stewart & Co., or G S.	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, addressed	G. W. Sutton, Esq., Assam Railway Company, Debrugurh, care of Messrs Shaw, Finlayson & Co.	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883. Jan. 27	1 Case, addressed	President Sergeant Mess, 1st South-West Lancashire Regiment.	S. S. "Teheran."
„ 27	1 Case, S & G 102 in a diamond, bottom S ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Package, addressed	C. J. H. Warden, Esq.	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Case, 430 in a diamond	Order ...	S. S. "Britannia."
„ 27	2 Casks, 213 in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
„ 27	3 Bars angle iron, D X or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	3 Fire bars, B B, botttom R or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	2 Kegs, no mark or G in an inverted triangle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	5 Cases, P in a double triangle, outside C & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Case, P in a diamond, top C & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	5 Bales, S A in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Case, addressed	Calcutta Tea Syndicate, Calcutta, India.	Ditto.
„ 27	2 Parcels, D D in a diamond, bottom S T ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Cask, A O R C in a diamond	Ditto ...	S. S. "Clan Sinclair."
„ 27	2 Casks, A F or H F, bottom Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Case, C & Co. or F S, or T in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Case, C C O T in a diamond, bottom Colombo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	7 Cases, D M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	711 Bars square and flat iron, I E Madras or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	32 Bars square iron, no mark or Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	8 Bars round iron, no mark or Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Iron anvil, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	6 Crates, R S M or no mark	Ditto ..	Ditto.
„ 27	54 Crow bars, E D in a diamond or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Bundle tube, M in a diamond, bottom Madras or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	210 Bars flat iron, no mark or Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	4 Iron chains, M in a diamond or R S K & Co., or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	4 Anchors, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	4 Castings, M Madras in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	2 Castings, State Railway, Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	30 Bars flat iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	3 Bars flat iron, S K D or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Case, no mark or M in a diamond, bottom R S N & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	205 Fire bricks, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Case, Phœnix in a block, top J S E, bottom Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Case, addressed	State Railway, Mysore, Madras.	Ditto.
„ 27	4 Cases, T & Co, bottom Madras	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Case, W M S & Co., bottom Colombo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 27	1 Parcel, D D in a diamond, bottom S T ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 23	2 Cases, K B 3195 in a diamond, bottom B B & Co....	Ditto ...	S. S. "Rewa."
„ 23	1 Case, 2893 in a diamond, bottom B B & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1883. (865—1) G. H. SIMMONS, for Vice-Chairman.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th January 1883.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		35,11,746	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs 74,40,001 2 7	2,49,88,873	15	2
Ditto at Branches ...	„ 1,75,48,872 12 7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		3,04,37,766	14	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		6,31,837	15	4
Sundries		7,69,119	15	10
Rupees ...		8,03,38,845	1	4

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,04,43,535	4	0
Other authorised Investments		41,15,831	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		51,43,605	10	5
Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...		41,25,789	8	3
Bills discounted and purchased		2,12,05,828	2	8
Balances with other Banks		4,70,474	9	6
Bullion		8,57,477	15	8
Dead Stock		11,99,440	15	7
Stamps		6,766	7	0
Sundries		6,51,928	9	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,86,51,977 13 6	4,85,03,672	6	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 1,31,83,164 13 0	3,18,85,172	10	0
Rupees ...		8,03,38,845	1	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, the 1st February 1883.

J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

(863—1)

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Fourth Quarter ending 30th April 1882, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the year 1881.

PARTICULARS.	In the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1882.	In the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	73,96,845 4 10	69,34,190 0 10	4,62,655 4 0	.....
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscription from February to April 1882 to the Widows' Fund	1,12,249 13 8	1,08,664 5 3	3,585 8 5	.....
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	76,386 14 0	73,049 1 9	3,337 12 3	.....
Entrance fees, ditto	416 0 7	763 2 6	.....	347 1 11
Amount received with interest from Government of India for sums advanced to Widows and Orphans on account of the late mutiny of 1867	2,961 2 0	2,878 7 6	82 10 6	.....
Interest on reserve fund passed to debit of subscribers	.....	602 4 0	.....	602 4 0
Ditto received from Government of India	4,41,567 5 6	.....*	4,41,567 5 6	.....
Total Receipts ...	6,33,581 3 9	1,85,957 5 0	4,48,573 4 8	949 5 11
Grand Total ...	80,30,426 8 7	71,20,147 5 10	A9,11,228 8 8	949 5 11
DEDUCT PAYMENTS—				
Pensions paid to incumbents on the Widows' Fund	77,099 9 9	75,196 4 8	1,903 5 1	.....
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	52,977 15 6	54,058 7 6	.....	1,080 8 0
Pay of establishment, including office-rent and contingencies	8,921 14 10	9,622 3 3	.....	700 4 5
Loss in exchange on remittances to England	9,091 10 5	8,922 2 11	169 7 6	.....
Amount paid from divisible surplus (W. F.)	6 12 0	.....	6 12 0	.....
Total Payments ...	1,48,097 14 6	1,47,799 2 4	B 2,079 8 7	1,780 12 5
Net balance in favour of the Fund	78,82,328 10 1	69,72,348 3 6	C 9,09,149 0 1	840 6 6
	.....	.....	.....	4,374 12 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,467	980	1,463	968	4	12	.....	.....
Ditto of Incumbents	865	538	855	541	10	.....	.....	3
Ditto of Subscribers sharing in divisible surplus	932	634	864	590	68	44	.....	.....

* Statement of interest received from the Comptroller-General after the publication of the fourth quarter's accounts of 1880-81, and amount since added Rs. 4,13,584-11-8.

	Rs. A. P.
A—Net increase	9,10,279 2 9
B— "	298 12 2
C— "	9,09,980 6 7

G. W. MACLEOD, *Accountant.*

H. RONALDSON, J. BELL, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary,*
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

FUND OFFICE, the 20th January 1883. (867—1)

Kumaun Iron Works.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

THE Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the premises, machinery, plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Ramgarh, and Kurpatal in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the works and apparatus for the manufacture of steel or iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, Major-General, R.E.,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 5. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undermentioned rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Notification.

THE owners of Lands in Calcutta or their Agents, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, &c., are hereby informed that for purposes of more speedy and convenient collection of land revenue in Calcutta, the town has been divided into eleven parts, each embracing a certain number of survey blocks, and that the revenue payable on account of all holdings for the current official year (1882-83) which became due on the 1st day of April 1882, must be paid into this Collectorate within the time mentioned against each survey block within which such holdings are situated :—

Part I embracing—	
Survey blocks 1 and 2 North Division Ditto 1 and 2 South Division	The land revenue due on account of holdings situated within these blocks must be paid on or before the 30th April 1882.
Part II embracing—	
Survey blocks 3 and 4 North Division Ditto 3 and 4 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st May 1882.
Part III embracing—	
Survey blocks 5 and 6 North Division Ditto 5 and 6 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 30th June 1882.
Part IV embracing—	
Survey blocks 7 and 8 North Division Ditto 7 and 8 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st July 1882.
Part V embracing—	
Survey blocks 9 and 10 North Division Ditto 9 and 10 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st August 1882.
Part VI embracing—	
Survey blocks 11 and 12 North Division Ditto 11 and 12 South Division And taluk Sootanooty.	Ditto ditto on or before 30th September 1882.
Part VII embracing—	
Survey blocks 13 and 14 North Division Ditto 13 and 14 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st October 1882.
Part VIII embracing—	
Survey blocks 15 and 16 North Division Ditto 15 and 16 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 30th November 1882.
Part IX embracing—	
Survey blocks 17 and 18 North Division Ditto 17 and 18 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st December 1882.
Part X embracing—	
Survey blocks 19 and 23 North Division Ditto 19 and 20 South Division	Ditto ditto on or before 31st January 1883.
Part XI embracing—	
Survey blocks 24 and 25 North Division Ditto 21 and 23 South Division And Lottery Committee lands assessed under Act 23 of 1850.	Ditto ditto on or before 28th February 1883.

If the rents are not paid in accordance with this notification, the provisions of the law will be immediately enforced in every case.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 20th April 1882.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
233	P 9—38579	50	Kazi Abdur Rashid.
	" —38580	50	
	" —38583	50	
234	" 12—96740	1,000	Nawab Syed, Bahadoor Shah.
235	" 47—05953	1,000	Messrs. Octavius, Steel & Co.
236	" 9—43664	50	Mr. S. T. Apcar.
237	" —39469	50	Ressal Tiary.
238	O 65—55863	50	Hansnoo Khan.
240	" 97—63764	100	Elahi Bux.
241	" —58165	100	Baboo Jadub Chunder Deb.
242	P 42—83004	100	Nuzeermooddeen.
244	" —36671	100	Ramshalall Gungadin Mistry.
	" 43—07104	100	
245	" 10—63224	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet.
246	" 42—78325	100	The Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge.
	" —78326	100	
247	" 11—45742	500	Ramgoolall Sergoosee.

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
248	O 28—41340	1,000	Fukiruddin Ahmed Ahsan Chowdhury.
	" 29—04507	1,000	
	" —91878	1,000	
	" —91879	1,000	
	" —91880	1,000	
	" 73—70280	1,000	
	" —70279	1,000	
	" —70278	1,000	
	" —70277	1,000	
	" —70276	1,000	
	" —70293	1,000	
	" —70292	1,000	
	" —70291	1,000	
	" —70294	1,000	
	" —70275	1,000	
	" 72—67388	1,000	
	" —67387	1,000	
	" —67386	1,000	
	" —67385	1,000	
	" —67383	1,000	
	" —69974	1,000	
	" 27—79102	500	
	" 70—39909	500	
	" 66—53880	100	
	" —53881	100	
	" 35—22323	100	
	" —22324	100	
	" —22325	100	
	" —22326	100	
	" —22327	100	
	" —27088	100	
	" —27089	100	

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimants.
		Rs.	
248	O 35—27090	100	Fukiruddin Ahmed Ahasan Chowdhury.
	„ —27091	100	
	„ —33469	100	
	„ —33470	100	
	„ 34—19151	100	
	„ 67—43132	100	
	„ 66—24581	100	
	L 51—64639	100	
	„ —62851	100	
	„ —62850	100	
	„ —62845	100	
	„ —64642	100	
	„ —62855	100	
	„ —62856	100	
	„ —62857	100	
	O 34—19150	100	
	„ —19147	100	
	„ —19149	100	
	L 51—64641	100	
	„ —62843	100	
	„ —62853	100	
	„ —62858	100	
	„ —64640	100	
	O 67—12873	100	
	„ 35—22420	100	
	„ 30—00697	50	
	„ —12123	50	
	„ 31—13352	50	
	„ —13353	50	
	„ —13354	50	
	„ —13355	50	
	„ —13356	50	
	„ —13347	50	
	„ —13348	50	
	„ —13349	50	
	„ —13350	50	
	„ —13351	50	
	„ 30—92367	50	
249	P 43—08981	100	Messrs. Schröder, Smidt & Co.
	„ —08982	100	
	„ —08983	100	
250	„ —18950	100	Samiruddeen.
	„ —18951	100	
252	„ 11—46866	500	Roma Nath Paul.
253	„ 47—08585	1,000	Jerrut Chand and Kundun Mull.
	„ 11—28306	500	
	„ —43620	500	
	„ 10—61311	100	
254	O 74—25573	1,000	Fukiruddin Ahmed Ahasan Chowdhury.
	„ 96—10249	100	
255	P 43—14216	100	Major S. Quinton.
	„ —14217	100	
	„ —14218	100	
	„ —14219	100	
	„ —14220	100	
	„ —14224	100	
	„ —14225	100	
	„ —14226	100	
	„ —14227	100	
	„ —14228	100	
	„ —14229	100	
256	„ —05876	100	Cowasjee Eduljee.
257	„ 47—11269	1,000	Isaac Abdulla.
258	„ 9—43322	50	Narain Mistry.
259	„ 42—96262	100	The Postmaster-General, Bengal.
260	„ 43—07343	100	Kunjo Behari Singh.
261	„ 9—40478	50	Lalla Ram Golam Ram.

JAS. TAYLOR,

Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.
PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 6th Feby. 1883.

Wanted

A SUB-SURVEYOR on Rs. 25 a month under the Naihati Municipality. None need apply who have not a thorough knowledge of surveying with compass and chain and drawing plans. All applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 10th proximo.

KEDAR NATH DUTT, Chairman.

Barasat, the 23rd January 1883. (841—2)

Notice.

CANDIDATES who have applied for the Storekeepership of this Division are informed that the appointment has been filled up.

G. SHAWE, Exe Engr.,
Dehree Workshop Divn.

Wanted

A SECOND Clerk for the Ward's Department of this office on Rs. 30 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent at once. Age should be given. None need apply who cannot docket letters and index correspondence properly, and one who is not a rapid copyist.

DENO NATH GHOSE, for Collector.

Notice.

WANTED for the Sasseram Municipality a Road and Conservancy Overseer, preference being given to a practical man or a passed candidate. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem from 1st April next. Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be made to the undersigned on or before 28th February next.

C P. CASPERSZ, Chairman.

Sasseram, Shahabad, the 19th January 1883. (842—3)

Wanted

AN Accountant for the office of the District Judge of Bankura.

2. The pay is Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60 by biennial increments.

3. The present incumbent having been promoted the room is now vacant for three months, but there is every prospect of permanency.

4. Those who do not possess a thorough knowledge of the system of accounts kept by the Civil Courts need not apply.

5. A candidate, if not in Government employ, must not be above 25 years old.

6. Applications will be received up to the 25th February 1883.

B. C. SEAL, District Judge.

Bankura, the 3rd February 1883.

THE following statement gives the result of the election under Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, held on the 29th January 1883.

Name of candidates.	Residence.	Profession.	Total number of votes recorded.	REMARKS.
Baboo Charoo Chunder Mullick.	18, Radhanath Mullik's Lane.	Zemindar ..	326	Elected.
R. N. Mitra, Esq.	34, Shampooker Lane.	Barrister-at-Law.	214	Not elected.
Baboo Denonath Sen.	9, Rutton Mistry's Lane.	Retired P. W. D. Officer.	30	Ditto.

Published under section 17 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876.

R. TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

Calcutta Municipal Office, the 7th February 1883.
(871—1)

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbuns Division.

NOTICE.

ONE teak, one deodar log, and thirty-one pieces of pine are now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Tangara khal station, and twelve teak, one sal, and two deodar scantlings at the sub-station of Tangara khal.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the logs to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Conser. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1883,
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.
22 " " 2-12 "
23 " " 2-14 "
24 " " 3 "

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged.

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet, at " 2 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *Planking, Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1879.

Notification.

IT is hereby notified, under section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that about the month of September 1882, the undermentioned articles, valued at about Rs. 77-13-6, were found in field No. 1571, the pottah of which stands in the name of Thiruvathay Gounden, a ryot of Basuvapuram, hamlet of Gutialattur, Latyamangalam taluq of the Coimbatore district.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office on 15th May 1883 at 10 A.M., in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ninety-seven or about that number Veerarayan Fanams, valued at Rs. 0-4-6 a fanam	27	4	6
Three gold Sultan mohurs, weighing 3-2-0 varganidai, valued at Rs. 5 a varaganidai	16	0	0
Two pieces of gold necklace, weighing 4¼ varaganidai, valued at Rs. 4¼ a varaganidai	18	1	0
Two pieces of gold necklace, weighing 3½ varaganidai and 1½ panavidai, valued at Rs. 4½ a varaganidai ...	16	8	0
	77	13	6

G. D. LEMAN, Collector.

Coimbatore Collector's Office, 29th December 1882.

LOST between Calcutta and Duttapukur, 35th half-yearly interest draft No. 122363 of November 1882, for Rs. 50, on Government Loan Nos. 097805 and 134139 to 134142 of 1st May 1865, each Rs. 500, issued in favour of Doorga Churn Dutta. Payment stopped. (802—3)

Lost

THE Government Promissory Note No. 051063 of the four per cent. of 1842-43 for rupees one hundred, originally standing in the name of the Oriental Bank Corporation and last endorsed to Baboo Panna Lall Dass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

PANNA LALL DASS, Proprietor,
89, Chunam Gully, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1883. (866—3)

AVINAS CHANDRA GHOSH, BL, intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (768—4)

THE interest and responsibility of Mr David Wyllie of London, and of the late Mr. Alexander Æneas Robertson of Calcutta, in the firms of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. of Calcutta and Rangoon, ceased on the 24th June 1882.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

Calcutta, 18th January 1883. (803—3)

THE interest and responsibility of the estate of the late Thomas Carlisle in our firm ceased as on the 31st December 1882. From the 1st January 1883 we have admitted Mr. Stewart Kieth Douglas as a partner in our firm which will be carried on under the same style as heretofore.

(845—1) CARLISLES, NEPHEWS & Co.

"Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the First General Meeting of the Company will be held at No. 14, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., on the fourteenth day of February, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, in pursuance of the Articles of Association, and of the Companies Act of 1867, section 39.

By order,
BALMER, LAWRIE & Co., Mg. Agents.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1883." (864—1)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 15th February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the year 1882, declaring a dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1883. (794—4)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of HATEE SING, SOORUJMULL, and MONGULCHAND, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January instant, it was ordered that the creditors of the said insolvents do on or before the first court day in April next file in the office of the Chief Clerk of this court a statement of their respective claims against the estate of the said insolvents duly verified by affidavit and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

Kalynauth Mitter, Attorney. (815—3)

In the matter of ANDREW CHAMARETT, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 25th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

S. J. Leslie, Attorney. (854—2)

In the matter of JOHN KENNEDY, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 19th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

M. M. Zorab, Attorney. (857—2)

In the matter of KANJEE KHETSEE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 17th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

J. O. Moses, Attorney. (859—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th day of January 1883.

In the matter of JODOONAUTH PATRO, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first court day in April next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said first court day in April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Dignam and Robinson, Attorneys. (868—1)

In the matter of UDHUR CHUNDER SHAW, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 22nd day of December last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first court day in January 1884, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be withdrawn and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

H. C. Chick, Attorney. (869—1)

In the matter of MODOOSOODUN CHOWDRY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January last, it was ordered that subject to payment to Albert Birmingham Miller, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court and the assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent, of his usual commission and all costs and charges lawfully due, the petition filed by the said insolvent, seeking for relief under the provisions of the said Act, be withdrawn and the vesting order made thereon be discharged, provided always that all acts or things done by the said assignee or other person acting under his authority prior to this order shall be good and valid and shall not be annulled or in any wise affected thereby, and upon payment of his commission and all costs, charges, and expenses lawfully incurred by him as aforesaid the said assignee do deliver over to the said insolvent upon his receipt, all the estate and effects, moneys, goods, books, and papers now remaining in the hands of the said assignee belonging to the estate of the said insolvents.

Sitanauth Doss, Attorney. (870—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th day of February 1883.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per steamer.
	1883.	
Persian Gulf	10th February	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	9th "	Str. *Hasara.*
Madras and Ceylon	11th "	P & O. Str. *Rohilla.*
Colombo and Australian Colonies.	7th "	From Bombay.
Foreign mails *viâ* Bombay ...	13th "	Ditto *
Ditto book-post and pattern-packets.	12th "	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	8th "	Str. *Kilwa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	8th "	Str. *Mahratta.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossibe, and Reunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 7th February 1883.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 6th February 1883.

Bainbridge, Dr.
Elsey, T.
Simmonds, J. C.
White, C. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. W.
Albertini, Leandre D.
Allen, Robert.
Babanau, Edward.
Bailey, J. R.
Bankes, Ralph.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Beighton, W. H.
Beazley, Mrs. J. S.
Birch, Mrs. Graham.
Bose, P. N.
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Burdon, J. R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
C. Y.
Cameron, Mrs. Donald.
Clark, Geo. R.
Cole, J. C., Rev.
Cooper, Surgeon H. D.
Crafter, George.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Danicks, E. W.
Davis, Ellen.
D'Eremoo, P. W.
Deidery, Miss Rosalia.
Dougherty, Hugh.
Dunn, Captn. R. G.
Edwin, Edward.
Elder, T. Jardine.
Fleming, Wm.
Fluery, George H.
Fraiser, W. A.
Fraser, William.
Frith, Mrs. Edward.
Fryer, Col. G. E.
Galloway, W. J.
Girard, Louis.
Glass, Cumberledge.
Gleeson, C.
Greenwood, Mrs. L.
Graf, F. A.
Gray, Alex.
Gridley, Captn. W.
Grieff, Miss M.
Grisdale, Joseph.
Guy, Donald.
H. G.
Hall, H.
Hankivez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Heynemans, Edward.
Heunicke, Professor.
Hensley, John.
Hodsoll, Jack.
Hughes, R. J.
Hunter, Henry C. V.
J. M.
Jackson, J. O.
Jamrach, W.
Lambert, J.
Lang, Jas.
Lennard, H. A. H.
Lewis, J. C.
Lodge, T. S.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynam, R.
Lynnam,—.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan.
Mallon, James.
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James.
McKwan, R.
Mitchell, Lt.-Col. C. B. H.
Morris, C. E.
Murphy, W. Bradwell.
Norman, Major.
Oak, Robert.
Palmer, Robert.
Purcell, Miss N.
"Rex."
Roe, Richard F.
Ross, Henry.
Sandison, W. G.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
Stovell, Captn. Gerald.
T. W. B
Vetch, Major.
Waddell, Dr.
Wheeler, Ben.
Walker, W. Glen.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Young, J., Captn.

Registered Letters.

Clarke, T. H.
Eigenstein, Abram.
Rabinovitch, Herrn Aron.
Roe, Mrs. P.
Russell, Miss A.
Safferman, Herrn Moses.
Ward, G. B.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster, Calcutta.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during February 1883.

Date of closing.	Route.
7th February 1883	By P. & O. steamer from Bombay.
11th ditto	By P. & O. steamer from Calcutta.
16th ditto*	By B. I. S. N. & Co.'s private vessel.
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21st ditto	By P. & O. steamer from Bombay.
23th ditto	By P. & O. steamer from Calcutta.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M. The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

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E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

Calcutta General Post Office, the 7th February 1883.

Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1883.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	3	0	At Jailkhamar chur, chur Gobindapur, chur Roghoonathpur, and Mymensingh.
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	3	0	At Kantkhally, Bartra, Lateamari, and Jajor chur.
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	2	9	At Petulgunge to a very short distance.

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 6 ft. 11 in.

F. SILLS, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Dacca Divn.

Dated 28th January 1883.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 2nd February 1883.

Names of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	1	0	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	0	Dhopapara.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	0	Geria.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	2	Cooti-Rampore.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	1	6	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	1	6	Khosulpore.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hât Bolia to Boalmaree.	2	9	Mohespore.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	3	8	Moonshigunge.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	2	9	Bustoopore.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.			
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	4	0	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	2	3	Chock-Jama.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	2	9	Lalnagar.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	2	6	Sonatola.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the 5th February 1883, above zero—8½ inches.

R. H. BROWN, CAPT., R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Divn.

BERHAMPORE, the 5th February 1883.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1883.

PART IV.

Bill of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd February 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in three weeks:—

A Bill to amend the law relating to Jute-warehouses and Fire-brigades.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Jute-warehouses and Fire-brigades: It is enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Title.

1. This Act may be called the "Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1883."

Extent.

It applies to Calcutta and to such portions of the Suburbs thereof as are for the time being subject to the operations of Bengal Act II of 1866, and also to the Municipality of Howrah:

Commencement.

And it shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

Repeal of Bengal Act V of 1879.

2. Bengal Act V of 1879 is hereby repealed. But all rules, orders, declarations, and appointments made under the said Act, and now in force, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

Interpretation.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Jute," "Cotton."

"Jute" and "Cotton" mean respectively jute and cotton which have not been pressed or screwed as if for shipment:

"Person."

"Person" includes a firm and an undivided Hindu family:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and any person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate:

"The Commissioners."

"The Commissioners" mean, in respect of Calcutta, the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, and, in respect of the Suburbs and Howrah, the Municipal Commissioners appointed or elected under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, or any other law for the time being in force relating to Municipalities.

"Warehouse."

"Warehouse" means any building or place used for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton or other substance for the time being subject to the operation of this Act.

PART I.

Licensed Warehouses.

Existing warehouses not to be used till licensed.

4. No warehouse shall be used for the storing, keeping, pressing or depositing of jute or cotton, unless the owner or occupier thereof shall have previously obtained a license for such use.

Fee for license for warehouse.

5. From and after the commencement of this Act every license granted to a warehouse under the Jute-warehouse and Fire-brigade Act of 1872 or 1879 shall be subject to the payment of an annual fee to be fixed by the Local Government, after consulting the Commissioners at a special meeting, and to be paid in such instalments as the Commissioners may direct.

In fixing the amount of fee to be paid in respect of any warehouse, the Local Government shall have regard to the annual value thereof as it is for the time assessed to the payment of municipal taxes, to the size and position of the warehouse, to the number and excellence of

the pressing machines erected or proposed to be erected in such warehouse, and to the probable income derived from such warehouse by its owner or occupier.

The Local Government may from time to time, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a special meeting, alter the amount of the fee to be paid in respect of any warehouse.

License for new warehouse.

6. Any person proposing to use any land for the purposes of a warehouse within the area to which this Act extends shall send to the Commissioners a plan of such land and all the buildings thereon, prepared in such manner as the Commissioners may direct, and it shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license to establish the same.

Every license for a warehouse, to be granted under this section, shall be subject to the following conditions, namely,—

(1) that no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton, shall be stored or screwed or pressed, save within a building constructed of such materials, and on such a plan as may be approved of by the Commissioners;

(2) that no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton, shall be combed or dried except within an enclosure, and that the top or roof of any building or of any hut shall not be used for such combing or drying without the sanction in writing of the Commissioners;

(3) that space shall be reserved on land appertaining to the warehouse for the loading or unloading of carts;

(4) that no portion of the warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light (other than one duly and thoroughly protected) or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and that no person shall smoke therein;

(5) that the warehouse shall at all times be open to the inspection of officers duly appointed by the Commissioners;

(6) that the engines and furnaces used in the warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary by the Commissioners;

(7) that an annual fee shall be imposed in respect thereof as provided by the last preceding section:

Provided that the fee annually payable in respect of any warehouse under this or the last preceding section shall not be less than rupees fifty nor more than rupees two thousand.

Inspection of warehouses.

7. The Commissioners shall appoint a sufficient number of suitable officers for the inspection of warehouses within Calcutta, the Suburbs, and the Municipality of Howrah respectively; and any officer so appointed, and any Superintendent or Inspector or Sub-inspector of Police, may enter at any time into any warehouse and may inspect the same.

On change in occupation of warehouse, occupier to give notice.

8. On a change in the occupation of any warehouse, the person entering into occupation of the same shall, within two weeks of his so entering into occupation, give notice in writing to the Commissioners of such change of occupation, and shall thereupon pay to the Commissioners a fee of two rupees; and his name shall accordingly be substituted in such license for the name of the last occupier.

If any warehouse is let out in portions, the person so letting it out and entitled to the rent shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier.

Cancelment or suspension of license.

9. It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners at a special meeting to cancel or to suspend for such time as they shall think fit the license of any warehouse in respect of which any one or more of the conditions under which such license is held shall appear to them to have been broken, or in respect of which the provisions of the last preceding section have been broken.

PART II.

Penalties.

Penalty for not taking out license.

10. Any person who without a license uses any warehouse for keeping or depositing jute or cotton shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which he may use or continue to use such warehouse as aforesaid.

Penalty for establishing warehouse without license.

11. Any person who without a license uses for keeping or depositing jute or cotton any warehouse established after the commencement of this Act shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such warehouse is used for keeping or depositing jute or cotton without a license.

Penalty for using warehouse after refusal of license.

12. Any person who uses a warehouse for the keeping or depositing of jute or cotton after the Commissioners shall have refused or cancelled a license in respect thereof, or during the time for which such license shall have been suspended, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which any such warehouse may be so used as aforesaid.

Penalty on occupier in case of breach of conditions of license.

13. Whenever any of the conditions under which a license is held in respect of any warehouse have been broken in such warehouse, the person whose name appears on the license as the occupier of such warehouse shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to have his license cancelled, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty on any person in case of breach of conditions of license.

14. Any person who breaks any of the conditions under which a license is held in respect of any warehouse shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

15. If on a change in the occupation of any warehouse, the person entering into occupation fail to give the notice required by section eight of this Act, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for omitting to give notice on change in occupation.

PART III.

Application of Funds.

16. The license fees and penalties received and levied under this Act shall be applied in the manner following, that is to say—

Funds how to be applied.

The Commissioners shall apply twenty per centum of such fees and penalties received and levied within their respective jurisdictions to the payment of the inspecting officers entertained under section seven of this Act, and to the payment of all expenses incurred by such Commissioners respectively in or about the inspection and superintendence of warehouses, and the granting of licenses in respect thereof.

Twenty per cent. to cost of inspection.

Any balance of such twenty per centum which may remain after payment of such expenses shall be credited to the Municipal Fund of Calcutta, or of the Suburbs, or of Howrah, as the case may be.

17. The remaining eighty per centum of such fees and penalties shall be paid by the Commissioners to the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and shall be applied by him to the maintenance of the fire-brigade as hereinafter provided.

Eighty per cent. to cost of fire-brigade.

PART IV.

Fire-brigade.

18. The Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta shall maintain an efficient fire-brigade for the town and suburbs of Calcutta and for the Municipality of Howrah.

Maintenance of fire-brigade.

19. The Local Government may from time to time make, and, when made, alter or repeal such general or special orders as it may think fit—

Local Government may make orders.

For appointing or removing any member or officer of the force.

For furnishing the fire-brigade with such fire-engines, fire-escapes, horses, oxen, accoutrements, tools, and implements as it may think proper.

For building, providing or hiring places for the keeping of the force, engines, horses, and appurtenances.

For giving gratuities to persons who have given notice of fires.

For the training, discipline, good conduct, salaries, and pensions of the members of the force.

For the speedy attendance of such members with engines and all necessary implements on the occasion of any alarm of fire.

For sending the force, engines, and appurtenances beyond the limits of the area to which this Act extends in order to extinguish fire in the neighbourhood of the said limits.

For imposing and summarily realizing a fine not exceeding one week's wages from any member of the brigade who may infringe these orders.

Generally, for the maintenance of the fire-brigade in a due state of efficiency.

Such orders shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall take effect from such publication.

20. On the occasion of a fire, the chief or other officer in charge of the fire-brigade on the spot may—

Powers of fire-brigade in cases of fire.

(*a*) remove, or may order any member of the brigade to remove, any persons who by their presence interfere with the due operations of the brigade;

(*b*) by himself or by his men break into or through, or pull down any premises for the purpose of putting an end to the fire, doing as little damage as possible;

(*c*) cause the mains and pipes of any district to be shut off, so as to give greater pressure of water in the place where the fire has occurred;

(*d*) call on the officer in charge of the Port Commissioners' fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible in the case of any fire occurring near the river bank;

(*e*) and, generally, take such measures as may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property.

The chief officer on the spot in charge of the brigade may verbally nominate and depute one or more officers of the brigade to act at a distance, and such officer or officers shall have for the time being the like powers as the chief officer himself possesses under this section.

Police officers of all grades shall be authorized to aid the fire-brigade in the execution of its duties. They may close any street in or near which a fire is burning, and they may, of their own motion or on the request of the chief or other officer of the fire-brigade, remove any persons who interfere by their presence with the operations of the fire-brigade.

Police officers to render assistance.

Any damage done by the fire-brigade in the due execution of their duties shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance of property in Calcutta or the suburbs against fire.

Damage done to be deemed damage by fire.

But nothing in this section shall exempt any officer of the police or of the fire-brigade from liability to damages on account of any acts done by him without reasonable cause.

21. In the case of any fire occurring in Calcutta or the Suburbs or in the Municipality of Howrah the chief officer of the fire-brigade shall ascertain the facts as to the origin and cause of such fire, and shall make a report thereon to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such fire shall have occurred, and the said Magistrate, in any case where he may see fit, shall summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the further ascertainment of such facts.

Enquiry into origin of fire

Licenses and Penalties in respect of fire-works, &c.

22. Within the town and suburbs of Calcutta whoever shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons without a license from the

Penalty for letting off rockets and selling fire-works without license.

Commissioner of Police, for which a fee not exceeding ten rupees shall be payable, and whoever shall sell fire-works without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which a yearly fee not exceeding ten rupees shall be payable, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence.

Powers to withdraw license.

23. The Commissioner of Police may at his discretion withdraw or suspend any license granted by him under the last preceding section:

Provided that a license to sell fire-works shall not be withdrawn or suspended except after thirty days' notice.

Exercise of powers in Howrah.

24. The powers conferred on the Commissioner of Police in respect of Calcutta and the Suburbs, by the two last preceding sections, shall be exercised in the Municipality of Howrah by the Chairman of the Commissioners.

Liability of house-holders.

25. In the event of any rockets being let off or fire-balloons sent up within the precincts of any private premises or compound without the express permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police, or the Chairman of the Commissioners, as the case may be, the occupier or owner, or person under whose immediate control the said premises or compound is, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, unless he can prove who the person having committed the offence is, and that the offence was committed without his knowledge.

Miscellaneous.

Appropriation of existing balance.

26. Any sum standing at the credit of the Jute-warehouse fund at the time when this Act comes into force may be appropriated in such proportions as the Local Government may direct either as a grant to the Municipal Fund of Calcutta or of the Suburbs for general purposes, or to the purchase of new engines, plant or equipment for the fire-brigade referred to in section eighteen of this Act.

Local Government may declare the warehousing of any other substance to be subject to Act.

27. The Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Commissioners passed by resolution, declare that any other fibre, or any commodity which is stored or deposited in warehouses besides jute or cotton, shall be warehoused and kept subject to the provisions of this Act.

When such declaration shall have been made in the *Calcutta Gazette* this Act shall be read as if the name or names of the said fibre or commodity had been printed in addition to the words "jute" or "cotton" in the several sections of this Act wherein the said words "jute" or "cotton" may occur.

Submission of reports.

28. The Commissioners of the several jurisdictions to which this Act extends shall report to the Local Government once a year, at such time as the Local Government shall direct, shewing how the provisions of this Act have been carried out, and specifying the warehouses in respect of which licenses have been granted.

The Commissioner of Police for the town of Calcutta shall make a similar report, shewing the working of the fire-brigade during the year, the receipts and expenditure in respect thereof, and the proceedings taken by him under sections twenty-two and twenty-three of this Act.

Such reports shall be forthwith published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Power to arrest.

29. Any person committing any offence in respect of which a penalty is provided by section fourteen or section twenty-two or section twenty-four of this Act may, if his name and address be unknown, be arrested by any officer of police and forthwith conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence has been committed, or shall be taken to the nearest police station within the said jurisdiction in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizance with or without sureties for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Offenders to be brought to trial.

30. Whenever such person shall be taken to a police station, the officer in charge of such station shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause him to be conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter.

Form of license.

31. Every license granted under Part I of this Act shall, as far as possible, be in he form to the schedule to this Act annexed.

Saving of places of manufacture or retail trade.

32. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to buildings or places wherein small quantities of jute, cotton or other substance for the time being subject to the operation of this Act are deposited for the purpose of any manufacture or retail trade. The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, what quantities of jute, cotton or other substance as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be small quantities within the meaning of this section.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 31.)

License under Bengal Act of 1883.

No. of 188 .

The Corporation of the Town of Calcutta (*or the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta or of Howrah, as the case may be*) hereby grant unto this license under Bengal Act of 1883, to store and press jute, (*or cotton or other substance, as the case may be*) in premises No. , Calcutta (*or the Suburbs of Calcutta or Howrah, as the case may be*) subject to the conditions noted on the back: and they hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of Rs. , being the license fee due by the said from to 188 , in respect of the aforesaid premises, at the rate of Rs. per annum.

Name of owner

Name of occupier

Secretary to the Corporation
(or to the Municipal Commissioners).

The day of

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend the law relating to jute warehouses and fire-brigade as contained in Bengal Act V of 1879.

Experience has shown the present law to be defective in two principal points—

First, though a part of the Act applies to the Municipality of Howrah, the provisions which relate to the maintenance of the fire-brigade extend only to Calcutta and the Suburbs. A separate fire-brigade has consequently to be kept up for Howrah by the Commissioners of that Municipality, and this arrangement is not found to conduce either to economy or to efficiency. The Bill therefore provides that in future there shall be one fire-brigade for Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah, under the management and superintendence of the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta.

Secondly, the existing law provides that the expenses of the present fire-brigade shall be contributed in the proportions of seven-tenths by Calcutta and three-tenths by the Suburbs, and that the amount payable in any one year on this account by the Suburbs shall not exceed ten thousand rupees. The Act of 1879 materially altered the previous law in this respect. By Act II of 1872 the entire balance of the moneys derived from fees and penalties under the Act (after paying the expenses of inspection and superintendence of jute-warehouses) was to be paid to the credit of the fire-brigade account. If the sums received under the Act were insufficient to meet the expenditure on account of the fire-brigade, the balance was to be contributed in the proportion of seven-tenths by Calcutta, and three-tenths by the Suburbs, and the three-tenths thus payable by the Suburbs was not to exceed ten thousand rupees. But, by the Act of 1879, the entire charges on account of the fire-brigade, and not merely the charges in excess of the receipts from fees and penalties, are to be contributed in the above proportions by Calcutta and the Suburbs: and the effect of this has been to throw an unfair share of the burden on the Corporation of Calcutta, and on the occupiers of licensed warehouses within the town. The number of such warehouses in Calcutta is diminishing rather than increasing, whereas in the Suburbs there is a steady increase, and there were last year 92 licensed warehouses in the Suburbs against 73 in Calcutta. The consequence is that the receipts in Calcutta are insufficient to cover the seven-tenths of the cost which Calcutta is required to pay, and a deficit is left, which has to be made good from the general municipal fund of the Corporation. In the Suburbs, on the other hand, though the rates of license-fees are 50 per cent. lower than in Calcutta, the receipts are sufficient to cover the three-tenths of the fire-brigade charges, and to leave a considerable surplus. This surplus, however, cannot be applied either to meet the deficit in Calcutta, or for the purchase of new plant for the fire-brigade, though such purchase is urgently required. The surplus must go towards the reduction of license-fees in the Suburbs, though the fees are already as low as can reasonably be demanded, and seven-tenths of the cost of purchasing new plant must be contributed by Calcutta, although it is for the requirements of the Suburbs, and not of Calcutta, that the purchase is necessary.

The present apportionment is therefore inequitable as regards the distribution of the cost, and it also obstructs the full utilization of the moneys raised under the Act. The Bill proposes to remedy this by providing that the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah shall retain in their hands a certain percentage of their receipts to meet the cost of inspection and superintendence, and shall pay over the balance to the Calcutta Commissioner of Police for the maintenance of the Fire-brigade. The amount to be so retained is provisionally entered in the Bill at 20 per cent, which is believed to be somewhat higher than the actual charges incurred at present. Any saving on this amount will be at the disposal of the Commissioners for general municipal purposes.

There is a balance of above twenty thousand rupees to the credit of the Jute-warehouse Fund, and the Bill provides that this surplus may be granted, in such proportions as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, to the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities, and to the purchase of new plant for the Fire-brigade. It is thought to be more convenient to leave this distribution to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor than to attempt to determine by law how these accumulations ought to be appropriated.

The remaining changes made by the Bill are of no great importance. The phrase "licensed warehouse" has been substituted for "jute-warehouse," as it seems somewhat anomalous to say that a jute warehouse means a warehouse used for the storing of cotton. Section 6 of the Bill fixes the maximum and minimum amounts of license-fees in accordance with the rule now existing. Section 24 gives to the Chairman of the Howrah Municipality the same powers in respect of the issue of licenses for letting off rockets and sending up fire-balloons, and for the sale of fireworks, as are given in Calcutta and the Suburbs to the Calcutta Commissioner of Police. It may be a matter for consideration whether these powers should be exercised in Howrah by the Chairman of the Municipality, or by the Magistrate of the district. Section 28 provides that, in addition to the reports by the Municipal Commissioners, which are contemplated by the present law, a report on the financial position and working of the Fire-brigade shall be furnished by the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta. Section 32 of the Bill supplies a defect in the wording of the present section 31 of the Act. The Act specifies what quantity of jute shall be deemed a small quantity, but is silent as to the corresponding quantities of cotton or of any other substance which may be brought under the operation of the Act. The Bill therefore provides that the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time notify what quantities of any substance shall be deemed to be small quantities within the meaning of the section.

H. J. REYNOLDS.

The 24th January 1883.

C. H. REILY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th January, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1883.

An Act to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:— VI of 1879.

Preamble.

For section 4 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Rights of Government with respect to certain elephants and tusks.

"4. Every wild elephant captured, and the tusks of every wild elephant killed, by any person not licensed under this Act, shall be the property of Government."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd February, 1883 :—

No. 3 OF 1883.

A Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor of Laws to persons who have not undergone a previous examination ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXI of 1875.

1. Act No. XXI of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the Syndicate for the time being of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and if the Chancellor of the respective University confirms the recommendation, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the University may confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, by which the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were respectively established and incorporated, power is given to grant degrees only after examination, and Act XLVII of 1860 only extends the number and description of degrees which can be conferred, but leaves the necessity of a previous examination untouched. No Act giving power to grant honorary degrees was passed until 1875, when an Act was passed to enable the Calcutta University to confer honorary degrees. That Act enables the University to grant any honorary degree, but it is thought desirable to confine the power to the grant of the degree of Doctor of Laws, in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Universities in England. Madras and Bombay have never had power to grant honorary degrees. It is now proposed to place the Universities at all the three Presidency-towns on the same footing with regard to these degrees.

2. With this view section 1 of the proposed Bill repeals Act XXI of 1875. By the Act establishing the Universities, the power to confer degrees is granted to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, in whom, therefore, the power to grant honorary degrees is also vested by section 2 of the Bill. An honorary degree is not, however, to be granted to any person unless the Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the Syndicate recommend the grant and the Chancellor confirms the recommendation.

J. GIBBS.

The 30th January, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 6 of 1883.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, 3rd February 1883.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*
The HON. G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General.*
The HON. H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.
The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS.
The HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY.
Colonel the HON. S T. TREVOR, R.E.
The HON. T. T. ALLEN.
The HON. AMEER ALI.
The HON. BHUDEB MOOKERJEA, C.I.E.
The HON. J. E. CAITHNESS.
The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF.
The HON. HARDUNS SAHAY.

AMENDMENT OF THE CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT ACT.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Bengal Act V of 1870. He said:—"I beg to give notice that at the next meeting of the Council I propose to move that the report

be taken into consideration and that the Bill be passed. The Port Commissioners are anxious that the Bill should become law with as little delay as possible, but I do not propose to bring forward any motion to-day, as I wish to avoid anything which might have the appearance of hurrying the measure through the Council, and I should like the fullest consideration to be given to the Bill before Hon. Members are asked to come to a vote upon it. I say this especially because, in some quarters at least out-of-doors, there seems to be much misapprehension of the real meaning and object of the Bill. I was reading this week an article in a Calcutta paper, in which this was described as a monstrous Bill, intended to give the Port Commissioners a monopoly of warehouse accommodation. Now this view is altogether a mistake, and there is no question of any monopoly at all. The Port Commissioners desire to build a warehouse to facilitate the storage and shipment of tea. This they are quite competent to do under the present la w, and the Bill has nothing to do with this part of the scheme. But they find that it will be for the convenience of the trade and the public that they should be allowed to provide accommodation in the warehouse for the sampling and sale of tea, and the object of the Bill is simply to give them power to provide this accommodation. It will be perfectly free to any one to use or not to use the warehouse as he thinks fit. There will be no monopoly or compulsion of any kind; and the Port Commissioners have not the least intention of becoming samplers or sellers of tea. Those are functions which can be much better performed by the gentlemen who make the tea trade their special business. All that the Port Commissioners propose to do by their Bill is to give these gentlemen facilities for conducting their business in the warehouse where it is expected that the tea will be stored, and from which it will be shipped. The Chamber of Commerce and the great majority of mercantile firms interested in tea think that this will be a great public convenience, and an advantage to the trade. The Port Commissioners are so satisfied of it that they are prepared to spend a sum of about eleven lakhs of rupees on the erection of the warehouse. But the use of the warehouse will be entirely optional, and it is quite a mistake to suppose that the Bill is intended to create any monopoly in favour of the Port Commissioners."

The HON. MR. CAITHNESS said he was not aware whether he would be in order in making any remarks at this stage of the Bill, but he should like to say a word or two then or at the next meeting of the Council.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT intimated that the Hon. Member might proceed with his remarks.

The HON. MR. CAITHNESS continued—With reference to the principle that was concerned in this Bill, he did not wish it to pass without making a few remarks. It appeared that there was a strong feeling in some quarters against the principle of this Bill, which he did not consider altogether desirable to be passed over without notice. He did not consider it judicious in principle that public bodies like the Port Commissioners should be empowered to enter into competition with private firms in what was essentially a commercial and trading transaction, that was, the storage, sampling, and sale of tea or other commodities. On principle, therefore, he thought that there was something to be said against the Bill, but in consideration of the importance of the tea interests and the great benefits which must arise from the facilities proposed to be given, the question was certainly deserving of further consideration. This matter had received great consideration at the hands of the Chamber of Commerce, who were best able to speak on the subject from their large experience and interest in it. The opposition which was first offered to the scheme had dwindled down, he believed, to two or three firms particularly interested in the storage and sale of tea, and as the Chamber of Commerce had withdrawn their opposition in favour of the scheme, which undoubtedly would afford great facilities to the interests concerned, he thought, on these grounds, the question of principle might be waived and he would therefore be disposed to vote in favour of the Bill.

JUTE-WAREHOUSES AND FIRE-BRIGADES.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Jute warehouses and Fire-brigades, and moved that it be read in

Council. He said :—"The Statement of objects and reasons which has been circulated with the Bill explains the difference between the Act of 1872 and the Act of 1879 as regards the application of the funds raised under the Act, and the payment of the fire-brigade expenses. By the Act of 1872 the cost of the fire-brigade is to be met from the fees and penalties levied under the Act, and if there are any charges which cannot be defrayed from this source, they are to be paid by Calcutta and the Suburbs in the proportions of seven-tenths by the former and three-tenths by the latter, and such three-tenths must not exceed ten thousand rupees. But it is quite another thing to provide, as the Act of 1879 provides, that the entire charges of the fire-brigade shall be contributed in the above proportions, and that any surplus shall be applied in the reduction of the license fees. The receipts from fees in Calcutta and the Suburbs are about Rs. 22,000 in the former, and about Rs. 16,000 in the latter. But last year the Suburbs paid only Rs. 7,411 to the cost of the fire-brigade, while the charge against Calcutta was Rs. 17,595. Eighty per cent. of the fees in the Suburbs, which is the contribution contemplated by this Bill, would be Rs. 12,800: and this is a much more equitable sum for the Suburbs to pay than the amount which they contribute at present.

I stated, when moving for leave to introduce the Bill, that its two main objects were the inclusion of Howrah in the fire-brigade system of Calcutta, and a more equitable apportionment of the fire-brigade expenses between Calcutta and the Suburbs. The former of these measures was recommended last year by the Chamber of Commerce, on the occurrence of a serious fire at the Nasmyth Press Company's premises in Howrah. The receipts from fees in Howrah are between five and six thousand rupees a year: and though this sum is not large, it seems probable that it can be more usefully expended by bringing Howrah within the operation of the Calcutta fire-brigade, than by attempting to keep up an independent brigade on the other side of the river. The Municipal Commissioners of Howrah have for some time been aware that their fire-brigade apparatus is quite inadequate for the purpose for which it is maintained, and they are very anxious to obtain a steam fire-engine, but they have hitherto been unable to raise the necessary funds. By the amalgamation of their fire-brigade with Calcutta, they will certainly obtain better protection than they get at present. It will probably be possible to keep a steam fire-engine permanently stationed on the Howrah side; and even if this cannot at once be arranged for, the Howrah residents will get prompt assistance from Calcutta in case of need, instead of having to make special application for the help of the Calcutta engines.

With regard to the other point, the apportionment of the fire-brigade expenses, I hope I have made it clear to the Council that under this Bill each of the Municipalities will pay over a fixed proportion of its receipts under the Act, and the distribution of the charges into seven-tenths and three-tenths will be done away with, as well as the limitation of ten thousand rupees as the maximum which the Suburbs can be called upon to pay. There is nothing inequitable in this, for it does nothing more than redress the existing inequality. The Suburbs will pay more to the fire-brigade than they pay at present; but it is only reasonable that they should do so, and as the number of warehouses in the Suburbs increases, the receipts under the Act, and consequently the contribution to the fire-brigade, will increase in proportion.

The sections of the Bill which empower the Local Government to make orders for regulating the fire-brigade, and which explain the powers of the fire-brigade in cases of fire, are reproduced from the present Act. Section 22 is nearly the same as section 21, the only alteration being the omission of mention of licenses to manufacture fire-works. This omission is necessary, because the manufacture of fire-works will be dealt with in the Bill relating to explosives, which is now before the Council of the Governor-General. Section 24 gives the Chairman of the Municipality in Howrah the same powers in Howrah as the Commissioner of Police exercises in Calcutta and the Suburbs. These powers must be exercised either by the Chairman as head of the Municipality, or by the Magistrate as head of the Police. In Calcutta these two functions are united in the same person. It may be a question for the Select Committee which of the two authorities should have the power in Howrah. It will perhaps be more convenient that the powers should be exercised by the

Chairman, as the Magistrate is more frequently obliged to be absent from the sudder station.

I now come to section 26 of the Bill, which deals with the appropriation of the existing balance. There is at present a balance of about Rs. 22,000 standing to the credit of the Jute Warehouse Fund in the accounts of the Suburban Municipality. As this balance consists of surplus fees levied in the suburbs, it might at first sight seem proper that it should either be expended on the fire-brigade, or be refunded to the suburbs, and that Calcutta can have no claim to share in it. But this would not really be an equitable course to pursue. A surplus has accumulated because the suburbs have paid less than their fair share of the cost of the fire-brigade, while Calcutta has paid more than its fair share, and has had to make up a deficit from its General Municipal Fund. Calcutta, the suburbs and the fire-brigade have all a claim to share in this surplus, but it would be a difficult matter to specify in law the shares which each should receive. The Bill therefore proposes to leave the distribution to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, and I do not think that any better means than this can be devised. It may perhaps be said that the holders of licenses in the suburbs ought to have some part at least of the surplus refunded to them, but I cannot admit that they have any such claim. The surplus has accrued, not because fees in the suburbs have been too high, but because the law did not allow the amount levied to be expended upon the purposes for which it was raised.

I hardly think there is any other section of the Bill regarding which I need detain the Council with any other remarks. I may perhaps notice that section 32 gives the Lieutenant-Governor a discretion to declare what quantities of jute, cotton, or other substance shall be deemed to be small quantities such as the law need not interfere with. The present Act specifies what is a small quantity of jute, but says nothing about the corresponding quantities of other substances. If instead of leaving the whole question to the discretion of Government, the Select Committee think it better to say that four maunds of jute shall be deemed a small quantity, and that the Lieutenant-Governor may declare what quantities of other substances shall be deemed small quantities, I shall make no objection."

The HON'BLE AMEER ALI said he wanted, with His Honor the President's permission, to make one or two observations with reference to what might be considered rather minor points of the Bill, but to which he attached some degree of importance. He had mentioned his views to the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill, and he had promised that they would be taken into consideration when the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. He did not therefore intend to detain the Council by making any lengthy remarks with reference to those provisions on this occasion, but he hoped the Hon. Member would not think him discourteous if he took this opportunity to explain why he attached so much importance to two of the provisions of the Bill to which he would now refer. The first of these provisions was contained in the last clause of section 20, which provided that nothing in that section should exempt any officer of the police or of the fire-brigade from liability to damages on account of any acts done by him without reasonable cause. To his mind the words "reasonable cause" were likely to hamper a good deal the police and fire-brigade officers engaged in the duty of putting out fires, if they were called upon to consider, before taking action, whether they had or had not any reasonable cause for doing the acts which they considered necessary. Therefore he hoped that in Committee these words would be sufficiently explained, or other words substituted, shewing that, if a man acted in the *bonâ fide* belief that the acts which he did were required in the due execution of his duty, it would not have the effect which MR. AMEER ALI was afraid would result from the wording of the provision as it stood.

The other provision to which he also wished to call the attention of the Council was section 30, which provided that, whenever a person was arrested under the powers conferred by section 29 and taken to a police station, the officer in charge of such station should, as soon as conveniently might be, cause him to be conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter. He had mentioned this also to the Hon. Mover of the

Bill. The expression "as soon as conveniently may be" was a very wide one, and on the analogy of other Acts, such as the Police and Opium Acts, in which generally speaking arresting officers were obliged to take the man arrested within twenty-four hours before a Magistrate, he would suggest that the time should be limited, and that probably it would be better to restrict it to twenty-four hours.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON. MR. REYNOLDS moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Allen, the Hon Mr. Caithness, the Hon. Bhudeb Mookerjee, and the Mover, with instructions to report in three weeks. He said he was much obliged to the Hon. Member (Mr. Ameer Ali) for calling attention to these two sections of the Bill. The sections as they stood in the Bill were reproduced from the former Act. They were not altered, because no instance had been brought to notice of any difficulty or inconvenience having arisen from the present wording of the law, and therefore he thought there was no necessity to make any change in the Bill. But he agreed very much with the remarks which had fallen from the Hon Member, and he would promise that those observations should be fully considered by the Select Committee.

The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF said that, before the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, he wished to make a few observations with reference to one or two sections of the Bill. The sections to which he referred were sections 16, 17, and 27. Sections 16 and 17 dealt with the application of the funds which were to be levied on account of license fees and penalties. In the Statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill, he found that less than 20 per cent. of the receipts was sufficient to meet the cost of inspection and superintendence of warehouses. Then section 16 provided that the license fees and penalties levied under the Act were to be applied in the following manner, viz. 20 per cent. to the payment of the costs of inspection, any balance therefrom being credited to the Municipal Fund; and by section 17 the remaining 80 per cent. was to be devoted to the maintenance of an efficient fire-brigade by the Commissioner of Police.

He submitted for consideration whether these provisions should be allowed to remain, or whether they required any alteration; because, although it appeared that at present the actual cost of inspection was less than 20 per cent. of the collections, it might be that such actual cost might hereafter increase, but notwithstanding such a probable contingency, the provisions of the Bill would limit the expenditure for such purpose to 20 per cent., and in the same way, although the whole of the 80 per cent was at present directed towards the maintenance of the fire-brigade, no doubt on the understanding that the whole of it would be necessary for the purpose, still it might hereafter turn out that the whole of the 80 per cent was not necessary for the maintenance of the fire-brigade: what then was to become of the surplus in the hands of the Commissioner of Police? He therefore submitted whether it was not desirable that the provisions of the Bill might be altered, so that, after meeting the actual cost of inspection and the maintenance of the fire-brigade, the balance, if any, should go to the Municipal Fund.

Then as to section 27. The general word "commodity" used in the section was very wide. He was aware that, notwithstanding the general import of the word, the Local Government would not extend the Act by making it applicable to cases where it should not apply. He was quite confident that the Local Government would not include any commodity which did not properly come under the spirit and general purview of the Act. He did not in the least imply any want of confidence in the Government or expect any improper inclusion of any article which should not be included. But he at the same time thought it his duty to draw attention to the use of such a general term as had been used in the section under consideration, and he believed that with a view to secure precision in a legislative enactment, and to leave no place for argument as to its real meaning and intention, and in order to remove all doubt and ambiguity from it, the use of a general expression liable to misconstruction should be avoided. He submitted for consideration whether it was at all necessary to retain the expression in addition to the terms already found in the section. The section already contained the expression "any other fibre," which meant any

other fibre such as jute and cotton, and that was quite enough. Was it necessary in addition to this to use the word "commodity"? and while the Council was considering the point regarding the use of general expressions, it was well to bear in mind the case of the Suburban Municipality, which was enabled in consequence of general expressions of this kind to make golpatta houses the subject of a license for keeping inflammable articles. If that was so, nobody could say what might not be contended to be included within the word "commodity," although there was no doubt that the intention of the Legislature was to include only articles such as jute and cotton.

In section 29 it appeared to him that there was an erroneous reference to section 24, probably due to a misprint. The section gave power to arrest persons committing certain offences in respect of which penalties were provided in various sections of the Bill. But in section 24 no penalty was provided; that section merely providing that certain powers conferred by the Bill on the Commissioner of Police in respect of Calcutta and the Suburbs should be exercised in the Municipality of Howrah by the Chairman of the Commissioners. This was clearly an oversight and would of course be remedied.

These were the provisions of the Bill to which he wished to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Mover and the Select Committee.

The HON. MR. REYNOLDS said, with regard to the observations which had been made by the Hon. Member with reference to sections 16 and 17 of the Bill, that he was not prepared to accept the principle that the Commissioners should be allowed to apply such portion as they thought necessary of the receipts from jute licenses towards the cost of inspection and superintendence. It had been a subject of complaint that one of the Municipalities concerned had defrayed what ought to be considered general expenditure from the proceeds of the Jute Fund, and in proposing to allow 20 per cent for the cost of inspection and superintendence, he was actuated by the conviction that 20 per cent of the receipts would be a fully sufficient amount to allow for the purpose, that sum being decidedly more than the present percentage of expenditure. Although this matter would be considered by the Select Committee, speaking for himself he entertained a strong feeling that the principle of allowing the Commissioners to charge such amount as they thought proper against the cost of inspection and superintendence, would be a wrong one.

Then, with regard to section 27, he might say that the word "commodity" was reproduced from the present law. He believed it was introduced originally with the object of including such articles as hay, straw, and wood. That question had been a good deal discussed, but he believed it was now generally admitted that only fibres, such as flax, hemp, jute, and cotton, ought to be brought within the application of the Act.

With regard to section 29 he was responsible for the reference to section 24, which he thought necessary. But he might be mistaken, and no doubt the matter would be considered by the Select Committee.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he did not know what rules prevailed in this Council as to giving publicity to Bills introduced, but he thought that, with regard to a Bill of this sort, special arrangements should be made to send copies of the Bill to the Chairmen of the Municipalities concerned with a view to the submission of any objections, remonstrances or suggestions which the members of those municipalities might desire to bring to the notice of the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 17th instant.

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Expenditure on account of Provincial Services for 1881-82, *and Revised Estimates for* 1882-83.

Receipts.	Actuals, 1881-82.	Estimate 1882-83.	Revised estimate, 1882-83.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Opening balance.	49,91,113	72,49,000	77,20,000	
I.—Land Revenue	.....	1,24,96,000	1,25,32,000	
III.—Forests	.....	3,50,000	3,67,000	
IV.—Excise on spirits and drugs ...	98,73,925	50,55,000	48,75,000	
V.—Assessed taxes	3,[illegible]	8,00,000	7,87,500	
VI.—Provincial rates	35,49,641	35,73,000	36,05,400	
VII.—Customs	85,731	85,000	73,000	
VIII.—Salt	1,47,918	1,30,000	1,64,000	
X.—Stamps	1,29,23,922	60,00,000	62,00,000	
XI.—Registration	10,19,148	5,64,000	5,17,000	
XV.—Minor Departments	1,97,452	1,91,000	1,76,000	
XVI.—Law and Justice—				
Fees, fines, and forfeitures ...	9,05,365	9,06,000	} 14,49,000	
Jails	5,11,184	5,04,000		
XVII.—Police	5,22,734	5,46,000	5,30,000	
XVIII.—Marine	10,81,975	8,23,000	9,01,000	
XIX.—Education	5,75,363	5,14,000	5,60,000	
XX.—Medical	1,36,688	1,42,000	1,42,000	
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	1,22,130	1,12,000	1,35,000	
XXII.—Interest	21,296	21,000	41,000	
XXIII.—Superannuations	.....	71,000	74,000	
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	7,80,398	4,43,000	8,88,000	
XXV.—Railways	32,70,051	36,20,000	36,78,000	
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation ...	19,84,540	18,90,000	19,01,500	
XXVII.—Other Public Works				
Ditto ditto by Civil officers	5,36,191	5,17,000	5,26,000	
Other Public Works by Public Works Department officers	2,39,987	1,85,000	1,90,000	
Total ...	3,76,21,491	3,99,96,000	4,03,57,400	
Allotment from Imperial to Provincial ...	83,00,450	.....	.....	
Contributions from Local to Provincial ...	1,39,407	1,60,000*	.....	
Interprovincial adjustments	.....	.....	10,000	
	4,61,30,357	4,01,56,000	4,03,67,400	
Grand Total ...	5,11,21,475	4,74,05,000	4,80,87,400	

* This represents the estimated balance of the Estates Improvement Fund which actually amounted to Rs. 1,39,407, and was credited in the account of 1881-82.

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1881-82.	Estimate, 1882-83.	Revised estimate, 1882-83.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Interest on debts	33,61,489	35,62,000	35,55,000	
3. Refunds and drawbacks	7,89,012	6,22,000	6,46,000	
4. Land revenue	27,57,614	30,84,000	29,73,000	
5. Forest	.....	2,20,000	2,30,000	
6. Excise on spirits and drugs	2,73,604	1,35,000	1,33,000	
7. Assessed taxes	96,137	50,000	50,000	
9. Customs	6,85,792	5,69,000	5,80,000	
10. Salt	17,789	20,000	13,000	
11. Opium	12,748	.....	.....	
12. Stamps	4,21,781	2,25,000	2,12,000	
13. Registration	6,29,020	3,16,000	3,17,000	
17. Administration	14,71,855	14,68,000	14,78,000	
18. Minor Departments	3,26,158	3,06,000	*3,78,500	* This includes a provision of Rs. 39,500 for Census instead of Rs. 34,000 estimated by the Accountant-General.
19. Law and Justice—				
Judicial Courts	69,63,339	73,78,000	} 91,77,000	
Jails	15,98,367	19,91,000		
20. Police	40,86,588	45,31,000	45,29,000	
21. Marine	10,55,248	8,28,000	8,64,000	
22. Education	27,76,480	29,60,000	29,34,000	
23. Ecclesiastical	8,165	.....	.....	
24. Medical	10,75,385	14,36,000	13,68,000	
25. Stationery and Printing	8,79,915	10,04,000	9,34,000	
26. Political Agencies	39	.....	.....	
29. Superannuations	4,658	10,28,000	11,52,000	
30. Miscellaneous	2,85,587	2,92,000	3,10,000	
32. Railways	30,34,468	35,70,000	32,02,480	
33. Irrigation and Navigation	36,60,235	36,72,000	36,72,000	
34. Other Public Works—				
Other Public Works by Civil officers ...	70,315	48,000	40,000	
Ditto by Public Works Department officers	66,97,239	57,51,000	60,25,000	
Total ...	4,30,35,737	4,51,06,000	4,54,85,900	
Contributions to Imperial	.....	1,36,000	.....	
Ditto to Local	2,65,665	13,50,000	2,75,000	
	4,34,01,402	4,65,92,000	4,57,60,900	
Closing balance	77,20,063	8,13,000	23,26,500	
Grand Total ...	5,11,21,475	4,74,05,000	4,80,87,400	
Provincial surplus (+) or deficit (−)	+27,28,936	−64,36,000	−53,93,500	

Published for general information.

Financial Department,
The 2nd February 1883.

Colman Macaulay,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CANAL REVENUE REPORTS FOR 1881-82, AND NOTE BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION ACCOUNTS.

Dated Calcutta, the 1st February 1883.

No. 203*IA*.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1881-82, and the Chief Engineer's Note on the same.

THE capital invested (direct charges) in Irrigation Works in Bengal up to the end of the year 1881-82 amounts to Rs. 5,48,10,043, divided as follows :—

	Rs.
Productive publicworks	5,24,57,980
Imperial ordinary works	8,30,624
Provincial works	15,21,489
Total ...	5,48,10,043

The receipts from the projects classed as productive public works for the year and the two immediately preceding are shewn in the statement below—

	Receipts, 1881-82.	Receipts, 1880-81.	Receipts, 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals.			
Water-rates	1,24,290	1,78,047	1,57,747
Navigation	83,206	71,402	98,075
Miscellaneous	15,653	20,325	13,696
Total ...	2,23,149	2,69,774	2,69,518
Midnapore Canal.			
Water-rates	1,18,588	1,12,960	1,30,140
Navigation	1,20,706	93,099	1,05,518
Miscellaneous	10,780	10,407	11,567
Total ...	2,50,074	2,16,466	2,47,225
Hidgellee Tidal Canal.			
Navigation	45,848	53,338	44,918
Miscellaneous	1,446	1,149	863
Total ...	47,294	54,487	45,781
Sone Canals.			
Water-rates	6,03,930	3,78,266	4,44,716
Navigation	93,116	61,145	39,859
Miscellaneous	39,246	39,233	47,013
Total ...	7,36,292	4,78,644	5,31,588
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,56,809	10,19,371	10,94,112

The outstanding balances on account of water-rates compared with those of the year previous are as follows :—

	1st April 1881.	1st April 1882.
	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	43,586	1,14,142
Midnapore	92,974	1,81,701
Sone	4,64,261	4,36,849
Total ...	6,00,821	6,82,692

The results of the year's operations shew (including interest and all indirect charges) a deficit of Rs. 19,22,213 against Rs. 23,06,111 in 1880-81;

or, excluding interest, but including all indirect charges, a profit of Rs. 1,52,975 against a loss of Rs. 31,353 in the previous year. This comparatively favourable result is partially due to the rate of interest payable to the Supreme Government on works executed from loan funds having been reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent., but it is also largely owing to increased receipts from the Sone canals. The net receipts for the year from the Western Main Series of the Sone Project—the capital expenditure on which has been Rs. 1,59,92,879—were Rs. 2,76,564, against interest charges amounting to Rs 6,04,022; so that on parts of the irrigation works the returns have begun to bear a very appreciable ratio to the burden they cause to the provincial finances.

The collections in Midnapore and Orissa were not satisfactory, mainly owing to the low prices for rice which continued to prevail. Since the close of the year under review considerable progress has been made in realizing the arrears in Orissa, but in Midnapore the difficulties which impeded collections are only just beginning to be surmounted. The Chief Engineer adverts at length to certain cases in which the collection establishments in this district were charged with oppressive acts in realizing the water-rates due. The matter was brought to the personal notice of the Lieutenant-Governor when on tour and a searching enquiry by the Collector and Superintending Engineer followed. The allegations made were completely disproved; but in the mean time collections almost ceased, and low prices, the prevalence of malarious fever, and the time taken up in issuing leases in place of those which expired, have militated against the realization of the arrears, which had accumulated. The system which was last year introduced in Shahabad, under which an experienced Deputy Collector was placed in direct charge of the collecting department, has been specially successful, having received much personal attention and supervision from the Collector of the district: the amount received during the year for water-rates was Rs. 5,30,706, against Rs. 3,09,980 in that preceding, and for the first time since irrigation operations were commenced, there is a decrease in the balance remaining to be collected at the close of the year.

The working expenses, direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 11,03,834, against Rs. 10,50,728 in 1880-81; the excess is wholly in Orissa and Midnapore, there having been a decrease—notwithstanding the increased receipts—of Rs. 14,015 in the charges on account of the Sone Canals; heavy floods in Orissa which necessitated special repairs to the embankments on the Byturnee river, and larger expenditure on the dredging plant used on the Midnapore Canal were the chief causes of the increase.

The areas irrigated year by year since 1879-80 are shewn below—

			1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
ORISSA	Khureef	...	105,186	112,171	126,611
	Rubbee	...	3,616	4,877	5,408
	Perennial	...	236	173	264
	Total	...	109,038	117,221	132,278
MIDNAPORE	Khureef	...	100,054	103,862	104,149
	Rubbee	...	124	.....	285
	Total	...	100,178	103,862	104,434
SONE	Khureef	...	41,132	134,208	119,389
	Rubbee	...	62,266	50,290	36,795
	Perennial	...	27,158	23,127	21,891
	Total	...	130,556	207,625	178,075
	GRAND TOTAL	...	339,772	428,708	414,787

The decrease in the irrigated area occurs wholly in Behar, there being a slight increase due to revision of existing leases in Midnapore and Orissa. The falling off in the area watered by the Sone Canals may, for the most part, be ascribed to seasonable rainfall which, in Shahabad, was 6·17 inches in the khureef season, and 1·41 inches in the rubbee season, more than in the previous year. The decline in rubbee irrigation is, however, partially

due to the substitution of khureef for rubboe crops wherever irrigation can be secured, and is observable, though in a less degree, in Orissa.

Considerable progress, more especially in the Arrah Division, has been made in procuring leases for a term of years Up to the close of the year, agreements for five years had been entered into for 43,240 acres. It is to the extension of this system that relief must be looked for in the mass of detail, which necessarily attends the issue of upwards of 100,000 separate demands. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the improvement which, it is on all sides admitted, has been made in the assessments; there is, however, still much room for progress, more especially in securing the attendance of the *putwaris* and villagers interested when the measurement is being made. In the Nasrigunge sub-division, the Sub-divisional Officer Mr. C. Taylor has made a substantial advance in this direction—95 per cent. of the measurement papers in that sub-division being attested by the *putwaris*.

The navigation receipts of the year, amounting to Rs. 3,42,876, exhibit a gratifying excess of Rs. 63,892 over that preceding: this increase occurs chiefly in the receipts from the canals comprising the Sone Project, but with the exception of the Tidal Canal there has been development everywhere. The receipts from the transport service, which are included in the above figures, reached Rs. 91,606 against Rs. 67,387 in 1880-81. It is contemplated to gradually transfer this service to private enterprise, and a beginning has already been made, the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company having from the 1st January of the current year, taken over the steamers on the Midnapore Canal.

The *tollage* collections since 1876-77, the year in which traffic was commenced on the Sone Canals, are shewn in the statement following:—

Toll collections.

	Orissa.	Midnapore.	Hidgellee.	Sone.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	22,881	67,651	44,572	4,852	1,39,956
1877-78	33,884	1,06,917	60,971	26,774	2,28,5[illegible]6
1878-79	57,042	77,340	59,723	29,332	2,23,437
1879-80	62,389	91,861	44,918	27,604	2,26,772
1880-81	41,297	77,143	53,338	39,819	2,11,597
1881-82	53,219	98,060	45,848	54,143	2,51,270

The results of the year's working are the most successful yet experienced, and though up to the present time irrigation works in Bengal have failed to defray the charges for interest payable to the Government of India, the returns are increasing, and warrant the expectation that eventually the Orissa and Sone Canals will cease to be a burden to the province. Estimates for extending the distributary system in Orissa have been submitted to the Government of India, and as at present 106 of the 214 miles of canal in that province are absolutely without any means of distributing the water they carry over the country they are supposed to irrigate, it is hoped that sanction will not be withheld. If accorded, it may reasonably be expected that the new distributaries will be as successful as those now existing, in which case the receipts will suffice to cover the interest charges on the entire capital expended. The Sone Canals require time to develop; the largest proportion of the revenue is at present derived from the Arrah Canal and its branches, and there is no reason why irrigation should not be equally developed on the remaining canals as their advantages become better known.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. P. Nolan, Collector of Shahabad, for the great improvement made in the realizations in Shahabad, and to Baboo Chunder Narain Singh, Deputy Collector, under whose immediate supervision the collections were made. His Honor's acknowledgments are also due to Lieutenant-Colonel Heywood, R.E, Mr. J. C. Vertannes, and Mr. R. H. Rhind, Superintending Engineers, for the efficient administration of their circles throughout the year, as well as to Mr. Odling who has most successfully managed the Arrah Division of the Sone Circle.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. C. LEVINGE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd February 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Feb. 3 '83	0·14	Weather—variable; at present cool and clear. Prospects of crops tolerable. Public health indifferent.
	Culna ...	0·13	
	Cutwa ...	0·07	
2	Bankoora, " 3 "	0·23	Weather—cloudy at the beginning of week, latterly clear and cold. Mustard is being gathered all over the district Slight rain of the week has done good to minor crops on the ground. General health improving.
	Bishenpore ...	0·07	
	Maliara ...	0·23	
	Khatra ...	0·28	
3	Beerbhoom. " 3 "	0·13	Weather—cold and cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Want of rain complained of in some places.
4	Midnapore, " 3 "	0·77	Weather—cold and cloudy. Prospects of *rubbee* crops fair. Public health generally good.
5	Hooghly, " 3 "	0·22	Weather—cold. Occasionally cloudy. Prospects of standing crops continue favourable. Public health generally good.
	Howrah " 5 "	0·12	Weather—unusually cold. Standing crops doing well. General health good
	Ooloobería ...	Nil	
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Feb. 5 '83	Nil	Weather—cloudy in the beginning of the week. Very cold. Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane nearly over. *Rubbee* crops doing well. Public health generally good, though cholera and fever still prevail in some parts of the district.
7	Nuddea, " 3 "	0·15	Weather—clear and very cold. The rain has been general and has benefited wheat and barley, while the cloudy weather has been injurious to linseed. Prospects of all crops good, and the outturn of such as have been harvested is good. Fever slowly abating. Cholera reported in the Sudder and Ranaghat sub-divisions.
	Kooshtea ...	0·20	
	Meherpore ...	0·23	
	Chooadanga ...	0·04	
	Ranaghat ...	0·8	
	Bongong ...	0·20	
8	Khoolna, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy, with cold winds. Harvesting of late rice going on; outturn fair. Public health good.
9	Jessore, " 3 "	0·19	Weather—very cold, cloudy, drizzling rain. Harvesting of cold-weather crops continues. Prospects fair. Cholera reported from Narail sub-division.
	Jhenida ...	0·07	
	Magura ...	0·04	
	Narail ...	0·11	
10	Moorshedabad, " 3 "	0·07	Weather—very cold and sometimes cloudy. *Amun* still being harvested in some places. Winter crops doing well. Cholera reported to be raging violently in thana Shahanagore and outpost Mohimapore, as well as in some parts of thana Manullabazar.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 11	Dinagepore, Feb. 2 '83	0·8	Weather—cold, with showers. Cutting of *amun* paddy nearly over; yield 12 annas Outturn of other crops good.
12	Rajshahye, " 3 "	0·14	Weather—very cold. Slight rain during week. Still cloudy. Winter crops progressing favourably. Outturn of winter paddy an average one General health fair.
	Nattore ...	0·20	
	Nowgong ...	Slight rain.	
13	Rungpore " 2 "	0·51	Weather—foggy almost every morning, and cloudy from time to time. Prospects of *cheena*, *kaon*, wheat, tobacco, &c., are good, and being improved by the rain; about half-an-inch reported from each sub-division. Cholera still occurring in the Govi dgunge station of the Gaibandha sub-division.
14	Bogra, " 3 "	0·35	The temperature has fallen from 62° to 53°F, and the weather has become cold and pleasant. *Rubbee* crops are doing well A few cases of small-pox reported from thana Bogra and of fever from Shariakandi.
15	Pubna. " 3 "	0·22	Weather—cold and clear. State and prospects of crops good throughout the district.
16	Darjeeling, " 3 "	No rain but 16 inches of snow.	Weather—very cold. The snow has not yet entirely melted and lies thick on the highest parts of the station. Prospect of crops continue good.
17	Julpigoree, " 3 "	0·66	Weather—clear and cold. Cutting of late rice completed. Other standing crops doing well. Public health good.
	Cooch Behar. " 2 "	0·17	Weather—very cold and sometimes cloudy. The rain on the 27th and 28th has done good generally, except to mustard, which is very slightly damaged in places. Public health good.
	Dinhatta up to 28th. ...	0·41	
	Mathabhanga up to 27th. ...	0·32	
	Meckligunge up to 25th. ...	0·37	
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca Feb. 3 '83	0·17	Weather—very cold. Cutting of sugarcane continues. Sowing of *boro* paddy commenced. Prospects of winter crops continue fair.
	Manickgunge ...	0·20	
	Munshigunge ...	0·62	
19	Furreedpore. " 3 "	0·19	Weather—cloudy, with occasional light rain and very cold. Prospects of cold-weather crops fair. Ploughing for rice crop in progress. General health fair. A few cases of small-pox reported from Palong and Shibchur.
	Goalundo ...	Nil	
	Madaripore ...	0·04	
20	Backergunge, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—cold. Harvesting finished. Outturn of *amun* crop good. General health fair.
21	Mymensingh, " 2 "	0·35	Weather—rain and wind on night of 27th ultimo, very cold since. Sky overcast on 1st instant. Cold-weather crops promise well. Mustard being gathered and sugarcane pressed.
	Jamalpore ...	0·44	
	Kishoregunge ...	0·07	
	Attea ...	0·26	
	Netrokona ...	Nil	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Eastern Districts—concld.			
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, Feb. 6 '83	Nil	Weather—cold till 3rd instant, since which seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Rain would be beneficial. Prices somewhat higher. Cholera and cattle-disease still continue.
23	Noakholly, „ 1 „	Nil	Weather—very cold and chilly; wind northerly; a few drops of rain on night of 28th. Winter crops, such as *khesari*, linseed, *moong*, &c., are in blossom, and are in a flourishing state. Green chillies are being brought to market for sale.
24	Tipperah „ 2 „	0·1	Weather—very cold. State and prospects of crops good.
	Brahmunbaria ...	0·62	
	Chandpore ..	0·25	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Jan. 30 „	Nil	Weather—unsettled. Unusually cold, cloudy. Sugarcane, tobacco, and mustard doing well. Jhum-cutting going on.
	Hill Tipperah. „ 31 „	0·45	Weather—clear and cold. Winter crops promising. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna, Feb. 3 '83	Nil	Weather—cold. Rain beneficial to cotton and sugarcane. Mustard being reaped. Public health good.
	Behar ...	1·07	
	Barh ...	0·86	
	Dinapore ...	1·00	
27	Gya „ 3 „	1·23	Weather—cold. Harvesting of paddy crop still going on. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable. A few cases of fever reported from several stations.
	Nowada .	0·82	
	Aurungabad ...	0·91	
	Jehanabad ...	0·7	
28	Shahabad, „ 3 „	0·02	Weather—cool. Rain has damaged opium, gram, peas and linseed crops, but except opium, they will still be good, if the west wind continues to keep down the insects which come with the moisture. Wheat and barley excellent.
	Buxar ...	0·96	
	Bhaboosh ...	0·80	
29	Durbhunga „ 3 „	Nil	Weather—cold. Rice crop nearly harvested. Sugarcane being cut. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
30	Mozufferpore, „ 3 „	1·13	Weather—cold. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable, except in Seetamurhee, where damage is said to have been caused by fogs and rain. Public health generally good.
	Hajeepore ...	1·24	
	Seetamurhee ...	1·84	
31	Sarun, „ 3 „	0·83	Weather—cool and clear; west wind blowing. Prospects of wheat, barley, and gram good. Oilseed crops bad. Poppy almost ruined by blight. Sporadic cases of small-pox still reported, otherwise general health good.
	Sewan ...	1·76	
	Gopalgunge ...	2·64	
32	Chumparun, „ 3 „	Nil	Weather—unusually cool. Prospects of crops good, but the late rain is said to have slightly damaged the poppy crop. Public health generally good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Monghyr. Feb. 3 '83	0·25	Weather—chilly and occasionally cloudy. Wheat and barley crops are doing well. The rain of the last week has done some injury to other crops in flower. Public health good.
	Begusarai ..	0·55	
34	Bhagulpore, „ 3 „	0·14	Weather—cold and windy; cloudy at times. State and prospects of crops favourable. Late rain generally beneficial.
35	Purneah. „ 3 „	0·21	Weather—very cold. Wind westerly. Prospects of crops continue good as rain has again fallen.
	Kissengunge ...	0·92	
	Arrareah ...	0·85	
36	Maldah „ 3 „	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy; drizzling rain fell on the 1st instant. *Rubbee* crops doing well. *Boro* paddy being sown in thanas Kaliachuck and Gomashtapore. Prices of food-grains stationary. General health good.
37	Sonthal Perghs, „ 3 „	Nil	Rain in early part of the week, after which weather became clear and cold. Prospects of crops continue good. Public health good.
	Deoghur ...	0·46	
	Godda ...	Nil	
	Rajmehal ...	0·46	
	Jamtara ...	Nil	
	Pakour ...	0·30	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN. 38	Cuttack, Feb. 2 '82	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cool. *Sarad* being thrashed and gathered, and reaping of *rubbee* in progress. *Dalua* doing well. Common rice sells at from 23 to 32 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
39	Pooree „ 1 „	0·04	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *sarad* crop nearly completed. *Dalua* and *moong* plants growing well. Mustard and *arhar* being harvested. Common rice sells at from 30 to 45 Calcutta seers per rupee. Cholera reported.
	Khoorda ...	Nil	
40	Balasore, „ 2 „	0·19	Slight rain. Sky cloudy. Thrashing of paddy still going on in the south. *Rubbee* crops are being gathered. Public health generally good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier			
41	Hazaribagh, Feb 2 '83	Nil	Weather—very cold since the last few days. Prospects of standing crops good. General health good.
42	Lohardugga. „ 3 „	0·32	Weather—bright and very cold. Cold-weather crops in Palamow much benefited by rain. Fever prevalent in Daltonganj town. Elsewhere health good.
	Palamow ...	1·8	
43	Singbhoom, „ 2 „	0·56	Light showers fell during the last two days, since which the weather has become very cold. Bright and sunny to-day (2nd). Cold-weather crops doing well. Small-pox continues in the town and district.
44	Manbhoom, „ 3 „	0·35	Weather—very cold since the rain on Wednesday night (31st ultimo), and Thursday morning (1st instant). Sugarcane pressing going on. Wheat, mustard and other standing crops doing well. Cholera reported from Purulia and Barrabhoom; small-pox from Bagmoondee and Raghunathpore.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 6th February 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCK OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Feb. 1882.	1st week of Mar. 1882.	1st week of April 1882.	1st week of May 1882.	1st week of June 1882.	1st week of July 1882.	1st week of August 1882.	1st week of Sept. 1882.	1st week of Oct. 1882.	1st week of Nov. 1882.	1st week of Dec. 1882.	1st week of Jan. 1883.	1st week of Feb. 1883.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	4,78,500	5,66,000	6,54,000	5,81,000	4,29,000	3,80,500	3,94,000	4,17,500	4,21,000	2,69,000	2,59,600	3,85,300	3,50,500
Ooltadanga	41,900	72,300	75,100	71,700	69,800	65,500	71,700	76,700	61,300	65,500	47,600	57,100	48,200
Chitpore, Gobabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpy Ghât.	6,19,700	6,83,100	7,62,900	7,26,300	7,11,400	6,89,700	7,03,800	7,24,700	7,05,500	6,49,600	6,95,200	6,42,050	6,11,400
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	24,500	24,500	32,000	23,500	17,500	16,500	21,500	22,500	28,000	10,500	16,500	21,700	13,200
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge.	1,48,250	1,96,000	1,56,950	1,14,700	1,28,900	1,06,700	1,39,500	1,56,200	1,36,200	1,06,200	1,04,800	1,17,800	1,00,000
31 Minor Bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 2,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddressur, and Chandernagore.	15,919	9,062	8,150	17,568	20,731	18,919	21,125	15,875	20,531	17,181	9,750	7,994	6,012
Total ...	18,18,769	20,31,462	21,79,100	19,94,768	18,67,331	17,67,819	18,41,925	19,03,475	18,64,531	16,07,961	16,14,450	17,41,944	18,19,312
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	6,176 (on 3rd Feb. 82.)	7,146 (on 3rd Mar. 82.)	4,444 (on 4th April 82.)	8,234 (on 4th May 82.)	2,860 (on 3rd June 82.)	4,966 (on 3rd July 82.)	2,790 (on 5th Aug. 82.)	5,223 (on 2nd Sept. 82.)	740 (on 5th Oct. 82.)	5,402 (on 4th Nov. 82.)	4,403 (on 2nd Dec. 82.)	5,672 (on 3rd Jan. 83.)	780 (on 3rd Feb. 83.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	58,595 (1st to 3rd Feb. 82.)	45,838 (1st to 3rd Mar. 82.)	34,100 (2nd to 4th April 82.)	25,968 (1st to 3rd May 82.)	19,291 (1st to 3rd June 82.)	24,938 (1st to 3rd July 82.)	77,377 (3rd to 5th August 82.)	56,963 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1882.)	35,252 (2nd to 4th Oct. 82.)	22,399 (1st to 3rd Nov. 82.)	37,123 (1st to 3rd Dec. 82.)	36,690 (1st to 3rd Jan. 83.)	21,292 (1st to 3rd Feb. 83.)
By Canal returns	1,66,261 (1st to 3rd Feb. 82.)	1,37,862 (1st to 3rd Mar. 82.)	46,377 (2nd to 4th April 82.)	36,185 (1st to 3rd May 82.)	40,349 (1st to 3rd June 82.)	49,073 (1st to 3rd July 82.)	54,181 (3rd to 5th August 82.)	60,790 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1882.)	39,692 (2nd to 4th Oct. 82.)	24,085 (1st to 3rd Nov. 82.)	18,887 (1st to 3rd Dec. 82.)	1,22,775 (1st to 3rd Jan. 83.)	1,15,534 (1st to 3rd Feb. 83.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	20,51,801	22,22,308	22,66,021	20,63,205	19,29,741	18,46,696	19,76,273	20,26,450	19,40,215	16,59,867	16,74,863	19,06,991	19,56,918
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	10 lakhs.	11½ lakhs.	12 lakhs.	10 lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	9 lakhs.	6 lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	9 lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th February 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ...	A 13 12	15 0	13 4	30 0	30 0	34 0	26 4	24 8	31 0	30 12	28 8	32 8	...			...		...
2	Bankoora ...	B 14 8	13 12	13 12	16 0	15 0	13 8	20 0	21 0	30 0	25 0	27 0	38 0		...	...		...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	C 14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	31 8	...	...	...		...	...
4	Midnapore ...	D 12 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	E 15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	13 0	13 4	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	14 0	14 0	13 5	24 11	24 11	26 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	17 0	15 5	...	29 8	24 0	29 0
6	24-Pergunnahs ..	F 13 0	11 8	13 5	20 0	20 0	26 8	9 0	8 0	10 8	16 0	17 8	20 0	...	...	20 0	17 8	16 0	17 8
7	Nuddea ...	G 16 0	16 0	16 13	26 0	26 0	32 0	18 12	18 12	17 4	21 5¼	21 5¼	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khoolna ..	H ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore ...	I 13 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	25 8	26 8	29 0	...		...	...	...	...
10	Moorshedabad...	J 16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Dinagepore ..	K 13 2	3 4	13 0	13 8	13 5	24 0	17 0	19 4	24 0	20 0	24 0	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye ...	L 16 8	16 0	13 8 to 16 8	32 0	40 0	48 12	18 12	15 0 to 19 8	12 8 to 14 0	21 0 to 22 8	22 8	28 2 to 30 0	...	...			...	...
13	Rungpore ...	M 16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	23 0	23 0	22 8		...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra ...	11 4	12 0	12 12	..	..	.	12 0	2 0	21 0	30 0	26 2	33 12		...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna ...	N 18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 8	24 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	O 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree ...	P 11 8	11 4	9 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 5	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...		...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
18	Dacca ...	Q 14 8	14 4	13 5	26 0	30 0	40 0	20 0	18 4	25 0	26 4	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore ...	R 20 0	20 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ..	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	T 13 0	12 4	9 12	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 12	27 0	26 10	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa 13½ seers, Culna 15 seers, and Raneegunge 13¼ seers.

B In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Raipore 12 seers, Onda 16 seers, and Mejia, Bisnoopore, Indas, Sonamukhy, and Kotulpore 13 seers.

C In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

D Retail price of salt at Ghattal 14½ seers per rupee.

E Retail price of salt at Serampore 13 seers, Bhuddessur 14½ seers, and Jehanabad 13½ seers.

F In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Barasat and Bassirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10¼ seers, Barrackpore 12¾ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

G In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10¼ seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12⅓ seers.

H In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st January 1883.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Ragi or Merwa and Cherna.			Maize or Indian corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	**BENGAL.**
																		Western Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 12	10 0	3 0	2 14	3 12	Burdwan.
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	20 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	13 4	13 4	9 0	2 15	2 15	4 4	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	45 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	9 4	3 4	3 4	4 5	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	13 0	13 8	10 0	2 14	2 14	3 13	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	2 14	2 14	4 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	2 13	2 13	3 12	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
...	...	...	29 3	31 0	40 0	21 5	21 5	24 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 9	14 9	8 0	2 10	2 10	4 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	35 0	26 0	32 0	18 8	18 12	21 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	13 5	13 5	...	3 0	3 0	4 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5½	21 5½	23 0	...	...	...	11 10½	12 13	9 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	3 2	3 2	4 0	Khoolna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	33 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 0	9 4	3 2	3 2	4 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	3 6	3 6	4 6	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	20 8	24 6 to 30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	12 0	9 6	3 2	3 5	4 6	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	2 0	120 0	120 0	135 0	11 14	11 14	9 0	3 5	3 5	4 6	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	15 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	12 0	12 0	8 10	3-2-8	3 2-8	4 4-4	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	12 6	9 10	3-[illegible]-3	3 4	4 2	Pubna.
8 0	8 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	11 0	13 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	4 8	4 4	6 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	11 0	10 12	9 0	3 4	3 4	4 2	Jalpaiguri.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	3 2	3 2	3 12	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	120 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	3 2	3 4	4 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	3 0	3 0	4 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	10 0	3 4	3 4	4 0	Mymensingh.

I In Jhenidah, Magoorah and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
J In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Laibagh 11 seers, Jangipore 10½ seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
K In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Raigunge 11½ seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
L In Nattore retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
M In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibandha 11 seers, Nilphamari 12 seers.
N In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
O In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 10 seers.
P Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10¼ seers.
Q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge and Naraingunge 12 seers and Munshigunge 10 seers 5¼ chittacks.
K In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gopalgunge 10 seers, Mahespore 13 seers, Bhanga 11½ seers and Goalandoo 12½ seers.
S In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.
T In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow—Kishoregunge 10 seers, Atrea and Jaipore 12 seers, and Netrokona 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts (Concluded.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong ...	U 10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	.	...	...	...	..	...
23	Noakhollie .	V .	...	...	...	...		22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	..	..	...
24	Tipperah ...	W 13 5	13 5	11 12	..	...	..	21 0	22 8	27 8	31 0	32 0	36 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...		...	...	...	14 8	13 5	13 5	17 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	23 0	32 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BEHAR.																		
26	Patna ..	21 0	21 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	14 12	14 12	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0		...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya ...	X 20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	36 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...		...	...	...
28	Shahabad ..	Y 16 0 to 17 0	16 8 to 18 0	15 0 to 17 0	30 0	29 0	38 0	11 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 12 0	20 0 to 22 0	19 8 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	23 0 to 25 0	35 0	38 0	...	31 0	32 0	...
29	Durbhunga ...	Z 14 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore ...	Z1 15 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	..	...	.	...	...	...
31	Sarun	Z2 17 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	36 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	..	32 0	34 0	44 0
32	Chumparun ...	Z3 17 0	..	17 0	28 0	30 0	50 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	..	19 0	28 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	Z4 21 0	22 5	17 0	33 9	42 0	45 0	16 13	17 13	18 0	19 15	21 0	24 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore ...	Z5 17 11	17 11	13 4	37 14	31 9	46 0	19 8	23 4	15 2	20 13	25 4	25 4	...	...	..	...	...	...
35	Purneah ...	Z6 16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
36	Maldah ...	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergs.	Z7 15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	.	..	...	...
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack ...	11 13	10 8	18 6	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	18 6	28 14*	26 4	28 14	.	...	..	...	...	...
39	Pooree ..	Z8 14 0	13 2	13 12	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	20 0	27 8	27 8	32 8	...	...	..	..	...	...
4	Balasore ...	Z9 14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	22 0	30 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
41	Hazareebagh ...	Z10 16 8	16 0	12 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	Z11 13 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	.	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom ...	Z12 13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	..	...	...	...

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 32 13/14 to 42 seers per rupee.
U Retail price of salt at Hathazaree 9 seers, Kumeriah 10 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
V In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12½ seers.
W In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Brahmunberiah 13 seers and Chaudpore 12 seers.
X In Nowada retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Buxar 11½ seers, and Sasseram and Bhaboosh 11 seers.
Z Retail price of salt in Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions 12 seers.
Z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.
Z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Sewan 11 3/13 seers, and Gopalgunj 12 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st January 1883.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31*st January* 1883.—(Concld.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 seers. Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12	3 12	3 11	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	3 2	3 2	4 4	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	9 4	3 4	3 4	4 2	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	3 4	3 4	4 4	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	52 0	29 8	29 8	35 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	9 1	3 0	3 0	3 15 6	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	35 0	180 0	180 0	149 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4	3 4	...	Gya.
...	...	...	...	...	42 0	28 8 to 29 0	28 0 to 29 0	32 0 to 34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	3 1	3 1	...	Shahabad.
45 0	45 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	3 10	3 10	4 6 10	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	38 0	45 0	53 0	22 0	23 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4	3 4	4 4	Mozufferpore.
31 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	34 0	42 0	26 8	28 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4	3 3	4 4	Sarun.
...	...	...	40 0	41 0	60 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	3 5	3 5	...	Chumparun
...	...	...	38 14	52 8	45 0	27 4	27 13	32 0	126 0	126 0	120 0	12 13	12 13	...	3 1	3 1	4 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	44 3	45 6	75 12	25 4	26 8	32 12	126 4	126 4	137 8	12 10	12 10	9 7	3 2 9	3 2 9	3 13 6	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	...	3 10	3 10	4 11	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	3 6	3 1	4 5	Maldah.
...	...	...	50 0	60 0	50 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	3 7	3 4 6	4 8	Sonthal Pergha.
																		ORISSA.
11 13	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	2 12	2 12	3 8	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	125 0	125 0	105 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	2 12	2 12	3 6	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	12 12	12 3	9 8	3 2	3 2	3 12	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
30 0	33 0	36 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	3 6	3 7 6	4 2	Hazareebagh.
35 0	36 0	46 0	29 0	30 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	3 10	3 10	5 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 8 3	Singbhoom.
...	...	60 0	48 0	48 0	45 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	3 5	3 4	4 6	Manbhoom.

Z3 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.
Z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bozuserai 12 seers, and Jumai 12½ seers.
Z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopole 10 seers, and Muddenpoora 13½ seers.
Z6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 12 seers.
Z7 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur and Rajmehal 12 seers, and Godda 11 seers.
Z8 In Khoorda sub-division retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
Z9 Retail price of salt at Bisadrak 10 seers.
Z10 Retail price of salt at Chutra and Khurruckdiha 12 seers.
Z11 Retail price of salt at Daltonganj 16 seers.
Z12 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 12 seers and Burrabazar 11 seers.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 10 0	..
2	Serampore	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	3 15 6	4 0 0	3 12 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 8 0	...	...	..
3	Dacca	2 12 0	2 13 0	2 15 0	1 7 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	1 9 0	1 7 0	1 5 0	1 3 0	...	...	...
4	Narainganj	...	...	...	...	..	..	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 5 0	1 6 0	1 7 0	1 4 0	...	...	..
5	Chittagong	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	.	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 9 0	...	...	..
6	Patna	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	2 10 6	2 10 6	3 0 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 13 0	...	...	..
7	Balasore	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	...	..	...	2 8 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 7 5	1 0 0	...	...	..
8	Pooree	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	...	...	..
9	Cuttack	3 4 0	3 10 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	...	...	..

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1883.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st January 1883.

OF 40 SEERS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 6 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 10 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 1 0	Serajgunge
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	1 15 0	1 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 12 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 13 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 6	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 28th January to 3rd February 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature				Hygrometry.				Wind		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1883.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Jan.	28th	129·7	11	29·971	61·1	75·3	18·1	57·2	58·4	0·415	53·8	70	NNE and N ...	103	Nil.	Chiefly clear, o, ⌓,
"	29th	128·8	11	·991	60·6	72·3	21·8	50·5	53·7	324	47·0	63	NNE and N by W...	59	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	30th	128·3	10	·926	60·8	72·4	22·6	49·8	53·3	·308	45·8	69	N by W and NNW	76	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	31st	132·0	11	·887	62·2	74·6	24·8	49·8	54·3	·321	46·8	61	N and E ...	64	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓,
Feb.	1st	77·5	0	·924	61·9	63·7	14·0	49·7	56·9	400	52·8	72	N, NNE and NE by E	109	Not measurable.	Cloudy, o, g. d.
"	2nd	128·6	10	·995	63·1	71·9	21·3	50·6	56·4	·367	50·4	65	NNE and NE by N	120	Nil.	Partially cloudy, ⌓, ⌓.
"	3rd	130·1	11	30·003	58·9	70·6	20·2	50·4	52·0	290	44·1	61	NE by N and N by W	74	"	Clear, ⌓.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·957
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	29·987
		Hours.
The total number of hours of sunshine of the seven days		64
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	61·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	69·3
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...	...	25·6
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	75·3
		Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ...	...	14
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	65
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ..		71
		Inches
The total fall of rain from 28th January to 3rd February 1883 ..	...	Not measureable.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	...	0·23
The total fall from 1st January to 3rd February 1883	...	0·07
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ..	...	0·46

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 80, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain, ≡ fog, ⌓ dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 5th February 1883.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 28th January to 3rd February 1883.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January ...	28th ...	65·1	72·8	14·1	58·7	59·4	·432	54·8	69	0·01
" ...	29th ...	64·2	71·8	19·1	52·7	57·3	·406	53·2	72	Nil.
" ...	30th ...	62·7	74·4	22·6	51·8	55·1	·336	48·0	59	"
" ...	31st ...	64·1	76·5	23·8	52·7	55·4	·324	47·0	54	"
February ...	1st ...	61·1	69·8	9·9	59·9	58·5	·457	56·5	85	"
" ...	2nd ...	64·0	73·8	16·7	57·1	57·1	·377	51·2	73	"
" ...	3rd ...	61·7	73·0	20·9	52·1	53·9	·314	46·2	57	"

		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		63·0
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days		24·7
The maximum temperature during the seven days		76·5
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days		66
		Inches
The total fall of rain from 28th January to 3rd February 1883 ...		0·01

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 5th February 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the month ended 25th November 1882.

Report on Goods Traffic for the month ended 25th November 1882.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.

Dated Calcutta, the 20th January 1883.

From—W. INNES, ESQ., Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,

To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

I BEG to forward the usual comparative statement of traffic for the month ended the 25th November last, from which it will be seen that the gross weight carried over the railway during that period was 18,40,408 maunds, or 19 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding period of 1881.

The principal fluctuations are as under :—

Increases.

Dyeing materials ... ... 6,028 Mds.

This increase is principally due to turmeric, owing to a greater demand for export consequent on higher prices in the market.

Gunny-bags ... ... 16,168 Mds.

This large increase is attributable to the abundant crop of the raw material and to the reduced rates of freight on consignments from Northern Bengal State Railway.

Gram and pulse ... ... 14,148 Mds.

This increase is principally due to traffic in rice from Port Canning, Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway to Tramway stations.

The traffic from Port Canning is being drawn to the Railway in consequence of the facilities now afforded a the jetties for shipment.

Hides and skins ... ... 4,719 Mds.

Owing to the higher prices in the market, consequent on reduced rates of freight to Europe, merchants in the mofussil have been induced to send forward their stocks more freely.

Jute, screwed ... ... 56,407 Mds.

Do., unscrewed ... ... 2,18,560 "

Net increase ... 2,74,967 "

As stated in a previous report, this season's crop is somewhat later than last. That, together with abundant crop, explains this large increase.

Seeds ... ... 4,383 Mds.

This increase is principally in linseed, and is attributable to a brisk market.

Tea ... ... 5,574 Mds.

This increase appears to be the result of decreased despatches in previous months.

Tobacco ... ... 6,400 Mds.

The traffic in this staple is, as will be seen from the statement, steadily on the increase in consequence of the reduced rate of freight that has been in force for some time.

Decreases.

Oil ... ... 2,449 Mds.

This decrease is attributable to increased despatches last month.

Salt ... ... 32,182 Mds.

This decrease is explained by the very heavy despatches of this staple for several months previous to the one under review.

Sugar ... ... 3,743 Mds.

The decrease in this staple is due to a dull market.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over this Line for the month ending 25th November 1882, as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1881.

Description of Goods.	Down. 1881.	Down. 1882.	Up. 1881.	Up. 1882.	Total. 1881.	Total. 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Borax	.....	.....	3	4	3	4	1	.....
Canes and ratans	42	225	2	7	44	232	188	.....
Caoutchouc	47	22	.....	.....	47	22	.....	25
Cinchona	32	433	.....	.....	32	433	401	.....
Coal and coke	62,486	47,875	40,611	51,513	1,03,097	99,388	.....	3,709
Cotton, raw	1,712	1,368	562	1,830	2,274	2,598	324	.....
Do., manufactured	2,295	1,697	51,327	49,944	53,622	51,641	.....	1,981
Chillies	.....	41	3,157	2,006	3,157	2,047	.....	1,110
Drugs and medicines	124	201	159	312	283	513	230	.....
Dyeing materials	5,794	11,967	167	22	5,961	11,989	6,028	.....
Fibrous products, gunny-bags	41,555	59,717	3,215	1,221	44,770	60,938	16,168	.....
Fruits and nuts	63	1,747	406	506	469	2,253	1,784	.....
Ginger	1,629	882	.....	.....	1,629	882	.....	740
Gram and pulse	58,941	54,830	3,571	21,830	62,512	76,660	14,148	.....
Gums and resins	107	7	183	290	290	297	7	.....
Hides and skins	9,891	14,616	31	25	9,922	14,641	4,719	.....
Horns	7	68	54	55	61	123	62	.....
Jute, screwed	59,503	1,15,910	.....	.....	59,503	1,15,910	56,407	.....
Do., unscrewed	7,56,090	9,76,219	1,569	.....	7,57,659	9,76,219	2,18,560	.....
Lac	1,149	340	102	60	1,251	400	.....	851
Leather	13	1	1,168	1,064	1,181	1,065	.....	116
Liquors	.....	.....	2,202	1,327	2,202	1,327	.....	875
Metals and manufactures of	1,390	867	18,972	18,554	18,362	19,421	4,059	.....
Miscellaneous	53,096	42,363	53,666	68,898	1,06,762	1,11,261	4,489	.....
Oil	4	65	7,224	4,714	7,228	4,779	.....	2,449
Opium	.....	.....	91	56	91	56	.....	35
Paints and colours	.....	.....	574	161	574	161	.....	413
Provisions	5,198	1,298	7,578	4,400	12,776	5,698	.....	7,078
Railway materials for construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto do. on Revenue Account	21,525	27,872	65,762	77,908	87,287	1,05,780	18,493	.....
Salt	.....	.....	1,22,981	90,799	1,22,981	90,799	.....	32,182
Saltpetre	.....	.....	126	167	126	167	41	.....
Seeds	4,708	5,432	6,642	10,301	11,350	15,733	4,383	.....
Silk	560	772	47	15	607	787	180	.....
Spices	1,030	528	4,648	802	5,678	1,330	.....	4,348
Stone and marble	5	.....	264	200	269	200	.....	69
Sugar	4,107	2,269	4,595	2,690	8,702	4,959	.....	3,743
Tea	24,457	29,979	15	67	24,472	30,044	5,574	.....
Tobacco	18,153	24,039	596	1,110	18,740	25,149	6,400	.....
Wood	22	1,091	7,474	3,405	7,496	4,496	.....	3,000
Wool	33	.....	124	14	157	14	.....	143
Total ...	11,35,761	14,24,631	4,04,868	4,15,777	15,40,629	18,40,408	3,61,646	62,867
						15,40,629	62,867	.....
Increase ...							2,99,779	2,99,779	.....

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January 1883 *on* 1,506¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week... ...	188,302	2,50,170 7 0	23,14,465 20	5,67,916 13 0	20,372 13 0	8,67,460 1 0	62,474½	114,069	182,543½
Or per mile of railway	.....	172 0 1	.....	390 3 0	13 8 4	575 11 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	541,208	6,98,170 2 0	69,92,738 30	18,60,627 1 9	61,250 7 9	26,10,047 11 6	193,470½	337,211	530,681½
Total for 4 weeks ...	729,510	9,47,340 9 0	93,07,204 10	24,48,543 14 9	81,623 4 9	34,77,507 12 6	261,945	451,280	713,225
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	372,517	4,34,939 8 11	22,54,926 20	7,14,785 11 6	17,713 14 6	11,67,439 2 11	59,765	121,154	180,919
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	288 10 7	.....	474 6 3	11 12 1	774 12 11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,111,519½	19,38,959 15 11	69,41,697 20	27,88,721 3 3	67,232 13 9	47,94,914 0 11	251,759	472,278	724,039

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January 1883 *on* 192½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	46,269	35,028 0 0	2,95,940 0	65,983 0 0	148 0 0	1,01,159 0 0	6,415	8,809½	15,224½
Or per mile of railway	240	181 15 5	1,537 14	342 12 4	0 12 3	525 8 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	144,024	93,787 0 0	7,51,734 0	1,56,993 0 0	389 0 0	2,51,169 0 0	18,478½	23,527½	42,005½
Total for 4 weeks ...	190,293	1,28,815 0 0	10,47,674 0	2,22,976 0 0	537 0 0	3,52,328 0 0	24,893½	32,336½	57,230
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	42,388	32,184 0 0	2,78,793 0	52,608 0 0	161 0 0	84,953 0 0	5,925½	7,869½	13,828
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ..	247	187 6 3	1,623 10	306 4 11	0 15 0	494 10 2	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	178,929	1,18,209 0 0	10,02,920 0	1,86,503 0 0	453 0 0	3,07,165 0 0	23,554½	31,102½	54,757½

Includes Rs. 313 on account of Revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			24th Dec. 1881.	23rd Dec. 1882.	To 24th Dec. 1881.	To 23rd Dec. 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
31st December ...	Northern Bengal ...	230	67,260 0 0	51,150 0 0	17,74,406 0 0	20,54,707 0 0	2,80,301 0 0	.....	16
23rd " ...	Tirhoot	85	13,564 0 0	13,829 0 0	5,61,118 0 0	6,45,669 0 0	84,551 0 0	.....	15
31st " ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	11,005 0 0	10,204 0 0	4,97,967 0 0	5,28,556 0 0	30,589 0 0	.....	6
31st " ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	41½	2,437 0 0	3,060 0 0	1,48,048 0 0	2,01,026 0 0	52,923 0 0	.....	36
23rd " ...	Nalhati	27½	2,039 0 0	1,510 0 0	65,395 0 0	69,037 0 0	3,641 0 0	.....	6
	Total ...	440½	76,305 0 0	79,893 0 0	30,46,899 0 0	34,98,995 0 0	4,52,105 0 0	.....	15

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		31st December 1881.	31st December 1882.	To 31st December 1881.	To 31st December 1882.			
30th January 1883 ...	50	Rs. A. P. 10,386 13 5	Rs. A. P. 11,153 11 3	Rs. A. P. 2,60,649 7 5	Rs. A. P. 3,60,679 8 2	Rs. A. P. 1,00,030 0 9	.....	+27¾

Calcutta, the 30th January 1883.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Agents.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, at Writers' Buildings in the City of Calcutta—7th February 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th January, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1883.

An Act to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VI of 1879.

For section 4 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Rights of Government with respect to certain elephants and tusks.

"4. Every wild elephant captured, and the tusks of every wild elephant killed, by any person not licensed under this Act, shall be the property of Government."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1883.

An Act to repeal Act XXVII of 1854.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act XXVII of 1854 (*to amend the law relating to the Názim of Bengal*) provides for the service and execution of processes within the precincts of the palace of the Názim at Murshidábád, through the Superintendent of the affairs of the Nizámat, or other officer discharging like functions;

And whereas by an indenture dated the first day of November, 1880, and made between His Highness Sayyad Mansúr Alí, Nawáb Názim of Bengal, of the first part, the Secretary of State for India in Council of the second part, and certain other persons of the third part, the Nawáb Názim of Bengal has, for certain valuable considerations in the indenture mentioned, relinquished and retired from the Nizámat and Súbahdári of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, and his position as Názim and Súbahdár of Bengal, Bíhár and Orissa, and his right as Nawáb Názim for the time being to the authority, dignities, stipend, pay, allowances, properties, privileges and rights thereof, or in any wise thereunto annexed or appertaining or therewith enjoyed, and all right and title to interfere or intermeddle hereafter in any way, directly or indirectly, with anything concerning the said Nizámat and Súbahdári;

And whereas, in consequence of the arrangements made by the said indenture, the office of Superintendent of the affairs of the Nizámat has been abolished, and there will in future be no officer discharging the like functions, and it is therefore expedient to repeal Act XXVII of 1854; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXVII of 1854.

1. Act XXVII of 1854 is repealed.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd February, 1883:—

No. 3 OF 1883.

A Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor of Laws to persons who have not undergone a previous examination;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Act XXI of 1875.

1. Act No. XXI of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the Syndicate for the time being of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and if the Chancellor of the respective University confirms the recommendation, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the University may confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, by which the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were respectively established and incorporated, power is given to grant degrees only after examination, and Act XLVII of 1860 only extends the number and description of degrees which can be conferred, but leaves the necessity of a previous examination untouched. No Act giving power to grant honorary degrees was passed until 1875, when an Act was passed to enable the Calcutta University to confer honorary degrees. That Act enables the University to grant any honorary degree, but it is thought desirable to confine the power to the grant of the degree of Doctor of Laws, in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Universities in England. Madras and Bombay have never had power to grant honorary degrees. It is now proposed to place the Universities at all the three Presidency-towns on the same footing with regard to these degrees.

2. With this view section 1 of the proposed Bill repeals Act XXI of 1875. By the Act establishing the Universities, the power to confer degrees is granted to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, in whom, therefore, the power to grant honorary degrees is also vested by section 2 of the Bill. An honorary degree is not, however, to be granted to any person unless the Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the Syndicate recommend the grant and the Chancellor confirms the recommendation.

J. GIBBS.

The 30th January, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 7 of 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1883.

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☞ Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 796A.

GENERAL.—*The 6th February* 1883.—Mr. R. M. Towers, District and Sessions Judge, Tipperah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 19th ultimo.

Mr. H. J. Newbery, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, acted in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors from the 21st to the 24th ultimo.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna, acted in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors from the 21st to the 24th ultimo.

The 7th February 1883.—Baboo Sree Nath Gupta, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for six months, under section 129, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Annoda Prosad Sen, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, on leave, is transferred to Julpigoree, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Sree Nath Gupta, or until further orders.

The 8th February 1883.—Baboo Gobind Prosad Sookool, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for two months, under section 127, rule 1, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Opendro Chunder Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to Julpigoree, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gobind Prosad Sookool, or until further orders.

The 9th February 1883.—Mr. P. D. Dickens, District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 22nd January 1883.

Mr. J. Whitmore, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 22nd January 1883.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Chandra, Second Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 3rd February 1883.

The 10th February 1883.—Baboo Obhoy Chunder Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

In supersession of the order of the 4th ultimo, Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jajpore, Cuttack, is posted to Howrah.

Baboo Gopi Krishna, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Pakour, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month and four days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 60, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr. F. W. Badcock, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government.

The 12th February 1883.—The orders of the 13th ultimo and the 12th December last, posting Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Baboo Rash Behary Dutt to Purneah and to Deoghur in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs respectively, are cancelled.

The 13th February 1883.—Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for six months, under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 1st August 1882.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for two months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Hurri Mohun Sanyal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted temporarily to Pakour in that district.

Mr. J. C. Price, Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, on furlough, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, during the absence, on special leave, of Mr. T. E. Coxhead, or until further orders.

Mr. A. L. Clay, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, is allowed furlough for 20 months, under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. L. Clay, or until further orders.

Mr. F. H. B Skrine, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, or until further orders.

Mr. C. B. Garrett, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Patna, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. Beveridge, or until further orders.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, or until further orders.

POLICE.—*The 10th February* 1883.—Mr. H. Munro, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for twelve days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 13th February 1883.—Mr. G. R. K. Meares, District Superintendent of Police, Gya, is appointed to act in the fourth grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 30th December last, *vice* Mr. G. H. French.

Mr. F. A. Dawson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bankoora, is appointed to be a District Superintendent of Police of the fifth grade, with effect from the 30th December 1882, *vice* Mr. G. H. French.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 10th February* 1883.—The Revd. G. T. Carruthers is appointed to be Chaplain of Cuttack, with effect from the 27th January 1883.

The services of the Revd. R. A. Cumine are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 23rd October 1882.

OPIUM.—*The 10th February* 1883.—Mr. J. C. Sarkies, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for 18 days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant.

Mr. P. J. Luard, Temporary Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Aligurh, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for 15 days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd proximo.

Mr. A. C. Bryson, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Aligurh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. J. Luard, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 13th February* 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Jodu Nath Bose, in charge of the Chuckdighee dispensary, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Assistant Surgeon Umesh Chunder Ghose, a supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have charge of the Chuckdighee Dispensary, in the district of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Jodu Nath Bose, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Kishoree Mohun Ghose, in charge of the Burdwan Dispensary, is allowed leave for two months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Moitra, a supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have charge of the Burdwan Dispensary, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Kishoree Mohun Ghose, or until further orders.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 7th February* 1883.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Naraingunge Municipality in the district of Dacca :—

Mr. J. H. Finlayson. | Mr. C. D. Giaundcopolo.

The 8th February 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the re-election by the Commissioners of the Jungypore Municipality, in the district of Moorshedabad, of Baboo Krishna Ballabha Roy to be their Vice-Chairman.

The 10th February 1883.—Mr. F. B. Taylor, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Darjeeling Municipality.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Arrah Municipality of Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghosh, B.A., to be their Vice-Chairman.

ROAD CESS.—*The 9th February* 1883.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Monghyr District Road Cess Committee :—

The Joint-Magistrate of Monghyr, *ex-officio*.
Raja Ram Narain Sing.
Baboo Chandra Siker Bose, Assistant Manager, Raj Durbhunga.
Sah Mahomed Kasina of Shekpura.

ERRATA.—*The 13th February* 1883.—In the notifications dated the 15th January and 16th January 1883, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, appointing Messrs. R. R. Pope and W. R. Bright to be Justices of the Peace, for "section 3, Act II of 1869," read "section 2?, Act X of 1882."

In the order of the 13th January 1883, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, notifying that Mr. A. E. Staley returned from special leave in the forenoon of the 8th ultimo, for "the 8th" read "the 5th."

The following notifications are re-published from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 33.—*The 3rd February* 1883.—Furlough for two years, under section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, First Grade, from the date of Major Williamson's return to duty, or from the subsequent date on which Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson may avail himself of it.

No. 10.—*The 31st January* 1883.—Under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. J. F. Needham, Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

No. 11.—*The 1st February* 1883.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Baboo Rajani Nath Mitter, B.L., to officiate as a Moonsif in the district of Sylhet, to be ordinarily stationed at Sunamganj, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Surja Narain Das, or until further orders.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th February 1883.—Mr. C. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the District Police, Balasore, having passed the prescribed examination in Southali, is presented with the authorized reward of Rs. 1,000.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th February 1883.—In the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 54 of Act V (B.C.) of 1866 (an Act to make better provision for the regulation of hackney carriages and palankeens in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta), the Lieutenant-Governor intends to extend the provisions of the said Act to the South Suburban Municipality, unless good reason to the contrary be shown within one month from the date of this notification.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th February 1883.—In the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 10 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor withdraws the town of Echak, in the district of Hazareebagh, from the operation of chapters I, II and V of the said Act, with effect from the 1st April 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th February 1883.—The declaration dated the 25th April 1882, published at page 415 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd May 1882, for acquiring a plot of land within the Serajgunge Municipality in the district of Pubna, for the construction of a public latrine, is hereby cancelled.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th February 1883 —In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 9 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1880, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta to raise a loan of 5½ lakhs of rupees, for the purpose of purchasing the Calcutta Docking Company's premises situated on the Howrah foreshore.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 9th February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Calcutta Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance :—

For the Mofussil.

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Entire Gazette	... ...	15	0	0	per annum.
	Postage	5	0	0	"
Supplement	... ...	6	0	0	"
	Postage	3	0	0	"
Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	... ...	5	0	0	"
	Postage	2	8	0	"
For a single copy—					
Entire Gazette	... ...	0	8	0	
	Postage	0	2	0	
Supplement	... ...	0	4	0	
	Postage	0	1	0	
Parts III, IV, V, and VI	... ...	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.
	Postage	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th January 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the abolition of the Barripore sub-division in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the transfer of the thanas Barripore, Mutla, and Joynagar comprised in it to the sudder sub-division of the district.

The notification will take effect from the 1st February 1883.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 29th January 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a pyne in the villages of Puhloja, Tendua and Chakdeep, pergunnah Sasseram, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 beeghas 10 cottahs of standard measurment, from the Grand Trunk road to mouza Dioria, lying within the above villages, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 797A.

The 8th February 1883.—Baboo Rajendro Nath Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nowgong, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Baboo Opendro Chunder Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Baboo Raj Krishna Poramanick is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Ranaghat Bench, in the district of Nuddea, and vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is vested with powers under section 133 of Act X of 1882.

The 10th February 1883.—Baboo Radha Krishna Sen, Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, is transferred temporarily to Bankoora.

The 13th February 1883.—Major W. L. Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh, is vested, under section 3, Act III of 1880, with the powers of a Cantonment Magistrate within the cantonment of Hazareebagh.

Baboo Suresh Chunder Ghose, Additional Munsif of Dinagepore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tipperah.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is vested with powers to hear appeals under section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th February 1883.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of section 15 of Act V of 1861, that the villages of Bamna, Chechan, Amtali, Tabsoar, Dewatala, Kalagachia, Safipur, Kachichhira, Chhota Safipur, Katakhali, Duskhali, Bukabonea, Kalikabari, Gazepur, Bebajeakhali, Kalikabari II, Jaynagar, Nijkatee, Sanbonia, Jafrakhali, Bara Tabsoar, Karatala, Khusnichera, Bhaijara, Khulpatua, Bara Howla, Ajadya, Patkakhali, Ruhita, and Dhona, in the Perozepore sub-division, in the district of Backergunge, being still in a disturbed and dangerous state, owing to the existence of disputes regarding the possession of lands and collection of rents, the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the retention, for a further period of one year, commencing from the 15th February 1883, of a reduced special police force of one sub-inspector, three head constables, and 25 constables, to be quartered in the said thirty villages, for the purpose of keeping the peace between the Bamna Choudhuries and their ryots.

2. The total cost of the force noted below will be assessed and levied from the inhabitants of the villages in proportion to their respective means :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
One Sub Inspector, fourth grade	50	0	0
One head constable, first grade	25	0	0
One head constable, second grade	20	0	0
One head constable, third grade	15	0	0
Five constables, first grade, at Rs. 9 each	45	0	0
Seven constables, second grade, at Rs. 8 each ...	56	0	0
Thirteen constables, third grade, at Rs. 7 each ...	91	0	0
Pensionary charges, at 2 annas per rupee	37	2	0
Contingencies at 10 per cent.	30	4	0
One sub-inspector's boat hire	20	0	0
Total ...	390	0	0
Or for one year ...	4,680	0	0
Clothing allowance of 28 men for one year, at Rs. 4 each	112	0	0
Repairs of barracks	50	0	0
Grand Total for one year ...	4,842	0	0

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

THE following rules in regard to the regulation of the strength and cost of Cantonment Police are issued for general guidance :—

Cantonment Police.

I.—The payment of the Cantonment Police will be made from the Regular Police budget and by the District Superintendent of Police.

II.—The administration of the Cantonment Police, which is by law a portion of the police force of the province, is vested in the District Superintendent of Police, who will be *ex-officio* a member of the Cantonment Committee.

III.—No increase or decrease in the strength and cost of the Cantonment Police shall have effect without the sanction of the Local Government.

IV.—Any proposals affecting the strength and cost of the Cantonment Police, or for forming a Cantonment Police where none now exists, shall be referred by the District Superintendent of Police through his official superiors to the Local Government, and shall ordinarily be accompanied by the recorded concurrence or opinion of the officer commanding the station. Should the officer commanding the station wish for any alteration, he will forward his proposals to the District Superintendent, who will treat them in the above manner.

V.—The orders of the Local Government will be conveyed through the Police Department, and a copy will be forwarded at the same time to the Quartermaster-General for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

VI.—Where any new or increased charge on account of Cantonment Police is rendered necessary, the Local Government will communicate with the Quartermaster-General in view to any remarks that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may desire to offer for the consideration of the Local Government before the final orders are given.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th February 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under section 16, Act VI of 1871, to fix the village of Lalbagh, in the district of Moorshedabad, as the place at which the Court of a Munsif shall henceforward be held, and further, under section 18 of the aforesaid Act, to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court as described below. The jurisdictions of the other Munsifs' Courts named below shall also be varied as shown against each.

These arrangements will take effect from 1st February 1883.

Head-quarters of Munsifi.	Area of Jurisdiction.
1. Berhampore	... Thanas Sujagunge, Gorabazar, Kallyangunge, Gokarna, Hariharparah, Nowada, Barooah, and Dowlatabazar.
2. Azimgunge	... Thanas Gowas and Jellinghee.
3. Lalbagh	... Thanas Bhugwangola, Bhadrihat, Assanpurah, Manoolabazar and Shahanagore.
4. Jungipore	... Thanas Dewansarai, Roghunathgunge, Mirzapore, Sooti and Shamshergunge.
5. Kandi	... Thanas Khargram, Bharatpore and Barwan.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Pulication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the following in supersession of the notification bearing the same date published at page 1031 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th December 1882 :—

The 18th December 1882.—In continuation of the notification dated the 4th October 1880, published at page 912 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, it is hereby notified for general information that, under section 18 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of the munsif of Bogra by detaching therefrom those portions of the district of Bogra which are comprised in the thanahs Panchbibi, Khetlal, Badulgachi and Adamdighi, and that part of thanah Shibgunge which lies west of the river Nagar, and that part of thanah Shibgunge which lies west of the river Karotoya, from the point at which the Nagar issues from the Karotoya at Shibgunge.

The Lieutenant-Governor is further pleased to establish a separate Munsif's court at Nawabgunge-Sonamookhi, and to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of such munsifi to be the portions of district Bogra detached as above from the jurisdiction of the munsif of Bogra.

Under section 16 of Act VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to fix Nawabgunge-Sonamookhi as the place at which the court of the munsif of Nawabgunge-Sonamookhi is to be held.

This notification will take effect from the 1st January 1883.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th January 1883.—Under the provisions of section 69 of Act III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the following revised rule be substituted for rule 114, which was published under notification dated the 19th June 1882, in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem :—

"*Rule* 114.—Every Registrar shall submit to the Inspector General, before the 1st March of each year, an indent in quadruplicate, in the prescribed form, for all register-books and other registration forms, including the forms prescribed by the Accountant General, Bengal, which will be required for his own office and for those of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him, during the 12 months from the 1st October to the 30th September following. When it is desired that the supply of register-books, &c., should be forwarded to any sub-registry office direct instead of being sent through the office of the Registrar to whom the Sub-Registrar is subordinate, an intimation to that effect should accompany the Registrar's indent, and the indents of such Sub-Registrar should be submitted separately in quadruplicate with the Registrar's endorsement, instead of being embodied in the Registrar's indent. A supply of new register-books required to be opened on the 1st January of each year should be included in this annual indent.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 9th February 1883.

No. 53.—*Notification.*—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st instant from the privilege leave granted him in notification No. 9 of the 9th January 1883.

No. 54.—*Posting.*—With reference to Notification No. 49 of the 6th instant, Mr. A. J. Oldham, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, is posted to the Nagpore Railway Surveys.

No. 55.—*Leave.*—Mr. G. Humfress, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, temporary rank, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 14th January 1883.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 10th February 1883.

No. 56.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the new court-house at Motihari in the village of Belbanwa, pergunnah Mujhowa, district Chumparun; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 26 acres and 30 poles of the standard measurement, and bounded on the north by the new road from the jail to the court house; on the east by the new court-house compound; on the south by the cultivated land of Sheo Sunkur Thacoor of Belbanwa; and on the west by the Tirhoot State Railway extension, is required within the aforesaid village of Belbanwa.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, *Col.*, R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICES.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Narail will sit again in that Court on the dates mentioned below—

Monday, the 26th February 1883. | Tuesday, the 27th February 1883.
Wednesday, the 28th February 1883.

SYED MOAZZIM HOSSIN,
NARAIL SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 8th February* 1883. *Judge*

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 14, Act XI of 1865, that subject to the orders of Government the Judge of Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Munshegunge will hold sittings in the Munshegunge Small Cause Court from 26th of every month to the 3rd of the next from the month of February current, and the rest of the days of every month in the Small Cause Court at Dacca.

KEDARESSUR ROY, *Judge.*
DACCA SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 8th February* 1883

TREASURY NOTICE.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO SHYAMAPODA CHOWDHERY is placed in charge of the Hazareebagh Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. F. K HEWITT, *Commissioner.*
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, RANCHEE, *the 8th February* 1883.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

IN supersession of the previous advertisement issued in the Gazettes of India and Calcutta, it is notified for general information that Dr. Jolly, Tagore Professor of Law, will begin his lectures on the Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption according to the Smritis on Wednesday, the 14th February, at 4-30 P.M., in the theatre of the Hindu School.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 6th February* 1883. G. BELLETT, *Registrar.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned Students have passed the B. L. Examination.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Ray, Nikunjabihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
2	Sen, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
3	Ray, Benibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
4	Ghosh, Mahendrakumar	...	Dacca College.
5	,, Jogindrachandra	...	Presidency College.
6	Das, Gobindachandra	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Basu, Bhupendranath	Presidency College.
2	Mitra, Bhagabaticharan	Ditto.
	Ray, Nagendranath	Ditto.
4	Bhattacharyya, Chandrakumar	Ditto.
5	Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad	Patna College.
6	Ali Ahmad	Ditto.
7	Sahay, Jagannath	Ditto.
	Pain, Priyalal	Presidency College.
9	Ghosh, Asutosh	Ditto.
10	Mukhopadhyay, Charuchandra	Patna College.
11	Gupta, Umeschandra	Presidency College.
12	Ghosh, Ramgopal	Hughli College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada	Presidency College.
	Maitra, Sureschandra	Rajshahye College.
15	Basu, Rakhalchandra	Presidency College.
16	Mitra, Upendrachandra	Ditto.
17	Chaudhuri, Tarapada	Ditto.
18	Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
19	Bhattacharyya, Ramaprasad	Presidency College.
20	Ghosh, Basantakumar	Dacca College.
	Sen, Kailaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
22	Basu, Matilal	Hughli College.
23	Basu, Asutosh	Presidency College.
	Das, Taraprasanna	Ditto.
25	Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
	De, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	Guin, Srinibas	Presidency College.
28	Gupta, Prasannakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
29	Datta, Brajaballabh	Hughli College.
	Majumdar, Debendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
31	Ghosh, Bipinbihari	Hughli College.
	Chakrabarti, Syamacharan	Presidency College.
33	Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath, Sr.	Patna College.
34	Ghosh, Sasikumar	Krishnaghar College.
	Chattopadhyay, Upendrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Baradaprasad	Presidency College.
37	Mukhopadhyay, Harischandra	Rajshahye College.
	Das, Akshaycharan	Presidency College.
39	Ray, Biswambhar	Krishnaghar College.
40	Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta	Presidency College.
41	Palit, Harinath	Hughli College.
	Chattopadhyay, Biharilal	Presidency College.
	Ray, Surendranath	Ditto.
44	Ghosh, Kantibhushan	Patna College.
45	Haldar, Basantakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Bipinbihari	Presidency College.
	,, Rajendralal	Ditto.
84	Pal, Syamacharan	Presidency College.
49	Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Binodbihari	Ditto.
51	Mitra, Lalbihari	Hughli College.
52	Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	Presidency College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	Ditto.
	Mitra, Birajacharan	Ditto.
55	Ray, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Sasibhushan	Hughli College.
57	Mitra, Asutosh	Presidency College.
	Sur, Akshaykumar	Ditto.
59	Chakrabarti, Harachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Chandrakanta	Presidency College.
61	Sarkar, Charuchandra	Ditto.
62	Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	Hughli College.
63	Namasivaya, V.	Presidency College.
64	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh, No. 1	Metropolitan Institution.
65	Ghoshal, Nabinchandra	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Dinabandhu	Ditto.
	Pramanik, Rameswar	Canning College.
68	Mukhopadhyay, Phanibhushan	Kishnaghar College.
69	Basu, Anantakumar	Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	Presidency College.
71	Som, Trailokyanath	Hughli College.

72	Ray, Harinath	...	Patna College.
	Basu, Latubihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Tulsidas	...	Presidency College.
75	Bandyopadhyay, Banawarilal	...	Ditto.
76	Sarkar, Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
77	Sinha, Brajeschandra	...	Presidency College.
78	Basu, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
	Chaki, Benimadhab	...	Ditto.
80	Lahiri, Srihari	...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
82	Maitra, Batakrishna	...	Muir Central College.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
84	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
85	Basu, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
	,, Sibaram	...	Ditto.
87	Haldar, Satkari	...	Ditto.
	Takrimuddin Ahmad	...	Ditto.
89	Ghosh, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Srinath	...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th February 1883.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 96B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1880-81 and 1881-82, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday the 1st March 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	2,350
Do. do. do. Ghazipore Factory	...	2,350
Total	...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th March 1883 respectively—that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th March 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th March 1883.

4. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests	Total, about chests
On or about Thursday, 1st March 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
,, Monday, 2nd April ,, ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
,, Wednesday, 2nd May ,, ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
,, Monday, 4th June ,, ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
,, Tuesday, 3rd July ,, ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
,, Thursday, 2nd August ,, ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
,, Monday, 3rd September ,, ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
,, Wednesday, 26th ,, ,, ...			4,450
,, Thursday, 1st November ,, ...			4,450
,, Monday, 3rd December ,, ...			4,450
Early in January 1884			4,450
,, February ,, ...			4,450
Total ...	.....	.....	54,650

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 23rd January* 1883.

CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE.

Notice.

TO MASTERS OF NATIVE VESSELS.

IN accordance with a Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the Marine Department, dated 13th January 1883, regarding the exhibition of lights on native craft, it is hereby notified that the larger or sea-going craft, such as buggalows, must be provided with a small box, protected with the proper coloured shade, large enough to receive a light fitted on each bow, the red and green lights being permanently and separately fixed. Open cargo boats and other smaller craft are allowed to exhibit the necessary red and green lights by hand.

2. On and after the 1st April 1883, the master of every native craft will be required to produce to the Collector of Customs, before the grant of a port clearance, a certificate signed in Calcutta by the Deputy Conservator and Harbour Master, and at the out ports by the Port Officers, showing that they are provided with the proper lights, and have the necessary appliances for fixing and exhibiting them in their proper positions, that the men in charge know the sides on which the green and red lights should be shown, and that there is on board each vessel a copy of the rules of the road at sea, in a language understood by the masters.

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 29th January* 1883.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 31st January 1883.

	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	10,58,544	.....	4,06,243	14,64,787
French Kurkutch	11,195	.....	.....	11,195
Italian ditto	43,919	.....	.....	43,919
Bombay ditto	27,252	.....	.....	27,252
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	2,56,530	.....	110	2,56,640
Cadiz Kurkutch	2,641	.....	.....	2,641
Total ...	14,00,081	.....	4,06,353	18,06,434

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 7th February* 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 9th February 1883.

No. 732.—The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 37.

Section 81.

Substitute the following for this Section :—

81.—Service paid from an Excluded Local Fund does not qualify; but this Rule shall not be held to prohibit the grant and payment of pensions under the general Rules of this Code by the authorised administrators of any such Fund. The Government is in no way responsible for the sanction or continuance of such pensions, and no standing order for their payment may be issued to or received by any Government Treasury.

[NOTE.—Sections 125 to the end of the Code do not apply to these pensions. Nor does Rule 1 under Section 82 apply to an Excluded Local Fund.]

Section 83.

For the word " a " *substitute* " an Incorporated." *And in Rule* 1, *between the words* " from " *and* " Local " *in the second line, insert* " Incorporated."

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 3rd February 1883.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 77.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

* * * * *

Surgeon A. Crombie, M.D., (p.a.) for 273 days under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * *

The following orders, issued by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1883.

No. 3.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Behary Lal Basu, of the Supernumerary List, is dismissed the service.

The 5th February 1883.

No. 4.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Nilkunja Mohun Lahori, of the Supernumerary List, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 11th January 1883.

The 6th February 1883.

No. 5.—The services of third grade Assistant Surgeon Hari Charn Sen, of the Supernumerary List, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situated in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to sale at the Backergunge Collectorate on Tuesday, the 27th March, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
70	2985	5 annas 6 gundas 2 karas 2 krantas share of taluk Ratan Krishna, Hari Sardar in pergunnah Uttar Shahabazpur.	6 0 15	27	54	The purchaser will get permanent right from 13th April 1883, corresponding with 1st Baishak 1290 B.S.
241	3545	Taluk Sheik Didar in tuppah Sheopur Kuta.	2 2 31	4	8	Ditto.

Backergunge Collectorate, the 17th January 1883.

W. FIDDIAN, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned estate, situated in the district of Bogra, will be put up to sale at the Bogra Collectorate on the 27th March 1883, corresponding with the 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.			
	707	Mouzah Gangurish and others, pergunnah Khangoir.	18 3 38	.....	.....	The estate will be sold revenue-free.

MAHENDRANATH BHATTACHARJYA, Deputy Collector, for Collector on tour

Bogra Collectorate, the 29th January 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs will be put up to sale at the Dumka Collectorate on the 28th June 1883, corresponding with 15th Assar 1290 B. S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of the purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	170	Amanet Sarkar, thana Sangrampur, pergunnah Kankjol.	10 2 1	6 0 0	60 0 0	

Nya Dumka, Dy. Commr.'s Office, the 30th January 1883. W. OLDHAM, Depy. Commr.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 10th day of March 1883 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

First Class.—Permanently Settled Estates.

Towjih number.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear for which the estates will be sold.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
40	Kismut pergunnah Jehangirpore and others.	Govindo Chandra, Umesh Chundra Neogy, Hara Chundra, Madhu Sudon Chowdhury, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayon Chowdhuri, minor, and others.	Revenue— 31,176 7 7½ Malikana— 796 0 0 — 31,972 7 7½	Revenue— 3,604 10 7 Malikana— 66 0 2 — 3,670 10 9	Of this mehal, 5 annas 6 gundas 2 cowries and 2 krantis share, bearing Government revenue Rs. 10,[illegible] and malikana Rs. [illegible], belonging to Hara Chandra, Modhu Sudan Chowdhuri, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayon Chowdhuri, minor, a separate account for which share has been opened under section 10 Act XI of 1859, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.
65	Kismut pergunnah Deiwarpore.	Modhu Sudon, Hara Chundra Chowdhuri, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayan Chowdhuri, minor, and others.	Revenue— 8,879 2 0	Revenue— 1,119 12 9	Excepting 8 annas share of this mehal, for which separate accounts were opened, the remaining ijmali 8 annas share with Government revenue Rs. 4,439-9, belonging to Modhu Sudon, Hara Chundra Chowdhuri, and Krisna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayan Chowdhuri, minor, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.
171 Kismut 2.	Mouzah Joydebpore and others, pergunnah Bejitpore.	Kholiluddeen Chowdhuri, Jamiruddin, Chowdhuri, Joy Nool Abedil Mohemed, and others.	4,039 7 10½	176 7 10	Of this mehal, 6 annas 17 gundas 2 cowries and 2 krantis share, bearing Government revenue Rs. 1,737-13, belonging to Joynool Abedul Mohemed, Imamoddeen Mohemed, and Mainuddeen Hossain *alias* Barick Meah, guardian on behalf of Mir Hoomet Hossain, minor, Jamirooddeen Chowdhuri, and Muzhurruddeen Chowdhuri, a separate account for which share has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.

Dinagepore Collectorate, the 5th February 1883. A. C. TUTE, Covd. Dy. Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Furreedpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th March 1883, corresponding on the 14th Cheyet 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1882.

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnah.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
369	Chur Bhadrason, pergunnah Chur Mukundia.	Ishan Chandra Moscoundar	4,766 0 0 Road Fund 48 0 0	1,200 0 0	The entire estate to be put up to sale.
5568	Hissa Sahebjan Bibee, pergunnah Jalalpore.	Mafizannessa Khatan, Mir Fazlealli, and Mir Mohamed Fazel and others.	4,834 0 0 882 14 3½	268 8 6½	Ditto.

Furreedpore Collectorate, the 2nd February 1883. KRISHNA CHUNDER DUTT, Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 19th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Number of towji.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9	First class permanently settled estate Dowlutpore, pergunnah Pandooah.	Syad Fazlorohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Aolad Bux Molla, Sheik Moktar, Achma Bibi, Sayd Ali Mahamud, Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhury, manager of the estate of minor Syed Abdul Salem, Shomina Bibi, Kosom Kumari Dassi, Woouma Chalwa Bibi.	1,132 0 2	66 2 4	
10	First class permanently settled estate Radhakantobatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Kasim Uddeen Ahamed and others	624 11 0		
		Deduct the share as 50 bighas 16 kottahs and 4 chittacks of land of the estate of Ashaludin Mistri, for which revenue payable is Rs. 24-14, of which a separate account has been opened.	24 14 0		
		Balance due from Kasim Uddeen Ahamed, Atabar Ali, executor to the estate of Sarpan Nissa Bibi, Mohmooda Bibi, Sheik Momim, Shaik Mahmood Ola, Shaik Abdool Hak, Shaik Mozahur Ali, Koilash Chandra Nundy, Srechurry Nundy, Mohendra Nath Nundy, Sheik Kasimuddi, Syad Atabar Rohman, Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhury, manager of the estate of minor Abdool Salem, Woomidotton Nessa Bibi, Chowdhery, Abdoolu, Sayed Hamadan Hak, Ashma Bibi, Sayed Fozla Rohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Sayed Abdul Fotta, Khelura Bibi, Shomina Bibi, Syeda Bibi. No separate account has been opened.	599 13 11	23 1 2	Only this portion will be sold for this arrear.
54	First class permanently settled estate Thoipara, pergunnah Pandooah.	Khebira Bibi and Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhery, manager of the estate of minor Abdool Salem, Sayed Abdool Forta, Syeda Bibi, Karimoo Nessa Bibi, Momina Bibi, Ashura Bibi, Fozla Rohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Mahamud Moosa, Sayed Mahamud Ashia, Abdool Forta, Sayed Atabar Rohman, and Woomadutton Nessa Bibi.	1,066 1 0	272 14 11	
56	First class permanently settled estate Chapahatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Jodoo Nath Dhelay, Makhum Lal Bangal, Haripodo Pal, executor to the estate of minor Jogendro Chandra Pal, Abeda Bibi, Koosum Kumary Dassi, Budoomoney Dassi, Shaik Attaul Hak *alias* Micheo Mia, Shaik Afzal Hak *alias* Kangalu Mia, Shaik Mozharol Hak, Sayed Abdool Manan *alias* Nomoo Myeh, Ajihan Nissa Bibi, Noufan Nissa Bibi, executrix of her minor son Syed Mahmud Ali *alias* Mahamood Taha, and her minor daughter Fabeybatoon Bibi, Sayed Abul Fuzfur, and Syed Kader.	606 7 2	45 4 0	
59	First class permanently settled estate Makhaldihi, pergunnah Pandooah.	Sayed Abul Mazoffar, Syed Abdul Kader, and others.	722 15 1		
		Deduct nine annas nine gundas and two kara share of Abhoy Charan Nandi, Upendra Narain Nandi, Bhabendra Narain Nandi, Girindra Narain Nandi, Brojendra Narain Nandi, and Dharendra Narain Nandi, of which a separate account has been opened, and for which revenue payable is.	428 2 1		
		The balance due from Sayed Abul Mazoffar, Sayed Abdul Kedar, Raj Lokhari Debya, Tahajibuddin Ahammud, Nothil Hak, Mansur Ahammud, Abdul Rohim, Abdor Rajib, Ahamud Bakhsh, Rahaman Bakhsh, Ganganarain Nandi, guardian of his minor nephew Syamacharan Nandi, Saberan Nissa Bibi, Horish Chandra Pal, Khandkoo Ahadadali, Abedar Bibi, and Sayama Bibi.	294 13 1	8 6 1	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened for the shares of those persons.			
110	First class permanently settled estate Khalar, pergunnah Khalar.	Poornachandra Roy and others	10,360 9 11¼		
		Deduct twelve annas share of Lalit Mohen Singh, and Nagendra Bola Dasi, for which rent-payable is ... ... Rs. A. P. 7,793 0 0			
		Deduct one anna share of Udoy Chand Mookerjee, for which rent payable is 649 7 0			
		8,442 7 0	8,442 7 0		
		Balance due from Poornachandra Roy and Lalan Mani Dasi for three annas share of which no separate account has been opened.	1,048 2 11¼	258 10 7	Ditto.
117	First class permanently settled estate Rajbat, pergunnah Khosalpore.	Jivan Krishna Gossami and others	726 0 3		
		Deduct five annas share of Annadamaye Debi, executrix to the estate of Brindavan Chandra Roy, the rent payable for which is ... ... Rs. A. P. 226 14 0			
		Three annas share of Harachandra Banerjee, out of five annas and ten gandas in three mouzahs, viz. kismut Nasibpore, Baidyabattee, and Avirambatee. The rent payable for this three annas share is 82 3 0			
		Three annas six gundas two karas and two krantis share of Prasad Das Gosvami, for which rent payable is 151 4 0			
		460 5 0	460 5 0		
		Separate account has been opened of these shares. The balance due from Jivan Krishna Gosvami, Kunja Bihary Gosvami, Shyama Charan Laburi, Harasundari Devi, Anandamayi Devi, executrix to the estate, Brindavan Chandra Roy, Romanath Gosvami, Joykrishen Mookerjee, Prankrishen Roy, Shayama Sundari Devi, and Kailash Chandra Ghosh, for which no separate account has been opened.	265 11 3	43 3 9	
3993	First class permanently settled estate Howrah Char, pergunnah Boro.	Poornachandra Roy and others	726 4 8¼		
		Deduct five annas share of Poornachandra Roy, for which separate account has been opened and the rent payable for which is.	227 1 0		
		Balance due from Rani Lalan Mani, Girindra Chandra Roy, and Mr. A. E. Miller, Receiver, High Court, manager, of the estate of Devendra Nath Deo, Bahadur, for eleven annas share for which the rent payable is.	499 3 8¼	122 0 0	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened of this eleven annas share.			
3995	First class permanently settled estate Sulkea Char, pergunnah Boro.	Khelat Chandra Ghosh and others	689 0 0		
		Deduct five annas share of Poornachandra Roy, for which a separate account has been opened, and the rent payable for which is.	212 8 0		
		Balance due from Khelat Chandra Ghosh for six annas share and from Rajnarayan Roy for five annas share. The rent payable for this eleven annas share is.	467 8 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened of this share.			

Hooghly, the 10th February 1883. F. WYER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Darjeeling, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on Monday, the 5th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji No.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
492	Scanlan, in pergunnah Pathurghatta ...	Mr. T. Greenhill ... ... " W. Paterson ... ... " C. Palmer ... ... Mac Lislie and Co.	702 7 11	702 7 11
493	Scanlan, in ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto	118 2 0	59 1 0

Dy. Commr.'s office, Darjeeling, the 1st February 1883. F. B. TAYLOR, for Dy. Commr.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at Barisal, Tuesday, the 27th March 1883, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.		Arrears due.		Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1st Class.	1631	Pergunnah Bosergomedpur, Ram Prasad taluq.	Mr. Francis Rebellow		6,526 12 3		35 8 1	The entire estate will be sold.
Do.	1636	Ditto ditto Ramraja Sen and Krishnadeb Sen taluq.	Ejmali share 15*as.* 12½*gds.* 8 *danti*; proprietors Kali Charan Sen and others.	Total jumma ..	926 8 10½	0 2 2½	The ejmali 15*as.* 12½*gds.* 8 *danti* share will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of 7*gds.* 3*kara* 1*dt.* share for which a separate account has been opened ...	22 8 5		
					904 0 5½		
Do.	1721	Pergunnah Chandradwip and others, share 2*as.* 13½ *gds.* 3*kt.*	Ejmali share 1*a.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 14*g.* 5*g.*; proprietors Bebi Sophia Kesbella, Ema DeCosta, and others.	Total jumma ...	13,916 5 10	1,549 3 10½	The ejmali 1*a.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 14*g.* 5*g.* and 3*kr.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of 1*a.* 7*g.* 2*k.* 2*kt.* 5*g.* 3*kr.* 2*kt.* 15*g.* share under separate account	7,132 2 4½		
					6,784 3 5½		
Do.	1722	Ditto ditto share 2*a.* 16*g.* 1*kt.*	Ejmali 1*a.* 7*g.* 1*kr.* 1*kt.* 5*gds.* 3*kr.*; proprietors Miss Margaret, Henry G. Fally, and others.	Total jumma ...	14,464 10 1½	1,632 6 1	The ejmali 1*a.* 7½*g.* 1*kr.* 5½*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account	7,413 2 2½		
					7,051 7 11		
...	1914	Teppeh Habili Selimabad; share ½*as.*	Ejmali 6*a.* 15½*g* 2*kt.* 7½*gds.* 1*kt.* 7½*gds.* 2*kts.* share of the 10 *gds.* rendered into 16 annas; proprietors Srinath Sen and others.	Total jumma ...	1,959 8 11	262 11 1	The ejmali 6*a.* 15½*gds.* 2*kt.* 7½*gds.* 1*kt.* 7½*gds.* 2*kt.* share will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of 9*as.* 14½*gds.* 13*gds.* 1*kt.* 12*gds.* 1*kt.* share under separate account	1,126 8 7½		
					833 14 3½		
1st Class.	1983	Pergunnah Jahapur.	Ejmali share 11*as.* 18½*gds.* 3½*gds.* 5*gds.*; proprietors Rajanikanta Dutta Choudhury and others.	Total jumma ...	853 11 10	2 4 2½	The ijmali 11*as.* 18½*gds.* 3½*gds.* 5*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of 4*as.* 4½*gds.* 2*kt.* 16*gds.* 3*as.* 15*gds.* shares under separate accounts	225 13 1		
					627 14 9		
Do.	2205	Pergunnah Shaistanagar, share 5*as.* 6*gds.* 3*kr.*	Ejmali share 4*as.* 18*gds.* 3*kr.* 5*gds.* of 5*as.* 6½*gds.* rendered into 16*as.*; proprietors Barada Kanta Roy Choudhury and others.	Total jumma	644 6 7	1 12 10½	The ejmali 4*as.* 18*gds.* 3*kr.* 5*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account ...	445 8 4½		
					198 14 2½		
Do.	2626	Pergunnah Selimabad, share 7 *gundas.*	Share 5½*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account; proprietor Sokha Nath Mittra.	Total jumma ...	2,079 14 6½	529 8 9½	Share 5½*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of 1½*gds.* under separate account ...	519 14 7½		
					1,559 14 11		
Do.	4597	Pergunnah Chandradip, char Karmakati.	Ejmali share 13*as.* 4½*gds.*; proprietors Anne Catharine Duran and others.	Total jumma ...	1,226 6 3	194 11 0	The ejmali 13*as.* 4½*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of the 2*as.* 15½*gds.* under separate account	211 10 11		
					1,014 5 4		
Do.	5097/4	Pergunnah Bosergomedpore, Haola No. 4 in chak Dhalua.	Durgacharan Mukhopadhya and others.	.....	856 0 0	214 0 0	The entire mehal will be sold.
Do.	5097/9	Ditto ditto, Haola No. 9 in ditto.	Gani Mahammed and others	.....	593 0 0	148 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	5098/3	Ditto, ditto, Haola No. 3 in chak Barguana.	Nasar Kepali and others ...	.....	1,406 0 0	352 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	5196	Char Kakra, including Rampoora.	Harakanta Sen, proprietors of share 4*as.* 11*gds.* 1*kr.* 1*gd.* exclusive of the share under separate account.	Total jumma	7,980 0 0	Jumma 1,329 3 1	The share 4*as.* 11*gds.* 1*kt.* 11*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund 13 8 1	
					7,989 0 0	1,342 8 2	
				Deduct jumma of the share under separate account— Jumma	5,693 8 2		
				Road fund ...	56 8 2		
					2,259 15 8		

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.		Arrears due.		REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1st Class.	5198	Char Kakra, including Rampur.	Share 3as. 10gds under separate account; proprietor Amina Bibi.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	1,016 4 3	3as. 10gds. share, for which a separate account has been opened will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	10 4 6	
					7,939 0 0		1,026 8 9	
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account and the remaining shares—				
				Jumma	6,140 10 0			
				Road fund... ...	61 11 6			
					6,202 5 6			
					1,736 10 6			
Do.	5198	Ditto ...	Share 2as. under separate account; proprietor Moulavi Amoruddin Ahmed.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	581 14 0	The 2as. share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	5 14 0	
					7,939 0 0		587 12 0	
				Deduct as above—				
				Jumma	6,877 8 0			
				Road fund ...	69 0 0			
					6,946 10 0			
					992 6 0			
Do.	5198	Ditto ...	5gds. share under separate account, proprietors Subjan Bibi and others.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	72 11 9	The 5gds. share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	0 11 9	
					7,939 0 0		73 7 6	
				Deduct as above—				
				Jumma	7,737 3 0			
				Road fund ...	77 12 3			
					7,814 15 3			
					124 0 9			

Backergunge Collectorate, the 10th February 1883. W. FIDDIAN, Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Khoolna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at that district on the 15th March 1883, corresponding to the 2nd Chaitra 1289 (B.S.) for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th June and 28th September 1882 and 12th January 1883.

Number of the estate.	Name of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Interest to be sold.	Arrears due for 28th June 1882.	Arrears due for 28th September 1882.	Arrears due for 12th January 1883.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7	Asmatpore, pergunnah Asmatpore.	Hara Prosad and Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others.	1,661 9 0	The whole estate	.....	.....	141 9 5
43	Ganeshampur, pergunnah Jeypore	Ditto ditto ...	1,180 14 6	Ditto	.....	.....	170 10 3
56	Kismat Jamira, pergunnah Jamira.	Raja Bejoy Kissen Roy Bahadoor.	3,005 0 11	Ditto	.....	.....	827 6 9
67	Kismat Tahlipore, pergunnah Tahlipore.	Gurud Mohon Bose and others.	569 0 6	Ditto	.....	43 0 0	.....
130	Kismat Moloi, pergunnah Moloi.	Mohendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	22,972 5 11¼	A separate share, No. 2, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Mohendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	138 2 8	.....
139	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,972 5 11¼	Ditto No. 4 in the name of Parbati Nath Roy Chowdhry.	.....	765 10 7	653 1 10
139	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,972 5 11¼	Ditto No. 5 in the name of Narendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	139 2 7	628 0 9	653 1 10
169	Silmabad, pergunnah Silmabad.	Matangini Dasi and others	1,212 8 0	A separate share, No. 1, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Matangini Dassi and others.	.....	.....	35 3 9¼
169	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,212 8 0	Ditto No. 3 in the name of Baikunt Nath Das Biswas.	.....	26 1 10	.....
191	Taraf Hazrahati, pergunnah Moloi.	Parbati Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	890 3 10	A separate share, No. 3, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Parbati Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	6 1 2	23 12 4
191	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	890 3 10	Ditto No. 4 in the name of Rajendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	6 0 10	.....	.....
191	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	890 3 10	Ditto No. 5 in the name of Narendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	6 0 9	23 12 4
216	Kismat Hogla, pergunnah Hogla.	Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others.	15,573 0 3	A separate share, No. 2, opened in the name of Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.	.....	.....	813 5 0
216	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	15,573 0 3	Ditto No. 3 in the name of Harsa Nath Ganguly.	.....	.....	815 4 7

Khulna Collectorate, the 9th February 1883. H. K. MOOKERJEE, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of the district on the 19th March 1883, corresponding with 6th Chytro 1289 B.S., for arrears of Government revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Number.	Class of estate.	Towji number.	Name of mohal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.	
1	First class.	227	Kismut mouzah Pakurhana, pergunnah Barbuck Sing.	Mohendro Narain Ghose, Modhusudan Sirkar, Lall Gopal Moostufi, and Nobodip Chundro Roy.	739 0 9	The entire mohal will be sold.
2	Ditto	234	Kismut Puti Bahadurpur, pergunnah Kaalpur.	Prosonno Chundro Ghose	742 13 8	Ditto ditto.
3	Ditto	273	Kismut pergunnah Barbuck Sing, pergunnah Barbuck Sing.	Radhabinode Chowdhury, Jogutmohon Chowdhury, Monmohun Chowdhury, Beni Madhab Chowdhury, Heera Lall Chowdhury, Moteelall Chowdhury, Ramundas Chowdhury, Madhub Chunder Chowdhury, Choto Jodumoni Debbya, Ramurisingho Mustufi, Bonomali Chowdhury, Kalachand Chowdhury, Kristo Kissore Chowdhury, Chumpack Lota Debi, Ramgopal Chowdhury, Pearee Mohan Chowdhury, Sree Kristo Chowdhury, Sree Narain Chowdhury, Bistulall Chowdhury, Gobind Lall Chowdhury, Sreedam Lall Chowdhury, Sobol Lall Chowdhury, Brojendro Chunder Chowdhury, Ukhillessuree Debbya, mother and guardian of Horee Das Chowdhury, Ukhillessuree Debbya, mother and guardian of Tulsee Ram Chowdhury, Chandro Mukhee Debbya, mother and guardian of Hurree Ram Chowdhury, Chandro Mukhee Debbya, mother and guardian of Jouardon Chowdhury, Brojolall Chowdhury, Mohanund Bundopaddya, Monmohinee Debbya, Kalypree Debbya, Bamasundry Debbya, Ekoree Debbya, Gopee Mohan Chowdhury, Gopee Sundary Debee, Horee Lall Chuttoraj, Jodunath Bundopaddhya, Radhabullab Dass, Kalidas Chowdhury, Bandee Beebee, Jear Rehumon, Azeezunnessa Beebee, Rajea Beebee, Rajendro Lall Chowdhury, and Golop Sundary Debbya.	2,103 6 1	Excluding 2 annas 8 gundas 3 kag 4 teel 4 deep shares, for which separate accounts have been opened to the name of Moulvie Jearrohoman, Heera Lall Chowdhury, and others, the remaining share 13 annas 11 gundas 2 cowries 16 teel and 3 deep, paying a sudder jumma Rs. 1,783-15-7 in the name of Jogut Mohan Chowdhury and others will be sold.
4	Ditto	444	Kismut Syud Kulusee, pergunnah Futteh Sing.	Mohomud Fuzlell Kareem, Mohamud Fuzlell Azeem, Mohamud Syud Hossain, Syud Atawal Azeez, Oomut Zohara Beebee, and Beebee Aleebunnessa.	1,014 12 8	Entire mohal will be sold.
5	Second class.	584	Dear Shibnuggar, pergunnah Luskurpur	Moharanee Sorut Sundery Debbya, mother and guardian of Kumar Jotindro Narain Roy, minor, Horo Gobind Bose, manager of Gopal Indro Naram Ray, minor, Ranee Monmohini Debbya, Rani Surnomoye Debbya, Rani Khoma Sundery Debbya, Rani Joy Sundery Debbya, Rani Shama Sundery Debbya, mother and guardian of Kumar Poresh Narain Roy, Nim Narain Roy, himself, and Rani Surnomoye Debbya, wife of Kedar Narain Roy, manager of Jogesh Narain Roy and Tarack Narain Roy, minors.	776 12 0	Ditto ditto.
6	Ditto	2758	Chur Mrijapur, pergunnah Polasee.	Juguttarinee Debbya	1,725 8 0	Ditto ditto.
7	First class.	2779	Kismut Turruf Kanaipara, pergunnah Asudnuggore.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,349 9 8	Ditto ditto.

Moorshedabad Collectorate, the 7th February 1883. K. G. GUPTA, Covtd. Dy. Collector, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, Acts VII (B.C.) of 1868, and II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th day of March 1883 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of December 1882.

Number of taluk.	Name of taluk, with its situation.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Amount of arrears for which the taluk is to be sold.		
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
635	*Mehal Nosbad, thana Futtickchari, mouzah Kanchannagar,* taluq Sremoti Renu Debya.	Auction purchaser Aukhil Chandra Rai, son of Dhurjoti Rai of Nuapara, Nimai Charan Nundi, son of Krishna Kissore Nundi of Fateabad, Sreemoti Mahamaya, wife of Uma Charan Rai of Porocora, and Gunashila, wife of Ram Sheoran Nundi of Fateabad.	890 15 8	148 8 6	167 4 0	37 2 6	204 6 6

H. F. J. T. MAGUIRE, Assistant Collector in charge.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th February 1883.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	35,11,646 4 4
Public Deposits at Head Office ... ... Rs 96,22,812 0 6	2,76,15,184 7 8
Ditto at Branches ... „ 1,79,92,372 6 9	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	3,20,96,097 12 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,12,189 15 8
Sundries	7,68,737 10 10
Rupees ...	8,44,04,706 2 9

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,10,08,061 8 0
Other authorised Investments	41,15,851 4 0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	81,15,413 8 11
Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...	87,62,474 8 11
Bills discounted and purchased	2,14,53,186 7 10
Balances with other Banks	5,48,603 13 6
Bullion	8,50,076 13 8
Dead Stock	11,94,429 13 2
Stamps	6,390 4 0
Sundries	6,56,332 11 0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 2,13,57,017 5 7	4,9[illegible],10,600 8 0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... „ 1,40,35,988 5 2	3,53,93,905 10 9
Rupees ...	8,41,01,706 2 9

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, the 8th February 1883.

J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

By order of the Directors, W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

(875—1)

Statement of Government Promissory Notes Enfaced for Payment of Interest in London under deduction of Amount retransferred to India, and Outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1883.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. transfer loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS			Total.	Transfer loan of 1870, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. debenture loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	Grand Total.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1881.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 15th January 1883.	54,100	12,79,893	30,73,100	2,34,19,400	1,03,42,400	2,73,85,037	2,83,99,500	1,000	9,33,00,330	47,88,100	1,12,97,400	10,22,86,100	11,83,71,600	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,25,14,730
ADD—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	43,200	500	53,800	4,500	.....	1,02,000	.....	40,000	1,06,500	1,46,500	.....	.....	.....	2,48,500
Ditto at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	1,10,000	5,000	.....	1,17,000	.....	1,60,000	2,95,000	4,55,000	.....	.....	.....	5,72,000
Ditto at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1883 ...	.....	.....	1,000	1,18,500	4,100	93,000	22,800	.....	2,39,400	57,200	47,600	1,34,400	2,39,200	.....	.....	.....	4,78,600
TOTAL ...	54,100	12,79,893	30,74,100	2,35,83,100	1,03,47,000	2,76,41,837	2,84,31,800	1,000	9,43,58,730	48,45,300	1,15,45,000	10,28,22,000	11,92,12,300	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,38,13,830
DEDUCT—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	.....	.....	5,000	75,500	500	2,21,000	1,85,000	.....	4,87,000	.....	6,000	2,07,500	2,13,500	.....	.....	.....	7,00,500
Balance on 31st January 1883 ...	54,100	12,79,893	30,69,100	2,35,07,600	1,03,46,500	2,74,20,837	2,82,46,800	1,000	9,38,71,730	48,45,300	1,15,39,000	10,26,14,500	11,89,98,800	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,31,13,330

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Nov. 1882.—Enfaced from India 4,688 lakhs; retransferred from London 3,925 lakhs.

" 1st Dec. 1882	" 15th Dec.	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	5	"
" 16th "	" " 31st	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	7	"
" 1st Jan. 1883	" 15th Jan. 1883	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	4	"
" 16th Jan.	" " 31st Jan.	"	"	"	"	13	"	"	"	"	7	"
						4,725	"				3,948	"
						3,948	"					
Balance against India ...						777	"					

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd February 1883.

(874—1)

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships
1883.			
Feb. 3	1 Case, 551 in a diamond, bottom W L	Order ...	S. S. "Navarino."
" 3	1 Case, M in a diamond, top F	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Drum, or mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, N P D in a diamond, bottom B B & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, N C D in a diamond, bottom S & S C ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	5 Packages, A R T & Co, Ld., bottom T I W & Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	12 Cases, 240 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	50 Cases, H P T, bottom S B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Jan. 27	1 Case, G & Co.	Ditto ...	S. S. "Capella."
" 27	5 Casks, S C & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, B D in a triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom V S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, M S D & Co. in a block, top B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	5 Cases, W H B F in a cross	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	22 Cases, A R A K in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	2 Castings, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, addressed	Messrs. McKnight, Anderson & Co.	S. S. "City of Oxford."
" 27	1 Case, B C	Messrs. George Henderson & Co	Ditto.
" 27	15 Bales, B P C M	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27	2 Cases, B O R C L D in a diamond, bottom W L or	Messrs. Gillan & Co, Kyouk Phyoo, *via* Calcutta.	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, addressed	Mr. J. Cammeron, Gazilidubah Tea Estate, care of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co.	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, G & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, 7-656 in a diamond, outside H G & Co. ...	Fuzlehuck and Nobeebox.	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom V S	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, J M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, L S & Co. N in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Feb. 1	1 Case, M & Co. in a diamond, bottom Colombo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 1	1 Case, M M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 1	1 Cask, no mark, or B W & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 1	4 Cases, 203 in a block, top R D & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 1	1 Cask, S P, bottom S F or X, Portsaid... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 1	5 Cases, W A B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 1	31 Packages, 905 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 1	1 Parcel, D in a triangle, top J C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	60 Casks, D in a diamond, top H C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Barrel, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	103 Pieces iron works, 905 in a diamond, bottom W L. or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	3 Bars round iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Bar flat iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	2 Broken pipes, B in a diamond, top J C ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	3 Iron plates, J C, bottom G	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	1 Bend pipe, B P M or B P M in a diamond ...	Messrs. George Henderson & Co.	Ditto
" 6	2 Cases, 86 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Order ...	S. S. "Rowa.
" 6	1 Case, 211 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	1 Case, B C M in a diamond, bottom S & S C ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	1 Case, B I S N Co.—24 in a diamond, top G D ...	Messrs. M. Mackenzie & Co.	Ditto.
" 6	2 Cask, C B	Order ...	Ditto.
" 6	1 Case, D S & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	1 Case, H K S 225 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	2 Cases, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom S A H & R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	1 Case, addressed	Messrs. Hantleman and Co.	Ditto.
" 6	349 Bars square iron, no mark, or X white ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 6	351 Bars flat iron, X X white or no mark... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.		Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
Feb.	3	4 Castings, no mark	Order ...	S. S. "Rewa."
,,	3	1 Bundle iron packages, no mark, or Supdt., P & O	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Bundle building materials, E I R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	3 Pieces castings, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	2 Iron plates, S K D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	13 Iron plates, K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	2 Cases, 415 in a diamond, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Case, M S A S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	11 Packages, M N	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Case, 36 in a diamond, top M A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Case, M A S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Case, M S D 653 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	5 Cases, no mark, or E I R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Case, N B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	47 Cases, N N D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	2 Cases, N N D or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Case, O S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Bale, P C G	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Case, addressed	J. A. Parkenson, Esq., Mohespore Tea Estate, Ranchi, Bengal.	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Case, R Z	Order ..	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Case, S L D in a diamond...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Case, S J 836 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Bale, S S 82 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,,	3	4 Packages, addressed	Sergeant, Mess, 1st Durham Light Infantry, Meerut, Bengal.	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Case, addressed	G. W. Winckles, Esq., care of T. Smith, 12, Bentinck Street, City Press, Calcutta.	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Parcel, F A H & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
,,	3	1 Parcel, addressed	Mr. R. Boxhall, Gunner, R or H M S Dryard, Aden, Calcutta.	
,,	3	4 Casks, K B C in a diamond, outside H D & Co. ...	Order ...	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1883. (885—1) G. H. SIMMONS, for Vice-Chairman.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbuns Division.

NOTICE.

ONE teak, one deodar log, and thirty-one pieces of pine are now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Tangara khal station, and twelve teak, one sal, and two deodar scantlings at the sub-station of Tangara khal.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the logs to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1883,
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sál beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at	Rs. 2-10	per cubic foot		
22	,,	,,	2-12	,,
23	,,	,,	2-14	,,
24	,,	,,	3	,,

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at	Rs. 2-8	per c. ft.		
Under 12 and over 7, at	,,	2-4	,,	
Under 7 feet, at	,,	2	,,	

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *Planking, Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1879.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT MADE UP TO 30TH JUNE 1882.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance.	Portion of balances applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.				
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Alexander and Co. ...	2,91,087 1 9	2,32,401 1 4	48,899 13 8	9,786 2 9	8,981 7 7	804 11 2	Nothing further recoverable.
Adam Scott and Co. ...	1,31,607 10 7	1,06,547 4 0	23,086 5 1	1,974 1 6	1,109 15 0	864 2 6	Ditto ditto.
Anderson and Co., William ...	2,678 8 1	0 0 0	1,845 4 3	833 3 10	625 11 6	207 8 4	Ditto ditto.
Allan, Deffell and Co. ...	1,57,531 1 1	1,26,063 13 5	30,521 2 3	946 1 5	946 1 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Asiatic Marine Insurance Office ...	8,40,358 11 1	6,92,443 5 11	1,38,990 12 9	8,919 8 5	8,621 4 0	298 4 5	Ditto ditto.
Arnold and Co., Aga Mahomed Hossein Sherajee, and T. S. M. Brewer ...	6,640 12 1	2,395 2 5	3,507 3 0	738 6 8	687 9 8	50 13 0	Ditto ditto.
Anstruther and Co. ...	17,005 3 3	6,803 6 8	3,747 4 1	6,454 8 6	6,059 8 9	394 15 9	Ditto ditto.
Avdall, J. ...	17,202 14 10	13,176 1 1	3,300 2 4	726 11 5	222 1 6	504 9 11	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Alexander Wallace & Co. ...	24,140 13 7	16,356 2 7	6,404 3 1	1,380 7 11	1,268 10 4	111 13 7	Ditto ditto.
Anderson, George ...	1,806 12 6	0 0 0	908 1 11	898 10 7	0 0 0	898 10 7	Ditto ditto.
Atkinson, W. L. ...	17,191 9 5	3,188 3 5	8,712 3 10	5,291 2 2	2,343 13 4	2,947 4 10	Ditto ditto.
Aga Mohomed Tuckey ...	22,239 1 6	15,107 14 6	3,009 10 4	4,121 8 8	1,157 9 2	2,963 15 6	Ditto ditto.
Anundo Mohun Dutt and others ...	2,521 13 6	0 0 0	1,176 6 11	1,345 6 7	0 0 0	1,345 6 7	Ditto ditto.
Audhur Chunder Shaw ...	15,038 5 7	0 0 0	715 5 1	14,323 0 6	0 0 0	14,323 0 6	Ditto ditto.
Arrakiel, J. G. ...	1,024 5 6	2 4 0	392 9 2	629 8 4	179 4 8	450 3 8	Ditto ditto.
Agabeg, T. ...	5,000 0 0	0 0 0	450 6 8	4,549 9 4	0 0 0	4,549 9 4	Ditto ditto.
Balfour and Co. ...	5,60,868 14 2	3,04,469 3 4	2,55,181 14 1	1,217 12 9	713 10 2	504 2 7	Nothing further recoverable.
Boyd and Co. ...	30,610 7 4	10,771 11 6	13,425 1 11	6,413 9 11	6,366 2 2	47 7 9	Ditto ditto.
Bruce, Shand and Co. ...	8,36,535 12 6	4,96,777 1 0	3,32,316 3 0	7,442 8 6	6,618 1 2	824 7 4	Ditto ditto.
Brunet, Saliz, and Latapie ...	15,235 0 0	8,045 10 2	5,573 11 7	1,615 10 3	927 4 0	688 6 3	Ditto ditto.
Bischoff, Beer and Co. ...	2,640 5 8	0 0 0	2,105 6 11	534 14 9	468 8 11	66 5 10	Ditto ditto.
Bodry, John (1st) ...	1,689 0 8	44 1 4	547 6 0	1,097 9 4	617 2 3	480 7 1	Ditto ditto.
Bluett, James ...	573 0 0	40 0 11	164 14 1	668 1 0	610 0 11	58 0 1	Ditto ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter ...	4,000 0 0	0 0 0	2,163 7 9	1,836 8 3	1,794 12 6	41 11 9	Ditto ditto.
Baboo Loll Shaw and others ...	1,35,530 2 7	81,033 7 4	30,156 9 0	24,340 2 3	23,398 3 10	941 14 5	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Baney Madhub Bhattacharjee ...	1,851 4 9	294 8 10	948 12 4	607 15 7	471 2 3	136 13 4	Ditto ditto.
Buldeo Doss ...	3,759 13 8	1,239 7 11	959 12 7	1,560 9 2	1,367 15 1	192 10 1	Nothing further recoverable.
Bhoremull Goundka ...	16,319 3 6	10,755 15 10	3,226 1 6	2,337 2 2	2,207 5 3	129 12 11	Ditto ditto.
Beepin Behary Dutt ...	1,632 2 9	703 4 4	609 9 5	319 5 0	87 12 0	231 9 0	Ditto ditto.

Bancroft, C. C. (John Atkinson & Co.) ...	2,776	0	1	1,240	7	2	933	2	0	602	6	11	347	6	6	255	0	5	Ditto ditto.
Bungsheedhur Khettry and others (Nannoo Mull Khettry).	75,529	11	6	50,635	9	8	12,596	6	7	12,297	11	3	8,149	11	0	4,148	0	3	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Belletty, M. ...	1,680	0	0	1,024	13	10	116	13	10	538	4	4	370	9	10	167	10	6	Ditto ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Bannerjea and another	1,56,132	4	4	36,210	9	4	1,13,751	5	3	6,170	5	9	5,193	12	0	976	9	9	Ditto ditto.
Beer Chand Coondoo and others ...	2,201	8	3	430	14	3	944	2	3	826	7	9	802	0	6	24	7	3	Ditto ditto.
Butto Kristo Bhur ...	5,803	3	9	0	0	0	5,596	8	8	206	10	4	0	0	0	206	10	4	Ditto ditto.
Behary Loll Ghose ...	2,284	2	3	764	13	4	1,202	13	1	316	7	10	256	7	6	60	0	4	Ditto ditto.
Bholanath Doss ...	8,100	0	0	7	12	10	2,449	11	7	642	7	7	546	4	3	96	3	4	Ditto ditto.
Brojo Gopaul Byseck ...	12,100	0	0	10,416	13	2	1,452	13	6	230	5	4	61	6	0	168	15	4	Ditto ditto.
Bodry, John (3rd) ...	4,396	5	9	1,054	14	10	2,384	6	10	957	0	1	700	1	7	256	14	6	Nothing further recoverable.
Bagot, W. N. ...	4,149	4	9	22	6	1	3,498	4	2	628	10	6	419	1	11	209	8	7	Ditto ditto.
Belletty, J. R. ...	984	7	4	117	3	2	77	1	0	790	3	2	560	14	11	229	4	3	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Bensik Misser ...	2,204	3	3	0	0	0	150	1	3	2,054	2	0	0	0	0	2,054	2	0	Ditto ditto.
Baker and Co., F. W. ...	2,842	12	0	0	0	0	249	12	0	2,593	0	0	0	0	0	2,593	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Colvin and Co. ...	1,84,427	8	8	1,36,095	6	0	31,296	10	8	17,035	8	0	16,962	3	10	73	4	2	Nothing further recoverable.
Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. ...	99,538	0	2	72,441	13	3	20,263	11	4	7,132	7	7	6,197	6	6	935	1	1	Ditto ditto.
Cockerell and Co. ...	17,19,576	3	7	3,86,102	12	10	13,26,584	4	11	6,889	1	10	6,701	5	10	187	12	0	Ditto ditto.
Colville, Gilmore and Co. ...	9,743	1	1	2,535	0	0	3,511	6	3	3,696	10	10	0	0	0	3,696	10	10	Ditto ditto.
Connyloll Burraul and Kissen Mohun Burraul.	21,208	5	11	16,905	7	4	2,924	2	9	1,378	11	10	447	10	6	931	1	4	Ditto ditto.
Crompton, G. F. ...	5,409	11	9	2,741	11	3	2,124	12	6	543	4	0	494	0	3	49	3	9	Ditto ditto.
Connyram and Chooneeloll ...	9,623	9	3	5,676	2	8	2,212	5	4	1,735	1	3	1,523	9	7	211	7	8	Ditto ditto.
Charles Nephew & Co. ...	5,14,096	11	0	3,98,834	0	10	98,146	12	8	17,115	13	6	16,464	13	4	651	0	2	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Castello, M. G. ...	3,201	7	9	2,227	5	6	264	10	2	709	8	1	372	14	3	336	9	10	Nothing further recoverable.
Child, W. C. ...	22,090	10	0	16,392	6	0	4,704	11	10	993	8	2	898	4	8	95	3	6	Ditto ditto.
Carr, Robert ...	11,349	3	8	9,403	14	2	911	6	7	1,033	14	11	592	12	6	441	2	5	Ditto ditto.
Cantopher, Robert ...	907	10	6	165	15	1	100	9	2	641	2	3	436	6	4	204	11	11	Ditto ditto.
Christophoridi, C. ...	5,536	12	2	3,771	10	0	697	9	10	1,067	8	4	1,025	9	8	41	14	8	Ditto ditto.
Cole, George (Perry & Co.) ...	3,018	10	4	1,183	1	6	904	7	7	931	1	3	671	8	10	259	8	5	Ditto ditto.
Clark, A. M. (J. H. Fergusson & Co.) ...	19,965	15	11	7,251	9	1	6,644	8	9	6,069	14	1	2,265	13	8	3,804	0	5	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Cowie, David, and another (Colvin, Cowie & Co.).	1,53,202	14	1	72,706	9	3	61,452	10	6	19,043	10	4	11,604	2	11	7,439	7	5	Ditto ditto.
Cowie, John ...	6,457	12	0	2,202	11	6	278	11	2	3,976	5	4	0	0	0	3,976	5	4	Ditto ditto.
Canham, John ...	660	0	0	29	11	2	66	8	6	563	12	4	447	14	2	115	14	2	Ditto ditto.
Caston, J. F. (2nd) ...	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	0	0	0	0	0	880	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Chooneelall (Chooneelall Deepchand) ...	22,170	13	3	0	0	0	79	1	10	22,091	11	5	0	0	0	22,091	11	5	Ditto ditto.
Dickson, William ...	1,843	0	2	1,019	2	3	241	14	0	581	15	11	526	13	8	55	2	3	Nothing further recoverable.
Dove, J. M. ...	12,991	0	0	10,130	1	6	2,214	0	8	646	13	10	389	6	6	257	7	4	Ditto ditto.
Dorrett Brothers ...	2,164	9	6	34	7	7	1,465	2	10	724	15	1	660	0	5	64	14	8	Ditto ditto.
DeSouza, John ...	1,334	0	3	0	0	0	805	9	0	528	7	3	0	0	0	528	7	3	Ditto ditto.
Dumat, Alfred ...	6,224	5	6	1,051	12	9	2,024	3	5	3,148	5	4	2,815	3	0	333	2	4	Ditto ditto.
Durrant, Edward ...	3,223	1	6	1,749	5	4	890	8	5	583	3	9	546	10	8	36	9	1	Ditto ditto.

Estates	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balances applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dennison, G. R. ...	29,828 14 7	26,967 6 10	1,607 6 4	1,254 1 5	787 0 0	467 1 5	Nothing further recoverable.
DeSilva, John Emanuel ...	13,643 11 3	11,181 11 5	851 8 9	1,660 7 1	1,346 7 2	313 15 11	Ditto ditto.
DeBrunner, Julius ...	65,912 4 7	58,106 7 4	7,188 1 7	617 11 8	491 5 3	126 6 5	Ditto ditto.
Duff, David ...	2,137 12 9	978 0 8	489 15 9	669 12 4	547 1 1	122 11 3	Ditto ditto.
Dwarkanath Mitter ...	5,938 12 0	731 10 10	4,641 13 5	565 3 9	447 8 9	117 11 0	Ditto ditto.
Denno Nath Dey ...	12,182 12 4	7,804 8 7	2,315 6 4	2,062 13 5	1,631 1 4	431 12 1	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Doss Brothers ...	11,513 12 5	6,282 2 2	4,451 1 10	780 8 5	640 15 0	139 9 5	Ditto ditto.
Damoodur Doss ...	4,018 15 9	1,705 8 6	999 14 6	1,313 8 9	1,170 6 2	143 2 7	Ditto ditto.
Doyal Chand Sabooie ...	1,565 10 0	719 0 8	743 9 9	102 15 7	16 1 11	86 13 8	Ditto ditto.
Dennonath Paul ...	834 4 8	0 0 0	119 12 9	714 7 6	0 0 0	714 7 6	Schedule not filed as yet.
Espino, Manual Del ...	3,800 1 8	659 7 4	1,211 6 4	1,929 3 7	517 9 6	1,411 10 1	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Ewing, Aird, and Anderson ...	3,11,323 1 8	59,611 6 10	2,42,032 15 9	9,678 11 1	9,516 3 7	162 7 6	Nothing further recoverable.
Ellias, M. B. ...	7,233 13 6	3,428 10 7	1,263 15 10	2,541 3 1	2,218 0 3	323 2 10	Ditto ditto.
English, C. R. (R. Macallister & Co.) ...	2,959 12 2	0 0 0	1,960 8 5	999 3 9	0 0 0	999 3 9	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Eagleton, F. A. ...	3,653 3 6	49 4 5	2,841 4 4	762 10 9	469 6 10	293 3 11	Ditto ditto.
Edmands, T. S. (Edmands Brothers) ...	21,698 11 6	10,986 3 7	1,791 8 0	8,920 15 11	5,556 1 5	3,364 14 6	Ditto ditto.
Fergusson and Co. ...	1,96,005 7 4	1,48,327 9 1	33,097 7 10	14,580 6 5	12,154 1 0	2,426 5 5	Nothing further recoverable.
Fergusson Brothers and Co. ...	1,47,689 13 0	68,637 12 4	75,113 15 2	3,938 1 6	3,761 0 8	177 0 10	Ditto ditto.
Foster, Rogers and Co. ...	6,376 9 10	857 3 7	2,294 7 11	3,224 14 4	2,542 11 8	682 2 8	Ditto ditto.
Fabian, E. D. ...	776 10 0	263 3 3	0 0 0	513 6 9	0 0 0	513 6 9	Ditto ditto.
Ferris, G. R. ...	2,650 0 0	54 15 6	813 2 3	1,781 14 3	1,304 9 6	477 4 9	Ditto ditto.
Fanshaw, R. F. ...	876 0 10	164 11 8	96 15 1	614 6 1	437 1 5	177 4 8	Ditto ditto.
Fornaro, C. (Fornaro and Huni) ...	27,288 4 3	17,381 0 1	9,001 15 7	905 4 7	453 13 7	451 7 0	Ditto ditto.
Ferrier, W. A. ...	4,900 14 0	3,422 10 10	957 2 8	521 0 6	208 13 4	312 3 2	Ditto ditto.
Gilmore and Co. ...	47,266 9 1	23,186 11 8	19,717 10 7	4,362 2 10	0 0 0	4,362 2 10	Ditto ditto.
Griffiths, Curtis and Co. ...	49,455 13 8	23,262 15 3	19,201 1 0	6,991 13 5	6,991 13 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gordon, Stuart and Co. ...	78,183 10 4	39,781 0 2	35,568 12 4	2,883 13 10	2,825 7 4	58 6 6	Ditto ditto.
Gibson & Co. ...	830 6 6	573 6 3	57 9 0	199 7 3	74 0 11	125 6 4	Ditto ditto.
Gubboy, A. J. ...	9,055 7 0	6,088 9 2	2,075 4 0	891 9 10	565 5 11	326 3 11	Ditto ditto.
Gordon, G. J. ...	570 0 0	0 0 0	48 5 0	521 11 0	493 13 11	27 13 1	Ditto ditto.
Gocooldoss Soonderjee ...	18,266 14 1	11,579 7 1	5,760 12 11	626 10 1	584 4 8	42 5 5	Ditto ditto.
Goubchand Hemchand ...	1,586 2 0	0 0 0	200 9 0	1,385 9 0	0 0 0	1,385 9 0	Ditto ditto.
Gholam Hossen Verjee ...	1,26,756 14 4	40,928 6 8	85,314 2 4	514 5 4	318 1 0	196 4 4	Ditto ditto.
Grant and Sons, G. ...	5,904 8 5	3,342 15 7	2,062 13 10	498 11 0	427 1 5	71 9 7	Ditto ditto.

Ghose and Co., R. G.	...	29,911	1	2	17,918	2	4	7,954	3	8	4,038	11	2	3,836	2	0	202	9	2	Ditto ditto.
Gregory, M.	...	17,166	7	6	12,169	10	6	4,154	14	4	841	14	8	722	8	5	119	6	3	Ditto ditto.
Gasper, N. M.	...	7,010	0	9	4,831	1	4	657	12	0	1,521	3	5	1,229	8	5	291	11	0	Ditto ditto.
Gilmour, J. A. G.	...	512	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	8	0	0	0	0	512	8	0	Ditto ditto.
Ghasseeram	...	38,850	5	10	10,250	5	7	25,965	8	9	2,134	7	6	1,516	11	1	617	12	5	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Grish Chunder Mozoomdar	...	2,022	10	4	925	3	5	505	1	6	592	5	5	298	9	3	293	12	2	Nothing further recoverable.
Greedharyloll Kannyloll	...	23,362	10	4	4,269	8	6	2,951	14	4	16,141	3	6	11,513	6	8	4,627	12	10	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Gonnesspresaud (Chowtaloll Gonnesspresaud).		6,738	15	3	4,154	12	11	1,278	1	4	1,306	1	0	1,029	6	5	276	10	7	Ditto ditto.
Gobin Chand Satabchand (Nunsee Indrochand).		63,963	14	3	0	0	0	17,902	1	6	46,061	12	9	0	0	0	46,061	12	9	Ditto ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Bose	...	3,891	0	0	377	8	5	827	2	3	2,686	5	4	1,867	13	8	818	7	8	Ditto ditto.
Gray, Walter (separate estate)	...	15,905	3	10	0	0	0	305	0	0	15,600	3	10	0	0	0	15,600	3	10	Ditto ditto.
Goberdhone Mullick	...	2,880	14	9	1,296	3	2	963	12	4	620	15	3	549	3	6	71	11	9	Nothing further recoverable.
Gubboy, E. S.	...	53,758	12	3	11,990	2	8	35,969	7	8	5,799	1	11	4,110	5	1	1,688	12	10	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Gray, Walter (Robert and Charriol)	...	2,12,565	14	11	1,804	8	3	6,027	3	10	2,04,734	2	10	451	1	3	2,04,283	1	7	Ditto ditto.
Harry, W. C.	...	2,763	9	2	0	0	0	1,937	14	8	825	10	6	0	0	0	825	10	6	Nothing further recoverable.
Hoffman and Co.	...	25,170	12	5	6,933	13	3	17,650	8	0	586	7	2	356	3	4	230	3	10	Ditto ditto.
Hughesdon Brothers	...	2,44,226	5	7	39,189	0	5	2,04,248	13	9	788	7	5	643	10	0	144	13	5	Ditto ditto.
Hudson, Nathaniel	...	2,225	11	3	655	5	6	461	2	1	1,109	3	8	936	15	2	172	4	6	Ditto ditto.
Hoppe, William	...	1,346	8	6	2	0	0	672	1	1	672	7	5	613	3	1	59	4	4	Ditto ditto.
Huffnagle and Co., Charles	...	1,320	4	7	70	11	11	342	4	1	907	4	7	825	8	6	81	12	1	Ditto ditto.
Heeralall Hunnoomontoram	...	752	14	3	0	0	0	61	0	0	691	14	3	0	0	0	691	14	3	Ditto ditto.
Holloway, William	...	1,050	0	0	76	8	8	324	8	7	648	14	9	614	10	6	34	4	3	Ditto ditto.
Honigberger, William	...	1,001	5	6	0	0	0	344	0	0	657	5	6	0	0	0	657	5	6	Schedule not filed as yet.
Heeralall (Monnalall Heeraloll)	...	19,704	0	3	7,682	15	0	6,911	5	5	5,109	11	10	4,898	6	0	211	5	10	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Hanlon, E.	...	2,069	9	0	100	13	4	1,122	7	9	846	3	11	777	2	4	69	1	7	Nothing further recoverable.
Howard Brothers	...	10,405	2	4	5,947	12	11	3,394	13	6	1,062	7	11	851	4	8	211	3	3	Ditto ditto.
Hill, James (Barham, Hill and Co.)	...	31,668	8	7	17,302	10	8	10,816	1	10	3,549	12	1	3,117	12	2	431	15	11	Ditto ditto.
Hurry Narain Khettry	...	10,178	5	9	4,205	1	3	3,808	13	1	2,164	7	5	2,099	12	6	64	10	11	Ditto ditto.
Huchting and Co., B. H.	...	4,872	5	3	1,678	9	6	1,795	0	8	1,398	11	1	749	13	9	648	13	4	Ditto ditto.
Hutchison J. H. (L. W. Toulmein & Co.)		3,384	1	8	1,720	6	0	450	5	8	1,213	6	0	889	3	9	324	2	3	Ditto ditto.
Hurronauth Mozoomdar and others	...	7,700	0	0	2,577	6	6	2,281	9	11	2,840	15	7	2,627	14	8	213	0	11	Ditto ditto.
Hutchison, J.	...	1,420	8	10	739	11	5	459	14	1	220	15	4	9	0	1	211	15	3	Ditto ditto.
Heraloll Doodooriah	...	2,965	14	3	0	0	0	181	14	8	2,783	15	7	0	0	0	2,783	15	7	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Issur Chunder Mill	...	8,546	1	6	490	3	11	6,147	9	0	1,908	4	7	1,880	12	0	27	8	7	Nothing further recoverable.
Issen Chunder Sen	...	11,993	6	9	5,746	0	0	5,556	15	4	690	7	5	494	4	10	196	2	7	Ditto ditto.
Jansen and Co.	...	20,002	10	9	189	5	3	15,872	5	0	3,991	0	6	3,766	11	3	224	5	3	Ditto ditto.
Juggeshur Laha	...	34,388	4	1	16,699	0	2	15,519	2	4	2,170	1	7	1,853	10	1	316	7	6	Ditto ditto.
Jadub Chunder Seal	...	2,094	6	7	30	6	4	907	2	9	1,156	13	6	924	8	2	232	5	4	Ditto ditto.
Jordon, J. S.	...	5,376	8	0	3,562	15	11	984	15	5	828	8	8	564	10	2	263	14	6	Ditto ditto.
Juggenpersaud	...	960	8	9	0	0	0	223	9	0	736	15	9	0	0	0	736	15	9	Ditto ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance.	Portion of balances applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.				
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jacob, Charles ...	933 8 0	0 0 0	415 13 4	517 10 8	454 6 7	63 4 1	Nothing further recoverable.
Judah, S. E. ...	2,186 15 0	0 0 0	1,450 4 7	736 10 5	643 2 11	93 7 6	Ditto ditto.
Johurlall Mookeem ...	1,656 0 0	635 5 2	262 4 7	758 6 3	387 7 7	370 14 8	Ditto ditto.
Joakim, M. C. ...	7,719 4 9	4,125 3 10	2,422 12 5	1,171 4 6	936 14 8	234 5 10	Ditto ditto.
Johur Mull and others (Ghaseeram Mirzamull).	8,659 3 0	0 0 0	527 15 10	8,131 3 2	0 0 0	8,131 3 2	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Kemp, H. C. (T. Hyde, Gardener and Co.)	33,765 12 9	27,374 0 2	5,817 5 1	574 7 6	135 0 4	439 7 2	Nothing further recoverable.
Khan Mahomed Dhurrumsee ...	55,247 9 1	32,994 5 6	11,149 7 7	11,103 12 0	1,326 3 8	9,777 8 4	Ditto ditto.
Kissory Mohun Chunder ...	3,300 0 0	2,025 2 4	269 4 2	1,005 9 6	590 11 9	414 13 9	Ditto ditto.
Kissory Mohun Ruckhit ...	9,405 15 8	5,114 15 7	3,599 8 3	691 7 5	613 13 8	77 9 9	Ditto ditto.
Kally Doss Doss and others ...	46,832 9 11	12,966 14 7	28,200 8 4	5,665 3 0	2,957 13 1	2,707 5 11	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Khan Mahomed Dhurrumsee (2nd) ...	750 0 0	0 0 0	366 0 6	383 15 6	0 0 0	383 15 6	Ditto ditto.
Kullianjee Soonderjee (Soonderjee, Walljee and Co.).	10,123 10 6	689 8 0	6,288 10 8	3,145 7 10	675 0 0	2,470 7 10	Ditto ditto.
Koegler, C. (Graf and Banziger) ..	1,040 8 3	681 3 2	184 3 6	175 1 7	0 0 0	175 1 7	Ditto ditto.
Kock, Simon ...	2,597 7 4	1,678 14 3	255 6 7	663 2 6	424 12 4	238 6 2	Ditto ditto.
Khettermoben Chatterjea ...	1,911 12 9	0 0 0	271 3 3	1,640 9 6	0 0 0	1,640 9 6	Ditto ditto.
Kelly, W. S. ...	1,920 6 10	665 9 0	743 4 0	511 9 10	17 11 0	493 14 10	Nothing further recoverable.
Kemp, H. C. ...	2,469 15 10	168 12 6	436 2 5	1,865 0 11	1,600 0 0	265 0 11	Ditto ditto.
Kelly, H. ...	6,792 4 9	0 0 0	1,487 1 6	5,305 3 3	0 0 0	5,305 3 3	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Lyall, Matheson and Co. ...	3,68,437 8 1	2,81,769 5 9	84,883 12 0	1,784 6 4	1,398 10 0	385 12 4	Nothing further recoverable.
Larpent, Saunders and Co. ...	80,893 0 4	42,900 8 0	22,836 4 7	15,156 3 9	12,631 12 0	2,524 7 9	Ditto ditto.
Langlois and Co. ...	33,708 2 8	1,620 6 4	23,592 8 7	8,495 3 9	8,170 3 9	325 0 0	Ditto ditto.
LeTourneux, Labadie and Co. ...	7,483 10 3	1,091 9 10	5,463 14 7	928 1 10	545 11 1	382 6 9	Ditto ditto.
Latapie, E. D. (2nd) ...	3,982 6 2	0 0 0	3,079 2 10	903 3 4	807 10 7	95 8 9	Ditto ditto.
Luke, Hamill and Co. ...	6,527 12 4	575 15 10	2,343 0 4	3,608 12 2	3,264 0 0	344 12 2	Ditto ditto.
Landeman, J. V. ...	1,008 10 5	231 3 3	243 15 10	533 7 4	483 12 7	49 10 9	Ditto ditto.
Ledlie, A. H. (2nd) ...	1,654 8 7	180 6 6	658 12 11	815 5 2	52 8 2	762 13 0	Ditto ditto.
Lindsay, D. B. ...	1,430 3 0	0 0 0	557 4 0	872 15 0	0 0 0	872 15 0	Ditto ditto.
Lutchmeenarain Khettry ...	1,726 9 9	289 2 0	617 3 6	820 4 3	551 14 8	268 5 7	Ditto ditto.
Langlois, J. P. ...	1,448 12 0	0 0 0	532 0 0	916 12 0	0 0 0	916 12 0	Ditto ditto.
Lokenath Shaw ...	8,323 8 6	5,069 1 8	2,424 9 5	829 13 5	759 9 4	70 4 1	Ditto ditto.
Latapie and Co., E. D. ...	2,444 10 6	267 5 11	487 6 0	1,689 14 7	1,576 12 11	113 1 8	Ditto ditto.
Luckenarain Pyne ...	1,101 1 6	577 9 5	426 2 4	97 5 9	25 2 1	72 3 8	Ditto ditto.
Leisk, A. S. (2nd) ...	885 8 11	118 0 0	69 0 4	698 8 7	225 0 0	473 8 7	Ditto ditto.

Lindley, John ...	9,203 12 9	5,313 5 8	3,209 10 4	680 12 9	612 1 6	68 11 3	Ditto	ditto.
Linjeebhoy and Dhunjeebhoy ...	4,772 11 0	2,342 13 4	939 0 2	1,490 13 6	1,022 1 4	468 12 2	Ditto	ditto.
Lyall, R. A., and another (Lyall, Rennie and Co.).	1,80,771 4 9	99,602 8 6	25,615 15 10	55,552 12 5	20,247 3 6	35,305 8 11	Outstanding in course of recovery.	
Lyall, R. A. ...	6,245 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,245 0 0	0 0 0	6,245 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Mackintosh and Co. ...	2,28,380 1 2	1,24,092 12 3	77,432 6 3	26,854 14 8	25,108 8 1	1,746 6 7	Nothing further recoverable.	
Macleod, Fagan and Co. ...	17,626 12 7	6,841 8 1	10,248 13 1	536 7 5	8 6 7	528 0 10	Ditto	ditto.
Muddonchand (Chuttoorbhooj Muddonchand).	3,674 0 3	0 0 0	93 5 8	3,580 10 7	0 0 0	3,580 10 7	Outstanding in course of recovery.	
MacGregor, Hunter and Co. ...	10,719 11 10	0 0 0	9,875 11 3	844 0 7	0 0 0	844 0 7	Nothing further recoverable.	
Mackey and Co., D. C. ...	1,17,353 10 2	58,372 14 3	41,916 2 8	17,064 9 3	17,064 9 3	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Martin, Pillans and Co. ...	96,149 5 10	19,123 12 4	71,924 2 4	5,101 7 2	5,078 15 2	22 8 0	Ditto	ditto.
Minto & Co., William ...	9,560 5 4	3,938 0 5	2,759 2 7	2,863 2 4	2,863 2 4	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Mackenzie, R. (J. A. Currie and Co.) ...	3,524 0 0	1,677 6 11	1,167 9 5	678 15 8	536 0 5	142 15 3	Ditto	ditto.
Maclean, L. A. ...	885 4 9	0 0 0	342 2 8	543 2 1	449 8 6	93 9 7	Ditto	ditto.
Melville, William ...	1,868 8 8	0 0 0	359 4 6	1,509 4 2	1,339 13 7	169 6 7	Ditto	ditto.
Morris, James, Senr. ...	662 6 9	0 0 0	146 0 0	516 6 9	0 0 0	516 6 9	Ditto	ditto.
Monteath, John ...	821 0 3	20 12 0	189 4 0	611 0 3	0 0 0	611 0 3	Ditto	ditto.
Murdock, Mackenzie and Co. ...	5,598 2 8	17 10 1	5,037 6 4	543 2 3	458 0 8	85 1 7	Ditto	ditto.
Mayer, F. ...	1,136 12 2	0 0 0	139 0 0	997 12 2	0 0 0	997 12 2	Ditto	ditto.
Macdonald, Daniel ...	1,510 5 11	0 0 0	522 14 4	987 7 7	0 0 0	987 7 7	Ditto	ditto.
Martin, William ...	2,106 11 8	75 0 0	552 6 2	1,479 5 6	1,425 0 0	54 5 6	Ditto	ditto.
Michael, J. C. (2nd) ...	7,760 12 8	5,358 3 5	1,869 3 4	533 5 11	0 0 0	533 5 11	Ditto	ditto.
Meddlecoat, J. H. P. ...	1,011 14 6	85 7 3	98 14 5	827 8 10	605 7 1	222 1 9	Ditto	ditto.
Moheschunder Chunder, and Bholanath Chunder.	4,718 1 3	823 7 2	3,268 9 6	626 0 7	540 9 10	85 6 9	Ditto	ditto.
Mungle Chand and Protaub Chunder Ruckhit.	1,182 14 3	455 7 5	690 2 6	37 4 4	0 0 0	37 4 4	Ditto	ditto.
Meyers, A. J. ...	8,876 3 6	4,248 9 10	2,804 7 10	1,823 1 10	1,580 10 0	242 7 10	Ditto	ditto.
Meer Dawood Ally ...	3,044 0 2	1,459 3 0	229 14 5	1,354 14 9	1,191 12 2	163 2 7	Ditto	ditto.
Moreino, Samuel ...	1,803 12 1	846 15 5	311 5 5	645 7 3	551 0 0	94 7 3	Ditto	ditto.
Monoololl ...	1,410 4 10	0 0 0	647 10 7	762 10 3	0 0 0	762 10 3	Ditto	ditto.
Muddunjee Dhurrumjee ...	880 0 2	0 0 0	62 12 1	817 4 1	472 10 8	344 9 5	Ditto	ditto.
Mothoor Mohun Ghose ...	982 5 6	392 7 4	212 14 1	377 0 1	308 5 0	68 11 1	Ditto	ditto.
Morgan, C. ...	1,978 6 3	685 1 2	200 1 11	1,093 3 2	813 3 5	279 15 9	Ditto	ditto.
Michael, J. C. (3rd) ...	7,822 12 10	4,957 0 10	1,416 15 4	1,448 12 8	1,152 2 0	296 10 8	Ditto	ditto.
Mugneeram ...	4,227 6 6	861 0 7	2,040 11 0	1,325 10 11	1,240 3 6	85 7 5	Ditto	ditto.
Murray, James (Black and Murray) ...	13,218 12 3	7,930 10 3	2,469 7 11	2,818 10 1	2,343 5 4	475 4 9	Outstanding in course of recovery.	
Muddoosoodun Dutt ...	4,825 0 0	2,796 0 1	986 12 3	1,042 3 8	842 11 5	199 8 3	Ditto	ditto.
Murphy, F. J. (F. J. Murphy and Co.) ...	3,111 2 4	2,044 3 2	612 10 2	454 5 0	225 13 3	228 7 9	Ditto	ditto.
Muddon Mohun Dey and others ...	40,986 15 0	29,419 12 4	5,631 15 11	5,935 2 9	5,144 10 0	790 8 9	Ditto	ditto.
Marshall Brothers ...	8,505 1 0	492 9 11	3,976 7 2	4,035 15 11	79 0 1	3,956 15 10	Ditto	ditto.
Muddoosoodun Pyne ...	1,762 10 1	0 0 0	203 11 0	1,558 15 1	0 0 0	1,558 15 1	Ditto	ditto.
Mangos, C. D. ...	13,359 0 4	1,421 0 0	7,812 4 0	4,125 12 4	89 0 0	4,036 12 4	Ditto	ditto.
Muller, H. A. ...	569 13 11	146 0 0	240 3 9	183 10 2	0 0 0	183 10 2	Ditto	ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance.	Portion of balances applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.				
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Monsooramoodwallah Moonshee Mahomed Hossain Khawn.	2,046 12 7	0 0 0	31 8 0	2,015 4 7	0 0 0	2,015 4 7	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Manuel, Edward ...	2,428 0 0	1,154 10 5	177 12 8	1,095 8 11	1,077 2 1	18 6 10	Ditto ditto.
Makhun Lall Ghose ...	7,791 7 0	0 0 0	138 6 9	7,653 0 3	0 0 0	7,653 0 3	Ditto ditto.
Mahamed Baker Aga ...	2,098 2 9	0 0 0	343 5 2	1,754 13 7	1,270 11 4	484 2 3	Ditto ditto.
Nursing Chunder Bose ...	1,030 0 0	0 0 0	202 11 0	827 5 0	0 0 0	827 5 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Nyss, John ...	750 2 11	0 0 0	171 4 0	578 14 11	0 0 0	578 14 11	Ditto ditto.
Nemy Churn Bysack ...	1,210 13 0	0 0 0	428 5 4	782 7 8	696 8 1	85 15 7	Ditto ditto.
Norman Brothers ...	19,569 14 7	9,267 15 3	5,906 1 4	4,395 14 0	4,395 14 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nobin Kristo Ghose ...	2,450 0 0	531 15 1	536 10 3	1,381 6 8	1,148 7 1	232 15 7	Ditto ditto.
Nundolall Shaw and Anuntolall Shaw ...	1,950 0 0	0 0 0	249 6 6	1,700 9 6	0 0 0	1,700 9 6	Ditto ditto.
Nobin Kristo Law (Law and Co.) ...	881 13 7	0 0 0	363 15 6	517 14 1	0 0 0	517 14 1	Ditto ditto.
Narain Sing and Co. ...	32,005 12 11	18,682 15 6	9,718 1 2	3,604 12 3	3,547 4 8	57 7 7	Ditto ditto.
Nobin Chunder Paul and Co. ...	13,470 5 8	9,845 4 4	3,177 8 11	447 8 5	387 11 3	59 13 2	Ditto ditto.
Neecamull Khettry ...	1,386 1 0	483 12 10	622 6 1	279 14 1	175 6 2	104 7 11	Ditto ditto.
Nicholas, George ...	3,351 11 0	2,248 6 5	613 10 8	489 9 11	365 13 8	123 12 3	Ditto ditto.
Nichol, J. Dyce ...	21,051 10 8	8,188 8 8	5,402 3 7	7,460 14 5	2,888 6 10	4,572 7 7	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Nolith Mohun Dass ...	48,017 1 10	0 0 0	944 9 2	47,072 8 8	0 0 0	47,072 8 8	Ditto ditto.
Nilcomul Mitter ...	500 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0	500 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nicholls, W. and another (Nicholls & Co.)	16,050 1 0	1,254 0 0	2,919 8 0	11,876 9 0	248 9 1	11,627 15 11	Ditto ditto.
Narain Sing and Dhunput Sing ...	2,014 11 6	0 0 0	53 13 0	1,960 14 6	0 0 0	1,960 14 6	Ditto ditto.
Neelcomale Dutt ...	1,025 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,025 0 0	0 0 0	1,025 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Owen Allhuson and Co. ...	29,862 14 9	767 3 4	25,800 15 11	3,294 11 6	3,191 8 8	103 2 10	Nothing further recoverable.
Oliva, L. B. ...	23,729 2 7	17,569 15 0	5,445 11 5	713 8 2	0 0 0	713 8 2	Ditto ditto.
Ogle and Co., John ...	2,03,140 10 8	1,56,004 1 7	31,309 4 11	15,827 4 2	15,462 10 5	364 9 9	Ditto ditto.
Obhoy Churn Dutt ...	1,127 0 6	487 9 9	137 0 0	502 6 9	0 0 0	502 6 9	Ditto ditto.
Obhoyram Buddreechund ...	1,910 9 0	0 0 0	372 14 6	1,537 10 6	0 0 0	1,537 10 6	Ditto ditto.
Ord, W. K. ...	679 8 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	679 8 4	0 0 0	679 8 4	Ditto ditto.
Ord, William (Murdock and Co.) ...	3,515 2 3	0 0 0	2,916 6 6	598 11 9	0 0 0	598 11 9	Ditto ditto.
O'Neill, Thomas ...	1,510 13 8	0 0 0	644 5 0	866 8 8	0 0 0	866 8 8	Ditto ditto.
Oheebhoosun Bannerjea ...	1,262 2 0	0 0 0	727 7 6	534 10 6	0 0 0	534 10 6	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Omroo Sing ...	2,747 15 11	1,845 11 8	391 9 2	510 11 1	352 14 1	157 13 0	Ditto ditto.
Okhoyram Kissen Chand ...	42,461 7 11	0 0 0	22,736 4 2	19,725 3 9	0 0 0	19,725 3 9	Ditto ditto.
Palmer and Co. ...	5,69,966 9 4	3,99,662 2 5	1,67,389 8 10	2,914 14 1	1,983 8 4	931 5 9	Nothing further recoverable.

Palmer, John ...	7,707 7 11	6,152 6 4	1,001 11 3	553 6 4	542 0 9	11 5 7	Ditto	ditto.
Pew, P. L. ...	52,965 13 1	33,964 5 7	12,739 14 8	6,261 8 10	3,679 12 0	2,581 12 10	Ditto	ditto.
Parry, John ...	4,996 8 11	1,657 8 4	1,616 0 2	1,723 0 5	1,636 14 11	86 1 6	Ditto	ditto.
Price, Henry ...	15,380 1 3	0 0 0	14,642 1 8	737 15 7	660 5 9	77 9 10	Ditto	ditto.
Pittar, W. J. (J. Corfield and Co.) ...	5,882 6 0	4,299 10 1	1,089 11 6	493 0 5	433 13 9	59 2 8	Ditto	ditto.
Posner, J. ...	7,075 8 6	2,868 9 7	3,003 4 3	1,203 10 8	910 2 2	293 8 6	Ditto	ditto.
Price, C. E. ...	750 0 0	21 10 3	57 8 11	670 12 10	226 11 7	444 1 3	Ditto	ditto.
Phillips, John ...	4,156 0 0	0 0 0	150 0 0	4,006 0 0	0 0 0	4,006 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Philipe, DeRhee G. W. ...	1,260 0 0	538 14 4	98 9 5	622 8 3	562 4 2	60 4 0	Ditto	ditto.
Prosono Coomar Banerjea ...	1,241 0 0	0 0 0	325 2 0	915 14 0	0 0 0	915 14 0	Ditto	ditto.
Palmer, Thomas ...	1,473 0 0	0 0 0	887 4 9	585 11 3	0 0 0	585 11 3	Ditto	ditto.
Prosunchand Goleecha (Dhurrumchand Poorsunchand).	35,313 0 9	0 0 0	12,907 1 1	22,405 15 8	0 0 0	22,405 15 8	Outstanding in course of recovery.	
Panchanun Doss Munglechand (Hatee Sing Sooraj Mull and Munglechand).	2,775 3 6	0 0 0	568 1 11	2,207 1 7	0 0 0	2,207 1 7	Ditto	ditto.
Pinkerton, R. ...	1,265 0 0	294 0 0	64 0 5	906 15 7	90 0 0	816 15 7	Ditto	ditto.
Quillet, DeGaye and Co. ...	6,539 10 4	3,148 1 11	2,380 4 6	1,011 3 11	1,011 3 11	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	
Runtz, Rees and Co. ...	19,490 12 2	3,907 1 1	10,031 14 8	5,551 12 5	5,551 12 5	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Russell, C. D. ...	8,785 14 2	7,162 15 2	1,059 0 9	563 14 3	20 15 2	542 15 1	Ditto	ditto.
Roghoo Nauth Bose ...	1,778 13 4	517 12 5	444 4 0	816 12 11	776 11 5	40 1 6	Ditto	ditto.
Rogers, Alexander ...	10,892 13 6	5,963 0 4	4,136 10 9	793 2 5	0 0 0	793 2 5	Ditto	ditto.
Rajkissore Dutt ...	4,683 12 2	0 0 0	665 13 6	4,017 14 8	0 0 0	4,017 14 8	Ditto	ditto.
Roussac, A. G. ...	12,304 10 3	8,940 2 5	1,063 11 3	2,300 12 7	2,300 12 7	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Ramdhone Mitter ...	838 5 4	31 1 11	217 8 2	589 11 3	474 4 0	115 7 3	Ditto	ditto.
Rustomjee, Cowasjee and Co. ...	10,920 0 2	3,267 1 8	6,009 4 0	1,643 10 6	1,391 14 3	251 12 3	Ditto	ditto.
Ramsabuck Misser and others ...	1,23,206 9 4	75,699 9 7	29,711 6 1	17,795 9 8	13,708 1 5	4,087 8 3	Outstanding in course of recovery.	
Robinson, S. H. ...	1,129 10 9	0 0 0	132 0 0	997 10 9	0 0 0	997 10 9	Nothing further recoverable.	
Ramnarain, Sreemany ...	9,314 8 0	2,613 15 7	1,993 9 9	4,706 14 8	4,114 12 4	592 2 4	Outstanding in course of recovery.	
Robinson, J. J. (Wallace and Co.) ...	3,052 8 8	0 0 0	1,976 1 0	1,076 7 8	0 0 0	1,076 7 8	Nothing further recoverable.	
Randolph, Henry Job ...	590 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	590 7 10	0 0 0	590 7 10	Ditto	ditto.
Roop Chund Dutt ...	3,619 0 0	1,695 5 5	1,351 10 11	571 15 8	0 0 0	571 15 8	Ditto	ditto.
Ramnath, Janokepersaud ...	5,296 4 0	0 0 0	2,792 3 0	2,504 1 9	0 0 0	2,504 1 9	Schedule not filed as yet.	
Russicklall Paul ...	702 5 8	0 0 0	23 11 6	678 9 9	0 0 0	678 9 9	Ditto	ditto.
Ritz, Alfred ...	1,139 0 0	0 0 0	208 7 6	930 8 6	690 13 5	239 11 1	Nothing further recoverable.	
Ramdhone Mohesory (Nuthoomull Chooneyloll).	8,914 14 6	7,597 11 9	1,190 11 7	126 7 2	63 11 8	62 11 6	Outstanding in course of recovery.	
Ramjaun Mullick and others ...	3,232 13 8	0 0 0	534 3 2	2,698 10 6	0 0 0	2,698 10 6	Schedule not filed as yet.	
Ramgopaul Paul ...	7,540 12 6	2,823 13 10	2,313 7 7	2,403 7 1	1,700 1 11	703 5 2	Outstanding in course of recovery.	
Ramdass Paul ...	1,545 8 3	420 0 0	475 10 9	649 13 6	507 5 6	142 8 0	Ditto	ditto.
Rushton, H. P., and others (Rushton Brothers).	77,452 8 7	22,977 1 9	20,442 3 5	34,033 3 5	21,676 12 4	12,356 7 1	Ditto	ditto.
Rustomjee Cowasjee ...	3,790 10 10	1,453 3 1	425 11 10	1,011 11 11	1,722 2 2	189 9 9	Nothing further recoverable.	
Radha Nauth Pyne ...	1,494 14 4	0 0 0	649 4 6	845 9 10	0 0 0	845 9 10	Outstanding in course of recovery.	

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balances applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ramjadoo Paul ...	642 15 3	0 0 0	71 9 6	571 5 9	0 0 0	571 5 9	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Rushton, Edward ...	1,805 10 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,805 10 3	0 0 0	1,805 10 3	Ditto ditto.
Rushton, Joseph ...	1,981 5 0	325 6 0	44 6 5	1,611 8 7	0 0 0	1,611 8 7	Ditto ditto.
Rakhal Doss Bannerjea, junior ...	4,901 11 9	0 0 0	2,676 4 0	2,225 7 9	0 0 0	2,225 7 9	Ditto ditto.
Ramessor Sett and Pomeswar Sett ...	6,523 1 4	0 0 0	644 9 2	5,878 8 2	0 0 0	5,878 8 2	Ditto ditto.
Russicklall Chunder ...	1,225 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,225 4 0	0 0 0	1,225 4 0	Ditto ditto.
Russicklall Chunder and another ...	2,404 15 6	0 0 0	1,307 9 8	1,097 5 10	0 0 0	1,097 5 10	Ditto ditto.
Saunders, May, Fordyce and Co. ...	4,03,262 7 6	3,21,713 7 1	68,906 4 4	12,642 12 1	11,992 9 4	650 2 9	Nothing further recoverable.
Stewart and Co., W. C. ...	5,758 6 0	1,967 12 3	770 3 11	3,020 5 10	1,724 14 7	1,295 7 3	Ditto ditto.
Sinaes, W. D. M. ...	2,070 0 10	0 0 0	869 8 0	1,200 8 10	1,115 2 10	85 6 0	Ditto ditto.
Smith, W. S. ...	3,620 13 5	2,635 15 6	471 0 8	513 13 3	471 11 1	42 2 2	Ditto ditto.
Stocquelor, J. H. ...	7,138 0 0	16 10 9	5,537 0 7	1,584 4 8	1,316 8 3	267 12 5	Ditto ditto.
Schlatter, Michael ...	20,294 14 10	16,005 6 6	2,433 0 9	1,856 7 7	1,358 14 8	497 8 11	Ditto ditto.
Smoult, W. H. ...	1,976 10 3	0 0 0	328 9 3	1,648 1 0	1,288 4 11	359 12 1	Ditto ditto.
Sheppard, G. A. ...	5,598 2 10	4,173 5 9	662 0 7	762 12 6	658 2 2	104 10 4	Ditto ditto.
Sarkies and Co., P. J. ...	52,610 10 9	6,434 3 2	45,380 2 2	796 5 5	642 2 10	154 2 7	Ditto ditto.
Sarkies, P. J. ...	10,227 7 7	6,137 2 4	3,097 5 4	992 15 11	820 11 6	172 4 5	Ditto ditto.
Scott, C. C. J. ...	7,728 13 9	4,659 10 11	2,002 0 10	1,062 2 0	631 9 11	430 8 1	Ditto ditto.
Smith, Huffnagle and Co. ...	26,608 13 6	13,828 7 4	10,798 4 10	1,982 1 4	0 0 0	1,982 1 4	Ditto ditto.
Stubbs, W. V. G. ...	3,491 6 5	0 0 0	1,649 12 7	1,841 9 10	343 6 1	1,498 3 9	Ditto ditto.
Snook, J. V. ...	775 10 0	0 0 0	158 0 0	617 10 0	0 0 0	617 10 0	Ditto ditto.
Sutherland, Thomas ...	1,108 11 1	0 0 0	410 0 0	698 11 1	0 0 0	698 11 1	Ditto ditto.
Sreegopaul Misser ...	1,951 0 0	55 14 4	678 6 8	1,216 11 0	1,093 0 11	123 10 1	Ditto ditto.
Solomon, Maladina ...	64,023 6 10	43,565 10 0	17,498 10 0	2,959 2 10	2,696 6 11	262 11 11	Ditto ditto.
Stewart, W. M. ...	24,989 4 9	12,513 15 1	6,325 15 7	6,149 6 1	5,610 9 8	538 12 5	Ditto ditto.
Sreenath Mullick ...	17,782 7 7	13,610 7 11	3,389 12 10	782 2 10	672 10 1	109 8 9	Ditto ditto.
Shib Chunder Mullick and Co. ...	97,681 1 0	82,357 0 6	14,655 7 7	668 8 11	4 1 3	664 7 8	Ditto ditto.
Sewnundun Pauray ...	32,283 9 9	18,800 7 10	7,473 4 4	6,009 13 7	5,278 14 8	730 14 11	Ditto ditto.
Smith, A. M. ...	2,800 10 7	244 1 6	801 15 7	1,754 9 6	1,371 10 8	382 14 10	Ditto ditto.
Shama Churn Doss and Sons ...	5,421 6 9	3,384 0 3	1,369 5 4	668 1 2	0 0 0	668 1 2	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Shib Chunder Seal ...	13,555 3 9	2,768 14 6	9,450 8 8	1,335 12 7	1,114 8 3	221 4 4	Ditto ditto.
Solomon and Co., D. H. ...	16,053 12 9	9,231 8 1	4,711 4 9	2,110 15 11	1,922 12 5	188 3 6	Ditto ditto.
Schiller, F., and others (Borradaile, Schiller and Co.).	1,50,587 15 7	75,049 9 10	30,659 7 7	44,878 14 2	39,221 10 2	5,657 4 0	Ditto ditto.
Straw, F. T. ...	22,691 8 10	16,406 9 1	2,226 5 5	4,058 10 4	3,718 3 4	340 7 0	Ditto ditto.
Samul Doss Soonder Doss ...	2,137 6 9	913 6 0	683 4 6	540 12 3	416 6 4	124 5 11	Ditto ditto.

Soleyman Ahmed Bhamjee ...	2,814 10 11	2,114 3 7	209 11 0	490 12 4	0 0 0	490 12 4	Ditto	ditto.
Sutherland, James ...	893 3 11	0 0 0	418 12 0	474 7 11	0 0 0	474 7 11	Ditto	ditto.
Smith and Co., Thomas ...	66,269 7 2	8,918 11 0	56,129 1 8	1,221 10 6	1,078 12 0	142 14 6	Ditto	ditto.
Stewart, G. W. ...	619 4 10	53 13 1	71 0 5	494 7 4	466 11 4	27 12 0	Ditto	ditto.
Shelverton, R. G. ..	2,150 0 0	972 11 9	400 2 7	777 1 8	184 12 2	592 5 6	Ditto	ditto.
Sooresh Chunder Sye ...	863 1 9	0 0 0	110 8 8	752 9 1	0 0 0	752 9 1	Ditto	ditto.
Shamachurn Bhur ...	1,003 2 0	0 0 0	33 3 7	969 14 5	0 0 0	969 14 5	Ditto	ditto.
Tulloh and Co. (1st) ...	1,21,015 3 9	68,615 10 0	50,626 7 9	1,803 2 0	1,139 10 6	663 7 6	Nothing further recoverable.	
Tulloh and Co. (2nd) ...	19,219 2 2	8,961 4 4	9,684 15 7	572 14 3	411 1 3	161 13 0	Ditto	ditto.
Thomas and Co. ...	4,55,276 15 8	3,89,204 6 5	49,709 11 11	16,362 12 11	53 14 7	16,308 14 4	Ditto	ditto.
Trower, Charles ...	2,177 9 0	240 0 0	72 0 0	1,865 9 0	811 7 8	1,054 1 4	Ditto	ditto.
Twentyman and Co. ...	675 0 2	0 0 0	152 2 1	522 14 1	0 0 0	522 14 1	Ditto	ditto.
Thomas, John ...	740 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	740 0 0	0 0 0	740 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Tarachund Koramull and Dowlutchund...	22,970 1 11	6,210 6 9	14,187 12 0	2,571 15 2	2,199 13 3	372 1 11	Ditto	ditto.
Teitkins, A. H. ...	5,671 12 10	3,819 12 0	1,248 0 5	604 0 5	0 0 0	604 0 5	Ditto	ditto.
Turton, Sir T. E. M. ...	2,49,996 3 10	1,48,439 14 2	1,00,447 2 8	1,109 3 0	661 13 2	447 5 10	Ditto	ditto.
Troyluckanath Roy and another ...	26,576 11 0	18,294 11 1	7,142 7 5	1,139 8 6	1,048 4 4	91 4 2	Ditto	ditto.
Tunsook Roy ...	1,064 0 0	0 0 0	4 12 6	1,059 3 6	0 0 0	1,059 3 6	Schedule not filed as yet.	
Thorndike and another (Atkinson, Tilton and Co.).	48,432 7 2	14,945 11 1	25,130 0 0	8,356 12 1	6,282 10 10	2,074 1 3	Outstanding in course of recovery.	
Tunsook Roy, Premsook Roy ...	20,134 0 0	0 0 0	978 2 4	19,155 13 8	0 0 0	19,155 13 8	Ditto	ditto.
Vandenberg, J. B. (1st) ...	7,187 7 2	3,088 9 10	3,490 9 9	608 3 7	608 3 7	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	
Vandenberg, J. B. (2nd) ..	5,740 4 8	3,797 12 8	440 2 5	1,502 5 2	1,473 15 10	28 5 4	Ditto	ditto.
Vancutsem, E. C. ...	3,933 9 0	3,167 0 0	414 6 5	352 2 7	272 0 0	80 2 7	Ditto	ditto.
Willis, F. F. ...	7,102 7 11	892 13 4	2,906 1 7	3,303 9 0	2,932 2 8	371 6 4	Ditto	ditto.
Willis, Joseph ...	1,20,189 5 1	88,011 14 10	29,952 12 8	2,224 9 7	2,054 11 7	169 14 0	Ditto	ditto.
Wood, Olliffe and Co. ...	3,276 6 10	0 0 0	1,427 4 6	1,849 2 4	0 0 0	1,849 2 4	Ditto	ditto.
Waring, E. S. S. ...	3,066 8 8	1,769 2 9	529 5 2	768 0 9	662 3 1	105 13 8	Ditto	ditto.
Williams, Stephen ...	20,504 1 5	17,226 4 11	2,207 14 7	1,069 13 11	1,002 9 7	67 4 4	Ditto	ditto.
Watson and Co. and Gibbon and Co. ...	1,06,519 3 0	86,326 15 8	15,992 0 3	4,200 3 1	3,767 9 9	432 9 4	Ditto	ditto.
Wood, H. W. J. ...	2,539 13 0	383 7 7	885 5 3	1,271 0 2	1,114 7 9	156 8 5	Ditto	ditto.
Wareham, William ...	967 3 6	0 0 0	32 0 0	935 3 6	0 0 0	935 3 6	Ditto	ditto.
Webb, John ...	4,457 8 3	2,239 3 7	1,103 4 5	1,115 0 3	1,042 11 10	72 4 5	Ditto	ditto.
Wilcox, H. C. ...	710 0 0	12 7 8	55 1 0	642 7 4	584 15 9	57 7 7	Ditto	ditto.
Wood, David ...	1,414 3 0	32 4 1	753 11 11	628 3 0	572 14 8	55 4 4	Ditto	ditto.
Wallis, C. B. ...	8,512 13 8	6,592 2 1	1,403 4 3	517 7 4	120 11 5	396 11 11	Ditto	ditto.
Woodin, W. (G. F. Hodgkinson and Co.)	25,411 5 4	875 15 3	22,444 3 9	2,091 2 4	1,695 14 8	395 3 8	Ditto	ditto.
Woomesh Chunder Banerjea (G. Delemans and Co.).	23,518 4 5	19,336 9 11	3,007 4 4	1,174 6 2	713 4 7	461 1 7	Ditto	ditto.
Williams, J. ...	2,948 7 3	0 0 0	2,464 11 0	483 12 3	0 0 0	483 12 3	Ditto	ditto.
West, R. B. ...	3,684 13 6	0 0 0	20 11 6	3,664 2 0	0 0 0	3,664 2 0	Outstanding in course of recovery.	

In addition to the above there are 894 estates with balances under Rs. 500 each, aggregating Rs. 1,32,047-0-8, the particulars of which may be learnt at this office. The Official Assignee has received for remuneration, for the quarter ending 30th June 1882, Rs. 10,984-10-5.

CALCUTTA,
1st July 1882.

A. B. MILLER,
Official Assignee.

Notification.

THE owners of Lands in Calcutta or their Agents, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, &c., are hereby informed that for purposes of more speedy and convenient collection of land revenue in Calcutta, the town has been divided into eleven parts, each embracing a certain number of survey blocks, and that the revenue payable on account of all holdings for the current official year (1882-83) which became due on the 1st day of April 1882, must be paid into this Collectorate within the time mentioned against each survey block within which such holdings are situated :—

Part I embracing—		
Survey blocks 1 and 2 North Division Ditto 1 and 2 South Division	The land revenue due on account of holdings situated within these blocks must be paid on or before the 30th April 1882.	
Part II embracing—		
Survey blocks 3 and 4 North Division Ditto 3 and 4 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st May 1882.
Part III embracing—		
Survey blocks 5 and 6 North Division Ditto 5 and 6 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th June 1882.
Part IV embracing—		
Survey blocks 7 and 8 North Division Ditto 7 and 8 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st July 1882.
Part V embracing—		
Survey blocks 9 and 10 North Division Ditto 9 and 10 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st August 1882.
Part VI embracing—		
Survey blocks 11 and 12 North Division Ditto 11 and 12 South Division And talook Sootanooty.	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th September 1882.
Part VII embracing—		
Survey blocks 13 and 14 North Division Ditto 13 and 14 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st October 1882.
Part VIII embracing—		
Survey blocks 15 and 16 North Division Ditto 15 and 16 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th November 1882.
Part IX embracing—		
Survey blocks 17 and 18 North Division Ditto 17 and 18 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st December 1882.
Part X embracing—		
Survey blocks 19 and 23 North Division Ditto 19 and 20 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st January 1883.
Part XI embracing—		
Survey blocks 24 and 25 North Division Ditto 21 and 23 South Division And Lottery Committee lands assessed under Act 23 of 1850.	Ditto ditto	on or before 28th February 1883.

If the rents are not paid in accordance with this notification, the provisions of the law will be immediately enforced in every case.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 20th April 1882.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their vaue has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
248	O 28—41340	1,000	Fukiruddin Ahmed Ahasan Chowdhury.
	„ 29—04507	1,000	
	„ —91878	1,000	
	„ —91879	1,000	
	„ —91880	1,000	
	„ 73—70280	1,000	
	„ —70279	1,000	
	„ —70278	1,000	
	„ —70277	1,000	
	„ —70276	1,000	
	„ —70293	1,000	
	„ —70292	1 000	
	„ —70291	1,000	
	„ —70294	1 000	
	„ —70275	1,000	
	„ 72—67388	1,000	
	„ —67387	1,000	
	„ —67386	1,000	
	„ —67385	1,000	
	„ —67383	1,000	
	„ —0 974	1,000	
	„ 27—79102	500	

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
248	O 70—39909	500	Fukiruddin Ahmed Ahasan Chowdhury.
	„ 66—53880	100	
	„ —53881	100	
	„ 35—22323	100	
	„ —22324	100	
	„ —22325	100	
	„ —22326	100	
	„ —22327	100	
	„ —27088	100	
	„ —27089	100	
	„ —27090	100	
	„ —27091	100	
	„ —33469	100	
	„ —33470	100	
	„ 34—19151	100	
	„ 67—43132	100	
	„ 66—24581	100	
	L 51—64639	100	
	„ —62851	100	
	„ —62850	100	
	„ —62845	100	
	„ —64642	100	
	„ —62855	100	
	„ —62856	100	
	„ —62857	100	
	O 34—19150	100	
	„ —19147	100	
	„ —19149	100	
	L 51—64641	100	
	„ —62843	100	
	„ —62853	100	
	„ —62838	100	

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimants.
		Rs.	
248	L —64640	100	Fukiruddin Ahmed Ahasan Chowdhury.
	O 67—12873	100	
	„ 35—22420	100	
	„ 30—00697	50	
	„ —12123	50	
	„ 31—18352	50	
	„ —13353	50	
	„ —13354	50	
	„ —13355	50	
	„ —13356	50	
	„ —13347	50	
	„ —13348	50	
	„ —13349	50	
	„ —13350	50	
	„ —13351	50	
	„ 30—92367	50	
249	P 43—08981	100	Messrs. Schröder, Smidt & Co.
	„ —08982	100	
	„ —08983	100	
250	„ —18950	100	Samiruddeen.
	„ —18951	100	
252	„ 11—46866	500	Roma Nath Paul.
253	„ 47—08585	1,000	Jerrut Chand and Kundun Mull.
	„ 11—28306	500	
	„ —43620	500	
	„ 10—61311	100	
254	O 74—25573	1,000	Fukiruddin Ahmed Ahasan Chowdhury.
	96—10249	100	
255	P 43—14216	100	Major S. Quinton.
	„ —14217	100	
	„ —14218	100	
	„ —14219	100	
	„ —14220	100	
	„ —14224	100	
	„ —14225	100	
	„ —14226	100	
	„ —14227	100	
	„ —14228	100	
	„ —14229	100	
256	„ —05876	100	Cowasjee Eduljee.
257	„ 47—11269	1,000	Isaac Abdulla.
258	„ 9—43372	50	Narain Mistry.
259	„ 42—96262	100	The Postmaster-General, Bengal.
260	„ 43—07343	100	Kunjo Behari Singh.
261	„ 9—40478	50	Lalla Ram Golam Ram.

JAS. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.
PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 6th Feb. 1883.

Advertisement.

WANTED a temporary Surveyor for the Bankoora Road Cess Committee on a salary of Rs. 55 per month. Preference will be given to one who has passed the Overseers' Examination and has a thorough knowledge of preparing projects for new roads. Applications will be received up to 19th February 1883.

PROTAP NARAYAN SINGH, Vice-Chairman,
Road Cess Committee, Bankoora.
Bankoora, the February 1883 (872—2)

Wanted

A SECOND Clerk for the Ward's Department of this office on Rs. 30 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent at once. Age should be given. None need apply who cannot docket letters and index correspondence properly, and one who is not a rapid copyist.

DENO NATH GHOSE, for Collector.
Purneah Collectorate, the 2nd February 1883.

Notice.

APPLICATIONS for the post of a Mohurir on the establishment of the undersigned will be received up to 28th current. None need apply who is not a good penman in both English and Bengali, and who, unless he is already in Government employ, has passed the age of 25 years. Specimens of hand-writings to accompany applications, to which copies of testimonials should be annexed.

JAGADDURLABH MOZOOMDAR,
Subordinate Judge, Furreedpore.
Furreedpore Subordinate Judge's office, the 5th February 1883.

WANTED a Gymnastic Master for the Rajshahye College on a salary Rs. 25 per mensem. Applicants are expected to possess a thorough knowledge of gymnastics, and must apply with copies of testimonials to the Principal of the Rajshahye College before the 28th instant.

Wanted

A MANAGER for the Wards' and Attached Estates, Furreedpore, on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. The man must possess a fair knowledge of zemindari accounts and English. Security of Rs. 5,000 is required. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to the 28th instant.

KRISHNA CHUNDER DUTT, Dy. Collr. in charge.
Furreedpore, the 9th February 1883.

Notice.

WANTED for the Sasseram Municipality a Road and Conservancy Overseer, preference being given to a practical man or a passed candidate. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem from 1st April next. Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be made to the undersigned on or before 28th February next.

C. P. CASPERSZ, Chairman.
Sasseram, Shahabad, the 19th January 1883. (842—3)

Wanted

AN Accountant for the office of the District Judge of Bankura.

2. The pay is Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60 by biennial increments.

3. The present incumbent having been promoted the room is now vacant for three months, but there is every prospect of permanency.

4. Those who do not possess a thorough knowledge of the system of accounts kept by the Civil Courts need not apply.

5. A candidate, if not in Government employ, must not be above 25 years old.

6. Applications will be received up to the 25th February 1883.

B. C. SEAL, District Judge.
Bankura, the 3rd February 1883.

Kumaun Iron Works.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

THE Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the premises, machinery, plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Ramgarh, and Kurpatal in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the works and apparatus for the manufacture of steel or iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, Major-General, R.E.,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

Dehra Doon Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the 39th Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Mussoorie Bank, Dehra, North-Western Provinces, on Saturday, 24th February 1883, at noon.

(876—1) A. F. GIBSON, Secretary.

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 15th February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the year 1882, declaring a dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.
Calcutta, the 13th January 1883. (794—4)

Notice.

MR. R. HARDIE has returned from leave, and resumed the office of Secretary and Treasurer.

By order of the Board,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, 10th February 1883.
(877—1)

AVINAS CHANDRA GHOSH, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (768—4)

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned John Elliott, Henry Mortlock Aitken, Robert Chapman Noble, and Edward Elliott, carrying on business as merchants and agents and secretaries and managers of estates and joint-stock companies at Calcutta, in the East Indies, and in the city of London, under the style or firm of John Elliott & Co., has been dissolved as and from the 30th day of June 1882 so far as regards the said John Elliott who retires from the firm. All debts due to and owing by the said partnership will be received and paid by the said Henry Mortlock Aitken, Robert Chapman Noble, and Edward Elliott by whom the business will in future be carried on under the style or firm of John Elliott & Co.

Dated this 16th day of January 1883.

Witness to the signatures of the said John Elliott, Henry Mortlock Aitken, and Robert Chapman Noble, } JOHN ELLIOTT. H. M. AITKEN. ROBT. C. NOBLE. EDWARD ELLIOTT.

John R. Cullum, Clerk to Messrs. Williamson, Hill & Co.,
13, Sherborne Lane, London, Solicitors;
Alfred Rixen, Clerk to Messrs. John Elliott & Sons,
66, Palmerston Buildings, London, Merchants.
Witness to the signature of the said Edward Elliott,
R. Leycester Upton, Notary Public, Calcutta
(878—1)

Lost

THE Government Promissory Note No. 051063 of the four per cent. of 1842-43 for rupees one hundred, originally standing in the name of the Oriental Bank Corporation and last endorsed to Baboo Panna Lall Dass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

PANNA LALL DASS, Proprietor.
89, Chunam Gully, Calcutta.
Calcutta, the 5th February 1883. (866—3)

INSOLVENT NOTICES

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of HENRY RICHARD VINCENT, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, by an order of this court, the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act, XI Vic Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

C. A. Smith, Attorney. —— (879—1)

In the matter of KALLOORAM of No. 18, Kallakur Street, in the Town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business at No. 108, Cross Street, Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, as dealer in blankets, woollen and other clothings, under the name and style of Jumna Doss, Gunga Doss, and also as the proprietor of a golah at No. 228, Durmahatta Street, in Calcutta, under the name style and name, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. Camell, Attorney. —— (880—1)

In the matter of KALLY PROSAUD SING, an insolvent

On Tuesday, the 6th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. —— (881—2)

In the matter of KALLY PROSAUD SING of No. 51, Cross Street, Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, late a petty dealer, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Tuesday, the 6th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person. (882—1)

In the matter of TUNSOOK ROY and PREMSOOK, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 17th day of January last, by an order of this court, the said insolvents were adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in their schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

N. C. Bural, Attorney. (883—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 10th day of February 1883.

Insolvent Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gur Suhai Lall, an attorney's clerk, has been declared an insolvent, and that the nazir of this court has been appointed receiver of his property.

H. BEVERIDGE, District Judge.

Patna Judge's Court, the 9th February 1883. (886—1)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 13th February 1883.

Carter, M.
O'Oyly, Mrs.
Eden, E. B.
Elsey, T.
Gates, Thurber & Co.
Gaetcke, Hermann.
Johansson, A. G.
Larminie, S.
Libby, W. H.
Schrottky, Engine.
Simmonds, J. C.
Stephens, Mrs. Carr.
Stuart, Mrs. James.
Ureredale, H.
Wheal, J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. W.
Albertini, Leandre D.
Allen, Robert.
Babanau, Edward.
Bailey, J. R.
Ballingall, R. H.
Bankes, Ralph.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Beighton, W. H.
Birch, Mrs. Graham.
Bose, P. N.
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Browne, B.
Burdor, J. R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
C. Y.
Cameron, Mrs. Donald.
Clark, Geo. R.
Clift, Mrs.
Cole, J. C., Rev.
Cooper, Henry.
Cooper, Surgeon H. D.
Crafter, George.
Cushine, Hubert.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Danieks E. W.
Davis, Ellen.
Deidery, Miss Rosalia.
DePoviatowshy, Captn. H.
Dickinson, Mrs. Chas.
Dougherty, Hugh.
Dunn, Captn. R. G.
Edwin, Edward
Elder, T. Jardine.
Fleming, Wm.
Fluery, George H.
Fraiser, W. A.
Fraser, William.
Frith, Mrs. Edward.
Fryer, Col. G. E.
Galloway, W. J.
Glass, Cumberledge.
Gleeson, C.
Greenwood, Mrs. L.
Gray, Alex.
Grieff, Miss M.
Guy, Donald.
H. G.
Hall, H.
Hankivez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Heynemans, Edward.
Hennicke, Professor.
Hensley, John.
Hodsoll, Jack.
Hunter, Henry C. V.
Jackson, J. O.
Jamrach, W.
Lambert, J.
Lang, Jas.
Leonard, H. A. H.
Lewis, J. C.
Lindeman, F. P.
Lobbett, Charles.
Lodge, T. S.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynam, R.
Lynnam,—.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan
Mallon, James.
Martin, Miss M
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James.
McEwan, R.
Mitchell, Lt.-Col. C. B. H.
Morris, C. F.
Morrison, W.
Murphy, W. Bradwell.
Oak, Robert.
Palmer, Robert.
Parker, Hon'ble Sidney.
Porter, S. Y.
Purcell, Miss N.
"Rex."
Roe, Richard F.
Ross, Henry.
Sandison, W. G.
Sharp, Miss.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
Stovell, Captn. Gerald.
T. W. B.
Thomson, H.
Thorne, Charles.
Vetch, Major.
Walker, W. Glen.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Young, J., Captn.

Registered Letters

Case, S. P.
Clarke, J. H.
Eigenstein, Abram.
MacDonald, J.
Merwanjee, C.
Ward, G. B.
Wright, Dr. F. W.

E. HOTTON, Pro. Postmaster, Calcutta.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	For steamer.
	1883.	
Persian Gulf	17th February	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	16th "	Str. *Muldah.*
Colombo and Australian Colonies.	21st "	From Bombay.
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.	20th "	Ditto.
Foreign mails *via* Bombay ..	20th "	Ditto *
Ditto book-post and pattern-packets.	19th "	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	15th "	Str *Purulia*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	15th "	Str. *Commilla.*
Straits and Hong-Kong ...	16th "	Strs. *Moray* and *Crystal.*
Port Blair and Camorta ...	15th "	Str *Maharani.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *via* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 11th February 1883.

Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1883.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft.	In	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	3	0	Only at above Chur Govindpore and Mymensingh.
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	2	9	Only at Bartra and Joyar Chur.
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	3	0	Only at Gallacutta, Petalgunge, and Mirzapore.

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 6 ft. 9 in.

F. SILLS C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Dacca Divn.

Dated 4th February 1883.

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The 7th November 1882.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATION FOR 1881-82.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1881-82.

The report, which is submitted by Mr. Croft, who was Head of the Education Department throughout the year, has reached the Government considerably after the prescribed date. The delay is sufficiently accounted for by the pressure of work thrown upon the Director of Public Instruction by the Education Commission and by the Committees appointed by the Government of India for the revision of educational forms and for the consideration of the subject of European education. Before his report was ready for submission, the Director was able to furnish the Government, for incorporation in the Provincial Administration Report, with such a summary of the year's results as sufficed to present a correct statement of the general course of Public Instruction in this Province during 1881-82. That statement, however, was necessarily brief, and cannot be considered a satisfactory substitute for the detailed review of the working of the department which the system of administration requires.

2. The Bengal educational system is divided into three great classes—primary, secondary, and university education. There are, besides technical schools, schools for girls and for children of European extraction, which

lie somewhat outside this classification; but for the purpose of an outline of the system, these schools may be ignored. Each of the three great classes of primary, secondary, and university education is in its turn sub-divided according to the character of the instruction imparted in the schools comprised in it. In the lowest, or primary class, the division is into upper and lower primary schools, the latter again being sub-divided into higher and lower sections, according as the pupils can or cannot read a printed book. This lower section of the lower primary schools is the bottommost step in the scale of organized education in these provinces.

In the lower primary schools the teaching consists of the first four rules of arithmetic according to the English method, mental arithmetic according to the native method, writing, and reading a simple printed book. In the upper primary schools the preceding course is taught, but their curriculum aims also at imparting a fair knowledge of the vernacular language of the province, of arithmetic and zemindary accounts, some knowledge of Euclid, of the history and geography of Bengal, and of the elements of Physical Science. There is thus between the two descriptions of schools no hard-and-fast line of demarcation: all upper primary are genuine lower primary schools in addition to being something else.

The transition between one class of school and the next higher is as easy and gradual as between descriptions of schools within the same class. The secondary class of schools comprises three descriptions—high and middle English, and middle vernacular. The middle vernacular schools are the lowest of the class, and in them the curriculum differs from that of the upper primaries only in the fuller character of the instruction imparted and in the addition of an English class, which it is optional with the pupils to attend. The middle English school, again, is an improvement on the middle vernacular, the English subject being now compulsory; while the high English school, teaching the course for the University Entrance Examination, preserves touch with all inferior grades by having classes suited to the requirements of pupils of every lower stage of educational development. Finally, crossing the boundary into the domain of university education, we find that the second class college teaching up to the First Arts standard improves on the instruction given in the high English schools, while the first class college teaching the full B. A. course is the ultimate and full development of the instruction imparted in all inferior grades of schools.

It is perhaps open to enquiry whether there may not be a certain waste of power and needless expenditure of funds in this reproduction in each higher grade school of every class of instruction given in all below. Where various grades of schools co-exist in the same locality, it may be a question whether the competition of the present system produces more benefit than would follow from a more definite and consistent division of labour. That is a consideration, however, which it is unnecessary to do more than glance at here; it will no doubt receive such attention as it deserves from the Education Commission which is now sitting.

Not only does the existing gradation of schools facilitate the passage of pupils from a lower class of school to a higher, but the transition for meritorious pupils is also still further facilitated by the provision of scholarships. Marked proficiency in the course of study taught in the lower primary schools qualifies for a scholarship of Rs. 2 per month tenable for two years at any upper primary school, or at those schools of the secondary group in which vernacular is the basis of instruction. In like manner excellence in the upper primary course is rewarded by a scholarship of Rs. 3 tenable also for two years at any middle vernacular or middle English school.

The subjects of study in the middle vernacular and middle English schools are the same, the distinctive difference between the two grades being the greater attention paid in the latter to English, and possibly a better finish in the vernacular instruction also. Excellence in the middle vernacular school course entitles to a scholarship of Rs. 4, and in that of the middle English school course to a scholarship of Rs. 5, both tenable at any Government or aided school. Finally, 152 junior scholarships of Rs. 20, Rs. 15, and Rs. 10 in value, and tenable for two years, reward the most successful students at the University Entrance Examination, while 49 senior scholarships of Rs. 25 and Rs 20 in

value, tenable for a similar period, are within the reach of the most proficient students at the First Arts Examination. All the above are Government scholarships, but many more founded by private munificence are awarded either at the university or at the departmental examinations.

The preceding remarks indicate in outline what the system of public instruction in these provinces is. The following extract from the Director's report will show the agency by which that system is supervised and controlled :—

The Director is responsible to Government for the state of education of every kind—collegiate, secondary and primary. Collegiate education is under his immediate control; secondary and primary education under that of the Circle Inspector and the Magistrate respectively. The Circle Inspector is the chief local administrative officer of the Department, who is immediately responsible for the state of secondary education in his circle. It is also his duty to watch and report on the progress of primary education. The Joint Inspector occupies within his division the position of a Circle Inspector, subject to certain limitations of authority with regard to appointment in zillah schools and the distribution of grants-in-aid—matters which are reserved for disposal by the Inspector. The duties of an Assistant Inspector are not rigidly defined; but the Inspector whose assistant he is may employ him in duties as varied as those of a Joint Inspector, or may delegate to him certain departments of work. The Magistrate, with whom the District Committee is associated as a consultative body, is immediately responsible for the state of primary education, including the administration of the primary grant, the award of lower primary scholarships, and the control of the local training school for gurus, where such exists. He is also an *ex-officio* visitor of schools of every class in his district; and his suggestions and criticisms are to receive the careful consideration of the Inspector or the Director. The duties of the District Committee, as limited by present orders, relate to the supervision of the zillah school, so far as regards its finances and discipline, the maintenance of the building, the attached hostel, and other questions which can conveniently be dealt with by a committee on the spot. The Deputy Inspector is the local educational officer entrusted with the immediate supervision of schools of all classes in his district, with the exception of the zillah school and the first-grade normal schools, both of which institutions are placed, in respect of the appointment and promotion of masters and the regulation of studies, under the orders of the Circle Inspector. The Deputy Inspector is, therefore, subordinate to the Magistrate as regards primary, and to the Circle or Joint Inspector as regards secondary, education. Under recent orders, however, the Deputy Inspector is declared to be more closely concerned with secondary education, his responsibility for the condition and progress of which has lately been insisted on; his duties with regard to primary education being limited to general supervision and control, and to seeing that the orders issued to him by the Magistrate are carried out by the Sub-Inspectors. The duty of Sub-Inspectors is mostly confined to the inspection and examination of primary schools, whether for rewards or for scholarships, under the Deputy Inspector's general supervision. They are, however, sometimes authorised to visit secondary schools, and to report on their condition to the Deputy Inspector or the Circle Inspector.

Such, in brief, being the general plan and system of the Department of Public Instruction in Bengal, the results of that system's working during the last year may now be exhibited. Those results, while satisfactory from the point of numbers, are otherwise, on the whole, less successful than in the previous year. They show that, while there has been a large increase in attendance at school, there has been a falling off in educational progress as tested by examinations. This is, of course, no conclusive proof of deterioration in the quality of the instruction imparted, as other causes besides indifferent teaching may produce unsuccessful examinations. But the fact being as stated, it behoves the Director to examine its meaning and trace its causes.

The following table compares the number of schools of all sorts and of pupils attending them for the last three years :—

Class of Instruction.	1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
University ... Colleges	20	2,060	20	2,526	22	2,745
Secondary ... High English schools ...	200	34,618	218	42,558	217	46,597
Secondary ... Middle ditto ...	554	32,412	588	35,348	627	39,057
Secondary ... Ditto Vernacular ...	1,085	54,562	1,028	54,298	1,050	56,441
Primary ... Upper Primary schools ...	1,488	54,396	1,701	59,819	1,944	68,326
Primary ... Lower ditto ...	38,258	618,482	41,099	701,568	48,816	812,339
Special	58	3,520	1,425	13,536	(a) 4,332	(b) 60,850
Female	637	(c) 15,158	823	19,427	1,012	21,018
European and Eurasian	46	4,533	(d)	...	...	...
Total	39,576	819,030	47,507	928,480	58,679	1,108,645

(a) Inclusive of 4,275 indigenous schools of special instruction.
(b) Inclusive of 58,918 pupils attending 4,275 indigenous schools.
(c) Inclusive of 288 boys reading in girls' schools.
(d) [illegible]

3. Classified according to their entire or partial dependence on Government assistance, or their entire independence of such aid, the statistics shewn in the preceding table will stand thus—

Class of Institution.	1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools and colleges ...	301	29,332	303	29,775	337	32,079
Aided ditto ditto ...	32,412	683,352	40,490	777,173	51,510	966,070
Unaided ditto ditto ...	6,663	106,346	6,714	121,541	6,242	108,496
Total ...	39,376	819,030	47,507	928,489	58,079	1,106,[illegible]

These figures show a gain during the year under report of 178,156 pupils, and this gain is contrasted by the Director with the gains which previous years have brought; thus—

	Schools.	Pupils.
In 1878 a gain of	4,740	52,049
„ 1879 „	7,060	86,307
„ 1880 „	6,098	91,323
„ 1881 „	8,131	109,459
„ 1882 „	10,572	178,156

Mr. Croft is of opinion that the general accuracy of the returns for the last year are strikingly confirmed by the results of the recent census. He states that the number of persons described in the census returns as under instruction in Bengal is 1,035,668; and he observes that, as this figure lies midway between the numbers borne on the departmental returns for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82, a guarantee of the accuracy of these returns is thereby afforded, and also an indication that the department now embraces nearly all existing schools. The Lieutenant-Governor has not yet received the detailed results of the late census to which Mr. Croft appeals; but assuming that the figures supplied to the Director are correct, and remembering that the figures of the report under review are twelve months later than the census statistics, Mr. Rivers Thompson considers the Director's conclusions to be fairly probable. Of course they are open to obvious objections, but still the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to receive such evidence of the general accuracy of the educational returns in this province, because recent occurrences made him somewhat doubtful of the correctness of the statistics of primary education in Bengal. The numbers, however, that we now have to deal with are so enormous that an error which may appear trivial in the aggregate figures becomes very serious in the district details; and there are unfortunately strong reasons for supposing that such errors do exist. Indeed the Director himself, more clearly perhaps than any one else, recognizes the small statistical value to be attached to the returns of primary instruction; but he thinks that the submission of such returns teaches the village gurus lessons in school organization. It may be so; but recent disclosures make the Lieutenant-Governor glad to think that in the Local Government Boards a means will be found for closer supervision than at present exists over the class of chief gurus and sub-inspectors who are now responsible for the submission of these returns. Assuming, however, that the returns, if not quite accurate, afford at all events an indication of what the correct figures are, it may be observed that if the number of children of school-going age be estimated as usual at 15 per cent. of the whole population, then 1 boy in 5, and 1 girl in 118, are at school. The Bengal Provincial Committee of the Education Commission have recently found reason to believe that 12 per cent. would more accurately represent the actual facts than 15 per cent.; if their estimate be correct, it would appear that 1 boy in 4, and 1 girl in 95, are actually attending school. Allowing for possible inaccuracies, these proportions are encouraging, and creditable to the recent administration of this great department.

4. The estimated cost of the department to the Government for the year is compared in the following table with the expenditure :—

Budget head of Expenditure.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and inspection	4,48,200	4,46,321
Government colleges, general and special...	4,71,100	5,05,859
Government schools	6,53,000	6,65,475
Grants-in-aid—		
For secondary and superior instruction ...	4,25,000	4,42,441
For primary instruction	5,00,000	4,87,196
Scholarships	1,60,000	1,61,408
Miscellaneous	37,700	28,984
	26,90,000	27,37,684
Less receipts ...	5,12,000	5,47,964
Net Government expenditure ...	21,78,000	21,89,720

The receipts of the year were thus in excess of the estimate by Rs 35,964, and the charges by Rs. 47,684. The excess of expenditure over income was fully met from the surplus balances at the credit of various Government schools for which no provision is made in the budget. On the whole, the forecast of expenditure made before the commencement of the year was fairly accurate, the chief exceptions being in the case of the estimates for salaries of professors and grants-in-aid, which were exceeded by large amounts. In justice to the department, however, it must be said that these estimates were considerably reduced after their submission by the Director of Public Instruction.

5. The total expenditure of the Department from all sources, and the proportion of it borne by the Government in the two past years, is given below. The following figures for Government expenditure differ somewhat from those given in the preceding paragraph, owing to the inclusion in the former of the cost of, and receipts from, medical education, charges for school buildings, and other matters not included in the annual estimates :—

	Year ending on the 31st March 1881.		Year ending on the 31st March 1882.	
	Government expenditure. (Net.)	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure. (Net).	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	.....	55,000	.....	56,000
Collegiate	2,44,000	4,56,000	2,77,000	5,24,000
Secondary instruction ...	5,10,000	18,30,000	5,58,000	19,21,000
Primary " ...	4,01,000	17,77,000	4,78,000	20,11,000
Female " ...	90,000	3,02,000	1,00,000	3,45,000
Special " ...	4,09,000	5,31,000	3,95,000	(a)6,55,000
Scholarships	1,55,000	1,73,000	1,57,000	1,78,000
Buildings	2,18,000	2,48,000	2,12,000	2,40,000
Miscellaneous	22,000	31,000	35,000	42,000
Superintendence	4,28,000	4,28,000	4,38,000	4,40,000
Total ...	24,77,000	58,31,000	26,50,000	64,12,000

(a) Inclusive of expenditure on indigenous *pathsalas*, *tols*, and *maktabs*.

The advance noticed last year in the proportion of the expenditure on education met from private sources continued throughout the period under review, the proportion being 58·6 per cent. against 57 5 per cent. in 1880-81, and 53·9 per cent. in 1879-80. The last-named year was the first in which the Government had contributed less than half of the total cost of education in these provinces. The proportion of expenditure on each class of education which fell upon Government was as follows:—Collegiate education, 52·86 per cent.; secondary education, 29·04 per cent.; primary education, 23·76 per cent.; female education, 28·98 per cent ; special education, 60·3 per cent.

6. It is gratifying to observe that, though the progress made is slow, the proportion of Mahomedan to Hindu students continues to advance. The percentage of the former to the latter is now 22½ against 20 per cent. in 1881 and 18½ per cent in 1880. The proportion among the different classes of schools, exclusive of indigenous schools, varies from 1·8 in the professional colleges to 25·1 in the lower primary schools. The proportion increases steadily as the lower grades of education are reached. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently given his careful consideration to the question of Mahomedan education, which

was prominently brought before him in a memorial presented by the National Mahomedan Association, and he has submitted proposals to the Government of India which, if sanctioned, will, he believes, tend to make higher education more popular with Mussulmans. At the same time Mr. Rivers Thompson is fully aware that any measures which can be taken to this end by the Government can do but little to raise the status of the Mahomedan community generally. It is to their own efforts, and to their own readiness to avail themselves of the educational advantages offered by the Government to all classes of its subjects alike, that the Mahomedans must look for advancement. Other branches of the community have learnt this lesson and have availed themselves of these advantages, and to this alone can be attributed the fact that the Mussulmans have as a body been outstripped in the race in which they were at one time the most prominent competitors.

7. The only change of importance which took place in the constitution of the controlling staff of the department was the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Schools for the Presidency and Patna Divisions, in which the work had become too heavy for the Inspectors. The appointment of Assistant Inspectors is reported to have been attended with marked success wherever those officers have been employed. The supervision of secondary education by Inspectors and their Assistants appears from the return of inspections made to have been fairly attentive in most divisions, though a complaint is made of the amount of clerical work devolving upon these officers, whereby detention at head-quarters is necessitated. The Lieutenant-Governor endorses the view that Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors ought to spend not less than 15 and 20 days respectively in the month in the interior of their charges, and he would be glad to receive a report from the Director of Public Instruction regarding the amount of assistance which the Inspectors would require to enable them to do their duty fully in this respect.

The Director of Public Instruction discusses the manner in which an effective control of primary education can best be secured. The large increase in the number of pathsalas under the direct control of the department has increased the work of the Sub-Inspectors to such an extent that the system of central examinations has in most districts become the rule rather than the exception. Such examinations, though they may be conducted with the greatest care, are of course less effective than examinations held at the schools themselves, and therefore the question of the best means of supplementing the deficiencies of the inspecting staff has become one which calls for decision. Any large addition to the number of Sub-Inspectors could only be made by such an increase of expenditure as the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to sanction. As observed by the Director of Public Instruction, "it may be broadly assumed that, if the number of Sub-Inspectors in those districts in which primary schools abound were doubled and even quadrupled, it would still be impossible to secure such frequent inspection of the pathsalas as would seem to be required." This remedy thus, in the Director's opinion, stands practically self-condemned, and according to him it is on the extension, under careful supervision, of the chief guru system that Government must rely for the future. That system is thus explained in the following interesting extract from the Report:—

"An auxiliary inspecting agency in the shape of chief gurus, model gurus, or inspecting pandits, has been introduced into some districts and divisions, and it is between these two methods of increasing the agency of inspection that the choice now practically rests. Each system has its recommendations. Sub-Inspectors are better educated, more directly under the control of higher authority, their time more exclusively devoted to the work of inspection. Chief gurus are cheaper, more intimately acquainted with the circumstances of their narrower charge, more closely connected with the pathsala system. The chief guru is generally the ablest pathsala teacher in his neighbourhood, and he has to supervise about 30 pathsalas lying within a distance of five miles from his school. He is paid a small allowance of one anna for each visit to a pathsala situated in his beat. He draws no salary from Government beyond what is paid by way of stipend to the pathsala of which he is the teacher. He has to distribute his time between teaching his own pathsala, which is to serve as a model for the whole neighbourhood, and inspecting those subordinate to him, with which by long habit he is thoroughly familiar. His main income being that derived from his own pathsala, he is under little temptation to devote undue time to inspection. The chief gurus in some districts are reported to have inspected a large number of pathsalas *in situ*, and whatever estimate may be formed of the value of such inspection from a professional point of view, it serves in any case to keep the pathsalas at work, and their teachers under some wholesome

check. The special merit claimed for the system is that the chief is a man of the same social status as the other gurus, and has means and opportunities of influencing not only the gurus, but also the parents of pupils. He is also an actual teacher, acquainted with the requirements of the pathsalas and familiar with their customary ways; and while the experience and ability which have led to his selection as chief guru enable him to speak with authority in his dealings with the subordinate gurus, his influence is naturally exerted in the direction of retaining and confirming all that is most valuable in the course of pathsala instruction. The object of Government being to raise and strengthen the indigenous system of education, and not to replace it by a foreign system of its own devising, the employment of agents, drawn from the general body of gurus, to assist it in carrying out that policy, tends to establish a more intimate connection between Government and popular education, while it strengthens the confidence of the people in the system, and offers a definite object of ambition to the best of the indigenous teachers."

The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction on this question of strengthening the inspecting agency for primary schools are not yet mature, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await their submission before further considering the case or expressing an opinion upon it. There can be no doubt that, whatever system may be adopted, it will have to accommodate itself very much to the arrangements in contemplation for the establishment of Union Committees and Local Boards, in connection with the measures for the introduction of Local Self-government

8. *University Education.*—The total number of students under instruction in the colleges of Bengal at the close of the year was 2,745, showing an increase of 219 as compared with 1881. Of these 1,305, or nearly half, attended Government colleges, 895 aided colleges, and 545 unaided colleges, the figures in the previous year being 1,260, 808 and 458 respectively. The increase was thus most marked in the case of the unaided colleges, and was due to an addition of two to the number of these institutions—the Maharaja's college at Burdwan, and the Albert College in Calcutta, with 52 and 42 students respectively. The General Assembly's College had the largest number of pupils on its rolls (484), while the Presidency College (374), the Metropolitan Institution (341), the Dacca College (290) and the Free Church College (221) came next. With the exception of the Krishnaghur College, where the malarious fever which pervaded the Nuddea district seriously affected the numbers, no institution showed a very marked decline. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with great satisfaction that 4 out of the 24 colleges in Bengal,—namely the Metropolitan Institution, the City College, the Albert College at Calcutta and the Maharaja's College at Burdwan,—are all supported entirely by private munificence. While the Lieutenant-Governor is truly desirous to maintain the interests of high English education in this province, he yet welcomes the indication thus afforded by these independent institutions, established and supported by private liberality, that the cost of that education will not remain the heavy charge that it now is on the public funds.

The expenditure on collegiate education, which in 1881 was Rs. 4,56,125, rose in the year under review to Rs. 5,19,123, the larger portion of the increase being borne by the Government. It is true that the average total cost of each student in the Government colleges diminished slightly during the year under review, being Rs. 321 against Rs. 325 in the previous year, but the share in this borne by the Government rose from Rs. 215 to Rs. 217. In aided colleges the average cost of each pupil fell from Rs. 193 to Rs. 185, the share borne by the Government being Rs 28 against Rs. 32 in the previous year. This is so far well, but still it must be remembered that the amount available for educational expenditure in Bengal is necessarily limited, and with the spread of education it is essential that this amount should be expended as far as possible in support of primary education, that is, the education of those who cannot afford to educate themselves. The great advantages of a higher education, and the difficulties under which many of those who would avail themselves of it labour, owing to want of means, are fully recognized by the Government; but it is impossible that the State should undertake to provide those advantages on a more liberal scale than it is at present doing. In the interests of the province at large any increase in the demand for collegiate education must be met by the persons who desire to profit by it.

The Director of Public Instruction gives statistics which show the numbers of the successful candidates at the Entrance Examination, who

afterwards start on a regular college career. It is impossible here to review these figures in detail; but it may be noted that, out of 1,026 candidates who passed the Entrance Examination in December 1881, 87 per cent. pursued a course of studies at the University. The second-year Arts class of March 1881 consisted of 855 students, of whom 806, besides 27 teachers, presented themselves at the F. A. Examination in December 1881. Of these, 295 were successful, and no less than 271 are now included in the third-year class, while some have joined the Medical College. Two hundred and eighty-three candidates presented themselves at the B. A. Examination of January 1882, of whom 95 passed. Of these, 65 are now reading for the M. A. degree. "These figures," the Director of Public Instruction observes, "confirm the experience of past years, and show that, of the successful candidates at the Entrance Examination, about 90 per cent. become members of Colleges, and that almost all who pass the F. A. Examination read on for the degree." It is, however, interesting to note that, while the proportion of Bachelors of Arts reading for the M. A. degree was hitherto less than half, it has in the year under review risen to slightly more than two-thirds.

9. *University Examinations.*—The results of the F. A. Examination were creditable to the colleges concerned, though the proportion of successful to unsuccessful students was less than last year. Government Colleges sent up the largest numbers for examination, and they were rewarded with the largest proportionate measure of success. Unaided Colleges had a larger percentage of successful students than aided institutions. Dacca has been the most fortunate college at this examination, and next in order of merit come the Presidency, the General Assembly's, and the Metropolitan Colleges.

10. At the B. A. Examination also the aggregate results were less favourable than in the preceding year. The successful students numbered 126 out of 295 in 1881, while last year only 95 students passed out of 309. The Government Colleges as usual did best, and on this occasion the aided colleges came next. From figures given by the Director, it appears that 63 per cent. of candidates reading the A or literature course and 34 per cent. of those reading the B or science course, failed in mathematics. It has now been decided that mathematics shall not in future be a compulsory subject for candidates electing the literature course, while English poetry will be excluded from the science course. The Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt as to the wisdom of this change, which will enable candidates to devote themselves more seriously to the line of study which they may select, and will save them from failure to secure a degree, owing to ignorance of uncongenial subjects. He notices the confirmation of the view which the results of the last examination for the Bachelors degree affords, that the science course is selected by the most competent students.

11. Sixty-seven candidates appeared at the M.A. Examination, of whom 47 competed for honors and 20 for the ordinary degree. Of the former 19 passed, while six only of the candidates for the ordinary degree were successful. The Presidency College appeared to most advantage at this examination; the Hooghly College came next, followed in order by the Dacca, Free Church, General Assembly's and Patna Colleges. These results, as observed by the Director, compare unfavourably with those for 1881, when 19 candidates out of 24 took honors, and 10 out of 22 passed for the degree. The Director attributes the diminished percentage of success with some probability to the fact that the increasing competition among graduates leads some, presumably inferior, men to read for the M.A. degree who would formerly not have done so.

12. *Secondary Education.*—The following table shows the comparative numbers of high English schools, and of the pupils attending them, during the year under review and the previous year:—

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	48	13,867	51	14,795
Aided	98	12,485	104	14,187
Unaided	72	16,256	62	16,615
Total ...	218	42,558	217	45,597

The abolition of the Nizamat Fund and the consequent transfer to Government of the college and school formerly supported from it account for an increase of two in the number of Government schools. The third school situated at Taki in the Sunderbuns owes its existence to the public spirit of Babu Rajmohan Ray Chaudhuri, the local zemindar. Various additions to, or transfers from, the other classes have taken place during the year, and some schools have also been abolished. The net result, however, is that the number of high English schools has decreased by one only, while the number of pupils has risen by 3,039, the average attendance at each school being 210 against 195 in 1880-81. The Lieutenant-Governor views with satisfaction the increasing popularity of high English schools, especially in Behar, where the backwardness of the people in English education has been put forward as one of the reasons entitling Beharis to special consideration in the matter of Government employment. At the same time Mr. Rivers Thompson is of the opinion that the growing demand for English learning should not be met by indefinite extensions of the accommodation now afforded by zillah schools; but that endeavours should be made, by limiting the numbers admitted to those schools, to give free play to the efforts of private enterprise, and to the healthy spirit of competition which it engenders. At Dacca and some other places, the Lieutenant-Governor visited private schools which were in the number of pupils, in the character of the instruction imparted, and in the healthy tone which pervaded them, in no way inferior to the Government schools which existed close by. To such laudable efforts to provide the people with education suited to their wants, and to strike out a new, honourable, and remunerative profession for the many able graduates who now find no market for their talents, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to afford every possible encouragement. He would have it understood that he is not disposed to view with favour any extension of existing accommodation in Government high schools, unless there be no probability that in the particular locality private enterprise will not supply what is wanted. It is perhaps premature yet to expect that private institutions should everywhere supply adequate substitutes for zillah schools, but that is the consummation to which the Lieutenant-Governor, alike in the interest of the tax-payers, of the educated classes and of those in need of instruction, confidently looks forward. The day will come when the official connection of Government with education will be restricted to the Collegiate institutions.

13. *Entrance Examination*—In all 2,105 candidates appeared at the Entrance Examination from 208 schools, and of these 1,026 or nearly half were successful. These results were less satisfactory than those of the previous year, when 1,184 candidates passed out of 2,031; but the smaller proportion of successful candidates may have been due rather to causes connected with the examination than to any falling off in the acquirements of candidates. The former year is generally believed to have been an easy one for Entrance candidates. The highest percentage of success was attained by the Government schools, from which 58 per cent. of the competitors passed; the unaided schools being more successful than those in receipt of Government grants. The comparatively greater success of the unaided schools is explained by the Director as lying in the circumstance that, while the principal unaided schools of the country are situated in the town and suburbs of Calcutta, Dacca, Moorshedabad, and a few other places where they have acquired deserved popularity and success, the aided schools are generally found in smaller centres of population, and cannot compete successfully with urban schools. The whole of the Government schools sent candidates to the examination, and all, except those at Purulia, Julpaiguri and Motihari, passed some of their pupils. Among the collegiate schools the Hindu and Hare Schools, and the Dacca and Hooghly Schools, have retained their places at the head of the list, while the Patna School, which last year stood tenth on the list, has this year risen five places. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the proposal to transfer this school, which is chiefly attended by Musulmans, to the centre of the Mahomedan portion of the city. The Krishnagur School again fell somewhat in consequence no doubt of the severe fever prevailing in the Nuddea district. The comparative success of the Calcutta Madrasa, which passed 10 out of 15 pupils, and stood ninth on the list, is gratifying.

An increase in the number of pupils attending the Mozufferpore and Noakholly zila schools has raised them to the first class, while the Commilla school, of which the numbers have fallen below 300, now belongs to the second class. The total number of first class zila schools is now 13, of which six are situated in Behar—an indication of the intellectual progress of that province, which appears the more satisfactory when it is considered that aid has been given to private English schools at Arrah, Gya, and Chupra. In point of success at the examination, the Mymensingh and Beerbhoom schools stand at the head of the list of first class zila schools. Of the second class schools Barasat, Bankura, and Commilla were the most successful, while Balasore was the best of the smallest class of schools. The Director notices the fact that the Jessore and Baraset Schools, which have adopted a vernacular constitution for their lower classes, are achieving increased success both in the Vernacular and English departments. "The system," says Mr. Croft, "has the support of the most experienced officers of the Department; and though it is desirable to gain some further experience of its working in those schools into which it has been actually introduced, its extension to other schools appear to be only a question of time. Some officers go so far as to maintain that the teaching in all subjects up to the Entrance standard should be in the vernacular, English being taught throughout as a language only. There is much to be said in favour of such a system, as most nearly according with the true theory of education in this country, and as being most likely to advance the standard not only of school, but of subsequent University education. Its adoption in schools would not be open to the objection which must be raised against its extension to colleges, on the ground, namely, that suitable vernacular text-books in the higher branches of study neither exist nor are in any way called for. Those who aim at a University degree must qualify themselves for it in every subject through the medium of English, and of English only." On the interesting and important question thus referred to, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive, at a convenient opportunity, a further and more detailed communication from the Director.

14. The number of aided schools in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions remained unchanged, being 32 in the former and 37 in the latter. Judged by the test of the Entrance Examination these schools were fairly successful. In the remaining divisions there are few aided schools. The report notices specially the case of the schools of this class in the Orissa Division, of which there are at present only two—the Loknath school and the European school at Cuttack. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the interest displayed in the former school by the Secretary, who is the mother of the Mahashay of Loknath, himself a successful candidate at the examination. "This lady's interest," says the Joint-Inspector, "in the welfare of the school continues unabated, and forms a gratifying exception to the indifference one is accustomed to meet with in women of her class." The Joint-Inspector insists strongly, and in the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, rightly, on the necessity for raising some of the sub-divisional middle schools in Orissa to the status of high schools in order to keep up the supply of students for the Ravenshaw College. The proposal commends itself to the Lieutenant-Governor, but he will await a fuller development of the Director's recommendations.

The absence of returns from some of the unaided schools leaves their number to some extent uncertain; but so far as returns have been received, there appears to be 62 schools of this class, of which 22 are situated in Calcutta, 14 in the Presidency Division, 11 in the Burdwan Division, 7 in the Dacca Division, 5 in the Patna Division, and 1 each in the Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, and Orissa Divisions. These numbers are encouraging as an earnest of future progress.

15. Of the 2,105 candidates at the Entrance Examination, it appears that, while 1,468 took up Sanskrit as their second language, 315 only presented themselves for examination in Bengali. The number of candidates in Bengali has decreased steadily for some years, in consequence of that language not forming a part of the F. A. Examination course, and time spent on it being therefore thrown away for the purpose of the subsequent University examinations. This is a matter of importance on which the Lieutenant-Governor would

desire to have further information. The Bengali language has of late years been greatly improved in force, in richness, and in aptitude for purposes of literary expression; and anything resembling discouragement of it in a Bengal University calls for explanation. The number of candidates in Persian rose from 57 to 100, in consequence, no doubt, of an increase in the number of Mahomedan candidates. On the results of the Entrance Examination, 152 junior scholarships of the value of Rs. 20, Rs. 15, and Rs. 10 a month were awarded. Of these scholarships, of which a certain number are allotted to each Commissionership, 94 were awarded to candidates passing in the first division against 117 in the previous year; while eight were given to candidates passing in the third division against one in the previous year. As the Director of Public Instruction observes, this circumstance affords an indication (which is clearer than that supplied by the mere numbers passing the examination) of the failure of schools, especially those in backward tracts, to come up to the standard as fully as in the previous year.

16. *Middle English Schools.*—The ten Government schools included under the head of Middle English Schools are nearly all institutions of an exceptional character. They include the schools for Maghs and Chakmas at Rangamati and Brindaban in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Bhootea boarding school and the zila school at Darjeeling, the school for Europeans at Kurseong, the Collinga branch school attached to the Calcutta Madrasa, model schools at Bogra and Patna, the model school attached to the Calcutta Normal school, and the Nasiriganj school in Shahabad supported from the Estates Improvement Fund. The number of aided schools of the middle English class rose from 455 to 479, while the number of unaided schools rose from 123 to 138. These changes were produced by the abolition of old and the establishment of new schools, and by transfers of schools from one grade to another. It is observed by the Director of Public Instruction that the line between middle English and middle Vernacular schools is not very clearly defined, and that schools from temporary causes constantly pass from one to the other class. The teaching of English may cease for a time owing a decline in the support given to the English class, or an English class may be added to a school to meet a demand, without entitling the institution to recognition as an English school until it has been successful in the scholarship examination. The review given in the report of the progress of the middle English schools in each division is chiefly remarkable as showing that nearly all schools of this class have adopted what is known as a vernacular constitution; that is, they have chosen the vernacular as the language for imparting instruction, teaching English as a language only. The Lieutenant-Governor is convinced of the wisdom of this choice, believing with the Director that "it will hardly be questioned that the 39,000 pupils in middle English schools under their present constitution, according to which they receive all substantive instruction in the vernacular, learning in addition a moderate amount of English as a language only, are getting a far better training than the 32,000 pupils of 1878, when all subjects were taught through English, and therefore badly taught, by teachers who were themselves unacquainted with that language." An opinion has been expressed by one district officer of experience that in his district the demand for middle English schools is increasing every year, and that, "unless technical schools are provided as outlets, the mere scholastic element, already too great, will breed political discontent." To this the Director makes the following reply:—

"It is a trite saying that discontent is the mother of progress; and if boys who have received a fair vernacular education are filled by such education with the desire of improving their lot in life, and if they find that desire stimulated by the further acquisition of a useful, however elementary, knowledge of English, I do not see in the circumstances any great ground for sorrow or alarm. On the contrary, if it is admitted (as it probably will be) that the mental faculties of the students are strengthened and developed by the additional education thus imparted, such an enlargement of their field of view may lead them to demand additional facilities for that very technical instruction, the absence of which is now rightly deplored, and also to co-operate with Government in providing it. It is not the spread of English education that checks professional or industrial enterprise. The Medical College and the Engineering College, besides the growth of numberless other arts and trades, are sufficient to show that educated Bengal takes readily to a great variety of pursuits that uneducated Bengal would not so much as look at. The national wealth and prosperity are increased by education, even by that English education which is sometimes decried as the source of indefinite political evils. The fact is, attention is fixed on the few who go from

office to office seeking for situations and not finding them—men who have in many instances failed in their school or college career, and who would fail equally in any walk of life; in their case it may be conceded that disappointment and discontent are their normal lot. But, in the argument that I am considering, no attention is paid to those (and they are the majority) who, having profited by such education as may have been open to them, enter quietly into the complex life of the nation, and do their part towards keeping the economical machine at work, without attracting to themselves any special notice. But after all it is rather late in the day to discuss questions like this. I can understand objections to education on the ground that it is bad, but not on the ground that it is high. Again, I can understand objections to a system of education on the ground that its different parts are not in due proportion; for example, that primary is sacrificed to high education, or high to primary; or, again, as in the present instance, that technical education is not sufficiently pushed, compared with general education. So far I am quite at one with Mr. ———; but I cannot ignore the difficulties that beset the question which he raises. To be of any real utility, technical instruction requires, as a condition of its growth and development, the existence of industrial centres, in connection with which corresponding schools may be opened. Such centres exist on the Continent of Europe, where technical schools abound; they do not exist, except in a few large towns, in any part of Bengal. The development of technical education in this country needs all the care and thought that can be given to so vitally important a subject; but meanwhile it may be useful to remember that practically all the scholars throughout Bengal, who now receive a general education in any form above the barest rudiments, belong to those classes of society with whom a liberal education, as that has been from time to time understood, is a tradition of centuries. It should hardly be thought less useful or necessary at a time when it is proposed to give the people a largely increased share in the local government of the country."

In the general tenor of these remarks the Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees. He has no sympathy with an obscurantist policy in matters of education, believing such a policy to be opposed to the true interests of the British Government in this country; and he sees no objection to the increase of middle English schools, provided that education in English in these institutions is, as now, made to follow, and not to take the place of, sound vernacular instruction. The Lieutenant-Governor also fully recognizes the need of technical instruction for India. Prominent success has already marked the establishment of the Seebpore College, near Calcutta, and similar results may attend the institution of the Industrial school at Patna. As Mr. Croft, however, states, the growth of such education is beset by great difficulties in any country where industrial centres are few and unimportant. The establishment of these centres is a question of the future; but meantime Mr. Rivers Thompson is not without hope that, if the attention of foreign countries could be attracted to the indigenous trades and manufactures of India, this want of great industrial centres might be, to some extent, counteracted. If a demand for the products of Indian industries could only be created, new lines of profitable employment, in accordance with the customs of the country and the genius of its people, would be established. From this point of view the Lieutenant-Governor looks forward with much interest to the forthcoming International Exhibition, the success of which may prove the origin of great advantages to the country.

17. Of the 627 middle English schools, 359 sent between them 962 candidates to the Middle English Scholarship Examination, of whom 683 were successful— a satisfactory result, when it is remembered that the examination was adapted to the changed constitution of the large majority of the schools.

18. *Middle Vernacular Schools.*—An increase of 11 and 22 respectively in the number of Government and aided middle vernacular schools, and a falling off of 11 in that of unaided schools of the same class, caused a total increase of 22 in the number of schools of this class, of which 1,050 were in existence at the close of the year, attended by 56,441 pupils. The increase of Government schools was due to the opening of seven model schools in backward districts, and to the inclusion in the returns for the first time of 4 schools in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa. Such falling off as is apparent in the number of aided and unaided schools is mainly due to a re-classification, few schools having been closed during the year.

19. At the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, 3,350 candidates appeared from 1,002 schools, of whom 2,175 were successful, showing some improvement as compared with the previous year, when 931 schools competed and 2,004 candidates out of 3,500 passed.

20. The following table given by the Director is interesting as showing the progress made by middle schools, both English and Vernacular, since their reorganization of the Scholarship Examination in 1878:—

	Number of competing middle schools.	Number of middle scholarship candidates.	Number passed.
1878	1,152	3,665	2,135
1879	1,191	3,466	2,015
1880	1,278	4,496	2,587
1881	1,361	4,312	2,858

In furtherance of the object of the change made in 1878, a revised set of Middle Scholarship Rules have been issued since the close of the year.

21. *Primary education.*—Under the head of Primary Education are now included the schools formerly known as "lower vernacular" (and now as "upper primary") and lower primary schools or pathsalas. In the earlier paragraphs of this Resolution a brief reference was made to the course of study in these schools. It may, however, be well to mention here in more detail that in the upper primary schools the curriculum consists of—(1) the vernacular language; (2) the history and geography of the Lower Provinces; (3) arithmetic, inclusive of *zamindari* and *mahajani* accounts; (4) the first book of Euclid; (5) elementary notions of physics; and (6) the Sanitary Primer. In lower primary schools the course includes—(1) a vernacular adaptation of Chambers' Rudiments of Knowledge; (2) handwriting and the reading of manuscript; (3) arithmetic up to the first four rules, simple and compound, on the European method; (4) *subhankari* or rules and formulæ for mental arithmetic on the native system; (5) bazar accounts, *zamindari* accounts, and simple mensuration; and (6) the Sanitary Primer. The lower primary schools no longer include indigenous pathsalas, *tols* and *maktabs*, which have in no way adopted the departmental standard. These are now classed as schools of special instruction—a very unsatisfactory designation including, as it does, in one class institutions so totally different in their character as the Engineering College at Seebpore and the most backward village school. Some such term as "indigenous," or "extra-departmental education" should be devised under which to class *tols*, *maktabs*, and indigenous pathsalas, which do not conform to departmental standards. Excluding from the class of primary schools all those indigenous institutions, we still find that the number of primary schools increased from 43,400 in 1880-81 to 50,788 in 1881-82, the number of pupils having risen in the same period from 760,886 to 880,937. Of the primary schools existing at the close of the year, 1,944, attended by 68,598 pupils, belonged to the upper primary class. The proportion of upper primary schools to that of all primary schools was therefore 3·8 per cent., and that of the pupils attending them to that of all pupils receiving primary instruction 7·7 per cent.

22. *Upper Primary Schools.*—The total number of the upper primary schools showed an increase of 243 with 9,280 pupils. The number of Government schools of this class rose from 9 to 18 by the inclusion of nine schools situated in Angul and Banki. Aided schools rose from 1,632 to 1,847, the increase being most marked in the Bhagulpore, Dacca, Chittagong, and Rajshahye Divisions. There was a small increase from 60 to 79 in the number of unaided schools. At the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination 2,813 candidates competed from 1,140 schools, of whom 1,716 passed; the most successful divisions in this respect being Burdwan with 523 successful candidates out of 672, Orissa with 268 out of 300, and Dacca with 210 out of 271.

23. *Lower Primary Schools.*—The number of these schools in existence at the close of the year was 48,844 with 812,339 pupils against 41,699 schools with 701,568 pupils in the previous year. The system of payment by results was during the year adopted in Bogra, and will be introduced into Pubna and Julpaiguri in the course of the current year. It is to some extent in force in Lohardugga, and Darjeeling is now the only district in which it has not been nominally introduced. Of the good results of the system generally there can be no doubt, and these results are most noticeable in the Orissa, Burdwan, and Chittagong Divisions, where the number of pupils under instruction varies from 25 to 29½ per thousand of the population. In the Presidency and Dacca Divisions the numbers are not so large, but further progress is anticipated. In Behar it is believed by the Director of Public Instruction that the system

is approaching the limits of its development. In the Rajshahye and Chota Nagpore Divisions, where the numbers attending schools recognized by the Education Department are small, it is believed that many indigenous schools exist. This belief is certainly supported in the case of Rajshahye, by the fact that, while the departmental returns showed only 63,147 pupils under instruction, the census returns gave the number at 102,445. The Magistrates of Rungpore and Fureedpore believe that few indigenous schools exist in their districts; but the census returns, which showed 23,695 and 27,972 pupils respectively under instruction in these districts, while only 12,621 and 19,571 appear on the departmental returns, indicate that this view is to some extent incorrect, though it is possible that a considerable amount of private instruction is given to children at home. The total amount spent by Government on pathsala education was Rs. 3,47,245 as stipends to gurus, and Rs. 25,786 as rewards to pupils. There is a general agreement among inspecting officers that the payment of rewards to gurus by the Government has led to a falling off in the private contributions towards the maintenance of village schools. The Joint-Inspector of Orissa observes that "the people in many cases withhold payment of the school fees, when they see that their teacher has earned a lump sum from Government in the shape of rewards for results, and this they generally do during the last quarter of the year." In the Darjeeling Terai also the introduction of a one-anna educational cess has led to a large falling off in the receipts from fees. That the efforts of Government to improve the primary schools of the country should have led to any extent to a cessation of exertion toward the same end on the part of the people themselves is a matter for regret, and the Director should carefully consider the best method of dealing with this state of things.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to observe the good results which have already followed the efforts of the Educational Department to popularize instruction among the Sonthals. Formerly, with the exception of schools established by missionaries, which, though excellent so far as they went, were necessarily few and inadequate to the wants of the people, no schools existed for the education of Sonthal children. A scheme has now been sanctioned for the opening of Sonthal schools in the Government estate of the Damin-i-Koh, and it is hoped that should the experiment, as there is every reason to believe, prove successful, it may be found possible to extend it to other portions of the Sonthal country. Independently, however, of this scheme, the special attention of educational officers has succeeded in raising the number of Sonthal children under instruction in the Bhagulpore Division from 2,170 to 6,444 during the past year. These figures do not comprise the Sonthal converts under the instruction of Christian missionaries.

25. The want of a proper system of audit of primary school expenditure has been brought prominently to notice, since the close of the year, by defalcations detected in the Bhagulpore Division, which have led to the conviction of the Deputy Inspector and a Circle Sub-Inspector of that district of embezzlement of public funds. That attention on the part of the Magistrate and District Committee would have sufficed to prevent fraud is apparent from the success which attended the efforts of Mr. Hopkins, when Magistrate of Purneah, to devise a simple method of accounts. It is, however, obviously desirable that uniformity should obtain in a matter of this kind, and that rules should be laid down to ensure not only the prompt payment, to the persons entitled to receive them, of the sums drawn from district treasuries, but also to secure the submission of authentic bills. Both these points call for urgent attention.

26. The report contains the usual details regarding the progress of primary education in each division. In the Burdwan Division there are now 326 upper primary and 9,211 lower primary schools, attended by 10,040 and 187,448 boys respectively: in the previous year the figures were 318 upper primary schools with 10,436 pupils, and 8,437 lower primary schools with 184,410 pupils. The proportion of children at school to those of school-going age is now one in 2·4 against one in three in the previous year. Fifteen pathsalas, now attended by 476 pupils, were established for the benefit of the Sonthals of Beerbhoom during the year. Of these, ten are under the management of Sonthal-speaking Bengalis, and the remainder under that of Bengali-speaking Sonthals. The Commissioner prefers the former arrangement, because the Bengali taught by Bengalis is naturally more correct than that

acquired from Sonthals, and because Bengali teachers "are more intelligent and methodical than it seems at present possible for any man of Sonthal race to be." The Lieutenant-Governor admits the force of these arguments, but it must at the same time be borne in mind that the object of these schools is not to produce Bengali scholars of Sonthal blood, but to give to the Sonthals the rudiments of a practical education, and to render them sufficiently conversant with Bengali to be able to hold their own in their ordinary dealings with their landlords and with the Bengalis with whom they are thrown in contact. The Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to believe that Sonthals are of necessity unintelligent or unmethodical, and it must not be forgotten that examples of intelligence and method are likely to be more effectual with the Sonthals generally when exhibited by teachers of their own race than when set by foreigners. For the present, no doubt, the difficulty of obtaining competent Sonthal teachers precludes their employment on a large scale; but it may fairly be anticipated that this difficulty will decrease with the spread of education.

In Hooghly the system of giving tiffin money to pathsala pupils attending examination has been discontinued, and books have been substituted for money as prizes. The Lieutenant-Governor was always very doubtful of the advantages of the system, and the change introduced in Hooghly seems to him entirely for the better. The attention of all Magistrates is therefore invited to the following remarks made by the Commissioner of Burdwan on the subject, and they are requested to report through the Director whether a similar change should not be introduced in their districts.

"My attention was drawn in the course of the year to the unreal character of the examination for pathsalas, and I requested the Magistrate to reconsider the system of examinations and the distribution of rewards. The Magistrate in consequence drew up a set of rules designed to make these examinations a real test of the progress achieved by the pupils during the year, and not, as they had hitherto been, a pic-nic followed by a scramble for pice. The evil of giving tiffin-money was that lots of boys came for the sake of the tiffin, and the examiners thought, with mistaken kindness, that every boy who took the trouble to come so far ought to be paid for his trouble, whether he deserved a reward for progress or not. The evil of sending out the money beforehand was that the examiners, knowing how much they had to spend, spent it all, whether the pupils deserved so much or not; and in order to leave out as few as possible, they sub-divided the rewards so much as to give each recipient a mere trifle. Now the amount not being known beforehand, the real merits of the candidates are tested, and the Magistrate sends out the money after deciding on the report. These meetings will in future be less joyful and amusing, but I hope more earnest and real than they were before"

27. In the Presidency Division the number of upper primary schools rose from 320 with 12,867 pupils to 349 with 14,268 pupils, and that of lower primaries, aided and unaided, from 2,933 with 86,237 pupils to 3,300 with 95,672 pupils. Of the boys of school-going age 4·2 are said to be at school. In the 24-Pergunnahs a change was effected in the manner of payment of gurus, with a view to prevent the appearance at examination of what the Director terms "mushroom schools," *i.e.* schools started just before and closed just after the annual examinations. The payment of a moiety of the rewards to the gurus is now deferred till six months after the examination and after a local inspection. A system somewhat similar to the chief guru system of Behar has been introduced into this district by the establishment of stipendiary pathsalas to serve as models for the rest. The teachers of these institutions "assist the Sub-Inspectors by giving notices of examination to the other gurus, finding out unaided pathsalas, and teaching the gurus the mode of keeping registers and preparing returns." The spread of this system might perhaps be encouraged with advantage in other districts. The lamentably heavy mortality from fever and cholera in Nuddea caused a falling off in the numbers attending school in that district, which it may be hoped is only temporary. In the Dacca Division primary education made considerable progress during the year, the number of upper primary schools having risen from 173 with 6,592 pupils to 211 with 8,670 pupils, and that of lower primary schools from 2,252 with 61,660 pupils to 3,334 with 78,811 pupils. Of the children of school-going age, one in 4·7 is said to be at school. In Mymensingh a modification of the chief guru system has been introduced with great advantage. The primary schools inspected have increased both in number and efficiency. The interest displayed in the pathsala examinations is said to be keen, and it is gratifying to learn that gurus failing to show good results have in some cases been turned out by

their employers. In the Chittagong Division the number of upper primary schools rose from 87 with 3,127 pupils to 108 with 4,605, and that of lower primary schools from 2,351 with 51,020 pupils to 4,602 with 95,860 pupils, no less than one in every 2·4 boys of school-going age being at school. If these figures are trustworthy, the result is exceedingly creditable to the division. The increase indeed is so enormous that, if there be no mistake in the figures, some special causes were probably at work, of the nature of which the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to be informed. In Tipperah the number of stipendiary schools has been reduced from 294 to 272, the money thus set free being utilized for rewards. The conditions on which the stipends are paid, viz. that fees are taken from the boys, that the guru is to be competent and to teach the standard of the school, and that the people shall provide a house, furniture, and diet expenses for the guru, seem well calculated to promote the efficiency of the stipendiary schools, and to secure a sufficient amount of interest in education on the part of the inhabitants of the district. Inspecting pandits resembling chief gurus have also been appointed for each thana. The Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division remains backward in the matter of education, only one boy in 9·5 being at school, though the advance from 1,725 primary schools with 42,015 pupils to 1,851 with 49,407 shows that some progress is being made. In the Julpaiguri district an attempt is being made by the Deputy Commissioner to establish ploughing classes in connection with the pathsalas, with a view of improving cultivation and of removing the idea prevalent among the *jotdars* of the Terai that education unfits their children for agricultural work In Darjeeling some hill schools are under supervision of the Scotch Mission, and have made considerable progress. It is stated that there is reason to believe that the inclusion of religious teaching in the course of study serves in some cases to discourage parents from sending their children to school; but it can hardly be expected that Christian missionaries will devote their time to the work of education among uncivilized tribes, unless some religious instruction form portion of the school course. The Lieutenant-Governor had understood that to the various Bhuddist monasteries and hermitages in this district schools were attached. He would be glad in future reports to learn the extent and character of the instruction given in those schools, and the value of Llamas to the Department as teachers.

28. In the Patna Division, where the chief guru system is in force in every district, the number of upper primary schools has risen slightly from 240 to 248, but a slight falling off has taken place in the number of pupils from 8,556 to 8,450, the loss being attributed to the conversion of some of the best schools of this class into middle vernacular schools. The total number of lower primary schools in existence at the close of the year was 9,933 with 111,607 pupils, against 9,757 with 111,490 pupils at its commencement. These figures do not, however, represent the real increase, as no less than 664 schools in the district of Gya were transferred from the lower primary class to that of "indigenous schools." The extension of the chief guru system led to the transfer of nearly half the unaided pathsalas to the aided list. Altogether one boy in 7·6 is at school in the division. In the Bhagulpore Division education is said to have made considerable progress, and one boy in 6·8 is at school. The number of upper primary schools rose from 202 with 6,795 pupils to 254 with 8,662 pupils, and that of lower primary schools from 6,649 with 66.277 pupils, to 7,250 with 73,151 pupils. Recent disclosures, however, have made the Lieutenant-Governor doubt the accuracy of statistics of education in Bhagulpore. Some progress is being made in the education of Sonthals in the portions of the Bhagulpore Division which lie outside the limits of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In the Jamui and Sudder sub-divisions of Monghyr there are 175 Sonthals at school, and 347 in the Banka sub-division of Bhagulpore. Large numbers of Sonthals have recently emigrated into the Barinda or eastern portion of Malda, and it is hoped that the efforts which are now being made for the education of the other aboriginal people of that tract may be successful with the Sonthals also. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the number of upper primary schools rose from 20 with 704 pupils to 24 with 934 pupils, while that of lower primary schools advanced from 690 with 9,231 pupils to 830 with 14,457 pupils, 40 and 23 respectively being under the management of the Church Missionary Society and Indian Home Mission, and 767 under native management. Besides Sonthals, 234 Paharias were at school.

29. In the Chota Nagpore Division there was an advance from 31 to 46 in the number of upper primary schools, and a decline from 972 to 953 in that of lower primary schools. The latter was not caused by any falling off in the number of pupils, which rose from 26,193 to 27,088, but by an extension of the grant-in-aid system, which led to the transfer of some unaided schools to the aided list, and probably also to the increased popularity of the schools which had proved their efficiency by success at the Scholarship examinations. Except in Manbhoom, the system of payment by results has not been introduced to any great extent, though it is said to have been in force in Hazareebagh for five years with poor results—a fact which would seem to indicate rather want of energy in its application than defects in the system itself, for there is no reason apparent why it should be less successful in this division than elsewhere in the province. In Hazareebagh it is proposed to introduce the chief guru system, which will probably be productive of good effect. The particulars given regarding progress made in the education of the aboriginal tribes in the Singbhoom district is scanty; but it is stated that Kol villages have in some instances applied for schools—a demand which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it may have been found possible to meet.

30. The progress of education in the Orissa Division continues satisfactory. Of the boys of school-going age, one in 2·5 is at school; and the number of upper primary and lower primary schools rose from 145 with 3,395 pupils to 149 with 3,757 and 6,737 with 74,559 pupils, to 7,621 with 86,395 pupils. The increase was most marked in Cuttack, and is there ascribed to an increase in the number of inspecting pandits. In the Tributary States a considerable increase has taken place in the number of schools under the supervision of the Educational Department; and though this fact does not imply the establishment of any large number of new schools, it is, it may be hoped, indicative of a noteworthy addition to the efficient teaching power of the mahals. Altogether 29,182 pupils from 8,196 primary schools appeared at the Primary Scholarship Examination, of whom 15,987 were successful. From the Patna Division alone 10,241 pupils appeared and 6,540 passed. Four thousand six hundred and thirty-six candidates, of whom 2,122 passed, competed from the Burdwan Division; 3,631, of whom 1,903 passed, from the Bhagulpore Division, and 3,192, of whom 1,725 passed, from the Orissa Division. Revised rules for the award of lower primary scholarships have been sanctioned since the close of the year.

31. *European and Eurasian education.*—The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians, and the expenditure on them in the year under review and the previous year, are compared in the following table:—

	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Government expenditure, 1881-82.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
					Rs.
Government schools	1	1	33	41	8,594
Aided "	41	43	3,762	4,548	74,122
Unaided "	10	9	1,116	1,030	.....
	52	53	4,911	5,617	82,716

Of the 5,617 pupils, 3,147 are boys and 2,470 girls. Thirty-two of the schools, attended by 4,362 pupils, are situated in Calcutta; 24 of them, with 3,418 pupils, being aided and the remainder unaided institutions. The aided high schools remain six in number, but the Doveton school is not included among them, having lost its grant at the commencement of the year, and not having drawn the smaller grant subsequently sanctioned until after its close. In consideration of improvement now manifest in the condition of the school, the grant made to it has recently been renewed. The St. Xavier's School received a grant during the year. The unaided Calcutta High School ceased to exist owing to the death of the proprietor. A system of payment by results for European and Eurasian schools, which is fully described in the report, was sanctioned at the commencement of the year, and an examination was held with a view to its introduction in November and December 1881. The revised system has been introduced since the close of the year. Under it account will be taken of the average attendance of pupils as well as of their proficiency as tested by examination; and the grants, to avoid

the hardship which might otherwise be caused by temporary fluctuations, will be calculated, as soon as it is practicable to do so, upon the results of two years' experience in each case. Some modification of the standard of examination contemplated in the scheme as originally framed has been rendered necessary to meet the recommendations of the Committee which has recently been sitting, under the orders of the Government of India, to consider the whole question of European and Eurasian instruction.

32. Of the European and Eurasian schools situated outside Calcutta, one only—the Convent School at Bankipore—was unaided during the year (it has since received a grant). Of the rest, one—the Kurseong boarding school—is entirely supported by the Government, and the remainder receive grants-in-aid, three being high schools, ten middle schools, and six primary schools. The most flourishing of the schools of this class are situated in the hills of the Darjeeling district. The St. Paul's School at Darjeeling has now 134 pupils, each pupil costing Government on an average Rs. 3-7-8 a month, against 107 pupils costing Rs. 4-15 in the previous year. Eight candidates from this school passed the Entrance Examination, and nine altogether are reading for the F. A. Examination—six being in the first-year and three in the second-year class. Two pupils went to England and passed the preliminary examination for Sandhurst. From the St. Joseph's Seminary, which has 51 pupils on the rolls, three competed and were successful at the Entrance Examination, two being placed in the first division and one in the second. The number of pupils at the middle English boarding school at Kurseong was 41 (28 boys and 13 girls), and the results of an examination held in November are reported to have been satisfactory. Seven schools are supported by the East Indian Railway Company with a grant-in-aid from the Government. Altogether 85 European and Eurasian candidates appeared at the Entrance Examination against 71 in the previous year, of whom 56 passed against 48.

33. *Female Education.*—A marked increase in the number of girls' schools and of girls under instruction is reported to have taken place during the year thus—

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Schools	2	307	2	299
Aided "	731	15,849	963	17,996
Unaided "	107	3,607	77	2,723
	840	19,763	1,042	21,018

34. The girls' schools supported by the Government are the Bethune School at Calcutta and the Eden School at Dacca. The former has 106 pupils, of whom six are matriculated students of the University, three studying for the B. A. and three for the F. A. Examination. Miss D'Abreu and Miss Abala Dass, who had passed the F.A. and Entrance Examinations respectively with first grade scholarships, have joined the Madras Medical College. The Eden School has 199 pupils, of whom three passed by the Middle English Scholarship and 11 by the Lower Primary Scholarship standard in 1881. Besides the schools already mentioned, there are in Calcutta four zenana agencies, two normal schools, three orphanages, and nine schools, all which are aided by Government for the promotion of female education among natives, and all but one of which are attended by native girls.

35. In the Presidency Division a decline has taken place in the number of pupils attending girls' schools from 5,171 to 4,807, though the number of such schools has risen from 173 to 192, but an increase from 2,855 to 3,168 in that of girls attending boys' schools, the net result being a decrease of 51 in the number of girls under instruction. The falling off was most marked in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, in which it is said that many private schools were closed. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to learn the cause of this decline in one of the most advanced districts of Bengal. In the Burdwan Division the number of girls' schools rose from 75 with 1,689 pupils to 91 with 2,075 pupils, and that of girls attending boys' schools from 4,315 to 6,018. Liberal scholarships are given for girls in all the districts of this division except Beerbhoom. The scholarships are awarded on the result of the examination of the Uttarpara Sabha, which continues apparently to do good work in the promotion of female education. In the

Dacca Division the number of girls' schools was 213 with 3,418 pupils against 132 with 2,441 pupils in the previous year; while the number of girls attending boys' schools rose from 2,879 to 4,651. Of the total number of girls under instruction in girls' schools, 14 are in the middle and 68 in the upper primary stage, while of those in boys' schools, 61 attend middle English, 264 middle vernacular, and 400 upper primary schools. In Backergunge two girls gained scholarships, one easily beating all the boy candidates. In the same district a Mahomedan girl passed the Scholarship Examination for the first time. In the Chittagong Division the number of girls' schools rose from 130 with 1,505 female pupils to 183 with 2,123 pupils, and that of girls attending boys' schools from 1,280 to 2,831. There was a falling off from 11 to 9 in the number of girls' schools in the Patna Division, and from 306 to 254 in the number of children attending them; but the number of girls reading in boys' schools rose from 1,870 to 2,148. Nearly the whole of the latter are to be found in the Durbhunga district, where liberal rewards are given for girls who have made any progress at all in education. It is a question for the consideration of the Local Committees of the other Behar districts whether similar means might not be taken in them to encourage female education. In the Bhagulpore Division there was an increase from 22 girls' schools with 329 pupils to 29 with 396 pupils, and the number of girls attending boys' schools was 518 against 311 in the preceding year. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to agree in the view expressed by the Assistant Inspector that, in places where female education is backward, the money available for its encouragement can best be spent on the promotion of the attendance of girls at boys' schools. In the Chota Nagpore Division, as in Behar, female education is backward. The number of girls attending girls' schools fell from 383 to 368, notwithstanding an increase from 13 to 14 in the number of such schools. Boys' schools were attended by 841 girls. In the Orissa Division there was also a falling off in the number of girls attending girls' schools from 883 to 823, but that of girls reading in boys' schools rose from 929 to 1,623. The large majority of the pupils were Hindus, 237 being Brahmins.

36. The following account of the progress made in the zanana agencies is reproduced as being of considerable interest:—

"Mrs. Monomohini Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, has furnished progress returns of 1,841 pupils reading in zananas, or in schools mainly connected with zanana agencies The standards under which they were examined are the following:—The primary stage, lower section, is that of a pupil who can read little words, can distinguish the different letters composing the words, can write the alphabet neatly, can enumerate up to 50, and who has not gone beyond that standard. In the higher section of the primary stage, a pupil should at least be able to read little stories, to spell words with compound letters, to write easy sentences from dictation, and to write and count the numbers up to 1,000. If she can answer questions about the stories she has been reading, can write such stories from dictation, can read, spell, and explain compound words, can enumerate up to five figures, with ciphers, and do a simple addition sum, she is on the upper limits of the primary, and close to the middle stage. In the middle stage she should read *Bodhodoy*, write and spell well, and do addition and subtraction. If she further knows a little grammar and the definitions of geography, can write and spell faultlessly, can turn a piece of poetry into prose, and do a multiplication sum, she is approaching the confines of the upper stage. Applying these standards, Mrs. Wheeler reports that of the 1,841 female pupils examined, 1,381 are in the lower primary stage, 408 in the higher primary, 49 in the middle stage, and three in the upper stage. In the previous year, out of 2,192 examined, 1,862 were in the lower primary, 268 in the higher primary, 41 in the middle, and one in the upper stage. It is therefore evident that some progress has been attained during the last twelve months. Still the great bulk of the pupils are in the lower stage. The ages of the pupils examined varied from 4 to 40 in all the agencies except that of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the maximum age of pupils in that agency being 14 years. In the schools under native managers the maximum age is 10 years. Again, of the 1,841 examined, 367 are found to have attended schools for periods ranging between two and four years, 452 between one and two years, and 362 under one year, no note being taken of 660 pupils, who were mere infants. The Inspectress would like to see the teachers visit the houses of their pupils, especially when girls are absent from school, as such a course would make the girls as well as their parents feel that the teachers take real interest in them. The Inspectress is also inclined to recommend the introduction of fees in girls' schools, and to discontinue the present system of giving prizes indiscriminately to all pupils, instead of to those only who show real progress in their studies. 'It would be a very good thing,' adds Mrs. Wheeler, 'if girls were followed up from school into the zananas. I know in some cases it is done, but these are very few. I think it should be the rule not to lose sight of a girl when she leaves school to be married. Of course if she

goes right away where there are no mission agencies, she is quite out of reach, but so long as she is anywhere within reach of any mission, the mission in whose school she has been a pupil should, I think, make her over, as it were, to them. Perhaps it could not be done in every case; but, if it were the rule, I am certain much good would result, and the real requirements of zanana education be fulfilled, and the teachers also, I should think, be more satisfied with their work; for it is infinitely more pleasant to teach a young girl, who has been grounded in a school, than begin to teach a woman of 25 or 30, who has up to that time been quite innocent of any reading, writing or arithmetic.'

The Lieutenant-Governor approves Mrs. Wheeler's proposal to charge fees. A system of gratuitous education is in his opinion usually a mistake. When people have to pay for education, they strive to have their money's worth; in other words fees are an incentive to study. Mr. Rivers Thompson also approves the suggestion as to limitation of prizes. The practice is abused everywhere, both in boys' and girls' schools, and some check upon indiscriminate distributions is very desirable.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

37. *Law.*—The number of Government colleges to which a law class is attached remained unchanged at seven, but the numbers of law students fell from 367 to 270. The loss was, however, more than made up by the opening of a law class with 190 pupils in connection with the Metropolitan Institution, where lower fees are charged than at the Government colleges. The classes continue self-supporting Pleadership classes have recently been opened in connection with the second class colleges at Chittagong and Midnapore. Out of 103 candidates at the B L. Examination, 67 were successful, but two only were placed in the first division.

38. *Medicine.*—The number of college students declined from 123 to 117, and that of the students in vernacular schools from 503 to 310. In the Medical College the year commenced with 123 students, 51 old students rejoined and 64 new pupils were admitted. At the close of the session 17 students, of whom seven were senior scholars and ten paying students, passed the M.B. or L.M.S. Examination, and 14 hospital apprentices, passed and left for regimental duties. Four native *dhais* passed in midwifery during the year against eight in the previous year. The Campbell Medical School showed a large falling off in the number of its pupils, from 244 to 149, in consequence of the enforcement of a higher entrance standard. It is said, however, that the result of the change has been that better students are turned out. The Dacca College showed an increase from 87 to 97 in the number of students, but the result of the examinations was not known when the report was submitted. The number of pupils at the Temple Medical School at Patna was 102 against 146 in the previous year, three being military and the rest civil students. Of the former two passed the junior examination, and of the latter 19 passed the final and 32 the junior examination. The number of students at the Cuttack Medical School was 30 against 26 in the previous year, and five passed the final examination for the diploma. The first examination was passed by 11 candidates against 3 in the previous year.

39. *Engineering.*—The number of students on the rolls of the Seebpore College at the close of the year was 170 as compared with 172 in the previous year. The year was remarkable for the general strike which occurred among the native students in consequence of the punishment inflicted on one of their number for carelessness and disobedience of orders. As the students adopted an attitude of insubordination, their expulsion became necessary, but this order was, on the tender of a suitable apology, subsequently modified to one of rustication for six months. The result, however, of the movement was a serious interruption to the studies of the students and a temporary decline in their numbers. Owing to the extension of the course from three to four years, no students presented themselves for the University examination. The engineering classes numbered 41 at the opening of the college in November. The same cause led also to a decline in the civil and mechanical overseer classes, which numbered 97 at the beginning of November against 105 in April. The results of the final examination were satisfactory. Out of 20 candidates 18 were successful, most of whom have already found employment. The results of the examination of the second and third-year students were good, but those of the first-year students less satisfactory, only 9 out of 16 having succeeded in passing. The health of the College showed considerable improvement. A volunteer corps,

numbering about 50 members, was started in the College during the year, and an athletic club was opened for Europeans and natives alike.

40. *Survey and Industrial Schools.*—The Dacca Survey School showed a slight falling off in the number of pupils from 30 and 16 in the first and second-year classes respectively to 27 and 15. Fifteen out of the 17 students who appeared at the first-year examination qualified for promotion, and out of 23 candidates at the final examination 15 passed. At the Patna School the numbers in each class (nine in the second-year and 20 in the first-year) remained unchanged. At the final examination, out of nine candidates eight were successful, and nine out of ten first-year students qualified for the second-year class. The Lieutenant-Governor learns with satisfaction that the students have acquired a better knowledge of English, and that there is a larger demand than formerly for pupils of the school. The number of students at the Cuttack School was 43 against 44 in the previous year. All the 16 candidates at the final examination were successful. Industrial schools exist at Dehri, Ranchi, and Nawadi, which appear to be doing useful work.

41. *School of Art.*—This school, which numbered 77 pupils at the close against 80 at the commencement of the year, is reported to maintain its high standard of efficiency. The Art Gallery is popular, and on the 152 days during which it was open to the public it was visited by 3,478 pupils. The gallery was enriched by several new works of art; one—the Battle of Trafalgar by Luny—the gift of Lord Northbrook. "The Committee," says the report, "are greatly indebted to His Lordship, not only for this valuable gift, but for the trouble he has taken in selecting works of art for the gallery and for the unremitting interest he has shewn in its welfare."

42. *Normal Schools.*—There were 16 normal schools in existence at the close of the year. The vernacular mastership examination resulted in the award of certificates to 218 out of 251 candidates—44 being placed in the first, 63 in the second, and 111 in the third grade. The proportion of successful candidates was much higher than in the previous year, when 134 passed out of 250. All the passed pupils from Government schools at once obtained employment, and the supply of trained teachers is everywhere below the demand. This is especially the case in Behar. The largest of these schools are those at Hooghly and Patna, with 102 and 93 pupils respectively. The latter has 12 Mahomedan pupils, who are said to take as readily to Hindi as the Hindus. In Midnapore a normal school has been established for Sonthals, and is attended by 49 male and 30 female students. Of these 71 are genuine Sonthals, and the rest Bengalis and Uriyas.

43. *Madrasas.*—The total number of pupils attending the five mufassal madrasas and the Arabic department of the Calcutta Madrasa at the close of the year was 1,089 against 1,006 at its commencement. At the Central Examination of Madrasas 164 candidates appeared, of whom 88 were successful—34 being placed in the first, and 15 and 39 in the second and third divisions respectively. It cannot be said that these results are very satisfactory. Forty-one of the successful candidates came from the Calcutta Madrasa and 17 each from those at Dacca and Chittagong. The total number of students on the rolls of the Calcutta Madrasa at the close of the year was 1,123, of whom 253 belonged to the Arabic and 386 to the Anglo-Persian department. The Collinga Branch School had 484 pupils. The whole of the students of the Arabic department, and all but 13 of those in the Anglo-Persian department, are Sunnis. The Dacca Madrasa numbered 332 pupils at the close of the year against 315 at its commencement, 113 being entered in the Arabic and 219 in the English department. In the Rajshahye Madrasa the number of students is still small. The Chittagong Madrasa numbered 314 pupils at the close of the year, showing an increase of 48 as compared with the previous year. The number of pupils at the Hooghly Madrasa rose from 34 to 43, but it can hardly be said that it or the Rajshahye Madrasa has been successful.

44. *Sanskrit Title Examination.*—Fifty-three candidates entered themselves for the title examination, of whom 25 were successful. All the candidates except four were Bengalis, two being Uriyas and two Hindustanis. In *Kavya* (literature) 21 candidates appeared, of whom 14 passed. Out of 16 candidates in *Smriti* (law) three only were successful. One-half of the 16 candidates in

Darsana (philosophy) passed. Four scholarships were founded during the year by the Maharaja of Burdwan and one each for *Smriti* and *Darsana* by Babu Mahini Mohan Ray and Raja Pramatha Bhusan Deb Ray respectively. At Dacca a voluntary association of pandits has been formed for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning. It has an income of Rs. 1,500, of which two-thirds are derived from subscriptions, and the remainder is contributed by Government. The association bestows titles on successful candidates.

45. *Scholarships.*—The Agricultural Scholarships of £200 a year to enable the holders to study at an English educational college were awarded to Babus Byomkes Chakravarti, M.A., and Giris Chandra Basu, M.A., lecturers at the Seebpore and Cuttack Colleges respectively. The amount expended by the Government on scholarships, exclusive of these two, was Rs. 1,69,788. Besides these, there are available for successful students a large number of scholarships founded by private individuals, many of which are of considerable value.

46. *School-books.*—By a Resolution of the 7th January 1882, the duty of preparing lists of text-books suited for use in each class of the middle English and vernacular schools was assigned to the Central Text-book Committee, whose number was augmented by an addition of five well-known native scholars. Sub-committees were appointed for the preparation of similar lists in Behar and Orissa. The Behar sub-committee, besides examining and approving the Hindi and Urdu text-books already in use, gave much assistance in passing there the press editions in Deva Nagri and in Kaithi of the Sanitary Primer. Eight school-books in Hindi were issued from the Patna Press during the year. The Inspector of Schools remarks on the necessity for establishing agencies for the distribution of school-books in Behar subordinate to the Central Agency at Bankipore. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive a further report on this subject from the Director, with such suggestions as Mr. Croft may wish to make. A grant of Rs. 3,400 was made by the Government for the management of the production of Uriya text-books on geometry, algebra, trigonometry, and botany, and books in all these subjects, except the last, have been submitted to the sub-committee for approval. A reward has been offered also for an agricultural primer in Uriya. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the need now felt for cheap Uriya maps is likely to be met by the Calcutta School-book Society.

47. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Mr. Croft for the care and ability with which he has presided over the management of the Department during the year. The past year has been one of especial difficulty for the Director, as, besides the regular work of the Department, much additional labour has been imposed on him owing to his position in the Education Commission and the Committee appointed by the Government of India to consider the question of European and Eurasian education. The Director acknowledges the great assistance he has received from Baboos Bhudeb Mukerjêa, C.I.E., and Radekha Prossonno Mukerjea. To these officers the thanks of Government are due as well as to the other officers, both European and Native, of the Department, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties throughout the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th February 1883.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, Feb. 10 '83	Nil	Weather—dry and warmer. Prospects of crops tolerable. Public health indifferent.
	2	Bankoora, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—cold, and clouds are visible in the sky now and then. Fields under cultivation are being artificially irrigated. Prospects of standing crops fair. Pressing of sugarcane going on in places. Prices of food-grains stationary. Fever slowly abating.
	3	Beerbhoom. " 10 "	Nil	Weather—cold. State and prospects of crops generally good, except in some places where rain is wanted. Public health good.
	4	Midnapore. " 10 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Winter crops doing well. Public health good.
	5	Hooghly, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—cold and pleasant Prospects of crops fair. General health good, except in parts of Serampore thana where there are sporadic cases of cholera.
		Howrah " 13 "	Nil	Weather—suddenly warm after unusual cold. Crops doing well. General health good.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Feb. 10 '83	Nil	Weather—very cold. Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane nearly over. *Rubbee* crops continue satisfactory. Public health good. Cholera and fever have abated.
	7	Nuddea, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—clear and fair. Prospects of crops good. Fever decreasing.
		Chooadanga ...	·10	
	8	Khoolna, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—very cold in the beginning of the week, now seasonable. *Amun* crop gathered. *Boro* paddy and *til* are still being sown, Prospects fair. Public health good.
	9	Jessore, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Harvesting of winter crops not yet finished. Price of rice stationary. Health good.
	10	Moorshedabad, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. Winter crops doing well, except in some places where rain is wanted. Cholera still prevailing in thanas Shahanagore and Manullabazar and outpost Mohimapore, but has somewhat abated. Small-pox reported from Dowlatabad.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	11	Dinagepore, Feb. 9 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Amun* paddy has yielded a fair crop. Prospects of other crops good. Rice selling at from 18 to 28 seers per rupee.
	12	Rajshahye, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Prospects of spring crops continue favourable. *Ganja* being reaped. It will be a fair crop. General health improved.
	13	Rungpore " 9 "	Nil	Weather clear and seasonable. Prospects of tobacco, wheat, *kaon*, *cheena*, and pulses good. Land is being prepared for early rice and jute. Cholera still prevalent in the south of the district.
	14	Bogra, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—cold and pleasant. Sugarcane good. Pulses and oilseeds doing well. Public health good. A few cases of cholera and chicken-pox reported from thana Bogra.
	15	Pubna. " 10 "	Nil	Weather—getting warmer. Crops fairly good. Health good.
	16	Darjeeling, " 10 "	0·5	Two or three fine days at end of week. Full crops of mustard and *fafur* have been harvested. Other crops coming on well.
	17	Jurpigoree, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—clear and cold; slightly warmer than last week. Mustard and other standing crops doing well. Public health fair.
		Cooch Behar, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—fair and cold. Prospects of all crops good. Mustard seed is being harvested. Public health good.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, Feb. 10 '83	Nil	Weather—very cold. Harvesting of mustard seed has commenced. Other winter crops promising. *Boro* paddy is being sown.
	19	Furreedpore, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter crops fair. Cases of small-pox reported from Shibchar and Palong.
	20	Backergunge. " 8 "	Nil	Weather—unusually cold for the time of year. *Amun* crop harvested; outturn above the average. Prices of food-grains moderate. General health satisfactory.
	21	Mymensingh. " 9 "	Nil	Weather—chilly. State and prospects of crops good. Public health generally good.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong. Feb. 13 '83	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. Prospects of winter crops fair. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease not yet ceased.
	23	Noakholly, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—clear; cold severe; wind northerly. State and prospects of winter crops very promising. Rain wanted.
	24	Tipperah " 9 "	Nil	Weather—normal. State and prospects of crops good.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. " 6 "	Nil	Weather—more settled, but excessively and unusually cold. Mustard, and sugarcane being cut. Tobacco doing well. Jhum-cutting going on.
		Hill Tipperah. " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cold Prospects of chillies and tobacco fair. Sugarcane being cut. Public health good.

	No.	District, and date of return.		Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR					
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna,	Feb. 10 '83	Nil	Weather—cold. Prospects of wheat, barley and gram good. The late rain is said to have caused some injury to *massoor* and peas. Public health good.
		Barh	..	0·10	
	27	Gya,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Prospects of *rubbee* crops good. A few cases of ordinary fever reported from several stations.
	28	Shahabad,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of early pea crop has commenced. Prospects of *rubbee* crops favourable Yield of winter rice estimated at 9 annas.
	29	Durbhunga,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—fair. Rice crop harvested. Prospects of *rubbee* crops favourable. Prices stationary. Public health good
	30	Mozufferpore,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable. Public health generally good.
	31	Sarun,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cool; west wind prevailing. Wheat and barley excellent. Gram, peas and linseed fair. There is no hope for poppy, many fields, especially in the north of the district, showing no crop whatever. Small-pox disappearing. General health good.
	32	Chumparun,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable, but poppy is said to have been somewhat damaged by rain. Public health generally good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr,	Feb. 10 '83	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Prospects of wheat and barley continue good. Health good.
	34	Bhagulpore,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cool, with westerly wind; getting warmer. *Rubbee* crops near the town reported to have been damaged by insects; good elsewhere. Public health good.
	35	Purneah,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—fine. Prospects of crops good. Health good.
	36	Maldah,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cold and fair. *Rubbee* crops coming on well. Mango trees in blossom, and promising well at present. Rice selling at 20 seers per rupee. General health good.
	37	Sonthal Perghs,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cold and bright. Sugarcane being planted. *Rubbee* crops doing well. Health good.
ORISSA.					
ORISSA DIVN.	38	Cuttack,	Feb. 9 '82	Nil	Weather—days warm and nights cool Reaping of *sarad* nearly completed. *Dalua* and *rubbee* crops progressing well. Common rice selling at from 24 to 32 seers per rupee. Public health generally good. Cholera reported to have appeared at Jikhree
	39	Pooree,	„ 8 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *sarad* crop still going on. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice selling at from 32 to 45 Calcutta seers per rupee. Cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
	40	Balasore,	„ 9 „	0·10	Weather—fair. Sky clear. Paddy still being thrashed at certain places. *Rubbee* harvest going on. Cholera and small-pox reported from some places, otherwise public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.					
South-West Frontier					
	41	Hazaribagh,	Feb 9 '83	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Oilseeds being collected. Wheat and other pulses slightly injured by the late rainy weather. Public health good with the exception of a few isolated cases of small-pox.
	42	Lohardugga,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Rubbee* crops doing well. Public health good
	43	Singbhoom,	„ 9 „	Nil	Weather—bright and unusually cold for the time of year. Sugarcane and other crops doing well. Small pox still continues in the town of Chaibassa and in several other villages in pergunnahs Kolhan and Dhalbhoom.
	44	Manbhoom,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. Less cold during the last day or two. Pressing of sugarcane going on everywhere. Wheat and other cold-weather crops doing well. Small-pox reported from Roghunathpore.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 13th February 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of January 1883.

	°	Date.
The mean temperature during the month	66·6	
The highest temperature during the month	81·1	24th
The lowest temperature during the month	51·8	30th
The range of temperature during the month	29·3	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	20·8	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	24·4	21st
	%	
The mean humidity during the month	69	
	Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month	·452	
The total rainfall of the month	0·05	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0·04	24th
	Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	2	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th February 1883.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 4th to 10th February 1883.

Month.	Date.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain.
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February ...	4th ...	62·1	74·8	24·4	50·4	54·7	·331	47·6	59	Nil.
" ...	5th ...	64·5	77·8	25·7	52·1	56·0	·337	48·2	55	"
" ...	6th ...	63·0	76·7	25·5	51·2	53·3	·277	42·9	48	"
" ...	7th ...	62·9	76·7	26·4	50·3	54·4	·312	46·0	54	"
" ...	8th ...	65·1	79·6	27·5	52·0	58·8	·414	53·8	67	"
" ...	9th ...	67·4	81·4	24·3	57·1	62·0	·485	58·1	72	"
" ...	10th ...	71·6	84·1	22·3	61·8	63·8	·489	58·4	63	"

	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	65·2
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	33·8
The maximum temperature during the seven days	84·1
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	60
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th February 1883	Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h. 16h. and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th February 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of January 1883.

	Inches.	Date.	hour.
The mean pressure of the month	30·026		
The average pressure of 24 years	30 014		
The highest pressure during the month	30·254	4th & 5th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	29·846	27th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	0·408		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of sunshine during the month ...	300		
	°		
The mean temperature during the month	63·9		
The average temperature of 24 years	67·7		
The highest temperature during the month	80·5	27th	
The lowest temperature during the month	48·4	20th & 21st	
The range of temperature during the month	32·1		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	23 2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	29·3	23rd	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity during the month	71		
The average humidity of 24 years	71		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension during the month	0·415		
The average vapour tension of 9 years	0·467		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1·66		
The total rainfall of the month	0·07		
The total fall of the month indicated by a Beckley's self-registering raingauge (mouth of the gauge 50·5 feet high)	0 05		
The average fall of 48 years	0·43		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0.04	27th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	2		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years	2		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	131·2		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	55·0		
The greatest sun temperature	144·8	27th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	64·3	27th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	42·7		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	10 2		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	13·8	15th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	56·3		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	157·0	28th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	14·0	27th 10 to 11 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.	
The number of hours under each of the 8 points—			

N. 187, NE. 43, E. 32, SE. 18, S. 32, SW. 22, W. 83, NW. 84, Calm 243.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2·80° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th February 1883.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th February 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1883.		⊖		Inches	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Feb.	4th	131·3	11	29·984	55·7	72·5	23·9	48·6	52·2	0·293	44·4	60	W by N and calm ...	77	Nil.	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	5th	133·6	11	·952	61·3	75·6	25·5	50·1	53·1	299	44·9	60	W by N and NW by W.	90	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	6th	132·5	11	·989	60·5	74·9	26·5	48·4	51·2	·255	40·7	52	NNW and calm ...	65	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	7th	134·0	11	·993	59·2	73·7	27·3	46·4	50·7	·261	41·4	57	NW by W and calm	54	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓,
"	8th	135·5	11	·972	61·8	76·8	?	?	54·8	·346	48·8	65	W by N and calm ...	76	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	9th	134·9	9	·948	64·8	78·6	?	?	58·8	·422	54·2	72	W and calm ...	49	"	Chiefly clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	10th	135·5	10	30·005	68·9	80·3	21·9	58·4	62·4	·479	57·8	71	WSW and calm ...	63	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·978
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	29·966
	Hours.
The total number of hours of sunshine of the seven days	74
	⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	61·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	70·5
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	33·9
The maximum temperature during the seven days	80·3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	13
	lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on on square foot during the seven days ...	Not measurable.
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	62
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ..	69
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th February 1883	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·33
The total fall from 1st January to 10th February 1883	0·07
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·79

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≡ fog, ⌓ dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th February 1883.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd February 1883 *on* 1,506¾ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	190,260	2,47,760 3 0	22,76,575 10	5,69,040 7 6	20,687 6 0	8,37,488 0 6	66,875	107,187½	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	164 6 11	.....	377 10 7	13 11 8	555 13 2	.....	.....	
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	729,510	9,47,340 9 0	93,07,204 10	24,48,543 14 9	81,623 4 9	34,77,507 12 6	261,945	451,280	713,22[illegible]
Total for 5 weeks ...	919,770	11,95,100 12 0	1,15,83,779 20	30,17,584 6 3	1,02,310 10 9	43,14,995 13 0	328,820	558,467½	887,287[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	206,284	3,41,361 0 1	24,31,762 0	7,71,341 7 9	23,459 8 8	11,36,162 0 6	55,081	131,703	187,38[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	226 8 11	.....	511 14 9	15 9 1	754 0 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,317,803½	22,80,321 0 0	1,14,23,459 20	35,60,062 11 0	92,692 6 5	59,31,076 1 5	307,440	603,976	911,41[illegible]

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd February 1883 *on* 192½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	60,084	36,086 0 0	2,96,649 0	65,382 0 0	156 0 0	1,01,624 0 0	6,292½	8,312½	14,604[illegible]
Or per mile of railway ...	312	187 7 4	1,541 1	339 10 4	0 13 0	527 14 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	202,281	1,29,738 0 0	10,87,603 0	2,21,599 0 0	518 0 0	3,51,855 0 0	18,478½	23,527½	42,00[illegible]
Total for 5 weeks ...	262,345	1,65,824 0 0	13,84,252 0	2,86,981 0 0	674 0 0	4,53,479 0 0	24,771	31,839½	56,610[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	62,977	38,441 0 0	2,79,851 0	48,515 0 0	171 0 0	87,157 0 0	5,984½	7,322	13,30[illegible]
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	367	223 13 1	1,629 13	282 10 5	0 15 11	507 7 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	241,906	1,56,650 0 0	12,82,751 0	2,37,048 0 0	624 0 0	3,94,322 0 0	29,639½	38,424½	68,06[illegible]

Includes Rs. 313 on account of Revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1882.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			31st Dec. 1881.	31st Dec. 1882.	To 31st Dec. 1881.	To 31st Dec. 1882.			
1882.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
31st December ...	Northern Bengal ...	230	67,596 0 0	88,507 0 0	18,42,091 0 0	21,43,305 0 0	3,01,364 0 0	.....	16
31st " ...	Tirhoot	85	14,263 0 0	18,371 0 0	5,75,880 0 0	6,64,040 0 0	88,690 0 0	.....	15
31st " ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	9,128 0 0	11,517 0 0	5,07,095 0 0	5,40,073 0 0	32,978 0 0	.....	7
31st " ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	4,426 0 0	8,779 0 0	1,52,429 0 0	2,09,805 0 0	57,376 0 0	.....	37
31st " ...	Nalhati	27¼	1,421 0 0	1,713 0 0	66,816 0 0	70,750 0 0	3,934 0 0	.....	6
	Total ...	442¼	96,834 0 0	1,28,977 0 0	31,43,721 0 0	36,27,973 0 0	4,84,252 0 0	.....	15

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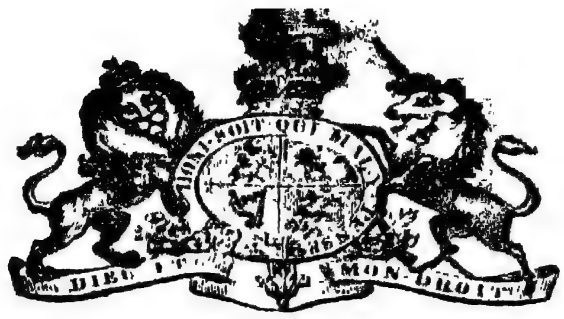
[REGISTERED No. 28.]

No. 8 of 1883.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1883.

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☞ Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 882A.

GENERAL.—*The 20th February* 1883.—Mr. W. H. Grimley, Officiating Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr. E. R. Henry, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is allowed furlough for eight months, under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. Rattray, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, on leave, is transferred to Gya, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Gossain Das Hazra, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Maldah.

Mr. G. B. Havelock, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to act in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 18th November 1882.

Mr. T. D. Moran, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the sixth grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. T. D. Moran, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for two years, under section 131, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Assistant Commissioner, Giridi, Hazareebagh, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Baboo Narendro Nath Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bagirhat, Khoolna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Baboo Shamapodo Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazareebagh, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

Baboo Danesh Chunder Roy, Officiating First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is confirmed in that appointment.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, Officiating Second Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. M. Finucane, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on special duty, is allowed furlough for eight months under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F H. Barrow, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed furlough for ten months, under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. H. H. Risley, Assistant Commissioner, on special duty, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. L. Clay, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 13th instant, appointing Mr. C. H. Vowell to act as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, *vice* Mr. Clay.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector on special duty, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to Kurseong in the district of Darjeeling.

Mr. D. Norton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is transferred to Mozufferpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. J. Pratt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. R. F. Rampini, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Pratt Temporary Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 2nd ultimo, *vice* Mr. C. B. Garrett.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the 2nd ultimo, *vice* Mr. J. Pratt.

Mr. H. C. Williams, Temporary Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 2nd ultimo, *vice* Mr. J. Pratt.

Mr. Williams will continue to be employed under the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mr. A. Borooah, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is appointed temporarily to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the 2nd ultimo, *vice* Mr. F. W. Badcock.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 20th February* 1883.—The services of the Rev. G. T. Dennis are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

REGISTRATION.—*The 20th February* 1883.—Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Inspector-General of Registration, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. F. Handley, First Inspector of Registration Offices, on leave, is appointed to act as Inspector-General of Registration, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.—*The 10th February* 1883.—Baboo Chaturbhuj Patnaik, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Balasore, is appointed to be Uriya Translator to Government.

The 14th February 1883.—Mr. S. F. Downing, Principal, Government Engineering College, Howrah, returned from furlough on the 27th January 1883.

The 19th February 1883.—Baboo Shoshi Bhusan Sen, Head-master, Krishnaghur Collegiate School, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 29th January last.

EXCISE.—*The 17th February* 1883.—Baboo Gungadhur Ghose, Excise Inspector, Presidency Division, is allowed leave for two weeks, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 5th January last.

MEDICAL.—*The 19th February* 1883.—Surgeon R. L. Dutt, Civil Surgeon of Bankoora, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Pubna, *vice* Dr. H. M. Davis, about to retire.

The 20th February 1883.—Surgeon-Major R. Harvey, Officiating Professor of Midwifery Medical College, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

Brigade Surgeon C. J. Jackson, Officiating Civil Surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Mozufferpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surgeon A. Tomes, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Midnapore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surgeon J. Moorhead, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Mymensingh, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surgeon-Major E. Sanders, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Chittagong, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Noakholly. He will, however, continue to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Chittagong.

Surgeon-Major L. Cameron, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Chumparun, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Backergunge, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surgeon L. A. Waddell, Officiating Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surgeon-Major J. F. P. McConnell, on furlough, is appointed to be Superintendent of Vaccination, Ranchee Circle.

Surgeon G. Price, Civil Surgeon, Jessore, on furlough, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Bankoora.

Surgeon D. W. D. Comins, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Jessore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surgeon E. S. Brander, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Nuddea, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Maldah, *vice* Surgeon Z. A. Ahmed. Dr. Brander will, however, continue to Officiate as Civil Surgeon of Nuddea.

EMIGRATION.—*The 20th February* 1883.—Brigade Surgeon C. J. Jackson, Officiating Medical Inspector of Emigrants at Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 17th February* 1883.—Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be a Commissioner of the English Bazar Municipality in the district of Maldah.

The 19th February 1883.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Rajpore municipality in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs :—

Baboo Shyama Churn Ghose. | Baboo Srish Chandra Rai.

The following gentlemen are re-appointed to be Commissioners of the above municipality :—

Baboo Upendra Nath Mittra. | Baboo Nobin Chand Ghose of Rajpore.

Baboo Annoda Prasad Moitra.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves the re-election by the Commissioners of the Rajpore municipality of Baboo Nobin Chand Ghose to be their Vice-Chairman.

ROAD CESS.—*The 15th February* 1883.—The Inspector of Police, Tumlook, in the Midnapore district, is appointed to be *ex-officio* a Member of the Branch District Road Cess Committee of Tumlook.

The 16th February 1883.—The following gentlemen are re-appointed to be members of the District Road Cess Committee of Manbhoom :—

Baboo Ramdhan Mookherjee, Pleader and Land-owner.
" Koylash Nath Chatterjee, ditto.
" Radha Nath Baxee, ditto.
" Kirti Nath Chowdherry, Talookdar.
" Nunda Lal Ghose, Pleader.
" Ramdoyal Mozoomdar, Pleader.
" Nilmadhub Gangooly, Land-owner.
" Lalla Syamlanando, Talookdar.

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be a member of the District Road Cess Committee of Manbhoom, *vice* Mr. Dawson.

Baboo Akhoy Coomar Mookherjee, Zemindar, is appointed to be a member of the Nuddea District Road Cess Committee, *vice* Baboo Deno Nath Mookherjee, resigned.

The Civil Surgeon, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and the Government Pleader, are appointed to be *ex-officio* members of the Maldah District Road Cess Committee.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Bhudruck, in the district of Balasore :—

Baboo Ram Chunder Singh. | Baboo Radhica Prosad Kunda.
" Nurshing Chunder Singh. | " Ramprosad Rai.

The 19th February 1883.—Mr. C. R. Marindin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Monghyr District Road Cess Committee.

The following notifications are re-published from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 37.—*The 9th February* 1883.—In consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Colonel W. S. Clarke, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Second Grade—

Mr. H. C. Williams, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Third Grade, to act in the Second Grade, with effect from the 9th January 1883.

Mr. J. D. Anderson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Second Grade, to act in the First Grade, *vice* Mr. Heath.

Mr. R. S. Greenshields, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, to act in the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. Anderson.

No. 38.—Mr. R. T. Greer, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Second Grade, officiated in that grade from 19th to 24th March 1882, *vice* Mr. S. J. Douglas, on leave.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th February 1883.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons of the Third Grade having passed the prescribed examination, are promoted to the Second Grade :—

	Names.		Date of promotion.
Assistant Surgeon	Mohendro Nath Gupta	..	1st November 1882.
"	Debendro Nath Gupta	..	29th May 1882.
"	Kamikha Nath Acharjee	..	1st November 1882.
"	Zuhuruddin	..	ditto.
"	Aushootosh Law	..	ditto.

The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons of the Second Grade having passed the prescribed examination, are promoted to the First Grade :—

	Names.		Date of promotion.
Assistant Surgeon	Doyal Chunder Shome	..	1st November 1882.
"	Bolye Chunder Sen	..	ditto.
"	Nund Lall Ghose	..	ditto.
"	Chooney Lall Dass	..	ditto.
"	Raj Mohun Banerjee	..	7th October 1882.
"	Kallee Prosonno Ghosal	..	1st November 1882.
"	Soorjee Narain Singh	..	ditto.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th February 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in compliance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Naraingunge Municipality in the district of Dacca, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 299, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to sanction the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Act to the above municipality.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th February 1883.—The declaration dated the 18th March 1882, published at page 300, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, for acquiring a plot of land within the town of Pubna for the construction of public latrines, is hereby cancelled.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th February 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, to add the following proviso to Rule 5 of the rules for regulating the importation of Petroleum, passed under section 7 of the Petroleum Act, 1881 :—

Provided that this rule shall not apply to oil which is intended exclusively for lubricating or jute-batching purposes, and has a flashing point above 150° Abel's test. On the master of a vessel certifying that the petroleum which he has on board is all of this discription, the ship may be brought up to the jetties and cargo discharged in the ordinary manner, but the Commissioner of Police shall be entitled at any time to obtain a sample of such petroleum for the purpose of having it tested.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th February 1883.—The following telegram received from the Government of Bombay, dated the 13th instant, is published for general information :—

To—Calcutta, From—Bombay.
To—Bengal, From—General Secretary.

QUARANTINE imposed in October last by Egyptian and Turkish Sanitary Boards against Red Sea ports raised.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th February 1883.—The services of Dr. G. Watt, Professor, Presidency College, are placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th February 1883.—Under the provisions of section 9 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1880, the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta to raise a loan of twenty lakhs of rupees (Rs. 20,00,000), bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, on the security of the whole of the property vested in, or acquired by, them under the said Act, subject only to the exceptions contained in section 10 thereof as amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1881, for the purpose of enabling the said Commissioners to meet the estimated cost of works and arrangements sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th February 1883.—In supersession of previous notifications, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction, under section 35 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, the revised estimates noted below, submitted by the Officiating Vice-Chairman to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta with his letter No. 4439, dated the 29th January 1883 :—

	PARTICULARS OF WORKS.	Original Estimates.	Revised Estimates.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Construction of Mullick's Bathing Ghât ...	30,000	32,000
2.	Quarters at Hastings for Harbour Master ...	38,846	40,683
3.	Additional engines and boilers	91,000	1,11,000
4.	Station godown at Sanib Bazar	17,600	18,300
5.	New Hopper barge complete, and new engines for old Hopper barge	61,900	70,300

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 9th February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Calcutta Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance :—

For the Mofussil.	Rs.	A	P.	
Entire Gazette	15	0	0	per annum.
Postage	5	0	0	"
Supplement	6	0	0	"
Postage	3	0	0	"
Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	5	0	0	"
Postage	2	8	0	"
For a single copy—				
Entire Gazette	0	8	0	
Postage	0	2	0	
Supplement	0	4	0	
Postage	0	1	0	
Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.
Postage ...	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 19th February 1883.—The following declaration is published in supersession of that dated the 21st March 1882, published at page 300 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem :—

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a third class rifle range at Ballygunge, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 19 beeghas 14 cottahs 8 chittacks more or less, situated at Ballygunge in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, and bounded on the north by the remaining portion of the holding No. 224, belonging to Nazir Mahomed and others, and No. 225 belonging to Shohodeb Poddar; on the east by holdings No. 224, belonging to Nazir Mahomed and others, No. 212, belonging to Koilash Chunder Ghose, Nos 213 and 210, belonging to Rajchunder Ghose; on the south by lands belonging to Nochoroddi Mistri; and on the west by the fencing of the South-Eastern State Railway line, is required for the above purpose.

2. This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 883A.

The 9th February 1883.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Ranaghat Bench in the district of Nuddea, in the place of Baboos Nogendro Nath Pal Chowdry and Trilochun Bhattacharji, and vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Mittra, B.A., B.L.
Baboo Bani Gopal Munshi, L.L.

The 14th February 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation by Baboo Tula Rai of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Beguserai Bench in the district of Monghyr.

Baboo Umesh Chunder Kotal, B.A., is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Tumlook Bench in the district of Midnapore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 15th February 1883.—Mr. T. Jones (Barrister-at-Law), Registrar and Chief Ministerial Officer, Small Cause Court, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month, under rule 1(*a*), section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th instant.

Mr. Raj Kissen Sen (Barrister-at-Law), Munsif of Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Registrar and Chief Ministerial Officer, Small Cause Court, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. Jones, or until further orders.

Mr. Raj Kissen Sen is invested, under section 14 of Act XV of 1882 (the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act) with the powers of a Judge for the trial of suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed twenty rupees.

The 20th February 1883.—Baboo Jogendro Chunder Mallik, Munsif of Bhanga, Furreedpore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, and to be ordinarily stationed at Narail, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Hazareebagh Municipality of Rai Judoo Nath Mookerjee to be their Vice-Chairman.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is vested with powers under sections 110, 183, and 524 of Act X of 1882.

Baboo Protab Narain Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is also vested with powers under section 110 of Act X of 1882.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. M. Fox of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Khagoul Bench in the district of Patna.

Moulvie Kotubooddin, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The undermentioned officers of the Howrah district are vested with powers under section 110 of Act X of 1882 :—

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Baboo Issur Chunder Mittra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is vested with the following powers :—

Powers of a Magistrate of the first class in the Kurseong and (Terai) Phanseedewah thanas, and powers of a Sub-divisional Officer under section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Powers under sections 110 and 407, paragraph 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hear appeals from decisions of the officer in charge of the Terai in criminal cases in which the sentence passed is within the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Powers of a Small Cause Court Judge to try suits up to Rs. 100 in the Kurseong and Phanseedewah thanas.

Powers of a Munsif and powers to try rent suits in Kurseong, and similar powers in Phanseedewah also as regards cases transferred by the Deputy Commissioner from the Terai officer's file.

Powers of a Sub-Registrar of the Kurseong thana.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION INTO YEMEN.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th February 1883.—The following communication to the British Ambassador at Constantinople is published for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Note verbale No. 64. Circular.

SUBLIME PORTE, *the 13th December* 1882.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador that the importation of sporting arms and ammunition into the vilayet of Yemen is prohibited until further notice.

The Hodeida Custom House is authorised to pass only from 300 to 400 okes* of lead annually.

* An oke is equal to 2·84lbs. Avoirdupois.

In bringing this measure to the notice of Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, the Minister for Foreign Affairs begs that he will inform his Government of it.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th February 1883.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of section 15 of Act V of 1861, that the villages of Bamna, Chechan, Amtali, Tabsoar, Dewatala, Kalagachia, Safipur, Kachichhira, Chhota Safipur, Katakhali, Duskhali, Bukabonea, Kalikabari, Gazepur, Bebajeakhali, Kalikabari II, Jaynagar, Nijkatee, Sanbonia, Jafrakhali, Bara Tabsoar, Karaitala, Khusuichera, Bhaijara, Khulpatua, Bara Howla, Ajadya, Patkakhali, Ruhita, and Dhona, in the Perozepore sub-division, in the district of Backergunge, being still in a disturbed and dangerous state, owing to the existence of disputes regarding the possession of lands and collection of rents, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the retention, for a further period of one year, commencing from the 15th February 1883, of a reduced special police force of one sub-inspector, three head constables, and 25 constables, to be quartered in the said thirty villages, for the purpose of keeping the peace between the Bamna Choudhuries and their ryots.

2. The total cost of the force noted below will be assessed and levied from the inhabitants of the villages in proportion to their respective means :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
One Sub-Inspector, fourth grade	50	0	0
One head constable, first grade	25	0	0
One head constable, second grade	20	0	0
One head constable, third grade	15	0	0
Five constables, first grade, at Rs. 9 each	45	0	0
Seven constables, second grade, at Rs. 8 each ...	56	0	0
Thirteen constables, third grade, at Rs. 7 each ...	91	0	0
Pensionary charges, at 2 annas per rupee	37	12	0
Contingencies at 10 per cent.	30	4	0
One sub-inspector's boat hire	20	0	0
Total ...	390	0	0
Or for one year ...	4,680	0	0
Clothing allowance of 28 men for one year, at Rs. 4 each	112	0	0
Repairs of barracks	50	0	0
Grand Total for one year ...	4,842	0	0

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

THE following rules in regard to the regulation of the strength and cost of Cantonment Police are issued for general guidance :—

Cantonment Police.

I.—The payment of the Cantonment Police will be made from the Regular Police budget and by the District Superintendent of Police.

II.—The administration of the Cantonment Police, which is by law a portion of the police force of the province, is vested in the District Superintendent of Police, who will be *ex-officio* a member of the Cantonment Committee.

III.—No increase or decrease in the strength and cost of the Cantonment Police shall have effect without the sanction of the Local Government.

IV.—Any proposals affecting the strength and cost of the Cantonment Police, or for forming a Cantonment Police were none now exists, shall be referred by the District Superintendent of Police through his official superiors to the Local Government, and shall ordinarily be accompanied by the recorded concurrence or opinion of the officer commanding the station. Should the officer commanding the station wish for any alteration, he will forward his proposals to the District Superintendent, who will treat them in the above manner.

V.—The orders of the Local Government will be conveyed through the Police Department, and a copy will be forwarded at the same time to the Quartermaster-General for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

VI.—Where any new or increased charge on account of Cantonment Police is rendered necessary, the Local Government will communicate with the Quartermaster-General in view to any remarks that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may desire to offer for the consideration of the Local Government before the final orders are given.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th February 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under section 16, Act VI of 1871, to fix the village of Lalbagh, in the district of Moorshedabad, as the place at which the Court of a Munsif shall henceforward be held, and further, under section 18 of the aforesaid Act, to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court as described below. The jurisdictions of the other Munsifs' Courts named below shall also be varied as shown against each.

These arrangements will take effect from 1st February 1883.

Head-quarters of Munsifs.		Area of Jurisdiction.
1.	Berhampore	... Thanas Sujagunge, Gorabazar, Kallyangunge, Gokarna, Hariharparah, Nowada, Barooah, and Dowlatabazar.
2.	Azimgunge	... Thanas Gowas and Jellinghee.
3.	Lalbagh	... Thanas Bhugwangola, Bhadrihat, Assanpurah, Manoolabazar and Shahanagore.
4.	Jungipore	... Thanas Dewansarai, Roghunathgunge, Mirzapore, Sooti and Shamshergunge.
5.	Kandi	... Thanas Khargram, Bharatpore and Burwan.

F. B. PEACOCK.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 19th February 1883.

No. 57.—*Appointment.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following officers to be Under-Secretaries to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department :—

Mr. C. W. Odling.	Mr. H. W. Warden.
Major G. F. E. Smith Neill.	„ O. Hœrnle.

No. 58.—*Notification.*—The following notification of the Government of India in the Military Department is republished for information :—

No. 83, *Public Works Department.*

* * * * * *

Deputy Assistant Commissary William Cummings to be Assistant Commissary, *vice* Mr. M. Johnstone, promoted.

* * * * * *

No. 59.—*Notifications.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Telegraph Offices at Monigachi and Tarserai stations on the Eastern Extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, are open for the receipt and despatch of public messages between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

No 60.—The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 42, *dated 6th February* 1883—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following changes in the classes of Superintending Engineers in supersession of those notified in Public Works Department notification No. 290, dated the 7th December 1882 :—

* * * * * *

Mr. H. Bell, Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, to be Superintending Engineer, Class II, *sub. pro tempore*, with effect from the 29th October 1882.

* * * * * *

No. 61.—*Reversion.*—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade (temporary rank), Nuddea Rivers Division, to revert to Assistant Engineer, First Grade, with effect from the 30th January 1883

IRRIGATION.

The 19*th February* 1883.

No. 62.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a distributary channel to be called the Maneer Distributary, from its commencement to 18th mile 3,400 feet, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring about 13 miles 3,400 feet in length, and varying from 103 feet to 743 feet in width, and containing an area of 606 acres 1 rood and 25 poles more or less, and passing through the undermentioned villages, is required in the district of Patna :—

Name of mouzah.	Pergunnah.
Imampore Khandi	Masodha.
Alias Sarya	
Bhatowlly	
Nassarpura	
Lathar kab	
Imaystpore Gobind	
Ajimabad Dhana	
Amirabad Gunnah	
English Sydabad	
Chowki Sydabad	
Chowki Lahladpore	
Balkan Kanpa	
Abdoollapore	
Dourapore	
Wazirpore	
Hassarpore	
Dadoopore	

Name of mouzah.	Pergunnah.
Naghar	Maneer.
Basidpore	
Ahyapore	
Bishumbhurpore	
Gobindpore	
Motepore Datiana	
Luchmipore Shewgar	
Garibpore Shewgar	
Dohree	
Gungapore	
Bishoonpore	
Ekhtearpore	
Chuck Meetha	
Soopnatur	
Methapore	
Chuck Sha	
Roghoonathpore	
Sayafpore	
Mohunpore	
Ramtaree	
Chouki	
Mallahimpore	
Amvahi Alias	
Bartagaon	
Jamnapore Protabpore	

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 63.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a railway in the district of Tipperah, it is hereby declared that survey parties are about to take the field for the purpose of making a survey for a railway between Chandpore on the Megna river and Laksham.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 64.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a railway terminus at or near Chandpore in the Tipperah district, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land along the north bank of the Dalkateea river in the village of Sreejootpoor, extending for three-fourths of a mile east along this river from the Megna river, and 850 yards wide, more or less, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 19*th February* 1883.

No. 65.—The declaration dated the 20th September 1881, under section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, issued by this Government in the Public Works Department, for the acquisition of land for a diversion of the road in the Sitarampore Station of East Indian Railway in the Burdwan district, which was published at page 871 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st September 1881, is hereby cancelled.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 19th February 1883.

No. 66.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of the Godarbazar road extending from Rajbari railway station to Godarbazar, in the villages of Benodpore, Fakirganj, and Dhunchi, pergunnah Dhunchi, zillah Furreedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 25 beegahs 10 cottahs 11 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by a khal or jolah; east by the villages of Dhunchi, Lakhikol, and Benodpore; south by the Eastern Bengal Railway; west by the villages of Dhunchi, Lakhikol, Chur Benodpore, Lakhipore, and Fakirdanga, is required within the aforesaid villages of Benodpore, Fakirdanga, and Dhunchi.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Joint-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 20th February 1883.

No. 67.—*Leave.*—Mr. M. J Chabrel, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Nagpore Railway Surveys, is granted 13 days' privilege leave with effect from the 30th November 1882.

No. 68.—*Notification.*—The following notification of the Government of India in the Military Department is republished for information :—

No. 92, *London Gazette, dated* 23*rd January* 1883.—The undermentioned Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 16th September 1882.

John Keane, Bengal Establishment.

* * * * * *

To have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 16th September 1880.

* * * * * *

Deputy Assistant Commissary William Cummings, Bengal Establishment.

No. 69.—*Notification.*—The following notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information :—

No. 45, *dated* 14*th February* 1883.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Account Establishment :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
*	*	*	*	*
Mr. J. M. Broderick	Deputy Examiner, second grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, second grade.	*Sub. pro tem.*	1st Jan. 1883.

IRRIGATION.

The 20th February 1883.

No. 70.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that and is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the improvement of Tolly's Nullah at Nowabad, about a mile below the railway bridge, in the village Nowabad, district 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring about 27 beeghas and 8 cottahs more or less in area is required within the aforesaid place. The plot of land is bounded on the north and west by the remaining portion of the property of Nundo Ram Ghose, and on the south and east by Tolly's Nullah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 71.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the improvement of Tolly's Nullah at Bansdhany towards the east of Rassah in the 24-Pergunnahs district, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring about 24 beegahs and 2 cottahs more or less in area, is required within the aforesaid place. The plot of land is bounded on the north and east by land belonging to Radha Mohan Mundle, and on the south and west by Tolly's Nullah.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 72.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the improvement of Tolly's Nullah at Gurreah, close to the suspension bridge in the village Gurreah in the 24-Pergunnahs district, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 13 beegahs and 6 cottahs more or less in area, is required within the aforesaid place. The plot of land is bounded on the north by Gurreah

Bazaar and Tank, and dwelling-houses of Judu Nauth Ghose, Pootee Pewa, Behari Lall Dass, Eshwar Chundra Shadkhya, and on the south and east by Tolly's Nullah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 73.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a temporary store siding for the D. and M. S. Railway in the district of Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 100 feet wide, more or less, is required in the villages of Ghooran, Juraharpathar, Rajabaree, &c.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 74.—Transfer.—Mr. F. H. Pym, Assistant Engineer, second grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Gunduck to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

CIRCULAR ORDER ISSUED BY THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL.

CIRCULAR No. 2 OF 1883.

Dated Calcutta, the February 1883

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL,

To

THE COLLECTOR / DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF

YOUR attention is drawn to the note to Rule 9, Chapter 27 of the Civil Account Code, issued in the 24th List of Corrections to Volume I, which directs that "the advice to the Treasury Account Branch of the Comptroller-General's Office need not be furnished by the Treasury Officers."

In consequence of this ruling, you are requested to discontinue the practice of sending to the Comptroller-General the advice of the despatch of remittances to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta.

A. COTTERELL TUPP,
Accountant-General.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1390.—*The 14th February* 1883.—Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows made over charge of the Nuddea Jail to Surgeon E. S. Brander in the forenoon of the 30th January 1883.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, *Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

No. 1461, *dated 16th February* 1883.—Moulvie Ikram Rusool made over charge of the Chittagong Jail to Baboo Moti Lal Mukerjee in the forenoon of the 4th February 1883.

H. H. WATSON, *for Inspr.-Genl. of Jails, Bengal.*

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 96B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1880-81 and 1881-82, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday the 1st March 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	2,350
Do. do. do. Ghazipore Factory	...	2,350
Total	...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th March 1883 respectively—that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes

given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th March 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th March 1883.

4. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests	Total, about chests
On or about Thursday, 1st March 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Monday, 2nd April " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Wednesday, 2nd May " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Monday, 4th June " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Tuesday, 3rd July " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Thursday, 2nd August " ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
" Monday, 3rd September " ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
" Wednesday, 26th " " ...			4,450
" Thursday, 1st November " ...			4,450
" Monday, 3rd December " ...			4,450
Early in January 1884			4,450
" February "			4,450
Total ...	.....	.....	54,650

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 23rd January* 1883.

No. 211B.

OPIUM.

H. A. COCKERELL, ESQ., C.S.I.

THE public are informed that agreeably to notification No. 1364B, dated 21st December 1882, (100) one hundred chests of Behar Opium, being the last portion of the quantity uncleared by the French Government from the sale held in December last, will be re-sold under the ordinary conditions on the 1st of March next, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the 4,700 chests already advertised for sale on that day.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 17th February* 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 15th February 1883.

No. 46.—The services of Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hazaribagh, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th February 1883.

No. 216.—The Honorable C. D. Field, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eight months, with effect from the 12th March 1883, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situated in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to sale at the Backergunge Collectorate on Tuesday, the 27th March, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st.*—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
70	2995	5 annas 6 gundas 2 karas 2 krantas share of taluk Ratan Krishna, Hari Shardar in pergunnah Uttar Shahabazpur.	6 0 15	27	54	The purchaser will get permanent right from 12th April 1883, corresponding with 1st Baishak 1290 B.S.
241	3545	Taluk Sheik Didar in turpah Shoopur Kuta.	2 2 31	4	8	Ditto.

Backergunge Collectorate, the 17th January 1883. W. FIDDIAN, *Offg.* Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned estate, situated in the district of Bogra, will be put up to sale at the Bogra Collectorate on the 27th March 1883, corresponding with the 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.			
.....	707	Mouzah Gangurisah and others, pergunnah Khangoir.	18 3 33	.....	.....	The estate will be sold revenue-free.

MAHENDRANATH BHATTACHARJYA, Deputy Collector, for Collector on tour.

Bogra Collectorate, the 29th January 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs will be put up to sale at the Dumka Collectorate on the 28th June 1883, corresponding with 15th Assar 1290 B. S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of the purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	170	Amanat Sarkar, thana Sangrampur, pergunnah Kankjol.	19 2 1	6 0 0	60 0 0	

Nya Dumka, Dy. Commr.'s Office, the 30th January 1883. W. OLDHAM, Depy. Commr.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below in the undermentioned salt khalari lands in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Deputy Collector's Office at Diamond Harbour on the 11th April 1883, corresponding with 29th Chyet 1289B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale .—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The land to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the land will be considered as its proprietor, and the entire proprietary right of Government in the land will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

No.	Name of the village in which the land is situated.	Approximate area in bigahs.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
		B. K. CHS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	The land lies near the battery at Harrah in the Diamond Harbour Sub-division, district 24-Pergunnahs, pergunnah Mooragatcha.	10 1 2	6 4 7	13 9 2	Intending purchasers will, on application to the Deputy Collector of Diamond Harbour, be furnished with such particulars regarding the land as may enable them to identify it.

F. W. BADCOCK, Covenanted Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 19th day of March 1883 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

First Class.—Permanently Settled Estates.

Towzih number.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear for which the estates will be sold.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
40	Kismut pergunnah Jehangirpore and others.	Govindo Chundra, Umesh Chundra Neogy, Hara Chundra, Modhu Sudon Choudhury, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayon Choudhuri, minor, and others.	Revenue— 31,176 7 7½ Malikana— 796 0 0 — 31,972 7 7½	Revenue— 3,604 10 7 Malikana— 66 0 2 — 3,670 10 9	Of this mehal, 5 annas 6 gandas 2 cowries and 2 krantis share, bearing Government revenue Rs. 10,392-2-6¼ and malikana Rs. 265-5-4, belonging to Hara Chandra, Modhu Sudon Chowdhuri, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayon Chowdhuri, minor, a separate account for which share has been opened under section 10 Act XI of 1859, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.
86	Kismut pergunnah Delwarpore.	Modhu Sudon, Hara Chundra Chowdhuri, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayan Chowdhuri, minor, and others.	Revenue— 3,879 2 0	Revenue— 1,119 12 9	Excepting 9 annas share of this mehal, for which separate accounts were opened, the remaining (small 5 annas share with Government revenue Rs. 4,339-9, belonging to Modhu Sudon, Hara Chundra Chowdhuri, and Krisna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayan Chowdhuri, minor, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.
171 Kismut 2.	Mousah Joydebpore and others, pergunnah Bajitpore.	Kholiluddeen Chowdhuri, Jamiruddin Chowdhuri, Joy Nool Abedil Mohemed, and others.	4,039 7 10½	176 7 10	Of this mehal, 6 annas 17 gandas 3 cowries and 2 krantis share, bearing Government revenue Rs. 1,737-12, belonging to Joynool Abedul Mohomed, Imamoddeen Mohamed, and Mainuddeen Hossain *alias* Barick Mesh, guardian on behalf of Mir Hoomet Hossain, minor, Jamiroddeen Chowdhuri, and Murhurruddeen Chowdhuri, a separate account for which share has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.

Dinagepore Collectorate, the 5th February 1883 A. C. TUTH, Covd. Dy. Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 19th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Number of towji.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9	First class permanently settled estate Dowlutpore, pergunnah Pandooah.	Syad Fazlorohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Aolad Bux Molla, Sheik Moktar, Achma Bibi, Sayd Ali Mahamud, Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhury, manager of the estate of minor Syed Abdul Salem, Shomina Bibi, Kosom Kumari Dassi, Woouma Chalwa Bibi.	1,132 0 2	66 2 4	
10	First class permanently settled estate Radhakantobatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Kasim Uddeen Ahamed and others	624 11 0		
		Deduct the share as 50 bighas 16 kottahs and 4 chittacks of land of the estate of Ashaludin Mistri, for which revenue payable is Rs. 24-14, of which a separate account has been opened.	24 14 0		
		Balance due from Kashim Uddeen Ahamed, Atabar Ali, executor to the estate of Sarpan Nissa Bibi, Mohmooda Bibi, Sheik Momim, Shaik Mohmood Ola, Shaik Abdool Hak, Shaik Mozahur Ali, Koilash Chandra Nundy, Sreehurry Nundy, Mohendra Nath Nundy, Sheik Kasimuddi, Syad Atabar Rohman, Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhury, manager of the estate of minor Abdool Salem, Woomidutton Nessa Bibi, Chowdhery, Abdoola, Sayed Hamadan Hak, Ashma Bibi, Sayed Fozla Rohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Sayed Abdul Fotta, Kholura Bibi, Shomina Bibi, Syeda Bibi. No separate account has been opened.	599 13 11	25 1 2	Only this portion will be sold for this arrear.
54	First class permanently settled estate Thorpara, pergunnah Pandooah.	Khebira Bibi and Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhery, manager of the estate of minor Abdool Salem, Sayed Abdool Forta, Syeda Bibi, Kariman Nessa Bibi, Momina Bibi, Ashura Bibi, Fozla Rohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Mahamud Moosa, Sayed Mahamud Ashia, Abdool Forta, Sayed Atabar Rohman, and Woomadutton Nessa Bibi.	1,066 1 0	272 14 11	
56	First class permanently settled estate Chapahatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Jodoo Nath Dholay, Makhum Lal Bangal, Haripodo Pal, executor to the estate of minor Jogendro Chandra Pal, Abeda Bibi, Kosum Kumary Dassi, Bidoomoney Dassi, Shaik Attaul Hak *alias* Mochoo Mia, Shaik Afzal Hak *alias* Kangalu Mia, Shaik Mozharol Hak, Sayed Abdool Manan *alias* Nomoo Mych, Ajiban Nissa Bibi, Noufan Nissa Bibi, executrix of her minor son Sayed Mahmud Ali *alias* Mahamood Taha, and her minor daughter Faoejbatoon Bibi, Sayed Abul Fuzfur, and Syed Kader.	606 7 2	43 4 0	
59	First class permanently settled estate Makhaldihi, pergunnah Pandooah.	Sayed Abul Mazoffar, Syed Abdul Kader, and others.	722 15 1		
		Deduct nine annas nine gundas and two kara share of Abhoy Charan Nandi, Upendra Narain Nandi, Bhubendra Narain Nandi, Girindra Narain Nandi, Brojendra Narain Nandi, and Dharendra Narain Nandi, of which a separate account has been opened, and for which revenue payable is.	428 2 1		
		The balance due from Sayed Abul Mazoffar, Sayed Abdul Kedar, Raj Lokhuri Debya, Tahajibuddin Ahammud, Nofial Hak, Mansur Ahammud, Abdul Rohim, Abdor Rajib, Ahamud Bakhsh, Rahaman Bakhsh, Ganganarain Nandi, guardian of his minor nephew Syamacharan Nandi, Saheran Nissa Bibi, Horish Chandra Pal, Khandkoo Ahadadali, Abedar Bibi, and Sayama Bibi.	294 13 1	8 6 1	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened for the shares of those persons.			
110	First class permanently settled estate Khalar, pergunnah Khalar.	Poornachandra Roy and others	10,390 9 11½		
		Rs. A. P.			
		Deduct twelve annas share of Lalit Mohen Singh, and Nagendra Bola Dasi, for which rent payable is 7,793 0 0			
		Deduct one anna share of Udoy Chand Mookerjee, for which rent payable is 649 7 0			
		8,442 7 0	8,442 7 0		
		Balance due from Poornachandra Roy and Lalan Mani Dasi for three annas share of which no separate account has been opened.	1,948 2 11½	258 10 7	Ditto.
117	First class permanently settled estate Rajhat, pergunnah Khosalpore.	Jivan Krishna Gossami and others	726 0 3		
		Rs. A. P.			
		Deduct five annas share of Annadamaye Debi, executrix to the estate of Brindavan Chandra Roy, the rent payable for which is 226 14 9			
		Three annas share of Harachandra Banerjee, out of five annas and ten gandas in three mouzahs, viz. kismut Nasibpore, Baidyabattee, and Avirambatee. The rent payable for this three annas share is 82 3 0			
		Three annas six gundas two karas and two krantis share of Presad Das Gosvami, for which rent payable is 151 4 0			
		460 5 0	460 5 0		
		Separate account has been opened of these shares. The balance due from Jivan Krishna Gosvami, Kunja Bihary Gosvami, Shyama Charan Lahuri, Harasundari Devi, Anandamayi Devi, executrix to the estate, Brindavan Chandra Roy, Romanath Gosvami, Joykrishen Mookerjee, Prankrishen Roy, Shayama Sundari Devi, and Kailash Chandra Ghosh, for which no separate account has been opened.	265 11 3	42 3 9	
3993	First class permanently settled estate Howrah Char, pergunnah Boro.	Poornachandra Roy and others	726 4 8½		
		Deduct five annas share of Poornachandra Roy, for which separate account has been opened and the rent payable for which is.	227 1 0		
		Balance due from Rani Lalan Mani, Girindra Chandra Roy, and Mr. A. B. Miller, Receiver, High Court, manager, of the estate of Devendra Nath Deo, Bahadur, for eleven annas share for which the rent payable is.	499 3 8½	122 0 0	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened of this eleven annas share.			
3995	First class permanently settled estate Sulkea Chur, pergunnah Boro.	Khelat Chandra Ghosh and others	680 0 0		
		Deduct five annas share of Poornachandra Roy, for which a separate account has been opened, and the rent payable for which is.	213 8 0		
		Balance due from Khelat Chandra Ghosh for six annas share and from Rajnarayan Roy for five annas share. The rent payable for this eleven annas share is.	467 8 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened of this share.			

Hooghly, the 10th February 1883. F. WYER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Darjeeling, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on Monday, the 5th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji No.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
492	Seanlan, in pergunnah Pathurghutta ...	Mr. T. Greenhill ... ... „ W. Paterson ... ... „ C. Palmer ... ... Mac Lislie and Co.	702 7 11	702 7 11
493	Seanlan, in ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto	118 2 0	59 1 0

Dy. Commr.'s office, Darjeeling, the 1st February 1883. F. B. TAYLOR, for Dy. Commr.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at Barisal, Tuesday, the 27th March 1883, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.		Arrears due.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st Class.	1631	Pergunnah Bozergomedpur, Ram Prasad taluq.	Mr. Francis Rebellow		6,526 12 3	35 8 1	The entire estate will be sold.
Do.	1636	Ditto ditto Ramraja Sen and Krishnadeb Sen taluq.	Ejmali share 15*as.* 12*gds.* 8 *dantí*; proprietors Kali Charan Sen and others.	Total jumma ... Deduct jumma of 7*gds.* 3*kara* 1*dt.* share for which separate account has been opened ...	926 8 10½ 22 8 5 904 0 5½	0 2 2½	The ejmali 15*as.* 12*gds.* 8 *dantí* share will be sold.
Do.	1721	Pergunnah Chandradwip and others, share 2*as.* 13½ *gds.* 3*kt.*	Ejmali share 1*a.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 14*g.* 6*g.*; proprietors Bebi Sophia Kesabella, Ema DeCosta, and others.	Total jumma ... Deduct the jumma of 1*a.* 7*g.* 2*k.* 2*kt.* 5*g.* 3*kr.* 2*kt.* 15*g.* share under separate account ...	13,916 5 10 7,132 2 4½ 6,784 3 5½	1,54 3 10½	The ejmali 1*a.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 14*g.* 5*g.* and 3*kr.* share will be sold.
Do.	1723	Ditto ditto share 2*a.* 16*g.* 1*kt.*	Ejmali 1*a.* 7*g.* 1*kr.* 1*kt.* 5*gds.* 3*kr.*; proprietors Miss Margaret, Henry G. Fally, and others.	Total jumma ... Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account ...	14,464 10 1½ 7,413 2 2½ 7,051 7 11	1,632 6 1	The ejmali 1*a.* 7½*g.* 1*kr.* 5½*gds.* share will be sold.
...	1914	Teppeh Habili Selimabad; share ½*as.*	Ejmali 6*a.* 15½*g* 2*kt.* 7½*gds.* 1*kt.* 7½*gds.* 2*kts.* share of the 10 *gds.* rendered into 16 annas; proprietors Srinath Sen and others.	Total jumma ... Deduct jumma of 9*as.* 14½*gds.* 12*gds.* 1*kt.* 12*gds.* 1*kt.* share under separate account	1,959 3 11 1,126 5 7½ 832 14 3½	262 11 1	The ejmali 6*a.* 15½*gds.* 2*kt.* 7½*gds.* 1*kt.* 7½*gds.* 2*kt.* share will be sold.
1st Class.	1983	Pergunnah Jahapur.	Ejmali share 11*as.* 15½*gds.* 3½*gds.* 5*gds.*; proprietors Rajanikanta Dutta Choudhury and others.	Total jumma ... ... Deduct jumma of 4*as.* 4½*gds.* 2*kt.* 18*gds.* 3*as.* 15*gds.* shares under separate accounts	853 11 10 225 13 1 627 14 9	2 4 2½	The ejmali 11*as.* 15½*gds* 3½*gds.* 5*gds.* share will be sold.
Do.	3305	Pergunnah Shaistanagar, share 5*as.* 6*gds.* 3*kr.*	Ejmali share 4*as.* 18*gds.* 3*kr.* 5*gds* of 5*as.* 6½*gds.* rendered into 16*as.*; proprietors Harada Kanta Roy Choudhury and others.	Total jumma ... ... Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account ...	644 6 7 445 8 4½ 198 14 2½	1 12 10½	The ejmali 4*as.* 18*gds.* 3*kr.* 5*gds.* share will be sold.
Do.	3836	Pergunnah Selimabad, share 7 *gundas.*	Share 5½*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account; proprietor Sukha Nath Mittra.	Total jumma ... Deduct the jumma of 1½*gds.* under separate account ...	2,079 14 6½ 519 15 7½ 1,559 14 11	529 8 9½	Share 5½*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account will be sold.
Do.	4597	Pergunnah Chandradip, char Karmakati.	Ejmali share 13*as.* 4½*gds.*; proprietors Anne Catharine Duran and others.	Total jumma ... Deduct the jumma of the 2*as.* 15½*gds.* under separate account ...	1,226 0 3 211 10 11 1,014 5 4	124 11 0	The ejmali 13*as.* 4½*gds.* share will be sold.
Do.	5007/4	Pergunnah Bozergomedpore, Haola No. 4 in chak Lhalua.	Durgacharan Mukhapadhya and others.	.....	856 0 0	214 0 0	The entire mehal will be sold.
Do.	5007/9	Ditto ditto, Haola No. 9 in ditto.	Guni Mahammed and others ..	.....	593 0 0	148 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	5008/2	Ditto, ditto, Haola No. 2 in chak Bargunna.	Nasar Kepali and others ...	.....	1,408 0 0	352 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	5198	Char Kakra, including Rampoora.	Harakanta Sen, proprietors of share 4*as.* 11*gds.* 1*kr.* 1*gd.* exclusive of the share under separate account.	Total jumma ... .. Road fund	7,960 0 0 79 0 0 7,959 0 0	Jumma 1,329 3 1 Road fund 13 6 1 1,342 9 2	The share 4*as.* 11*gds.* 1*kt.* 11*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of the share under separate account— Jumma ... . Road fund ...	5,622 8 2 56 8 2 2,259 15 .8		

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.		Arrears due.		Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1st Class.	5198	Char Kakra, including Rampur.	Share 3as. 10gds under separate account; proprietor Amina Bibi.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	1,016 4 3	3as. 10gds. share, for which a separate account has been opened will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	10 4 6	
					7,939 0 0		1,026 8 9	
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account and the remaining shares—				
				Jumma	6,140 10 6			
				Road fund... ...	61 11 6			
					6,202 5 6			
					1,736 10 6			
Do.	5198	Ditto ...	Share 2as. under separate account; proprietor Moulavi Amoruddin Ahmed.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	581 14 0	The 2as. share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	5 14 0	
					7,939 0 0		587 12 0	
				Deduct as above—				
				Jumma	6,877 8 0			
				Road fund ...	69 0 0			
					6,946 10 0			
					993 6 0			
Do.	5198	Ditto ...	5gds. share under separate account; proprietors Subjan Bibi and others.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	72 11 9	The 5gds. share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	0 11 9	
					7,939 0 0		73 7 6	
				Deduct as above—				
				Jumma	7,737 3 0			
				Road fund ...	77 12 3			
					7,814 15 3			
					124 0 9			

Backergunge Collectorate, the 10th February 1883.

W. FIDDIAN, Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Khoolna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at that district on the 15th March 1883, corresponding to the 2nd Chaitra 1289 (B.S.) for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th June and 28th September 1882 and 12th January 1883.

Number of the estate.	Name of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Interest to be sold.	Arrears due for 28th June 1882.	Arrears due for 28th September 1882.	Arrears due for 12th January 1883.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7	Asmatpore, pergunnah Asmatpore.	Hara Prosad and Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others.	1,601 9 0	The whole estate	.....	.....	141 9 8
42	Ganeshampur, pergunnah Jeypore.	Ditto ditto ...	1,180 14 6	Ditto	.....	.....	170 10 8
56	Kismat Jamira, pergunnah Jamira.	Raja Bejoy Kissen Roy Bahadoor.	3,605 0 11	Ditto	.....	.....	827 6 9
67	Kismat Talibpore, pergunnah Talibpore.	Govind Mohon Bose and others.	509 0 6	Ditto	.....	42 0 0	.....
129	Kismat Moloi, pergunnah Moloi.	Mohendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	22,972 5 11½	A separate share, No. 2, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Mohendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	136 2 8	.....
130	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,972 5 11½	Ditto No. 4 in the name of Parboti Nath Roy Chowdhry.	.....	766 10 7	653 1 10
130	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,972 5 11½	Ditto No. 5 in the name of Narendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	139 3 7	639 0 9	653 1 10
189	Silmabad, pergunnah Silmabad.	Matangini Dasi and others	1,312 8 0	A separate share, No. 1, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Matangini Dassi and others.	.....	.....	25 8 9½
189	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,312 8 0	Ditto No. 3 in the name of Baikunt Nath Das Biswas	.....	25 1 10	.....
191	Taraf Hazrakati, pergunnah Moloi.	Parboti Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	890 3 10	A separate share, No. 3, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Parboti Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	6 1 3	23 13 4
191	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	890 3 10	Ditto No. 4 in the name of Rajendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	6 0 10	.....	.....
191	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	890 3 10	Ditto No. 5 in the name of Narendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	6 0 9	23 13 4
216	Kismat Hogla, pergunnah Hogla.	Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others.	15,573 0 3	A separate share, No. 2, opened in the name of Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.	.....	.....	813 5 6
216	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	15,573 0 3	Ditto No. 3 in the name of Haran Nath Gangooly.	.....	.....	815 4 7

Khulna Collectorate, the 9th February 1883.

H. K. MOOKERJEE, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of the district on the 19th March 1883, corresponding with 6th Chytro 1289 B.S., for arrears of Government revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Number.	Class of estates.	Tooji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
1	First class.	227	Kismut mouzah Pakurhans, pergunnah Barbuck Sing.	Mohendro Narain Ghose, Modhusudan Sirkar, Lall Gopal Moostufi, and Nobodip Chundro Roy.	739 0 9	The entire mehal will be sold.
2	Ditto	234	Kismut Puti Bahadurpur, pergunnah Kasipur.	Prosonno Chundro Ghose	742 15 8	Ditto ditto.
3	Ditto	273	Kismut pergunnah Barbuck Sing, pergunnah Barbuck Sing.	Radhabinode Chowdhury, Jogutmohon Chowdhury, Monmohun Chowdhury, Beni Madhab Chowdhury, Heera Lall Chowdhury, Motedalil Chowdhury, Bamundas Chowdhury, Madhub Chunder Chowdhury, Choto Jodumoni Debiya, Ramuristagho Mustufi, Bonomali Chowdhury, Kalachand Chowdhury, Kristo Kissore Chowdhury, Champack Lota Debi, Ramgopal Chowdhury, Pearee Mohan Chowdhury, Sree Kristo Chowdhury, Sree Narain Chowdhury, Bistulall Chowdhury, Gobind Lall Chowdhury, Sreedam Lall Chowdhury, Soobal Lall Chowdhury, Brojendro Chunder Chowdhury, Ukhillessuree Debbya, mother and guardian of Heree Das Chowdhury, Ukhillessuree Debbya, mother and guardian of Tulsee Ram Chowdhury, Chundro Mukhee Debbya, mother and guardian of Hurree Ram Chowdhury, Chundro Mukhee Debbya, mother and guardian of Jomardon Chowdhury, Brojolall Chowdhury, Mohanand Bundopaddya, Monmohinee Debbya, Kalypree Debbya, Bamasundry Debbya, Bhokoree Debbya, Gopee Mohan Chowdhury, Gopee Sundary Debee, Heree Lall Chutteraj, Jodunath Bundopaddhya, Radhabullub Dass, Kalidas Chowdhury, Bunder Beebee, Jear Rahemun, Azeezunessa Beebee, Rajea Beebee, Rajendro Lall Chowdhury, and Golap Sundary Debbya.	2,105 6 1	Excluding 2 annas 8 gundas 3 kag 4 teel 4 deep shares, for which separate accounts have been opened to the name of Modvio Jearrohoman, Heera Lall Chowdhury, and others, the remaining share 13 annas 11 gundas 2 cowries 16 teel and 3 deep, paying a sudder jumma Rs. 1,783-13-7 in the name of Josut Mohan Chowdhury and others will be sold.
4	Ditto	444	Kismut Syud Kalutea, pergunnah Futteh Sing.	Mohomud Fuzlell Kareem, Mohamud Fuzlell Azeem, Mohamud Syud Hossain, Syud Atawal Azeez, Osmut Zohara Beebee, and Beebee Aleebunnessa.	1,014 12 8	Entire mehal will be sold.
5	Second class.	584	Dear Shibnuggar, pergunnah Luskurpur.	Moharanee Sorut Sundery Debbya, mother and guardian of Kumar Jotindro Narain Roy, minor, Haro Gobind Base, manager of Gopal Insiro Narain Ray, minor, Ranee Monmohini Debbya, Rani Surmomoye Debbya, Rani Khema Sundery Debbya, Rani Joy Sundery Debbya, Rani Shama Sundery Debbya, mother and guardian of Kumar Paresh Narain Roy, Nim Narain Roy, himself, and Rani Surmemoye Debbya, wife of Kedar Narain Roy, manager of Jogesh Narain Roy and Taraek Narain Roy, minors.	776 12 0	Ditto ditto.
6	Ditto	2758	Chur Mrijapur, pergunnah Polasee.	Juguttarinee Debbya	1,725 8 0	Ditto ditto.
7	First class.	2779	Kismut Turraf Kajampara, pergunnah Asudnuggore.	Kanu Lall Ghose	1,349 9 5	Ditto ditto.

Moorshedabad Collectorate, the 7th February 1883. K. G. GUPTA, Covtd. Dy. Collector, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, Acts VII (B.C.) of 1868, and II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th day of March 1883 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of December 1882.

Number of taluk.	Name of taluk, with its situation.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Amount of arrears for which the taluk is to be sold.		
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
635	*Mehal Noabad, thana Fatteckchari, mouzah Kanchannagar*, taluz Sremoti Renu Debya.	Auction purchaser Aukhil Chandra Rai, son of Dinrjoti Rai of Nuapara, Nimal Charan Nundi, son of Krishna Kissore Nundi of Fatehabad, Sreemoti Mahamaya, wife of Uma Charan Rai of Forocora, and Gunashila, wife of Ram Shoran Nundi of Fatehabad.	890 15 8	148 8 6	167 4 0	37 2 6	204 6 6

H. F. J. T. MAGUIRE, Assistant Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Furreedpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th March 1883, corresponding on the 14th Cheyet 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1882.

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnah.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
399	Chur Bhadrason, pergunnah Chur Mukundia.	Ishan Chandra Mozoomdar ...	4,786 0 0 Road Fund 48 0 0	1,200 0 0	The entire estate to be put up to sale.
5552	Hissa Sahebjan Bibee, pergunnah Jalalpore.	Mafizunnessa Khatun, Mir Fazlealli, and Mir Mohamed Fazel and others.	4,934 0 0 882 14 8½	265 3 6½	Ditto.

Furreedpore Collectorate, the 2nd February 1883. KRISHNA CHUNDER DUTT, Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mozufferpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 26th March 1883, corresponding with the 3rd Cheyt 1290 Fusley, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Serial number.	Towzee number.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	2330	Bithowli, Chukla Gurjowl, pergunnah Bissaroh.	Syed Lootf Ali Khan, Syed Walayat Hossain Khan *alias* Mehdi Nawab, Syed Mohamud Hussun Khan *alias* Chootey Sohib, Syed Mohamed Hossain Khan *alias* Mujhley Sohib, Mussamut Ushruffulnissa Begum, Syed Walayet Ali Khan, Mussamut Usmatulnissa Begum *alias* Sohebzadee, Syed Mohamed Hossain Khan *alias* Mohamed Nowab, Mussamut Noorjehan Begum, Goocol Roi, Dhanukhdary Roi, Deonath Roi, Mussamut Hira Koer, Gumbhir Roi, Munoo Roi, Moharaj Roi, Dani Roi, Jugdeo Roi, Gujjoo Roi, Audan Roi, Imrit Roi, Jugdhari Roi, Ram Nihora Roi, Chuthhoo Roi, Monog Roi, Jhoomuck Roi, Mothoora Roi, Roodhan Roi, Luchman Roi, Donia Roi, Ram Autar Roi, Adhik Sing, Panchom Sing, Seopershad Sing, Socha Sing, Huree Sing, Zooloom Sing, Hira Sing, Deonath Sing, Raghubansi Sing, Gopal Laul, Buldeo Laul, Rajkishore Narsen Sing, Ram Yad Roi, Kishna Roi, Chatoori Roi, Bullam Roi, Boodhno Koer, Iila Roi, Bamlal Roi, Ramcharu Roi, Ram Autar Roi, Keshore Roi, Lolji Roi, Babu Ram Roi, Poreu Roi, Soudagar Roi, Kujjoo Roi, Gobind Roi, Nirsoo Roi, Nazier Roi, Eknam Roi, Gordi Roi, Boondi Roy, Mussamut Nirghin Koer, Khooshi Roi, Deraghu Roi, Achraj Roi, Harkhoo Roi, Balgobind Roi, Deochar Roi, Parshan Roi, Dhannoo Lal, Bidayaput Sing, Khoob Lal Sing, Hira Roi, Balgobind Roi, Chedi Sing, Bikayoo Sing, Jungi Sing, Unnoo Sing *alias* Deo Narsen Sing, Nirsoo Sing, Koombhan Sing, Gopal Singh, Khobhar Sing, Zojim Sing, Bisonath Roi, Raja Roi, Ramdihal Sing, Lochan Roi, Ruchea Roi, Dauree Roi, Gopal Roi, Jiwan Sing, guardian of Ram Khelawan Sing, Roshan Sing, Bhoopa Sing, Ram Anoogroh Sing, Seosaran Sing, Nasib Sing, Mussamut Girja Koer, Amrit Sing, Banki Sing, Buldeo Narayan, Bechoo Lal, Moorli Monohor, Kashi Prosad, Harukh Noroyan Sing, Janki Prosad, Bukhshish Narayan, Jagot Prosad, Aim Prosad, Kuldip Narayan, Sarob Noroyan, Ruktoo Roi, Dhujjoo Roi, Deoraj Roi, Gunga Sing, Burmha Sing, Mussamut Bajo Koer, mother and guardian of Parmeshar Roi, Seo Roi, Jugdip Roi, Ramyad Roi, Inerjeet Roi, Dwarka Roi, Seebhugwan Roi, Mussamut Jinna Koer, Rashebary Roi, Pallut Roi, Girdhary Sing, Mussamut Ram Bhunjan Koer, Roop Narsen Sing, Bhoop Narsen Sing, Parmeshar Datto, Jodunandan Prosad, Situl Prosad, Raghunandan Prosadh, Raj Keshori Sing, Raj Keshore Narayan Sing, Juggarnath, Narsen Sing, and Khoderam Roi.	1,201 12 10	152 15 7	Excluding share 5 annas 4 gundas 1 karunt 1 dunt in mouzah Beras, 2 gundas 3 cowris 2 karunt in mouzah Bethowli, and 5 gundas 3 cowris 1 karunt in Bethowli Anroodh, belonging to Audan Roi, Hemdari Roi, Amrit Roi, Ramnihora Roy, Chhuttoo Roy, Monog Roy, Mussamut Newaso Koer, Jhoomuck Roi, Rowshun Roi, Heera Roi, Balgobind Roi, Luchman Roi, Doonia Roi, and Ramantar Roi, with sudder jumma Rs. 73-4 10, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
2	3532	Johangirpore Sham, pergunnah Hajipore.	Phuggoo Lal Chowdhry, Gouri Shanker Chowdhry, Beni Madhab Chowdhry, Ram Saroop Chowdhry, Mussamut Nowrutton Koer, Panchan Sing, Ram Tohol Sing, Bhoi Haran Sing, Agarjit Sing, Jugjeet Singh, Dhoopan Sing, Mussamut Preeta Koer, Mussamut Mangowra Koer, Mussamut Dahawur Koer, Mussamut Jaswda Koer, Mussamut Jiwochh Koer, Mussamut Anant Koer, Phekoo Chowdhree, Prayag Sing, Thakoordeyal Sing, Nursingh Deyal Sing, Deoki Nondan Singh, Kalli Sahoi, Seoperchud Chowdhry, Langut Roi, Kowkee Lal, Showki Lal, Juggarnath Chowdhry, Ugroh Sing, Kuldip Sohoy, Meda Sing, Beseesor Sing, Gobind Singh, Dorgohee Singh, Gogol Singh, Ajoyeb Sing, Busraj Sing, Brijlal Sing, Ranlochan Sing, Sealochan Sing, Isburdeyal Sing, Isbur Sing, Firingi Sing, Mosohib Sing, Mosofir Sing, Mosadee Sing, Sipahi Sing, Bikramajit Sing, Mussamut Malikram Koer, Ram Nath Sing, Kishun Prosad Sing, Gopaul Sing, Singeesur Sing, Deokinandan Sing, Nandkishore Sohoy, Adhar Narsen Sing, Mohinder Narsen Sing, Juggornath Prosad Narsen, Jaiburn Sing, Talahi Prosad, Monohur Prosad Himmat Sohoi, Doonbhahodour Lal, Raghunath Sohoy, Durshon Lal, Bishun Sohoy, Goocol Chand, Isree Prosad, and Deobuth Koer.	565 10 11	32 0 9	Excludding share 3 annas 12 gundas 2 cowris of Johangirpore Sham belonging to Isree Prosad, Mussamut Deohutti Koer, with sudder jumma Rs. 136-2-6, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
3	10763	Puchra, pergunnah Naupore.	Mussamut Seaman Chowdhroyan, wife of Bacha Chowdhry	512 13 7	2 6 10	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
4	10812	Majhowlia, pergunnah Nizamuddinpore Bugra.	Mussamut Malikram Koer, mother and guardian of Krishna Purtap Narsen Singh and Ram Anoogroh Singh.	573 2 10	10 18 4	Ditto ditto.
5	11043	Raghopore, pergunnah Ghiyaspore.	Babu Makoond Keshore Prosad Sing, Ram Sohih, wife of Moharaja Bhoop Sing Bahadoor, Babu Jomoona Prosad Sookool, Babu Moti Prosad Sookool, Babu Kanhya Prosad Sookool, Babu Seonandan Prosad Sookool, Syed Ahmed Hossain, father and guardian of Syed Kifayet Hossain and Shaikh Yusuf Hossain, sons, and of Mussamut Bibi Bitulfatma daughter, Mussamut Bibi Phasihan *alias* Bibi Ghusso, Aga Farhat Ali, Bibi Abadi Sohib, and Roi Mohban Lal.	927 4 10	3 13 11	Ditto ditto.

Mozufferpore Collectorate, the 16th February 1883. J. KELLEHER, Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Number in the revenue roll.	Class.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
64	1st class permanently settled estate.	Jagoasurdihi, pergunnah Dhunya.	Jagat Chandra Mookerjea, Brindabun Chandra Mookerjea, and Koonjalal Mookerjea of Mooragacha, district Nuddea.	3,977 15 3	1,679 8 2	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
181	Ditto	Chak Kristodebpoor, pergunnah Ranibati.	Judunath Bhusan, Hari Mohan, Madhusudan, Pitambur, and Nilambar Chakravarti of Faringgachi, thana Culna.	1,599 14 7	474 1 0	Ditto ditto.

Burdwan Collectorate, the 19th February 1883. H. F. MATTHEWS, Covd. Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji number.	No. in khas mehal register.	No. in register A.	Name of mehal.	Name and residence of proprietors.	Hissa or share.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
1933	72	189	Jowar Tamtaputia in hissa 10*ans.* 13*g.* 1*c.* 1*k.*, pergunnah Bardakhat, Meadi taluq.	Govind Chandra Das, Mahendra Chandra Das, Nagendra Chandra Das, Uma Chandra Sen, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Ram Joy Roy, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Sarup Chandra Roy, son of Goloke Chandra Deb, deceased. Sreemati Uma Tara Gupta, wife of late Sarup Chandra Roy, son of Krishna Mohan Sen, deceased, of Darora, pergunnah Bardakhat, thannah Thorla	Entire mehal.	Rs. 1,708	Arrear for kist November 1882 Rs. 587	This mehal is under regular settlement since 1288 B.S.

Tipperah Collectorate, the 16th February 1883. J. A. HOPKINS, Collector.

Notification.

THE owners of Lands in Calcutta or their Agents, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, &c., are hereby informed that for purposes of more speedy and convenient collection of land revenue in Calcutta, the town has been divided into eleven parts, each embracing a certain number of survey blocks, and that the revenue payable on account of all holdings for the current official year (1882-83) which became due on the 1st day of April 1882, must be paid into this Collectorate within the time mentioned against each survey block within which such holdings are situated :—

Part I embracing—

Survey blocks 1 and 2 North Division
Ditto 1 and 2 South Division
} The land revenue due on account of holdings situated within these blocks must be paid on or before the 30th April 1882.

Part II embracing—

Survey blocks 3 and 4 North Division
Ditto 3 and 4 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st May 1882.

Part III embracing—

Survey blocks 5 and 6 North Division
Ditto 5 and 6 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 30th June 1882.

Part IV embracing—

Survey blocks 7 and 8 North Division
Ditto 7 and 8 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st July 1882.

Part V embracing—

Survey blocks 9 and 10 North Division
Ditto 9 and 10 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st August 1882.

Part VI embracing—

Survey blocks 11 and 12 North Division
Ditto 11 and 12 South Division
And talook Sootanooty.
} Ditto ditto on or before 30th September 1882.

Part VII embracing—

Survey blocks 13 and 14 North Division
Ditto 13 and 14 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st October 1882.

Part VIII embracing—

Survey blocks 15 and 16 North Division
Ditto 15 and 16 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 30th November 1882.

Part IX embracing—

Survey blocks 17 and 18 North Division
Ditto 17 and 18 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st December 1882.

Part X embracing—

Survey blocks 19 and 23 North Division
Ditto 19 and 20 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st January 1883.

Part XI embracing—

Survey blocks 24 and 25 North Division
Ditto 21 and 23 South Division
And Lottery Committee lands assessed under Act 23 of 1850.
} Ditto ditto on or before 28th February 1883.

If the rents are not paid in accordance with this notification, the provisions of the law will be immediately enforced in every case.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 20th April 1882.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883.			
Feb. 10	1 Drum, Hilika	Order ...	S. S. "Quetta."
„ 10	1 Drum, Hokongoorii, bottom J S S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 10	1 Case, 503 in a diamond, outside A B & Co. ...	Ditto ...	S. S. "Rohilla."
„ 10	1 Case, B S 77 in a diamond, bottom L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 10	2 Cases, B C R in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 10	1 Case, 256 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 10	6 Packages, B D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 10	1 Case, 140 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 10	3 Cases, B in a diamond, bottom G B... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 10	1 Case, 270 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 10	1 Case, B C M in a diamond, bottom S & S C ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 10	2 Cases, C & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, C M D 3310 in a diamond, bottom R B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, C A & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	3 Cases, D E in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	2 Cases, [F B] or F B in an anchor	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, G M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Cask, G K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	2 Cases, 1 by 671 in a diamond, outside H G & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	2 Iron plates, no mark or B in a double triangle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, 415 in a diamond, bottom J S E	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	4 Cases, J L D in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	2 Cases, L S & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, M S by 805 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, M S 85 in a diamond, bottom L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	2 Cases, M S A S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	3 Casks, O 42 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	2 Cases, O 47 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	2 Cases, O 21 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, O 2 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto
„ 8	1 Case, O 12 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	27 Packages, O 34 in a triangle, top H A ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	2 Casks, O 38 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, addressed	W. Oldham, Esq., Ghazeepore.	Ditto.
„ 8	45 Cases, S H & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, addressed	Surgeon-Major H. F. Paterson, M.D., Army Medical Department, Peshawar, India.	Ditto.
„ 8	29 Cases, S G 36 in a triangle, top H A	Order ..	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, 812 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, 847 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, addressed	Captain J. P. D. Vonrenen, 5th Bengal Cavalry, Barelly, India.	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Parcel, K B in a diamond...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Parcel, addressed	Rev. G. H. Rouse, M.A., Baptist Mission Press, 24, Lower Circular Road.	Ditto.
„ 8	36 Drums, 27 in a diamond, outside L S C C ...	Order ...	S. S. "Inventor."
„ 8	4 Cases, 149 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	2 Cases, C C in a triangle, top H S & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	300 Bundles hoop iron, O 74 in a diamond, top H A or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Bundle hoop iron, E or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	25 Bales, 700 in a diamond, top L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, O 32 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, O 42 in a triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, R L P in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	4 Cases, 914 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Case, 905 in a diamond, bottom W L... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Fire bar, R B R or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	1 Pipe, B P M in a diamond	Ditto ...	S. S. "City of Oxford."
„ 8	1 Parcel, addressed	To the Rev. N. B. Lodge, H.M.S. "Eclipse."	S. S. "Rewa."
„ 8	1 Bar square iron, X X white	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 8	56 Bars flat iron, X X red or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 8	361 Bars flat iron, S B Yorkshire or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1883. (893—1) G. H. SIMMONS, for Vice-Chairman.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes Enfaced for Payment of Interest in London under deduction of Amount retransferred to India, and Outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1883.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. transfer loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS			Total.	Transfer loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. debenture loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	Grand Total.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1881.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 31st January 1883.	54,100	12,79,893	30,69,100	2,35,07,600	1,03,46,500	2,74,20,837	2,82,44,800	1,000	9,38,71,730	48,45,300	1,15,39,000	10,26,14,500	11,89,98,800	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,31,13,330
ADD—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,01,000	500	10,000	.....	.....	1,11,500	.....	.....	1,55,000	1,55,000	.....	.....	.....	2,66,500
Ditto at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	74,500	84,500	.....	.....	.....	84,500
Ditto at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1883 ...	.....	.....	1,500	5,08,300	57,600	2,94,900	2,000	.....	8,83,600	6,000	27,000	1,49,000	1,82,000	.....	.....	.....	10,65,600
TOTAL ...	54,100	12,79,893	30,70,600	2,42,08,900	1,04,04,600	2,76,55,037	2,82,48,800	1,000	9,48,66,830	48,51,300	1,15,76,000	10,29,93,000	11,94,20,300	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,45,29,930
DEDUCT— Amount written off in the London Registers	.....	.....	.....	1,40,200	41,300	2,52,700	1,03,400	.....	5,37,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,37,600
Balance on 15th February 1883 ...	54,100	12,79,893	30,70,600	2,40,66,700	1,03,63,300	2,74,02,337	2,81,45,400	1,000	9,43,29,230	48,51,300	1,15,76,000	10,29,93,000	11,94,20,300	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,39,92,330

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1882.—Enfaced from India 4,694 lakhs; retransferred from London 3,930 lakhs.

"	16th Dec. 1882	"	31st "	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	7 "
"	1st Jan. 1883	"	16th Jan. 1883	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	4 "
"	16th "	"	" 31st "	"	"	"	"	13	"	"	"	"	7 "
"	1st Feb.	"	" 15th Feb.	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	5 "
								4,739	"				3,953 "
								3,953	"				
						Balance against India		786	"				

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 17th February 1883.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th February 1883.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		35,11,646	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 72,77,024 0 8	2,48,62,432	0	8
Ditto at Branches ...	„ 1,75,85,408 0 0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		3,25,98,584	14	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,73,168	0	0
Sundries		7,62,804	9	8
Rupees ...		8,22,08,625	13	2

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,08,89,421	8	0
Other authorised Investments		44,16,831	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		51,43,390	3	8
Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...		37,11,014	7	6
Bills discounted and purchased		2,07,97,631	1	5
Balances with other Banks		2,82,864	0	6
Bullion		8,49,847	7	2
Dead Stock		11,98,013	5	9
Stamps		6,162	10	0
Sundries		6,58,407	6	1
		4,79,52,483	6	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,37,11,123 6 6	3,42,56,142	7	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 1,55,45,019 0 7			
Rupees ...		8,22,08,625	13	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, the 15th February 1883.

J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

(889—1)

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their vaue has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
254	O 74—25573	1,000	Fukiruddin Ahmed Ahasan Chowdhury.
	96—10249	100	
255	P 43—14216	100	Major S. Quinton.
	„ —14217	100	
	„ —14218	100	
	„ —14219	100	
	„ —14220	100	
	„ —14224	100	
	„ —14225	100	
	„ —14226	100	
	„ —14227	100	
	„ —14228	100	
	„ —14229	100	
256	„ —05876	100	Cowasjee Eduljee.
257	„ 47—11269	1,000	Isaac Abdulla.
258	„ 9—43322	50	Narain Mistry.
259	„ 42—96262	100	The Postmaster-General, Bengal.
260	„ 43—07343	100	Kunjo Behari Singh.
261	„ 9—40478	50	Lalla Ram Golam Ram.
269	Q 88—02100	100	Modhusudun Ghose.
270	P 43—38552	100	Mutty Lal Coondoo.
271	„ —37370	100	Isan Chunder Dutt.
	„ —37371	100	
272	„ —10461	100	Mohun Chunder Mitter.
273	„ —06238	100	Shaik Peer Ally.
274	„ 11—21057	500	F. H. Harding, C.S.
	„ 42—42991	100	
	„ —91047	100	
275	„ 9—47953	50	Lal Mohan Teary, Pottee Laul.
277	„ 42—40969	100	The Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar.
278	„ 47—19756	1000	Lallas Moorlidhur Kunhyalall.

JAS. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 20th Feb. 1883.

Advertisement.

WANTED a temporary Surveyor for the Bankoora Road Cess Committee on a salary of Rs. 55 per month. Preference will be given to one who has passed the Overseers' Examination and has a thorough knowledge of preparing projects for new roads. Applications will be received up to 10th February 1883.

PROTAP NARAYAN SINGH, Vice-Chairman,
Road Cess Committee, Bankoora.

Bankoora, the February 1883. (872—2)

Wanted

A SECOND Clerk for the Ward's Department of this office on Rs. 30 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent at once. Age should be given. None need apply who cannot docket letters and index correspondence properly, and one who is not a rapid copyist.

DENO NATH GHOSE, for Collector.

Purneah Collectorate, the 2nd February 1883.

Notice.

APPLICATIONS for the post of a Mohurir on the establishment of the undersigned will be received up to 28th current. None need apply who is not a good penman in both English and Bengali, and who, unless he is already in Government employ, has passed the age of 25 years. Specimens of hand-writings to accompany applications, to which copies of testimonials should be annexed.

JAGADDURLABH MOZOOMDAR,
Subordinate Judge, Furreedpore.

Furreedpore Subordinate Judge's office, the 5th February 1883.

Wanted

A MANAGER for the Wards' and Attached Estates, Furreedpore, on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. The man must possess a fair knowledge of zemindari accounts and English. Security of Rs. 5,000 is required. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to the 28th instant.

KRISHNA CHUNDER DUTT, Dy. Collr. in charge.

Furreedpore, the 9th February 1883.

Wanted

A QUALIFIED person to act as First Excise Inspector of the Patna Division on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem besides travelling allowance. Applications will be received up to the 28th instant. Preference will be given to Behari candidates.

F. M. HALLIDAY, Commissioner.

Wanted

A MANAGER under the Court of Wards for the management of Rasulpur estate, in the district of Purneah. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem. Preference will be given to those who are members of the lower grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, and have been managers of estates under the Court of Wards. Apply with copies of testimonials. Applications will be received up to the 10th of March 1883.

DENO NATH GHOSE, for Collector.

Purneah Collectorate, the 14th February 1883.

Kumaun Iron Works.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

THE Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the premises, machinery, plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Ramgarh, and Kurpatal in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the works and apparatus for the manufacture of steel or iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, Major-General, R.E.,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbun Division.

NOTICE.

ONE teak, one deodar log, and thirty-one pieces of pine are now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Tangara khal station, and twelve teak, one sal, and two deodar scantlings at the sub-station of Tangara khal.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the logs to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1883,
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.
22 " " 2-12 "
23 " " 2-14 "
24 " " 3 "

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged.

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet, at " 2 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *Planking, Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1879.

Notice.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

THE first Reach of the Midnapore Canal, which was closed for silt clearance, as per notice published at page 22, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd ultimo, was reopened for traffic on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

C. W. OLDING, Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1883.

In the Court of the Second Subordinate Judge of 24-Pergunnahs.

EXECUTION CASE No. 102 OF 1882.

Eadger Begum, decree-holder, Sohan Saha Begum, Arbassy Begum, Sahajada Mahomed Busirudin, Sahebjada Mahomed Hyder Sultan, Sahajada Mahomed Hormuj Saha, minor Sekundar, represented by his guardian Sokhina Bewa, judgment-debtors.

In the above execution case, the following properties of the judgment-debtors will be sold by the nazir of the District Judge of 24-Pergunnahs on the 5th March 1883:—

1. Premises Nos. 15 and 16, Manicktollah Road, in village Kakoorgachy, thanah Manicktollah, sub-registery Sealdah, being holdings Nos. 127 and 128 in sub-division 12, division 3, Dehi Punchannogram, containing by estimation 10bs. 9ks. 5chs., bearing a rental of Rs. 17-2-9, with a two-storied building, garden, tank, and out-offices standing thereon, and bounded on the north by public road; south by the garden of Ram Sunder Dutt; east by the garden of Lal Behary Sen; west by the garden of Shib Narain Sircar.

2. A plot of 4 cottas of mouressy rent-paying land in the said village Kakoorgachy, paying a rental of Rs. 8 to Nundolal Mullick, and bounded on the north by public road; west by a drain; south by the garden of Gungadhur Seal; east by the pucca rooms occupied by the *malis* of Gungadhur Seal.

BULLORAM MULLICK, Second Subordinate Judge
(917—1.)

Notice.

THE Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. David Fraser, Acting Agent at Hyderabad, has been confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. W. E. Carbery, who has resigned the Bank's service.

Mr. F. Burns, Acting Agent at Nagpore, has been confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. H. K Gordon has been appointed to act as Agent at Benares, *vice* Mr. Carr.

Mr. A. F. Carr has been appointed to act as Agent at Allahabad, *vice* Mr. Strettell.

R. HARDIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, 15th February 1883.
(890—1)

Ramgurh Company, Limited.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Company's registered office, No. 16, Strand, on Friday, the 23rd February, at noon.

(888—1) MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

British India Ice Company, "Limited."

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given than an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-mentioned Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February next, for the purpose of passing a resolution to wind up the company voluntarily, and for the transaction of such other business as may brought before the meeting.

W. H. FITZE & Co., Managing Agents.

No. 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, 14th February 1883. (895—1)

Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Holta Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Twentieth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Holta Tea Company, 'Limited,' will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 11, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1883, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving and passing the Directors' report and accounts for the year ended 31st December 1882, and electing Directors and an auditor.

The transfer books will be closed from 17th to 28th instant both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

GRINDLAY & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1883. (891—2)

Hooghly River and Coasting Steam Navigation Co., "Limited."

Proceedings of an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hooghly River and Coasting Steam Navigation Company, "Limited," held at the registered office, No. 106, New China Bazar Street, on Friday, the 9th of February 1883, at 5 P.M.

PRESENT:

R. M. Ross, Esq.
Baboo Baiz Nauth.
F. Guyon, Esq.
J. Tambaci, Esq., } *By their attorney F. Guyon, Esq.*
E. Vassilopulo, Esq., }
R. M. Ross, Esq., *in the Chair.*

The notice convening the meeting having been read—

It was proposed by Baboo Baiz Nauth and seconded by F. Guyon, Esq.—

"That the action of the Directors, in accepting a compromise of Rs. 65,500 in full of the Company's claim against the owners of the ship *Thalatta*, each side paying its own costs, be and is hereby approved and confirmed."

Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting separated.

R. M. Ross, Chairman.

F. Guyon, Agent and Secretary. (884—1)

Important Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Alexander Cumming, for many years Secretary and Manager of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, "Limited," has this day purchased from the Agra Bank, "Limited," the mortgagees of the late firm of F. W. Baker & Co., the good-will, stock-in-trade, and fixtures of such firm, and will henceforth carry on the business under the name of Alexander Cumming, successor to F. W. Baker & Co.

Dated 19th day of February 1883.

JAMES HECKLE,

(897—1) Attorney for Alexander Cumming.

Notice.

RADHAKANT AICH, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakeel, High Court, Calcutta.

(892—4)

Notice.

KUMADINI KANTA MOOKERJEE, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as a Vakeel of the Calcutta High Court. (887—4)

I HAVE, under the provisions of section 31 of Act II of 1874, appointed Lewis Price Delves Broughton, Administrator-General of Bengal, and his successors in office, to be the executor and trustee of the will of William Durham, deceased, in my stead and place, and have assigned and transferred to him all the estate, effects, and interest vested in me by virtue of the probate granted to me.

C. F. PITTAR.

Calcutta, 20th February 1883. (919—1)

Lost

THE Government Promissory Note No. 051063 of the four per cent. of 1842-43 for rupees one hundred originally standing in the name of the Oriental Bank Corporation and last endorsed to Baboo Panna Lall Dass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

PANNA LALL DASS, Proprietor,

89, Chunam Gully, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1883. (866—3)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of KALLY PROSAUD SING, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 6th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (881—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 10th day of February 1883.

In the matter of HENRY JAMES CRABLE, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 14th day of September 1880, by an order of this court the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Insolvent in person. (898—1)

In the matter of NARAIN SING and DHUNPUT SING, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of June last, by an order of this court the said insolvents were adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in their schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

J. W. Sowton, Attorney. (899—1)

In the matter of HEERA LALL SABOWOIE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 20th day of December last, it was ordered that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking for relief under the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, be dismissed.

C. F. Pittar, Attorney. (900—1)

In the matter of BEENAIK MISSER, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the creditors of the said insolvent do on or before the 2nd day of May next file in the office of the Chief Clerk of this court a statement of their respective claims against the estate of the said insolvent duly verified by affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

N. Paliologus, Attorney. (901—3)

In the matter of MOULVIE ZUHURUL HOSSAIN, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 1st day of August next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Roberts, Morgan & Co., Attorneys. (902—1)

In the matter of GONESPERSAUD, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1881 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day

of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (903—1)

In the matter of ROBERT CUMMING, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 16th day of February 1882 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (904—1)

In the matter of ROBERT CUMMING, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, by an order of this court, the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Remfry and Remfry, Attorneys. (905—1)

In the matter of JAMES HILL, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of January 1880 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (906—1)

In the matter of DANIEL MACDONALD, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (907—1)

In the matter of JOHURMULL and DUNGERSEE DOSS, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 11th day of July 1881 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvents, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (908—1)

In the matter of MUDDEN MOHUN DEY, BEHARY LOLL DEY, and JUDDOO NAUTH DEY, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, an account of the recepts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of December 1881 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvents, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (909—1)

In the matter of HAYWARD PRITCHARD RUSHTON, HENRY RUSHTON, and JOSEPH RUSHTON, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of July 1881 to the 31st day of January last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvents, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (910—1)

In the matter of SUSAN CECILIA BREWSTER, widow of the late ROBERT CAMPBELL BREWSTER, of No. 9, Sudder Street, in the town of Calcutta, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 16th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person. (911—1)

In the matter of SUSAN CECILIA BREWSTER, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 16th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (912—2)

In the matter of JOHN HENRY GRACIES of No. 5, Chandney 2nd Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a crane-driver under the Port Commissioners, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Friday, the 16th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person (913—1)

In the matter of JOHN HENRY GRACIES, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 16th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (914—2)

In the matter of JOHN HENRY GRACIES, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 28th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said court at the time and place aforesaid."

Insolvent in person. (915—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20th day of February 1883.

In the matter of RAMRUTTON and GUJJADHUR, insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 7th day of March 1883, an application will be made to the Presiding Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta on behalf of the insolvents abovenamed for an order that the order for adjudication made in this matter be set aside on the consent of creditors. If any of the creditors of the insolvents abovenamed is desirous of opposing the application he can do so at the same time.

Dated this day of February 1883.

(916 - 2) C. F. PITTAR, Insolvents' Attorney.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 20th February 1883.

D'Oyly, Mrs.
Gates, Thurber & Co.
Gill, J. C.
Higgins, E. D.
Larminie, S.
Libby, W. H.
Porter, Henry.
Schrottky, Eugine.
Simmonds, J. C.
Thompson, H.
Ureredale, H.
Weir, C.
Wheal, J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. W.
Albertini, Leandre D.
Allen, Robert.
Anderson, A. W. S.
Babanau, Edward.
Bailey, J. R.
Ballingall, R. H.
Bankes, Ralph.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Beighton, W. H.
Birch, Mrs. Graham.
Bose, P. N.
Bowden, J.
Brener, Mrs.
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Browne, B.
Browne, Col. Horace.
Burdon, J R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
C. Y.
Clark, Geo. R.
Cole, J. C., Rev.
Cooper, Henry.
Cooper, Surgeon H. D.
Crafter, George.
Cushine, Hubert.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Danicks, E. W.
Davis, Ellen.
Deidery, Miss Rosalia.
D'Eremao, W. P.
DePoniatowshy, Captn. H.
Dickinson, Mrs. Chas.
Douglas, Mrs. S. C.
Dunn, Captn. R. G.
Edwin, Edward.
Elder, T. Jardine.
Elliot, F. A.
Farrar, W. A.
Finch, Col. C. Wynne.
Fleming, Wm.
Fletcher, John.
Fleury, Geo. H.
Foy, W. R.
Fraiser, W. A.
Fraser, William.
Frith, Mrs. Edward.
Fryer, Col. G. E.
Galloway, W. J.
Glass, Cumberledge.
Greenwood, Mrs. L.
Gray, Alex.
Grieff, Miss M.
Guy, Donald.
Hall, H.
Hankivez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Hennicke, Professor.
Hensley, John.
Hodsoll, Jack.
Jackson, J. O.
Lambert, J.
Lang, Jas.
Lewis, J. C.
Lindeman, F. P.
Lodge, T. S.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynam, R.
Lynham,—.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan.
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James.
McKwan, R.
Moore, Captn. R. F.
Morris, C. F.
Oak, Robert.
Palmer, Robert.
Parker, Hon'ble Sidney.
Purcell, Miss N.
"Rex."
Rogers, Major M. W.
Ross, Henry.
Sandison, W. G.
Sharp, Miss.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
Stovell, Captn. Gerald.
T. W. B.
Thomson, H.
Thorne, Charles.
Vetch, Major.
Walker, W. Glen.
Watson, T. W.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Young, J., Captn.

Registered Letters.

Case, S. F.
Clarke, Captn. Wilberforce.
Clarke, J. H.
Connell, Mrs. H.
Eigenstein, Abram.
Elsey, T.
MacDonald, J.
Merwanjee, C.
Wright, Dr. F. W.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster, Calcutta.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per steamer.
	1883.	
Persian Gulf	24th February	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	23rd "	Str. *Korbela.*
Madras and Ceylon	25th "	P. and O. Str. *Verona.*
Foreign mails *viâ* Bombay ...	27th "	From Bombay.*
Ditto book-post and pattern-packets.	26th "	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	22nd "	Str. *Rajpootana.*†
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	22nd "	Str. *Calcutta.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China,	2nd March	French Str. *Tibre.*
Colombo and Australian Colonies.	21st February	From Bombay.

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay can be forwarded by this opportunity.

† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 21st February 1883.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 16th February 1883.

Names of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	Remarks.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	1	6	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	6	
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	6	Geria.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	2	Cooti-Rampore.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	1	6	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	1	9	Dewangunge.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hât Bolia to Boalmaree.	2	9	Mohesgunge.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	3	8	Moonshigunge.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	2	9	Bustoopore.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.			
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	4	3	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	2	9	Kaladanga.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	3	0	Lalnagar.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	2	9	Gopinathpore.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the 19th February 1883, above zero 9 inches.

R. H. BROWN, CAPT., R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Divn.

BERHAMPORE, the 19th February 1883.

Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1883.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	3	0	At Booror Chur above Chur Govindpore and Mymensingh.
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	2	6	At Bortoa.
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	3	0	At Gallacutta and above Dutt Bazar.

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 6 ft. 7 in.

W. B. BESTIC, C.E.,
for Exe. Engr., Dacca Divn.

Dated 11th February 1883.

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BY C. F. AMERY,

Deputy Conservator, Forests, N.-W. Provinces.

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C. W. BOLTON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 7th November 1882.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1883.

PART IV.

Bill of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as amended by them, is by order of the President, published for general information :—

WE the undersigned members of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tramways Bill have the honour to make the following report.

We have considered a communication received from the Howrah Municipality.

We have also received a communication from the Magistrate of Rajshahye, who approves of the Bill.

We have struck out the word 'road' from the title and preamble of the Bill. The retention of the word might be considered to have the effect of restricting the operation of the Act to those tramways only which could be laid on existing public roads. But there may be many instances in which it may be desirable to carry tramways across places where there are no roads or where it may be necessary to diverge from existing roads.

We have considered a question which has been brought to our notice with reference to the last clause of section three, which requires that two-thirds of the members constituting a local authority should be present at the special meeting at which the resolution approving the intention to apply for permission to make a tramway is passed. It has been represented that this places it in the power of a minority of a little over one-third to stop such projects by staying away from the meeting or abstaining from voting. We have not, however, altered this provision of the Bill, for we think, in the consideration of a measure so important to the interests of any local authority as the construction of a tramway, it is proper that at least the proportion of members specified in the Bill should be required to meet for its discussion.

We have also considered a proposal that a proviso should be added to section three to release any local authority which may, before the passing of this Bill, have already passed a resolution approving the intention to apply for permission to make a tramway from the necessity of holding another meeting and passing another resolution in strict compliance with the terms of this section. But we have not thought it advisable to introduce such a proviso.

It has been brought to our notice that the maximum rates of fare prescribed in section twenty-three (twenty-four in the amended Bill), namely three annas for any distance not exceeding three miles and one anna per mile additional for greater distances, are only suitable for tramways laid in towns where the distances are short and the population large. For tramways laid in the country these rates might be insufficient. We have therefore altered the proviso in this section to the following form in order to admit of the maximum rates of fare being fixed for each tramway according to its circumstances :—

"Provided that the rate of fare for each person or parcel shall not exceed the maximum rate authorized in the order of the Local Government issued under section five."

We have made a corresponding alteration in section five.

We have struck out the latter portion of section thirty-three, which appears unnecessary, as being already provided in the Criminal Procedure Code.

We have omitted section thirty-six, which provided for the settlement of differences between promoters and local authorities or other persons affected by the works undertaken for the construction of tramways. The Advocate-General has expressed an opinion that the

section in the form in which it is introduced in the Bill would be *ultra vires*, as ousting the jurisdiction of the High Court. We have considered whether it would be advisable to alter the form of the section so as to make it permissive only, but have decided that in this form it would not have the practical effect desired, and that it will be better to omit the section altogether from the Bill and leave the question of arbitration to be settled in the agreement which must be entered into between promoters and local authorities.

We have made a slight alteration in the wording of section forty-one (forty in the amended Bill) to extend its provisions to cases in which promoters may, without being absolutely insolvent, yet be unable to maintain and work tramways in such a way as to be to the advantage of the public.

In section forty-two (forty-one in the amended Bill), relating to the purchase of tramways, we have omitted the portion which specified the manner in which the value of the tramway should be calculated, and substituted the following words :—

"And the value to be placed upon the tramway shall be calculated in a manner to be settled in the agreement entered into between the promoters and the local authority and set forth in the said order of the Local Government."

We have made a corresponding alteration in section five to provide that the terms of purchase shall be included in the agreement referred to. We have added the following proviso to section forty-two :—

"Provided that the promoters and the local authority may, with the consent of the Local Government, provide in the said agreement for the sale and purchase of the tramway on the expiration of any shorter periods than those hereinbefore specified.

We have made several other amendments in the wording of some of the sections, and were commend that the Bill as now amended be passed.

S. T. TREVOR.
H. REYNOLDS.
T. T. ALLEN.
BHUDEB MOOKERJEE.
(I sign with reservation, MAHOMED YUSUF.)
HARBUNS SAHAI.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th February 1883.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to authorize the making and to regulate the working of tramways in Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the construction and to regulate the working of tramways within the territories subject to the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal :

It is enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement of Act.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Bengal Tramways Act, 1883." It shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

Interpretation.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the terms hereinafter mentioned shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them.

"Local authority."

The term "Local authority" shall mean (1) bodies of persons for the time being appointed or elected to conduct the affairs of any municipality under Bengal Act V of 1876, or other law for the time being in force for the purpose of regulating municipalities in Bengal; (2) any Board, Committee, Department or other body or person in whom a road as defined by this Act is vested, or who have the power to maintain or repair such road.

"Area."

The term "Area" in relation to a local authority shall mean the area within the jurisdiction of such local authority.

"Municipality."

The term "Municipality" shall mean any place in which Bengal Act V of 1876, or any other law for the time being in respect of Bengal municipalities, is in force.

"Road."

The term "Road" shall mean any carriage way, being a public thoroughfare, and the carriage way of any bridge forming part of or leading to the same.

"Tramway."

The term "Tramway" shall mean a tramway constructed under this Act.

PART I.

Orders by the Local Government authorizing the construction of Tramways.

By whom orders authorising the construction of tramways may be obtained.

3. An order made by the Local Government authorising the construction of any tramways in any municipality or area may be obtained by—

1st.—The local authority of such municipality or area.

2nd—Any person, persons, corporation or company with the consent of such local authority.

And any such local authority, person, persons, corporation or company shall be deemed to be "promoters" of a tramway, and are in this Act referred to as "the promoters."

When applications for authority to construct tramways may be made.

Where the local authority consists of a body of persons, Board or Committee, no application shall be made to the Local Government for the purpose of authorising the construction of tramways in a municipality or area until a resolution, approving of the intention to make such application, shall be passed at a special meeting of the members constituting the local authority in such municipality or area.

Such special meeting shall not be held unless a month's previous notice of the same and of the purpose thereof has been given in the manner in which notices of meetings of such local authority are usually given, and such notice shall require that all objections to the proposed tramways shall be submitted for the consideration of the local authority before the date fixed for the special meeting.

Such résolution shall not be passed unless two-thirds of the members constituting such local authority are present and vote at such special meeting and a majority of those present and voting concur in the resolution.

Documents to be forwarded with application.

4. At the time of making an application for such order, the promoters shall also forward to the Local Government—

1st.—A memorial signed by the promoters descriptive of the undertaking.

2nd.—A copy of the proceedings and resolution of the special meeting held under the provisions of section three.

3rd.—A copy of the provisional agreement made between the promoters and local authority, where the promoters are not themselves the local authority.

4th.—An estimate of the proposed works, signed by the persons making the same.

5th.—All necessary maps, plans, sections, and drawings of the proposed work.

Local Government to determine on application and objection.

5. The Local Government shall consider the application and may, if it think fit, direct an enquiry as to the propriety of proceeding upon such application, and it shall consider any objection thereto that may be filed on or before such day as it may from time to time appoint.

Local Government may make and publish order.

Where it appears to the Local Government expedient and proper that the application should be granted with or without addition or modification, or subject or not to any restriction or condition, the Local Government may settle and make an order accordingly, and such order shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Form and contents of order.

Every such order shall empower the promoters therein specified to make the tramway upon the gauge and in manner therein described, and shall contain such provisions, fix such maximum rates of fare, and prescribe such penalties for default as (subject to the provisions of this Act) the Local Government according to the nature of the application and the facts and circumstances of each case thinks fit.

Where the promoters are not the local authority, the order shall set forth the agreement made between the promoters and the local authority, and one of the provisions of such agreement shall settle the manner in which the value of the tramway shall be calculated in the event of its purchase by the local authority under sections thirty-nine, forty or forty-one.

Power to revoke, amend or vary order.

6. The Local Government on the application of any promoters empowered by an order to construct a tramway may from time to time revoke, amend or vary such order by further order:

Provided that whenever the promoters are no the local authority, the Local Government shall before passing such order, call upon the loca authority to state any objection it may have tc such application.

Power to authorise joint work.

7. Subject to, and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Loca Government may, on a join application, or on two o more separate applications, settle and make ar order empowering two or more local authorities respectively, jointly to construct the whole or separately to construct parts, of a tram way, and jointly or separately to own the whole or parts thereof; and all the provisions o this Act, which relate to the construction o tramways, shall extend and apply to the construction of the whole, and the separate parts of such tramway as last aforesaid; and the form of the order may be adapted according to the circumstances of the case.

Local Government may in certain cases dispense with consent of local authority.

8. Where it is proposed to lay dowr a tramway in two or more areas, and any local author ity having jurisdiction ir any of such areas does not consent thereto, the Local Government may nevertheless make an order authorising the construction of such tramway if it is satisfied after enquiry that two-thirds of the length of such tramway is proposed to be laid in an area or areas, the local authority of which area or areas does consent thereto.

Promoters' powers to cease at expiration of prescribed time.

9. If the promoters empowered by any order under this Act to make a tramway do not, within the period prescribed in such order, complete the tramway and open it for public traffic; or,

if the works are not substantially commenced within the latest date prescribed in such order for their commencement; or,

if the works, having been commenced, are suspended without a reason sufficient, in the opinion of the Local Government, to warrant such suspension;

the powers given by the order to the promoters for constructing such tramway, executing such works, or otherwise in relation thereto, shall cease to be exercised to the extent and in the manner specified in such order.

A notice inserted by the Local Government in the *Calcutta Gazette* to the effect that a tramway has not been completed and opened for public traffic, or that the works have not been substantially commenced, or that they have been suspended without sufficient reason, shall be conclusive evidence for the purposes of this section of such non-completion, non-commencement or suspension.

Payment of expenses when local authority are promoters.

10. When the local authority of any area are the promoters of any tramway, the expenses incurred by them in constructing and working such tramway under the provisions of this Act, including the expenses preparatory thereto, may be paid out of the funds under the control of such local authority.

11. When the local authority are not the promoters, they may fix and demand from the promoters such rent for the use of roads as may be agreed upon.

Rent for use of road when local authority are not promoters.

12. Any moneys received by any local authority by way of rent or tolls in respect of any tramway constructed and worked under the provisions of this Act may be applied by them to the purposes for which other funds under the control of such local authority may be applied.

Application of rent or tolls.

13. The Local Government may from time to time make, and when made, may revise, modify, annul or add to any rules it may be expedient to make for the purpose of carrying this Act into execution.

Power to make rules.

PART II.

Construction of Tramways.

14. Every tramway shall be constructed and maintained on such gauge and in such manner as may be specified in the order of the Local Government empowering the construction of such tramway, and before the work of construction is begun, the maps, drawings, and specification shewing the proposed construction of such tramway shall be submitted to the local authority and be approved by it, and the cars and carriages intended to run on the tramways shall also be of such construction and furnished with such brakes and other appliances as shall have been approved by such local authority.

Form in which tramways are to be constructed and maintained.

15. The promoters may from time to time, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining any tramways under this Act, open and break up the soil and pavement of any of the roads upon which the construction and maintenance of such tramway has been authorized by the order of the Local Government in that behalf, and therein lay sleepers and rails, and repair, renew, alter or remove the same; and may, for the purposes aforesaid, do in and on such roads all other acts which shall from time to time be necessary for constructing and maintaining their tramways:

Power to break up streets.

Provided that when the powers granted under this section shall be exercised by the promoters, who are not the local authority, such powers shall be exercised subject to the following regulations:—

1st.—They shall give to the local authority notice in writing of their intention to open or break up any such road, specifying the time at which they will begin to do so, and the portion of the road proposed to be opened or broken up. Such notice to be given at least seven days before the commencement of the work.

2nd.—They shall not open or break up or alter the level of any such road, except under the superintendence and to the reasonable satisfaction of the local authority, for which superintendence the promoters shall pay all reasonable expenses, unless the local authority neglect to give such superintendence at the time specified in the notice, or discontinue the same during the work.

3rd.—They shall not, without the consent of the local authority in writing, open or break up at any one time a greater length than a quarter of a mile in any one length and shall leave an interval of at least a quarter of a mile between any two such places at which they may open or break up such road.

4th.—They shall, with all convenient speed, and in all cases within two calendar months at the most, unless the local authority otherwise consent in writing, complete the work for which the said road shall be broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the surface, and, to the reasonable satisfaction of the local authority, restore the road to as good a condition as that in which it was before it was opened or broken up, and clear away all surplus materials or rubbish occasioned thereby.

5th.—They shall in the meantime, when such road is opened or broken up, cause it to be fenced and watched, and to be properly lighted at night.

6th.—They shall make good all damage done to the gas and water-pipes, sewers, drains, culverts, bridges, and fences whether belonging to the local authority or to private individuals, by the disturbance there of, and shall not cause any interruption in the supply of gas in or through any main or pipe, or the flow of water through any pipe, drain, culvert, bridge or other waterway; if they fail to make such damage good, or to remove such interruption within reasonable time, the local authority may, without prejudice to the penalties payable under section twenty-nine, cause the same to to made good at the promoters' expense.

16. The promoters shall, at their own expense at all times, maintain and keep in good condition and repair, in such manner as the local authority shall direct, the rails of which any of their tramways shall for the time being consist, and so much of any road as lies between the rails of any tramway; and in the case of double lines or turnouts or sidings, the portion of the road between the tramways, and in every case so much of the road as extends eighteen inches beyond the rails of and on each side of any such tramway; and in the course of carrying out repairs, it shall not be necessary to give notice thereof to the local authority.

Promoters to keep the tramway roads in proper repair.

Promoters not to obstruct ordinary traffic.

17. In exercising the powers given to them by the last two preceding sections, the promoters shall arrange their work so as to afford the least possible obstruction to the ordinary traffic of the roads or to the ordinary means of approach to houses situated on either side of the roads, and so as to admit of as free and unrestricted entry at all times into the sewers, drains, culverts, and bridges for the time being in use, as is possible under the circumstances, and also so as to enable proper repairs to be made to water or gas pipes by the direction of the local authority.

Reservation of right of public to use roads.

18. Nothing in this Act, or in any bye-law made under this Act, shall take away or abridge the right of the public to pass along or across every or any part of any road along or across which any tramway is laid, whether on or off the tramway, with carriages not having flange wheels or wheels suitable to run on rails. But the right of the public shall not include the use of any new roadway, embankment or earthwork constructed or acquired for the special and exclusive use of the tramway.

Right of user only.

19. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained the promoters shall not acquire, or be deemed to acquire, any right other than that of user of any road along or across which they lay any tramway.

PART III.

Working of Tramways.

No tramway to be opened without certificate from Engineer.

20. No tramway shall be opened for public traffic until the same has been inspected and certified by an Engineer or other officer, appointed in that behalf by the Local Government, to be fit for such traffic.

Local authority may lease or take tolls.

21. When a tramway has been completed under the provisions of this Act and certified to be fit to be opened for public traffic under the last preceding section, the local authority or other promoters may, subject to the provisions of this Act, place and run carriages on such tramway and demand and take tolls and charges in respect of the use of such carriages; or may, by lease, to be approved of by the Local Government, demise to any person, persons, corporation or company the right of user by such person, persons, corporation or company of the tramway, and of demanding and taking in respect of the same the tolls and charges authorised; or such authority may leave such tramway open to the public, and may in respect of such user demand and take the tolls and charges authorised.

Carriages how to be worked.

22. The cars and carriages of the promoters on the lines of the tramways shall be worked with such power, animal, mechanical or otherwise, as may be specified in the order issued by the Local Government under section six.

Promoters may use tramway carriages with flange wheels.

23. The promoters may use on their tramways carriages with flange wheels or wheels suitable for running on the prescribed form of rail, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, they shall have the exclusive use of their tramways for carriages with flange wheels, or other wheels suitable for the said form of rail.

Promoters may fix and demand fares.

24. The promoters shall have power from time to time to fix the rates of fares for carrying passengers and goods in the said cars or carriages, and may demand and take the same for every passenger travelling upon any of their tramways, or for the carriage of goods by their tramways:

Provided that the rate of fare for each person or parcel shall not exceed the maximum rates authorized in the order of the Local Government issued under section five.

Printed list of fares, &c., to be placed in carriages.

25. A printed list in English and the vernacular of the district, of all the fares and charges fixed under the authority of the last preceding section and a printed copy in the same languages of all bye-laws in force as hereinafter mentioned, shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place inside each of the cars or carriages used by the promoters upon any of their tramways.

Fares how to be paid.

The fares and charges fixed as aforesaid shall be paid to such persons at such places, upon or near to the tramways, and in such manner and under such regulations as the promoters may, by notice to be annexed to the list of fares, from time to time appoint.

Bye-laws by local authority.

26. The members constituting the local authority in a municipality or area in special general meeting may, subject to confirmation thereof by the Local Government, from time to time, make such bye-laws as to the rate of speed, number of passengers, and mode of use of the tramways as the convenience and safety of the public may require, and as are not inconsistent with this Act or any rules framed under section twelve.

The promoters may make certain bye-laws.

27. The promoters may, subject to confirmation as aforesaid, from time to time, make such bye-laws—

for preventing disturbances, or the entry of persons suffering from infectious diseases, or the commission of any nuisance in or upon any carriage, or in or against any premises belonging to them; and

for regulating the travelling in or upon any carriage belonging to them:

Provided that such bye-laws are not inconsistent with this Act or with any rules or bye-laws framed under sections twelve and twenty-six.

Publication of bye-laws.

28. All rules and bye-laws made under sections thirteen, twenty-six, and twenty-seven shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and such rules and bye-laws when so published shall, until repealed or altered, be of the same effect as if they had been inserted in this Act.

PART IV.

Offences.

Penalty for failure of promoters to comply with provisions of this Act.

29. If the promoters, not being the local authority, fail in any respect to comply with the provisions of sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, twenty, and twenty-two of this Act, they shall for every such offence (without prejudice to the enforcement of specific performance of the requirements of this Act,

or to any other remedy against them), upon complaint of any person injuriously affected thereby, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for each day during which any such failure continues after the first day on which such penalty is incurred.

Penalty for obstructing promoters in the exercise of their power.

30. If any person wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority of the promoters in the lawful exercise of their powers in setting out or making, laying down, repairing or renewing a tramway, or injures or destroys any mark made for the purpose of setting out the lines of the tramway, he shall for every offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and shall also be liable to pay such damages as may be awarded in respect of such injury by any competent court.

Penalty for interfering with tramway.

31. If any person without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on him) wilfully does any of the following things, namely—

interferes with, removes or alters any part of a tramway of the promoters, or of the works connected therewith;

does or causes to be done anything in such a manner as to obstruct any carriage using the tramways;

or knowingly aids or assists in the doing of such thing, he shall for every such offence be liable (in addition to any proceedings by way of criminal charge or otherwise to which he may be subject) to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for avoiding payment of proper fare.

32. If any person travelling or having travelled in any carriage of the promoters avoids or attempts to avoid payment of his fare, or if any person having paid his fare for a certain distance knowingly and wilfully proceeds in any such carriage beyond such distance and does not pay the additional fare for the additional distance, or attempts to avoid payment thereof, or if any person knowingly and wilfully refuses or neglects on arriving at the point to which he has paid his fare to quit such carriage, every such person shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten rupees.

Servant of promoters may arrest persons avoiding payment of fare.

33. It shall be lawful for any servant of the promoters, to arrest and take to the nearest police-station any person who shall be discovered in committing or attempting to commit any such offence as in the last preceding section mentioned, and who shall refuse to give his name and residence, and is unknown to such servant and the police officer in charge of the said police-station, on receiving a complaint that an offence under this Act has been committed, shall, if such person still persists in refusing to give his name and residence, cause the said person to be taken before a Magistrate with the least possible delay not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Carriage of dangerous or offensive goods.

34. No person shall be entitled to carry or to require to be carried on any tramway any goods which may be of a dangerous or offensive nature, and if any person send by any tramway any such goods without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, or otherwise giving notice in writing to the book-keeper or other servant of the promoters with whom the same are left at the time of such sending, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and it shall be lawful for the promoters to refuse to accept or carry any parcel that they may suspect to contain goods of a dangerous or offensive nature, or to require the same to be opened to ascertain the fact.

Penalty for breach of bye-laws.

35. Any person offending against any bye-law made under the provisions of this Act shall forfeit for every offence any sum not exceeding twenty rupees to be imposed in such bye-laws as a penalty for such offence.

PART V.

Miscellaneous.

Promoters to be responsible for all damages.

36. The promoters shall be answerable for all accidents, damages, and injuries happening through their act or default, or through the act or default of any person in their employment by reason or in consequence of any of their works or carriages, and in all cases where the promoters are not the local authority they shall save harmless the local authorities and their respective officers and servants from all damages and costs in respect of such accidents, damages, and injuries.

Power for the local authority or police to regulate traffic on roads.

37. Nothing in this Act shall limit the powers of the local authority or the police to regulate the passage of any traffic along or across any road along or across which any tramways are laid down, and such local authority or police may exercise their authority as well on as off the tramway, and with respect as well to the traffic of the promoters as to the traffic of other persons.

The local authority shall not be liable to pay to the promoters any compensation for loss of traffic occasioned by the reasonable exercise of such authority.

Reservation of power over roads.

38. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the local authority or any corporate body or persons in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them under any law for the time being in force from opening, breaking up, widening, altering, diverting or improving any of the roads, bridges, drains or culverts traversed by the tramways for the purposes for which they may now lawfully open, break up, widen, alter, divert or improve the same: Provided—

(1) that they shall cause as little detriment or inconvenience to the promoters as circumstances admit;

(2) that they may (if absolutely necessary, but not otherwise) order the temporary stoppage of traffic on the tramways or any of them on giving twenty-four hours' previous notice in writing to the promoters;

(3) that before they commence any work, whereby the traffic on the tramway will be interrupted, they shall (except in cases of urgency, in which cases no notice shall be necessary) give to the promoters notice of their intention to commence such work, specifying the time at which

they will begin to do so; such notice to be given eighteen hours at least before the commencement of the work;

(4) that in the event of their so interfering with or stopping the running of any tramway under this section, an abatement proportioned to the length of road over which and time during which running is stopped, shall be made from the rent (if any) reserved and payable by the promoters;

(5) that any alteration of the position of any of the tramways, or the making good of any injury or damage that may be occasioned thereto by reason of such widening, alteration or improvement, shall be executed by the promoters at the expense of the local authority.

Discontinuance of Tramways.

Tramways to be removed in certain cases.

39. If at any time after the opening of any tramway for traffic, the promoters discontinue the working of such tramway or of any part thereof for the space of three calendar months (such discontinuance not being occasioned by circumstances beyond the control of such promoters, for which purpose the want of sufficient funds shall not be considered a circumstance beyond their control), and such discontinuance is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government, the Local Government if it think fit may by order declare that the powers of the promoters in respect of such tramway or the part thereof so discontinued, shall from the date of such order be at an end, and thereupon the said powers of the promoters shall cease, and determine unless the same are purchased by the local authority in manner by this Act provided. Where such order has been made the engineer or other officer appointed on that behalf by the Local Government may at any time after the expiration of two months from the date of such order remove the tramway or part of the tramway so discontinued, and the promoters shall pay to such engineer or officer the cost of such removal and of the making good of the road by such engineer or officer. Such cost to be certified by such engineer or officer whose certificate shall be final and conclusive. And if the promoters fail to pay the amount so certified within one calendar month after delivery to them of such certificate or a copy thereof, such engineer or officer may without any previous notice to the promoters (but without prejudice to any other remedy which he may have for the recovery of the amount) sell and dispose of the materials of the tramway or part of the tramway removed, either by public auction or private sale, and for such sum or sums and to such person or persons as such engineer or officer may think fit; and may out of the proceeds of such sale make and reimburse himself the amount of cost certified as aforesaid and of the costs of sale, and the balance (if any) of the proceeds of the sale shall be paid over by the said engineer or officer to the promoters.

Inability of Promoters.

Proceedings in case of inability of promoters.

40. If at any time after the opening of any tramway it appears to the local authority, or to the Magistrate of the district in which such tramway is situate, that the promoters of such tramway are insolvents, or that they are unable to maintain such tramway, or work the same with advantage to the public, the Local Government, upon a representation to that effect made by such Magistrate or local authority, may direct an enquiry by a referee into the truth of the representation, and if the referee shall find that the promoters are such insolvents or that they are unable to maintain such tramway or work the same with advantage to the public, the Local Government may by order, declare that the powers of the promoters shall at the expiration of six calendar months from the making of the order, be at an end, and the powers of the promoters shall cease and determine at the expiration of the said period unless the same are purchased by the local authority in manner by this Act provided, and thereupon the engineer or other officer appointed on that behalf by the Local Government may remove the tramway in like manner, and subject to the same provisions as to the payment of the costs of such removal, and to the same remedy for the recovery of such costs in every respect as in cases of removal under the next preceding section.

Purchase of Tramways.

Local authority to have right of purchasing tramway after 21 years.

41. The local authority shall have the right of purchasing the tramway with the plant, buildings, stores, rolling stock, and everything connected therewith upon the expiration of twenty-one years from the date of the order of the Local Government authorising the construction of such tramway upon declaring its intention so to do in writing not less than six months before the expiration of the said twenty-one years, and shall have a renewed right of purchase at the end of every seven years after the expiration of the said twenty-one years upon similar notice being given, and the value to be placed upon the tramway shall be calculated in a manner to be settled in the agreement entered into between the promoters and the said local authority and set forth in the order of the Local Government:

Provided that the promoters and the local authority may, with the consent of the Local Government, provide in the said agreement for the sale and purchase of the tramway on the expiration of any shorter periods than those hereinbefore specified.

C. H. REILY,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

THE following report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as amended by them, is, by order of the President, published for general information :—

WE, the members of the Select Committee appointed to report upon the Bill for the general control of Coolies in Hill Municipalities, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill.

We are of opinion that it is unnecessary to leave it to the discretion of the Executive Government to define the class of persons to be brought within the provisions of the proposed law as coolies, nor do we consider it necessary to provide for the extension of the law to any class of municipalities.

We have restricted the operation of it to the control of porters and dandeewallahs in the Darjeeling and Kurseong Municipalities, and we have modified the title accordingly. We are not aware that any necessity for legislation of this kind is felt elsewhere than at Darjeeling and Kurseong, or in regard of servants and labourers of any other classes than those which we have specified.

We have considered whether the Bill should be confined to coolies engaged for the job or for the day, or whether it should include coolies hired for a longer period, or as monthly servants. We understood that much of the inconvenience which the Bill is intended to remedy arises from the misconduct of servants of this latter class; and we have accordingly made the Bill applicable to them. But we do not propose that they should come under its penal sections, and we have only required them to be registered and licensed, and have provided that their licenses may be withdrawn if they desert their employment or are guilty of gross misconduct. A similar rule is in force in many towns, and we understand that in the Municipality of Simla all servants without exception are required to be registered and to take out licenses for which fees are charged.

The Bill therefore, as we have now recast it, applies to coolies of two different classes. We require both classes to be registered and licensed, but in other respects we draw a marked distinction between the two. Coolies who work as monthly servants or engage themselves for periods exceeding twenty-four hours are liable to have their licenses withdrawn by order of the Chairman of the Municipality in case of misbehaviour. If they still wish to continue working, they must do so as coolies of the other class. This class consists of coolies who work by the job or by the day, and we consider that for them more stringent regulations are necessary. We require such a coolie to wear a badge; to carry a table of rates; to accept hire when called upon to do so; to limit his demand of payment to the rates authorized by the Municipal Commissioners, and to be sober and civil in his behaviour while employed or waiting for employment. We do not allow the license of such a cooly to be cancelled by the Municipal Commissioners, but only on his conviction before the Magistrate of an offence made punishable by the Act or by the general law.

We have made some minor changes in the Bill. In section 7 (now section 5), we have extended the period allowed from three to twenty-four hours. We have omitted the section requiring a registered coolie to give notice of his change of residence, and also the section which imposes an increased penalty for second and subsequent offences. We think that these provisions can be dispensed with, and we desire to make the Bill as simple and as lenient as is compatible with the attainment of the object for which it was introduced. We have omitted the section which declares the registrar's book or table of distances to be conclusive evidence of all distances therein entered, as we think it doubtful whether such a section might not be held to conflict with the Indian Evidence Act. We have also struck out the section giving the Municipal Commissioners power to make bye-laws under the Act, as we believe that the Bill as it stands includes all provisions which are necessary.

The changes which we have made are all in the direction of limiting the application of the Bill as originally drafted, and we therefore think that the republication of the Bill is not necessary. We recommend that the Bill be passed as now amended.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th January 1883.

C. MACAULAY.
H. J. REYNOLDS.
T. T. ALLEN.
S. T. TREVOR.
BHUDEB MOOKERJEE.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill for the registration and control of Porters and Dandeewallas in the Darjeeling and Kurseong Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration and control of porters and dandeewallas in the Darjeeling and Kurseong Municipalities: It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation.

1. In this Act the term "Coolie" shall be limited to porters and to dandeewallas, and other persons employed in carrying, drawing or propelling any vehicle.

The term "Commissioners" means the Commissioners of the Municipalities of Darjeeling or Kurseong constituted under the Bengal Act, V of 1876, or other Act for the time being in force for the regulation of Municipalities.

Commencement.

2. This Act shall come into force in the Darjeeling and Kurseong Municipalities respectively when extended thereto by an order of the Lieutenant-Governor published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Such order shall specify the date on which this Act shall commence in such Municipality, and shall operate to extend the provisions of this Act to such Municipality according to its tenor.

The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time cancel or modify an order made under this section.

Publication of order.

3. The Commissioners shall, within fifteen days of such publication, cause a copy of the order to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and a copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous position at such office, and in such other places as the Commissioners may direct;

and a public proclamation of such order shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of drum.

Commissioners to appoint a registering officer.

4. The Commissioners at a meeting shall, for the purposes of this Act, appoint a registering officer.

Licensing and registration of coolies.

5. Every coolie personally working for gain within the limits of such Municipality shall take out a license and shall thereupon be registered by the registering officer appointed under the last preceding section, who shall keep a register in which he shall enter the name and residence of every such coolie, and every person applying shall at all reasonable times be furnished with a certified copy of such particulars on payment of a fee of eight annas:

Provided always that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any coolie who is hired beyond the limits of the Municipality for a period of time not exceeding twenty-four hours, but who performs a portion of the work imposed by such hiring within such limits.

Period of license.

6. The year of registration shall commence on the first day of January of each year, and every license granted on any date within that year shall subject to the provisions of sections 12 and 20 remain in force to the thirty-first day of December next following and no longer.

Details of license.

7. Every license granted by the registering officer shall specify the number of the license, and the name and place of abode, and age of the coolie to whom such license is granted, and shall further state whether such coolie is licensed to work as—

(*a*) a monthly or other servant for a fixed period of time exceeding twenty-four hours, or

(*b*) a coolie empowered to work by the job, or for any period of time not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Every license shall bear date on the day on which the same shall be granted.

Licensed coolie to wear badge.

8. The registering officer shall, at the time of granting the license to any coolie empowered to work by the job, or for any period of time not exceeding twenty-four hours, deliver to him a metal badge, upon which shall be marked or engraved a number corresponding with the number of such license. Every coolie to whom such badge is delivered shall at all times, while waiting for hire, or during the performance of his duties as such coolie, or while attending before any Magistrate, carry such badge exposed to view.

Penalty for omitting to wear badge.

9. Whenever any coolie empowered to work by the job, or for any period not exceeding twenty-four hours shall omit to wear such badge exposed to view as aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five rupees.

Rates of hire to be made and published.

10 The Commissioners at a meeting may, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, make and publish in such manner as they think fit an order specifying the rates of hire in respect of all coolies empowered to work by the job, or for any period not exceeding twenty-four hours. Such rates shall include rates calculated according to distance as well as rates calculated according to time and such rates may from time to time be varied with the like sanction:

Provided that the list of rates calculated according to distance shall include rates in respect of such places situate beyond the limits of the Municipality as may from time to time be determined upon by the Commissioners.

A table of the rates of hire legibly written or printed in the English, Urdu, and Bengali languages shall be affixed in some conspicuous place within the limits of the Municipality, and a copy of the same, or such portion thereof as may be deemed sufficient, shall be given to every coolie at the time of registration.

Every order made under this section shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Coolie entitled to payment according to rates fixed, subject to special agreements for lower rates.

11. Every such coolie shall be entitled to receive payment for his hiring in accordance with the rates specified in the order mentioned in the last preceding section:

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any such coolie from being bound by any contract into which he may enter to receive payment at a rate lower than that fixed by such order.

Registration of coolies when engaged as monthly servants.

12. Any coolie engaged as a monthly servant, or for some other fixed period of time exceeding twenty-four hours, who shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Chairman of the Commissioners,

to have deserted from such employment without reasonable cause during the period of his engagement;

or to have been guilty of gross misconduct during such period of time;

or to have wrongfully prevented or endeavoured to prevent any other coolie from accepting employment,

shall be liable to have his license withdrawn or suspended for such period as the Chairman may direct.

Penalty for certain offences committed by registered coolies.

13. Every coolie empowered to work by the job, or for any period not exceeding twenty-four hours, who shall, without reasonable excuse,

refuse to accept hire within the limits of such Municipality at the rate fixed for such hiring;

or desert from his hiring before being discharged therefrom;

or demand more than the proper rate fixed for such hiring;

or be drunk or make use of insulting or abusive language during the period of, or while waiting for, such hiring;

or wrongfully prevent, or endeavour to prevent, any other coolie from being hired;

or fail to produce his table of rates when required to do so,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Penalty for being unlicensed or lending license to another.

14. Any coolie who shall work as such without being duly registered and licensed, and any coolie who, having a license in force, shall transfer or lend the same, or allow the same to be used by any other person, shall be liable upon conviction in respect of any one of such offences, to a penalty not exceeding ten rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Coolie entitled to have new badge on loss or obliteration of former one.

15. Whenever the writing on any badge shall become obliterated or defaced, so that the same shall not be distinctly legible, and also whenever any badge shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the registering officer, to have been lost or mislaid, the coolie to whom the license relating to any such badge shall have been granted, shall deliver such badge (if he shall have the same in his possession), and shall produce such license to the registering officer, and such coolie shall then be entitled to have a new badge delivered to him upon payment of such sum of money, not exceeding one rupee, as the registering officer shall from time to time appoint.

Penalty for neglecting to deliver up badge, lending badge, &c.

16. Upon the expiration or other determination of any license granted to a coolie under this Act, such coolie shall deliver such license, and in the case of a coolie empowered to work by the job, or for any period of time not exceeding twenty-four hours, the badge relating thereto, to the said registering officer; and every such coolie who, after such expiration or determination as aforesaid, shall wilfully neglect for one week to deliver the same to the said officer; and also every coolie who shall use, or wear, or detain any badge which shall have ceased to be in force, or other than such as shall have been delivered to him under the provisions of this Act, and every coolie to whom any badge shall have been delivered as aforesaid, who shall lend such badge to any other person, and every person who shall wear or use the badge of any other coolie, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of five rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding one week It shall be lawful for the registering officer, or for any person employed by him for that purpose under the authority obtained as prescribed by section twenty-three of this Act, to prosecute any coolie so neglecting to deliver up his license or badge at any period, within twelve calendar months, after the expiration of the license.

Penalty for using or having a counterfeit badge.

17. Every coolie or other person who shall, for the purpose of deception, use or wear, or have any badge resembling any badge granted under the authority of this Act, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment, not exceeding one month. And it shall be lawful for any police officer, or any person employed for that purp se by the registering officer, to seize and take away any such badge, or any badge used for the purpose of deception as aforesaid, wheresoever the same may be found, and to deliver the same to the registering officer.

Penalty for not depositing lost or unclaimed property.

18. Every coolie empowered to work by the job, or for any period of time not exceeding twenty-four hours, who shall be in possession of any lost or unclaimed property, shall within twenty-four hours carry such property, if not sooner claimed by the owner thereof, to the nearest police-station, and shall there deposit and leave the same with the sub-inspector or other officer on duty, and any such coolie making default herein, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment, not exceeding one week.

Conviction to be endorsed on coolie's license; Penalty for failing to produce.

19. Whenever any coolie shall be summoned to appear before any Magistrate to answer any charge preferred against him under this Act, he shall carry with him his license, and produce the same if required so to do; and any coolie who shall on such requisition fail to produce such license, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate, on conviction of any coolie of any offence under this Act, to endorse on such license the nature of the offence, the date of the conviction, and the penalty inflicted.

Revocation or suspension of coolie's license on his conviction of any offence.

20. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate before whom any coolie shall be convicted of any offence, whether under this Act or under any other law in force, to revoke the license of such coolie, or to suspend the same for such time as the Magistrate shall think proper, and for that purpose to require the coolie, or any other person in whose possession such license and the badge (if any) thereto belonging shall then be, to deliver up the same; and every coolie or other person who, being so required, shall refuse or neglect to deliver up such license and such badge, or either of them, shall be liable to a

penalty not exceeding ten rupees, so often as he shall be so required and refuse or neglect as aforesaid: and the Magistrate shall immediately send every license and every badge delivered up to him under this section to the registering officer, who shall cancel such license if it has been revoked by the Magistrate, or, if it has been suspended, shall, at the end of the time for which it shall have been suspended, re-deliver such license with the badge (if it shall have come into the possession of the registering officer) to the coolie to whom it was granted.

Penalty for refusing to pay legal fare.

21. If any person who shall have hired any coolie shall refuse to pay such coolie, or any authorized agent on his behalf, the proper sum payable for such hiring, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to order payment of such sum and also such compensation as shall seem reasonable, and in default of payment such sum and compensation may be recovered in the same way as fines are recoverable under any Act for the time being in force for the regulation of Municipalities.

Jurisdiction.

22. Offences punishable under this Act, shall be triable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the offence is committed, but such Magistrate shall be subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as to the amount of fine or imprisonment he may inflict:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to section twelve of this Act.

Disposal of fines.

23. All penalties and fines to be levied under this Act shall be placed to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1883.

An Act to repeal Act XXVII of 1854.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act XXVII of 1854 (*to amend the law relating to the Názim of Bengal*) provides for the service and execution of processes within the precincts of the palace of the Názim at Murshidábád, through the Superintendent of the affairs of the Nizámat, or other officer discharging like functions;

And whereas by an indenture dated the first day of November, 1880, and made between His Highness Sayyad Mansúr Alí, Nawáb Názim of Bengal, of the first part, the Secretary of State for India in Council of the second part, and certain other persons of the third part, the Nawáb Názim of Bengal has, for certain valuable considerations in the indenture mentioned, relinquished and retired from the Nizámat and Súbahdárí of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, and his position as Názim and Súbahdár of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, and his right as Nawáb Názim for the time being to the authority, dignities, stipend, pay, allowances, properties, privileges and rights thereof, or in any wise thereunto annexed or appertaining or therewith enjoyed, and all right and title to interfere or intermeddle hereafter in any way, directly or indirectly, with anything concerning the said Nizámat and Súbahdári;

And whereas, in consequence of the arrangements made by the said indenture, the office of Superintendent of the affairs of the Nizámat has been abolished, and there will in future be no officer discharging the like functions, and it is therefore expedient to repeal Act XXVII of 1854; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXVII of 1854.

1. Act XXVII of 1854 is repealed.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1883.

An Act to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Railway Act, 1883; and it shall come into force at once.

New sections substituted for section 5 of Act IV of 1879.

2. For section five of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Railway when to be opened.

"5. A Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, shall not be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until the Railway Administration has given to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of the intention of opening the same, and until the Governor General in Council has by order sanctioned the opening of the same.

Governor General in Council may appoint Inspecting-officers.

"5A. The Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint, by name or by virtue of their office, officers to be Inspecting-officers under this Act.

Sanction not to be given until after report by Inspecting-officer.

"5B. (1) The sanction referred to in section five shall not be given until an officer appointed under section 5A has, after inspection of the Railway, portion, extension or addition, as the case may be, reported to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Governor General in Council may, in any particular case or in any particular class of cases, by special order, confer on any officer appointed under section 5A power to sanction the opening of a Railway, portion, extension or addition, if in the officer's opinion the opening of the same will not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(3) In such case it shall not be necessary to make the report required by sub-section (1); but the Governor General in Council may by order cancel the sanction given under sub-section (2), or direct that the sanction shall be subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

"(4) The sanction given under this section may be either absolute or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council, or the officer appointed under section 5 A, as the case may be, thinks necessary for the safety of the public.

"(5) When sanction for the opening of any Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, any Railway is given subject to conditions, and the Railway Administration fails or neglects to fulfil, or comply with, those conditions, the sanction shall on the failure or neglect forthwith be deemed to be void, and the Railway, or portion, or extension, or addition, as the case may be, shall not be used unless and until sanction is again obtained under this section for the opening thereof.

When alterations affecting safety of passengers are made in Railway, sanction to be again obtained for opening.

"5C. If, after a Railway has been opened as hereinbefore provided, any portion of it is so altered by the Railway Administration as to cause danger to, or affect the safety of, passengers carried thereon, the portion so altered shall not be used for the public conveyance of passengers, unless and until sanction is obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B, for the opening of it.

Powers of Inspector of Railways.

"5D. (1) Every officer appointed under section 5A shall, for the purpose of the inspection, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and XLV of 1860 shall, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, have the following powers, namely :—

"(a) he may enter on and inspect any Railway or portion thereof which has been opened for the public conveyance of passengers, or any rolling-stock used thereon;

"(b) he may, by an order in writing under his hand, require the attendance of any Railway-servant whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine for the said purpose, and may require any such servant to answer, or furnish returns regarding, such inquiries for the said purpose as he thinks fit to make;

"(c) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers and documents belonging to or in the possession of any Railway Administration which in his opinion are necessary for the said purpose.

"(2) Every Railway Administration whose Railway or rolling-stock is being inspected under this Act shall afford all reasonable facilities for making the inspection to the officer making it.

Governor General in Council empowered to close Railway.

"5E. When, after inspecting any Railway or portion of a Railway, or any rolling-stock used thereon, any officer appointed under section 5A reports to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the use of the Railway or portion or of any specified rolling-stock will be attended with danger to the public using it, the Governor General in Council may, by order, direct that the Railway or portion be closed for the public conveyance of passengers, or that the rolling-stock so specified shall no longer be used, as the case may be.

Re-opening of Railway.

"5F. (1) When a Railway or portion of a Railway has been closed under section 5E, it shall not be re-opened for the public conveyance of passengers unless and until it has been inspected, and its opening sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B.

"(2) When the Governor General in Council has directed under section 5E that any rolling-stock shall not be used, the rolling-stock shall not be used unless and until an officer appointed under section 5A reports that it is fit for use and the Governor General in Council sanctions its use."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 8.

3. In section eight of the said Act, in clause (*d*), the word "and" shall be omitted, and after clause (*d*) the following clause shall be, and be deemed to have always been, inserted:—

"(*dd*) for regulating the conduct of the Railway-servants, and".

New section to be substituted for section 21 of Act IV of 1879.

4. For section twenty-one of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

Penalty for opening or re-opening Railway in contravention of sections 5 and 5F, and keeping open after order under section 5E.

"21. Any Railway Administration opening or using, in contravention of section five, section 5B, or section 5C, any Railway, or any portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, or keeping, in contravention of an order of the Governor General in Council under section 5E, any Railway or portion thereof open, or re-opening, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (1), any Railway or portion thereof, or using, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (2), any rolling-stock, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the Railway, portion, extension or addition remains open or is used in contravention of any of those sections or of the order of the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, or during which the rolling-stock is so used."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd February, 1883 :—

No. 3 OF 1883.

A Bill to authorise the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor of Laws to persons who have not undergone a previous examination;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXI of 1875.

1. Act No. XXI of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the Syndicate for the time being of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and if the Chancellor of the respective University confirms the recommendation, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the University may confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, by which the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were respectively established and incorporated, power is given to grant degrees only after examination, and Act XLVII of 1860 only extends the number and description of degrees which can be conferred, but leaves the necessity of a previous examination untouched. No Act giving power to grant honorary degrees was passed until 1875, when an Act was passed to enable the Calcutta University to confer honorary degrees. That Act enables the University to grant any honorary degree, but it is thought desirable to confine the power to the grant of the degree of Doctor of Laws, in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Universities in England. Madras and Bombay have never had power to grant honorary degrees. It is now proposed to place the Universities at all the three Presidency-towns on the same footing with regard to these degrees.

2. With this view section 1 of the proposed Bill repeals Act XXI of 1875. By the Act establishing the Universities, the power to confer degrees is granted to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, in whom, therefore, the power to grant honorary degrees is also vested by section 2 of the Bill. An honorary degree is not, however, to be granted to any person unless the Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the Syndicate recommend the grant and the Chancellor confirms the recommendation.

J. GIBBS.

The 30th January, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 8 of 1883.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 17th February 1883.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding;*
The HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General;*
The HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.;
The HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS;
The HON'BLE C. P. L. MACAULAY;
Colonel the HON'BLE S. T. TREVOR;
The HON'BLE T. T. ALLEN;
The HON'BLE J. E. CAITHNESS;
The HON'BLE BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, C.I.E.;
and
The HON'BLE HARBUNS SAHAI.

AMENDMENT OF THE PORT IMPROVEMENT ACT.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act V of 1870 be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

He said that since he gave notice at the last meeting of the Council of his intention to bring forward this motion to-day three memorials against the Bill had been presented to the Council and circulated to Hon. Members. Of these one was from Messrs. Carritt and Company and other tea brokers, another was from the British Indian Association, and the third from some 200 persons who described themselves as land owners and traders in Calcutta. He should be the last person to attempt to dissuade the Council from giving the fullest consideration to any expression of public opinion on this or any other question; but he thought, he might say, he would have had no difficulty in getting twice the number of signatures to a memorial in favour of the Bill if he had thought it necessary to do so. He would therefore ask the Council not to count the number of signatures to the memorials before them, but to weigh the argument and statements advanced in them. He would first take the memorial of Messrs. Carritt and others, all of whom were tea-brokers. These gentlemen performed the useful and necessary function of intermediate agents between the producers and the purchasers of tea. He admitted that the Port Commissioners in their proposal for the construction of a tea warehouse had not specially had the interests of tea-brokers in view, but rather the interests of the growers and consumers of tea. He would even go further and admit that if this Bill could by any possibility injure any one it might be those brokers who had godowns of their own for the storage of tea. He had been told that this was the case with Messrs. Moran and Messrs. Thomas, and he had also been told (though in this he might have been misinformed) that this was not the case with the other firms who had signed the memorial. But, however that might be, the argument put forward by these gentlemen was a perfectly straightforward one, and from their point of view a perfectly justifiable one. It appeared to him that their remark about what they called vested rights was somewhat out of place. He could not admit that the fact of the possession of a godown by one person gave the owner a vested right to prevent others from having godowns. But the argument in the memorial was simply this: "Do not force this Bill because it will be injurious to our interests." He did not believe that this Bill would have any such injurious effect as was alleged; but, under the circumstances, he would ask the Council dispassionately to weigh the two sides of the question. On the one side there was a great public improvement and convenience, and on the other side they had an objection from a handful of monopolists, who thought that this public improvement would interfere with the profits which they at present enjoyed. He did not mean to use the word monopolists in any invidious or offensive sense, but he believed it was the fact that these firms practically enjoyed a monopoly of the tea-broking business in Calcutta, and it was certainly the fact that the signatures to this memorial could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The other two memorials he would take together, because they were substantially and fundamentally the same. The first remark he had to make with reference to these memorials was that the greater part of them was really outside the four corners of the Bill before the Council. He had already explained, and he found he must explain again, that this was not a Bill to enable the Port Commissioners to erect a tea warehouse. The Port Commissioners were quite competent under the law as it stood to build a tea warehouse, and they had no necessity to come to the legislature to enable them to do that. The Bill was intended to give them power to provide accommodation for the sampling and selling of tea which they did not possess at present in a warehouse which they already had power to construct. He would refer again to this part of the arguments of the memorialists, but he would remark here that the matter was really outside the question before the Council. Then there was the question of the Strand Bank lands and the alleged promise given by Lord Dalhousie in 1853. That again was irrelevant to the question before the Council, and it was fully considered and discussed and decided a few months ago when the Port Commissioners made an application for permission to erect warehouses at Juggernath Ghât. This being so, he thought it was hardly reasonable that a question which had been so recently discussed and decided should be revived in connection with a Bill with which it had really nothing to do. Lord Dalhousie only said that the erection of elevated buildings on the Strand Bank was not then contemplated, and it was forcing

language to contend that that was an absolute pledge that no Government should at any time for all eternity erect or permit to be erected buildings of such a nature. Great changes had taken place within the last 30 years, and many things which were not contemplated under Lord Dalhousie were not only contemplated but carried out under Lord Ripon. There was another remark which he must make with reference to this part of the question. It appeared to be assumed that the tea warehouse was to be erected on the Strand Bank land which the Port Commissioners rented from the Government. He wished to say that that was not the case. The Port Commissioners paid about Rs. 38,000 for the Strand Bank lands which were rented from the Government, and they had expended large sums of money and made large improvements upon those lands, and had no doubt made a profit from them. But it was not proposed to erect the tea warehouse upon any part of those lands, but on the Armenian Ghât site, upon lands which had been made over by the Government to the Railway Company, and which were purchased from the Company by the Port Commissioners at a cost of more than four lakhs of rupees; and he might almost say that it would be inequitable if the Government, after allowing the Port Commissioners to purchase these lands for the express purpose of erecting a tea warehouse, were now to turn round and say to them that they would not allow them to erect this warehouse.

But the main argument of these two memorials undoubtedly was not merely that this Bill ought not to pass, but that the Port Commissioners ought not to erect a tea warehouse at all. As to what was said about interference with private capital, he thought it was rather late in the day to bring forward such a plea. There was not a single improvement which the Port Commissioners had carried out within the last 12 years on the river bank, which had not involved an interference with private capital. When the Port Commissioners built jetties they interfered with the owners of cargo-boats. When they constructed a tramway they interfered with the owners of hackeries. These acts of interference with private capital had been carried out to the immense advantage and improvement of the port. With regard to the tea warehouse he was fully prepared to meet the memorialists on their own ground, and to assert, in the most forcible language, that there could absolutely be no work in which the Port Commissioners could more legitimately employ their enterprise and their capital than in building a warehouse for the storage and shipment of tea. It was their business to provide accommodation for goods landed and to be shipped, and there was no article which more emphatically fell within the category of goods to be shipped than tea did. Almost the whole produce of the tea gardens (at any rate on this side of India) was exported as soon as possible after it was ready for the market. The trade in tea was not a stationary or diminishing one, nor was it small or insignificant. It at present amounted to about 600,000 chests, and each chest containing 80lb., the total came up to nearly 50 millions of pounds per annum. The trade was rapidly increasing, and the consumption of Indian tea in England was extending, and new markets were being opened out in Australia and the United States, and he saw no reason to doubt that the present export might before long be doubled. It was this trade, already large and daily expanding, which the Port Commissioners desired to benefit and accommodate by the warehouse which they proposed to construct. They had no personal interest to serve in the matter. They did not even expect that the warehouse would bring in a large profit to the revenues of the Port Trust. But they had no doubt that it would pay the expenses of its construction and maintenance and leave a small margin of profit, and that at the same time it would be a great advantage and convenience to an important and growing branch of the industry of the country.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that before this motion was put he desired to make a few remarks upon it. The ground upon which the motion was supported had been stated clearly and properly by the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill upon a previous occasion, that the projected measure would be a great public convenience and advantage to the tea trade. The opposition which had been raised contained amongst others the following grounds:—Interference with, or injury to, private rights; injury to the owners or lessees of tea warehouses, and a doubt as to whether

the undertaking would be successful in practice. The statement of the Hon. Member to which he had adverted had not been, in Mr. Paul's opinion, directly traversed, namely that it had not been directly stated that the projected measure would not be a great public convenience and advantage to the tea trade. It might be conceded that injury to private interests would result from the passing of the Bill, but he apprehended that the statement and admission of such injury did not carry the question sufficiently far. It must be shewn that, while private interests would be injured, public interests would not be sensibly advanced. Private interests must of necessity yield to public utility and public benefit; and the true principle in legislating on these and cognate matters was the balance of convenience over inconvenience—advantages over disadvantages. When the subject under discussion was viewed in that light, he thought the opposition altogether failed.

He would for a moment glance at the principal facts connected with the question under consideration. It was proposed that godowns or tea warehouses should be built near the jetties or places of shipment. When that had been done the tea chests would be conveyed from the railway terminus direct to such godowns or warehouses, either upon the tramway of the Port Commissioners or in carts. That operation would save double cartage from the railway terminus to private godowns, and from thence to the jetties or places of shipment, so that the cost of transit would be diminished, and the chances of breakage would be lessened. These results were surely advantages to the tea trade and public benefits. He for one would not discourage or hamper private enterprise by public opposition;—on the contrary he was one of those who would afford protection in all matters of private enterprise and native industries, especially in the earlier stages of their development. But in the present case private enterprise could not by any possibility accomplish the contemplated purpose. The land required for the desired object must of necessity be in the vicinity of the jetties, and that land belonged to the Port Commissioners. Now, the view that he had just put forward lay so evidently on the surface of this enquiry as hardly admitted of any doubt, but if support were needed he could go further and refer to the observations which fell from the Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Caithness) at the last meeting, when he said that the Chamber of Commerce had withdrawn their opposition in favour of the proposed scheme.

When the bridge was constructed across the Hooghly, doubtless the interests of boatmen, who had theretofore conveyed passengers and goods across the river, almost without competition, were materially affected and their daily gains suffered considerable diminution. Had these people objected to the construction of the bridge on the score of injury to their private rights savoring of vested interests, would their complaint or opposition have been attended to? Clearly not. The immediate and ready answer would have been that the proposed bridge was a work of great public utility; that it would be a great improvement and the means affording expeditious and cheap transit for passengers and goods, and would protect them against the risks and accidents of the river. Now in point of principle was there any difference between that case and the present one? He certainly held that there was not. The high rates of carriage or freight materially impeded the commercial prosperity of this country. He had reason to believe that if the rates of freight and carriage in regard to various articles of commerce by railway and otherwise were reduced, and put on a level with the ruling rates in other countries, India would be able to compete successfully with those countries, and especially with those countries where the distances were as great as they were in India. For instance if the railway freight or cost of transit of wheat in India were reduced to the rates prevailing in America, and railways extended in various directions, he believed that the production of wheat in India would be considerably increased; and as the cost of production in this country is apparently less than in America, India would, in all probability, be able to feed the whole of England or at all events to contribute to do so to a great extent. The saving in the expense of transport and carriage was an important desideratum in commercial transactions, and as the present Bill professed to contribute to that end, he thought it ought to have the cordial support of the Council.

COLONEL the HON. S. T. TREVOR said that, after the exhaustive statements made by the Hon. Mover of the Bill, and by the Hon. and learned Advocate-General, in favour of this measure, it was perhaps hardly necessary for any one else to speak in favour of it. But considering that the objections which have been raised have been against the principle of the Bill, he would like to state the reasons why he thought the principle of the Bill was quite sound.

He was a thorough advocate for legitimate private enterprise, and should be very sorry to give his vote in that Council to any Bill which he thought would interfere with it. He invited the Council to see how far that could be said with truth about this Bill. The particular enterprise which the Port Commissioners were entrusted to carry on was that of providing the port of Calcutta with suitable appliances and accommodation for facilitating the landing and shipping of goods, and for carrying on export and import business generally. In English ports these facilities were afforded in docks, which were created and managed entirely by private enterprise, that was to say by Joint-Stock Companies and Railway Companies. If any such companies were engaged in any such enterprise in Calcutta, it would be a legitimate complaint to make that the creation of a Port Trust by Government to do what such companies were already doing, was an interference with private enterprise. But no such companies existed here, and it was because there seemed to be no prospect of their soon existing, and because the improvement of the port could no longer be delayed that the Port Trust was created by Government twelve years ago. The question then arose—was there any limit to be put on the powers and operations of the Port Commissioners because it was a *quasi*-Government institution; or should they be permitted and encouraged to introduce here, to the fullest extent which their means and the circumstances of the port allowed, all those improvements and appliances for facilitating trade which the growing experience of every day shewed it to be advisable to adopt in other ports? In his opinion there should be no such limit. The very reason for the existence of the Port Trust was that all suitable and necessary improvements and appliances should be introduced into the port, and if the Commissioners failed to act up to the requirements of the day, it would be a legitimate ground of complaint to the trading community, and producers generally, that their interests were neglected. In all docks in England, warehouse accommodation was always provided, where the processes of sampling and bulking and selling were carried on. The economy of handling goods was there reduced to a science. The railway carried goods to the very door of the warehouse, and steam or hydraulic cranes then came into play to lift the goods to any part of the building. An incredible amount of work was got through in this way in a very short time, and at very small expense. The capital invested in providing all these facilities was content with comparatively small dividends. Now, if it could be shewn that in Calcutta facilities of this sort existed through the agency of private enterprise, it might be urged with propriety that this Bill should not be passed, and that the Port Trust should not have powers given them which might put them in a position of competition with it. But such facilities did not exist, and it was impossible in the present circumstances of the port that they could exist, unless they were provided by the Port Trust, or in the Port Commissioners' premises; for the Commissioners were in possession of the river bank and the jetties and the railway, the proximity of which to each other was essential to the purpose. What did exist was a vested interest in the old methods by which the business of the port had hitherto been carried on. Those old methods involved expenses and charges which, while they were a profit to agents, were a source of very appreciable loss to a much larger class of persons interested, namely, producers and consumers. It was inevitable that with the increase of trade in crowded centres, such as the business part of Calcutta was now growing, these old methods must give way, and be superseded by new and scientific methods of handling, moving, and disposing of goods, so as to economise time, trouble, and expense. This was not interference with private enterprise. It was progress. And the progress of the past in this direction was nothing to what the progress of the future must be to keep pace with the development of railways in this country. It was a mere accident of the present stage of affairs that the business of providing for the expansion of the port was in the hands of a *quasi*-Government institution like the Port Trust.

But as time went on, he hoped they would have private enterprise started to supplement their operations, when the present limits of the port were insufficient for the trade of Calcutta. It would be no encouragement to the growth of such private enterprise to stunt and limit the operations of the Port Trust, and so ensure their failure. On the contrary, the greater the success of the Port Trust, the greater would be the encouragement to private enterprise to undertake a share in the future expansion of the accommodation of the port.

His Honor the President said that before putting the motion to the Council he wished to say a few words. Apparently there was no opposition in the Council to this measure, and he could only regret that some of those gentlemen who had opposed it out of doors were not amongst them to state their own views in person. The Government had often been charged in this country with too little regard for public opinion, and with an absolute and arbitrary desire to pass such measures as they wished without any regard to outside views. He wished to show that in this case the Government had been entirely guided by a constitutional regard for law on the one side, and eventually had adopted the views represented by the Chamber of Commerce as to the great advantages which this measure would afford. The first proposal which emanated from the Port Commissioners on the subject was dated more than a year ago, in the time of Sir Ashley Eden. The proposal then was for the provision of accommodation for the purpose of the sampling and selling of tea, and for sanction to the erection of a building for the purpose. It struck the Lieutenant-Governor that under the terms of the law as it stood the power to do so was not available to the Port Commissioners, though they thought it was. He therefore referred the question for the opinion of the learned Advocate-General, Mr. Paul, who distinctly declared that the Port Commissioners had not the power under the law as it stood. On the 22nd February 1882 Mr. Paul recorded an opinion that it was quite clear that the construction of the proposed tea warehouse at Armenian ghat for the purposes contemplated was not authorized by section 39 of Act V of 1870. With this clear exposition of the law Sir Ashley Eden had no resource but to tell the Port Commissioners that they could not carry out their intention while the law remained as it was. However the Port Commissioners were not satisfied with this reference to the law adviser of the Government as to the correct expression of their own intention; and, in their letter of the 8th June, which came before His Honor, they stated their views at considerable length. In deference to the position of the Port Commissioners in this place he thought it right again to submit their second reference to the Government Advocate-General, which office was then filled by Mr. Phillips in the absence of Mr. Paul. Mr. Phillips recorded the same opinion, and nothing was left for the Government but to tell the Port Commissioners that, under the existing state of the law, they could not do what they wanted. But in forwarding their second remonstrance, as he might call it, they brought to His Honor's knowledge a fact that had not before been very certain, namely, that the great majority of the mercantile community in Calcutta were favourably disposed to the action proposed to be taken by the Port Commissioners in this matter; and they forwarded a letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in which that opinion was very clearly recorded. For the satisfaction of the Council he would read a paragraph from that letter bearing upon the point:

Mr. Wood said—

"The Committee now find that there has been a change of opinion on the subject. The result of the reference just made shows that while one-third of those interested adhere to their original opposition to the construction of the warehouse, a majority of two-thirds are in favour of the project."

Further the letter from the Secretary went on to say that—

"The large majority of the members of the Chamber are in accord with their own views in favour of the warehouse, and trust that this will help to strengthen the minds of the Commissioners in pressing their proposal upon the acceptance of the Government. But while the Committee thus lend their support and the support of the Chamber to the scheme, and are confident that by judicious and careful management of details it will realise all that is expected of it, they only do so on the clear understanding that their use should be optional, because they are strongly opposed to anything in the shape of pressure or compulsion that would interfere with the perfect freedom of the firms engaged in the tea industry to conduct their business as they may think fit."

Here, then, the Council had the fact that those who had a right to advise the Government in such a matter as dealing with the commercial interests of the city were entirely in favour of the project which the Port Commissioners wished to bring forward; and the Government, and His Honor for his own part, could have no hesitation in saying to the Port Commissioners that, though they could not do what they wanted under the law as it stood, he was quite ready to support and favourably entertain any proposal which they might make to amend the law, in promotion of the general commercial interests of the town and place. Hence the Bill and hence the proposal now before the Council to pass this Bill into law. It seemed to him quite clear that under it the use of the warehouse would be perfectly optional, and its advantages to the mercantile community would be very great, and therefore he had no hesitation in supporting the motion. Whatever private interests were affected, the case was one where "to the public good private respects must yield."

The motion was agreed to and the Bill was then passed.

BENGAL TRAMWAY.

COLONEL the HON. S. T. TREVOR presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the making and for regulating the working of road Tramways in Bengal. He said he did not propose to carry the Bill to any further stage on the present occasion, and he could hardly say when it would be possible to do so, as it was necessary under the rules of the Legislative Department to submit the Bill, which contained certain penal clauses, to the Government of India before it could be finally passed. The Bill contained the usual penal clauses, which were considered necessary for the protection of the public and the promoters of the undertaking; those clauses were almost identical with the corresponding provisions of the Calcutta Tramways Act, and he did not therefore anticipate any objection being raised against them.

The Council would see from the report of the Select Committee that some changes had been made in the Bill. The word "road," both in the preamble and title, had been struck out. It was considered that the retention of the word would have the effect of restricting the operation of the Act to those Tramways which were constructed on public roads already existing, whereas it might be found necessary to diverge from existing roads or carry them across places where there were no roads. Another alteration which had been made was in section 23. The Bill as drafted fixed the maximum rate of fare at 3 annas for any distance not exceeding three miles; but it was pointed out that those rates would only be suitable for Tramways in towns where there was a large population, and would not be suitable for long lines of Tramways, such as the Himalayan Tramway and others of that description. The section had therefore been amended to meet this state of things. Section 36, which provided for the settlement of differences between promoters and local authorities or other persons affected by the works undertaken for the construction of Tramways, had been struck out altogether. He had mentioned a doubt as to the propriety of retaining this section when he introduced the Bill, and the learned Advocate-General had since expressed the opinion that it ought not to be retained in the Bill, as it ousted the jurisdiction of the High Court. The last clause of the draft Bill, as introduced, fixed the manner in which the calculation of the value of a Tramway, when purchased by a local authority, should be made. The Select Committee had decided on omitting that clause and substituting for it a provision to the effect that the value to be placed on the Tramway should be calculated in such manner as may be settled in the agreement entered into between the promoters and the local authority and set forth in the order of the Local Government. It was considered that a certain limit should be fixed beyond which it was not desirable to postpone the power of purchase. That limit was fixed at 21 years, and beyond that period at intervals of seven years afterwards. It was also thought desirable that the promoters and local authorities should have the power to fix any shorter interval than that. There was one question brought forward with regard to section 3 where it provided that a majority of two-thirds must be present and vote at a special meeting at which a resolution approving of their intention to construct a Tramway was passed, and it was represented that this placed it in the power of a small minority, of a little over one-third, to prevent the establishment of

Tramway by staying away or abstaining from voting. But after full consideration of the question it was decided that in a matter so important to the interests of a local authority, it was proper that the proportion of members which the Bill provided should be required to meet for its discussion. Another proposal which was also considered was that in some instances, as in the case of Patna, the local authorities had already met and passed a resolution in favour of the project submitted to them, and it was thought that if the proposal in the Bill was passed, it would be necessary to meet and do the work over again which had already been done, and thus cause unnecessary delay. This matter was also fully considered, and it was decided not to introduce any such proviso. It might be that the agreement which had been entered into would not be legal in the absence of any law on the subject, and it would perhaps really complicate matters instead of advancing them, so the Bill had been allowed to stand as it was. He could not say when the Bill would be brought forward again, because it would be necessary to await the answer of the Government of India on the reference which had been made to them.

THE HON. MR. MACAULAY presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the general control of Coolies in Hill Municipalities, and in doing so he said that he did not propose to make any motion at that stage of the Bill, as the measure contemplated the infliction of penalties which must, under the standing orders, be submitted to the Government of India before the Council passed the Bill. He might mention, however, that the postponement of the Bill would be attended with advantage in one respect. Only that morning a memorial from the British Indian Association on the subject of the Bill had been laid before the Council and Members of Council would have an opportunity of considering it before being called upon to pass the Bill. Had the memorial been submitted to the Select Committee they would have been able to have seen that a great many of the objections which had been brought forward had been based upon a misconception of the measure as originally drafted. Some of the other objections had also been provided for by amendments in the scope of the Bill which had been made by the Select Committee. It was proposed not to attempt to define "coolies," as that might perhaps be a difficult task, and the Bill had therefore been restricted in its scope to porters and dandeewallas who were engaged in conveying passengers and loads within the limits of municipalities. He thought there could be no doubt that there would be no chance of coolies working in tea plantations being brought under the control of this measure. It was also proposed, without attempting to lay upon any one the duty of defining a "hill municipality," to say that the Bill should only extend to the Municipalities of Darjeeling and Kurseong. The Select Committee did not consider that the Bill should be republished, but he thought that under present circumstances it would probably be well to republish the Bill for general information.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 24th instant.

LIBERALITY OF BABOO GOPAL CHUNDER SIRKAR.

No. 88, dated Calcutta, the 16th February 1883.

From—C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal General Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 83J, dated the 11th ultimo, in which you report the offer of Baboo Gopal Chunder Sirkar, a pleader of Bhagulpore, to provide two silver medals for annual competition in the Bhagulpore Zillah School. It is proposed that of the two medals which are to be purchased from the interest accruing from a sum of Rs. 1,000 deposited for the purpose, one should be awarded in the name of the donor, and the other in that of his deceased son, Basanta Kumar Sirkar, to the boys of the first three classes of the school who stand foremost at a special examination to be held every year in the Sanskrit text of the Hitopadesa by Vishnu Sarma, in the English translation of the Upakramanika by Rajkrishna Banerjee, and in English essay-writing. In case, in any year, no boys attain a sufficient high standard, the money value of one or both the medals will be made over to the Committee for the management of the Bhagulpore Charitable Dispensary, to be expended for the purposes of that institution.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer, and desires that an expression of his thanks may be conveyed to Baboo Gopal Chunder Sirkar for his liberality. The promissory note which the donor intends to make over should be endorsed to the Comptroller-General. The Accountant-General will be instructed to open a Trust Fund account, called the "Gopal Chunder Sirkar and Basanta Kumar Sirkar Medal Fund," the Vice-President of the District Committee of Public Instruction, Bhagulpore, being constituted the administrator of the fund.

No. 83J, dated Bhagulpore, the 11th January 1883.

From—G. N. BARLOW, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

BABOO GOPAL CHUNDER SIRCAR, a vakeel of Bhagulpore, has offered to pay a donation of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of awarding annually to the boys of the Bhagulpore zillah school two silver medals of the value of Rs. 20 each, one in his own name, and the other in the name of his deceased son Basanta Kumar Sircar.

2. It is proposed that the medals will be awarded on the result of a special examination in which the boys of the first three classes of the zillah school will be allowed to compete. The examination will be held every year on two successive days in the Sanskrit text of Hitopadesa by Vishnu Sarma and the English translation of Upakramanika by Rajkrishna Banerjee, and in English essay-writing. The boys who stand first will receive the medals provided the number of marks obtained by them does not fall short of 60 per cent of the full marks. In case in any year no boys come up to the requisite number of marks, the money of one or both the medals, as the case may be, will be made over to the Committee for the management of the Bhagulpore charitable dispensary to be expended for the purposes of that institution.

3. The donor also wishes that, should the zillah school be ever abolished, the whole interest of Rs 40 will be given to the Bhagulpore charitable dispensary.

4. I request that the offer may be accepted and orders may be passed as to the officer in whose name the Government promissory note, which the Baboo wants to make over, should be endorsed, as also about the custody of the fund.

5. Baboo Gopal Chunder Sircar was for many years Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction, and has been a member of the District School Committee since its formation. He also obtained a certificate on the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India for his services, specially in connection with public education. The Baboo's public spirit deserves recognition.

No. 673E, dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1883.

THE following is published for general information.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major*, M.S.C.,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

Nos. 241—51G, dated Fort William, the 14th February 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ENGINEER AND UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISMENTS.

READ again—

Home Department Circular No. $\frac{21}{746-753}$, dated 10th April 1879.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1516—28G, dated 11th November 1882, and Despatches from the Secretary of State quoted in the preamble, also Secretary of State's Despatch No. 52PW, dated 28th September 1882, approving of the above Resolution before issue.

Read—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 3351W, dated 19th December 1882, asking for definite orders as to future appointments to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments.

RESOLUTION.—The Circular of the Home Department quoted in the preamble, in furtherance of the views of Her Majesty's Government, enjoined the reservation of appointments in the uncovenanted service generally for natives, but made an exception in favour of certain departments, and amongst others of the Public Works Department.

2. Prior, however, to the issue of this Circular, the Secretary of State had, in his Despatch No. 41, dated 10th August 1876, followed by other Despatches quoted in the preamble of Resolution No. 1516—28G, dated 11th November 1882, impressed upon the Government of India that, as the European portion of the Superior Public Works Establishment was now recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, the appointments from the Indian Engineering Colleges should be closely reserved for natives, and that, without the sanction of the Secretary of State, no Europeans other than Royal Engineer Officers should, in future, be appointed in India to the Engineer Establishment. At the same time his Lordship gave it to be understood that he did not intend these orders to affect the classes formed at the Thomason College for the education of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army, or of Europeans and Natives, for the Subordinate Establishment of the Department.

3. The purport of the above orders was, so far as appointments from the Thomason College are concerned, summed up in Resolution No. 1516—28G, dated 11th November 1882, which directs that, commencing with the students entering the College in the year 1883, the number of appointments to the Engineer Establishment, guaranteed from time to time to that institution, shall be given in the first instance to persons of pure Asiatic origin who qualify under the usual conditions.

4. It is necessary, however, in view of the orders by the Secretary of State already quoted, and of the uncertainty in regard to this matter which the letter from the Government of Madras shows to exist, to lay down the following rules for future guidance in making appointments to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments:—

1.—Without the sanction of the Secretary of State, no permanent appointment of Europeans, except of Royal Engineers, or as provided in Rule 2, shall be made to the Engineer Establishment.

2.—Subject to any guarantee that may have been already given, the appointments made to the Engineer Establishment from the Indian Engineering Colleges shall be reserved for persons of pure Asiatic origin who qualify according to the College Standard. If, however, a sufficient number of Natives do not pass the test, the appointments will be open to European or Eurasian competitors at the same examination.

3.—Appointments shall not be made under Rule 2 in excess of the numbers guaranteed from time to time. The numbers guaranteed for the years 1885 and 1886 are shown in the margin.

	1885.	1886.
Madras	1	1
Bombay	1	1
Bengal	1	1
Thomason College ..	3	4
	6	

4.—Appointments in the Subordinate Establishment shall be open, under the same rules as heretofore, to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army, and to Europeans and persons of mixed descent as well as to Natives.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and the Director-General of Railways; also that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and all local official Gazettes.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Agents, Governor-General for Central India and Rajputana.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 17th February 1883.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, Feb. 17 '83	0·5	Weather—seasonable. Sugarcane and *rubbee* crops fair. Public health indifferent.
		Raneegunge ...	0·10	
	2	Bankoora, „ 17 „	0·26	Weather—cold and cloudy in the beginning of week, afterwards clear and seasonable. Prospects of spring crops continue fair. Sugarcane being pressed everywhere, and good outturn expected. Fever decreasing; fresh cases very few.
	3	Beerbhoom, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cold. Prospects of crops generally good. Fever still prevails in a mitigated form. Small-pox reported from one village.
	4	Midnapore, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sugarcane being reaped. No other crops on the field. Public health good.
	5	Hooghly, „ 17 „	0·13	Weather—cold for the time of year. Winter crops doing well. With the exception of a few cases of cholera, public health good.
		Howrah „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm. Crops flourishing. General health good.
		Oolooberia ...	Nil	
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Feb. 19 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of late rice finished. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue satisfactory. Fever and cholera slowly abating.
	7	Nuddea, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Winter crops nearly all harvested. Ploughing of high paddy lands going on. Fever mortality the same as last week, 1,075 deaths reported.
	8	Khoolna, „ 17 „	0·07	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of *amun* good. State and prospects of standing crops promising.
	9	Jessore, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Winter crops almost harvested. Health good.
	10	Moorshedabad, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—gradually getting hot, but nights still cold. *Boro* rice being sown. Winter crops doing well, and a fair harvest expected. Cholera has abated. Small-pox reported from Dowlatabad.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	11	Dinagepore, Feb. 16 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. Prospects of crops good.
	12	Rajshahye, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Rubbee* crops look favourable. *Boro* paddy being transplanted. Public health good.
	13	Rungpore, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Harvesting of mustard-seed, sugarcane and ginger begun. Prospects of standing crops good. Cholera seems to be abating.
	14	Bogra, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—clear, cold, and bracing. Hemp, mustard, *kherachi*, *kalai*, and other pulses doing fairly well. Health good. A few cases of cholera reported from thana Bogra, and of fever from Sheriakandi and Panchbibi and outpost Dhunat.
	15	Pubna, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—has again become cold *Rubbee* would be improved by a little rain. Public health good.
	16	Darjeeling, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—somewhat warmer Harvesting going on in Terai. Prospects of crops fair.
	17	Julpigoree, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—clear, and getting warmer. Standing crops doing well. Public health good.
		Cooch Behar, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—fair; warmer than preceding week. Prospects of all crops good. Public health good.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca Feb. 17 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of mustard-seed continues. Sugarcane still being cut. Sowing of *boro* paddy completed in Sabhar. Prospects of winter crops good. Rain wanted.
	19	Furreedpore, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cold and fine. Prospects of cold-weather crops continue fair. General health fair. A few sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Palong.
	20	Backergunge, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—fine; temperature variable. Outturn of *amun* crops good. Prices of food-grains moderate General health satisfactory.
	21	Mymensingh, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Crops doing well. Public health good on the whole.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, Feb. 20 '83	Nil	Weather—fair. Rain wanted. Prospects of spring crops fair. Prices stationary. Small pox still continues.
	23	Noakholly, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—variable; cold severe during the first three days of the week; rather warm during the remaining period; mornings generally foggy; wind northerly; cloudy on 13th. State and prospects of winter crops fair, but in some places they are suffering from drought Rain wanted in every part of the district.
	24	Tipperah, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Crops reported good. Health also good.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—cold in early part of week; since 11th very warm and close with clouds and variable winds. Sugarcane-pressing in full swing. Mustard nearly harvested with fair outturn Tobacco doing well. *Jhum* cutting going on.
		Hill Tipperah, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sugarcane still being cut. Prospects of chillies and tobacco continue favourable. Public health good.

No.	District, and date of return.		Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVS.				
26	Patna,	Feb. 17 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Rubbee* crops generally very good. Public health good.
27	Gya,	„ 17 „	Nil	Weather—pleasant. Thrashing of paddy almost finished. Prospects of *rubbee* crops promising. General health good.
28	Shahabad,	„ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cold, with west wind. Harvesting of early *rubbee* crops commenced. Prospects of wheat and barley excellent, except in north-eastern part of Bhabhua sub-division, where they are reported to have been damaged by blight.
29	Durbhunga,	„ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Wheat and barley getting into ear. Tobacco and *rahur* said to have been injured by late frost. Prices rising slightly. Public health good.
30	Mozufferpore,	„ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cooler, with west wind during the day. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable. Fever reported from three thanas in Seetamarhi sub-division.
31	Sarun,	„ 17 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue good. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Poppy crops almost entirely destroyed. Sporadic cases of small-pox reported from Gopalgunge, otherwise public health good.
32	Chumparun,	„ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cool, with westerly wind. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Public health generally good.
BHAGULPORE DIVS.				
33	Monghyr,	Feb. 17 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable; westerly wind set in. Prospects of crops continue good. Public health generally good.
34	Bhagulpore,	„ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cool, with westerly wind, but 11th and 12th hot and close. State and prospects of crops reported fair, but much damage from caterpillars is reported near Peerpointee. General health good, but some small-pox about.
35	Purneah,	„ 17 „	Nil	Weather—still tolerably cool; wind westerly. Prospects of crops promising. Health improving.
36	Maldah,	„ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cold and fair. Sowing of *boro* rice still going on. *Rubbee* crops thriving. Public health good.
37	Sonthal Pergha.	„ 17 „	Nil	Weather - cloudy and warm in early part of week; then cold again. There are very little crops now on the ground. Health good.
ORISSA				
ORISSA DIVS.				
38	Cuttack,	Feb. 16 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable, with strong north wind. Harvesting of *sarad*, and *rubbee* crops completed with an average outturn of 13 annas. *Dalua* and wheat growing well. Common rice selling at from 24 to 32 seers per rupee. Public health good, with exception of a few cases of cholera
39	Pooree,	„ 15 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *sarad* crop still going on Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice selling at from 32 to 45 Calcutta seers per rupee. Cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
40	Balasore,	„ 16 „	0·05	Weather—seasonable; slight rain in extreme north and south of district. *Sarad* rice still being thrashed. Sugarcane being pressed. Mustard and coriander in flower. Fever as usual at this season in the north. Husked rice selling at from 32 to 44 seers per rupee.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
	South-West Frontier Agency.			
41	Hazaribagh,	Feb 16 '83	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. Prospects of *rubbee* crops good. Public health good.
42	Lohardugga,	„ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Rubbee* harvest commenced. In Palamow, cloudy weather and slight rain has injured the crop which promised to be a bumper one. Prices steady. Public health good. Cattle-disease on the increase in Palamow.
43	Singbhoom,	„ 16 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold-weather crops doing well. Small-pox continues in the town and district, but is abating. Cattle-disease reported in thana Kalkapore.
44	Manbhoom,	„ 17 „	0·01	Weather—fair and cool. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Planting of sugarcane commenced in sub-division. Wheat, cotton and other standing crops doing well. Small-pox reported from Raghunathpore and Baghmoondee stations.
	Govindpore	...	Nil	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 20th February 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ...	A 18 0	13 12	13 8	40 0	30 0	40 0	26 0	26 4	30 12	27 12	30 12	32 8	...	..	..	...	..	...
2	Bankoora ...	B 14 8	14 8	13 8	16 8	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	25 0	40 0	..	...	..	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	C 13 12	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	31 0	...	..	..	.	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	13 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	D 15 8	15 0	15 0	..	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	12 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	13 5	14 0	13 5	23 2	24 11	26 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	17 0	17 0	..	26 10	29 3	26 14
6	24-Pergunnahs ..	E 13 5	13 0	13 5	20 0	20 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	17 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	26 8
7	Nuddea ...	F 16 0	16 0	16 0	...	26 0	32 0	18 2½	18 12	22 15	20 0	21 5½	24 10	...	..	..	...	...	...
8	Khoolna ..	G ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
9	Jessore ...	H 13 0	13 0	14 4	.	...	..	20 0	20 0	21 4	24 8	25 8	29 0	...	.	.	...	...	..
10	Moorshedabad ...	I 16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	23 8	23 0	30 0	...	..	.	...	...	..
11	Dinagepore ...	J 13 2	13 2	14 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	20 4	17 0	25 12	24 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	.	..	...	..
12	Rajshahye ...	K 16 8	16 8	13 8 to 16 0	32 0	32 0	48 12	18 12 to 18 13	18 12	22 8 to 24 0	21 0 to 22 0	21 0 to 22 8	26 0 to 32 0	...	...	.		.	..
13	Rungpore ...	L 16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	15 0	20 0	23 0	22 8		...	.	.	...	...
14	Bogra ...	12 0	11 4	21 6	...	...	..	12 0	2 0	20 4	30 0	30 0	31 14		..	..	...	..	..
15	Pubna ...	M 15 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 8	27 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Darjeeling ...	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree ...	O 11 8	11 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...		.	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
18	Dacca ...	P 16 0	14 8	14 8	27 8	26 0	40 0	21 8	20 0	27 0	27 8	26 4	35 0	...	..	...	...	...	..
19	Furreedpore ...	Q 20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ...	R ...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	..	...	...	..
21	Mymensingh ...	S 13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	..	...	...	...

A In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna 15 seers, and Raneegunge 13¼ seers.

B In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Raipore 11 seers, Onda 16 seers, Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas, and Kotulpore 13 seers.

C In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

D Retail price of salt at Babugunge, Juckraputa and Bakir 13 $\frac{9}{16}$ seers, Serampore 13 seers, Chanditolla 12½ seers, Baidyabati 13¾ seers, and Bhuddesur 14½ seers.

E In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bassirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10½ seers, Barrackpore 12¾ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

F In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Meherpore 10½ seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, Ranaghat 12 $\frac{11}{16}$ seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

G In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th February 1883.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 seers. Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 5	10 0	3 0	3 0	3 14	Burdwan.
...	...	...	37 0	38 0	40 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	13 0	13 4	9 0	3 1	2 15	4 3	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	21 0	200 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	3-4-3	3 4	4 3	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	2 14	2 14	3 13	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	2 14	2 14	3 13	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	2 14	2 13	3 14	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
...	...	...	29 3	29 3	31 14	20 0	21 5	24 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 9	14 9	8 0	2 10	2 10	4 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	32 0	35 0	32 0	18 8	18 8	22 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	13 5	13 5	9 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5½	21 5½	29 0	...	...	...	11 10½	11 10½	10 0	3 0	3 0	3-12-3	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	3 2	3 2	4 0	Khoolna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	3 2	3 2	4 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	9 0	3 5	3 6	4 4	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	18 8 to 16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	12 12	9 6	3 2	3 2	4 6	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	12 0	120 0	120 0	135 0	11 14	11 14	9 0	3 5	3 5	4 6	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 1	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	12 0	12 0	8 10	3-2-8	3 2-8	4 4	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 6	9 9	3-1-3	3-1-3	4-1-6	Pubna.
8 0	8 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 6	4 8	6 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	3 4	3 4	4 4	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 4	26 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	3 2	3 2	3 13	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	...	12 0	12 8	9 8	3 4	3 2	4-1-8	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	3 0	3 0	4 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	9 12	3 4	3 4	4 2	Mymensingh.

H In Jhenidah, Magoorah and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
I In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10½ seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
J In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Raigunge 11½ seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
K In Nattore retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
L In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers and Kuligram 10 seers.
M In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 13 seers.
N In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 10 seers.
O Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10½ seers per rupee.
P In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13½ seers.
Q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11 seers and Gopalgunge 12½ seers.
R In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
S In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow—Kishoregunge 10½ seers, Attea and Jamalpore 12 seers, and Netrokona 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMROO, BAJRA			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong ...	S1 11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakholly ..	T ...	...	...	...	...	..	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
24	Tipperah	U 13 8	13 5	11 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 8	23 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	..	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 5	17 8	17 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BEHAR.																		
26	Patna ...	21 0	21 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	14 12	14 12	18 6	19 0	22 0	28 0	..	...	..	...	...	...
27	Gya ...	V 20 8	20 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	35 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
28	Shahabad* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga ...	W 18 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore ...	X 18 0	15 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	.	...	...	...
31	Sarun ...	Y 17 0	17 0	13 0	32 0	30 0	44 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0
32	Chumparun ...	Z 16 0	17 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	50 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	Z1 19 15	21 0	15 0	33 9	33 9	55 0	16 13	16 13	13 0	19 15	19 15	22 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore ...	Z2 16 6	17 11	13 14	32 13	37 14	37 14	18 15	19 8	22 12	20 3	20 13	27 12	...	...	..	...	...	...
35	Purneah ...	Z3 17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	26 0	21 0	24 0	32 0	..	...	..	...	...	...
36	Maldah ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Perghs.	Z4 16 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	18 6	24 15†	28 14	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree ..	Z5 13 2	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	27 9	28 4	20 0	32 8	27 8	33 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	Z6 14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
41	Hazareebagh ...	Z7 16 0	16 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	15 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	.	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom ...	16 0	18 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom ...	Z8 13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	...	...	..	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 32½ to 42 seers per rupee.
S1 Retail price of salt at Hathazaree 9 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
T In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 11 seers.
U In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12½ seers.
V In Nowada sub-division retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
W In Tajpore and Madhubani sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
X In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12½ seers.
Y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11½ seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1883.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th February 1883.—(Concld.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			
LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12	3 12	3 11	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	3 2	3 2	4 4	Noakholly
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	9 4	3 3	3 4	4 2	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	3 4	3 4	4 4	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	45 0	29 8	29 8	39 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	9 1	3 0	3 0	3 15 6	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	32 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4	3 4	4 3	Gya.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad.
35 0	45 0	40 0	30 0	45 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	3 10	3 10	4 6 10	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	35 0	38 0	48 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4	3 4	4 4	Mozufferpore.
32 0	31 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	37 0	27 0	26 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0	9 0	3 4	3 4	4 4	Sarun.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	48 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	8 12	3 5	3 5	4 8	Chumparun.
...	...	...	33 9	38 14	50 0	26 4	27 4	32 0	105 0	126 0	120 0	12 9	12 13	8 0	3 1	3 1	4 0	Monghyr.
...	...	...	33 7	44 3	44 7	25 4	25 4	31 9	138 14	126 4	137 8	12 10	12 10	9 7	3 2 9	3 2 9	3 13 6	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 0	8 0	3 10	3 10	4 7 1½	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	120 0	130 0	11 8	11 0	9 0	3 6	3 6	4 6	Maldah.
...	...	...	50 0	50 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	3 7	3 7	4 8	Sonthal Pergls.
																		ORISSA.
17 1	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	2 12	2 12	3 8	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	125 0	105 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	2 12	2 12	3 6	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	9 3	3 2	3 2	3 12	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
30 0	30 0	42 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	18 0	20 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	3 6	3 6	4 2	Hazareebagh.
32 0	32 0	46 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	3 10	3 10	5 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	3 12	4 0	5 8 3	Singbhoom
...	...	60 0	48 0	48 0	45 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	3 6	3 5	4 6	Manbhoom.

Z In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12½ seers.
Z1 In the sub divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Begusarai 12 seers, and Jumai 12 5/8 seers.
Z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Banka and Soopaie 10 seers and Modhepoora 12½ seers.
Z3 Retail price of salt at Uthri 10½ seers, Kusba 12 seers, Kissengunge 10 seers, Raneegunge in Arrareah sub division 12 seers.
Z4 In Gudda retail price of salt is 11 seers.
Z5 In Khoorda retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
Z6 Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 11 seers.
Z7 Retail price of salt at Chutra 11 seers and Khurruckdiha 12 seers.
Z8 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore and Govindpore 12 seers, and Burrabazar 11 seers.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 0 0	2 11 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	...
2	Serajgunge ...	1 14 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 15 6	3 12 0	1 10 0	1 9 0	1 6 6	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	2 10 0	2 12 0	1 11 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	0 15 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 6 0	1 5 0	1 7 0	1 2 0	...	...	...
4	Narainganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 1 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 9 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 6	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 14 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 6 3	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 1 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 9 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1888.

e undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th February 1883.

40 SEERS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
8 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 10 0	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 15 6	2 14 0	4 4 6	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 13 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	Narsingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 6	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	2 2 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th February 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1883.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Feb.	11th	145·0	9	29·977	71·9	84·1	25·4	58·7	67·2	0·608	64·5	79	WSW and SW by S	110	Nil.	Partially, cloudy, ≡, ⌓.
"	12th	140·5	6	·968	73·8	82·9	15·1	67·8	70·3	·697	63·4	84	SW by S and variable	73	"	Cloudy, o, g, ≡.
"	13th	135·4	10	·937	73·5	82·3	13·4	68·9	64·9	·504	59·2	63	NNE and variable ...	117	"	Chiefly, clear, ⌓.
"	14th	137·0	11	·994	68·7	82·1	23·6	58·5	59·3	·381	51·4	58	NE by N and NW ...	87	"	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	15th	136·5	11	·975	66·7	82·1	28·0	51·1	56·9	·343	48·6	57	NNW and calm ...	44	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	16th	136·5	11	·952	66·3	79·8	26·3	53·5	56·4	·326	47·2	54	W by S and calm ...	50	"	Chiefly clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	17th	135·1	10	·981	67·9	82·5	25·3	57·2	61·1	·447	55·8	65	NNW, calm and variable.	47	"	Partially, cloudy, ≡, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·961
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	29·949
	Hours.
The total number of hours of sunshine of the seven days	68
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	69·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	72·7
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	30·6
The maximum temperature during the seven days	84·1
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	13
	lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on on square foot during the seven days ...	Not measurable.
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	66
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	68
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th February 1883 ...	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·29
The total fall from 1st January to 17th February 1883	0·07
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	1·08

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≡ fog, ⌓ dew, o overcast, g gloomy.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 19th February 1883.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 11th to 17th February 1883.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February ...	11th ...	74·8	85·6	20·9	64·7	70·1	·681	67·8	80	Nil.
" ...	12th ...	74·7	84·8	15·9	68·9	70·9	·707	68·9	82	"
" ...	13th ...	75·4	84·6	16·7	68·9	62·8	·405	53·2	46	"
" ...	14th ...	70·9	83·2	21·9	61·3	59·1	·346	48·8	45	"
" ...	15th ...	68·6	81·6	24·2	57·4	56·9	·309	45·8	44	"
" ...	16th ...	69·4	82·8	25·8	57·0	57·4	·314	46·2	43	"
" ...	17th ...	70·6	84·6	25·1	59·5	63·4	·489	58·4	65	"

			°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	...	72·0
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...		...	28·6
The maximum temperature during the seven days ...	...	...	85·6
			%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	58
			Inches
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th February 1883	..	...	Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 19th February 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements shewing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of December 1882.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldundah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Jaggry	453	2,260	708	26	631	7 1 3	.....
3	Sand cut stone	945	80	1,350	48	1,158	13 8 0	.....
2	Tundee reeds	920	50	1,408	50	603	9 10 11	.....
51	Passengers	.....	.....	28,527	1,019	5,056	145 7 2	.....
12	Empty	.....	.....	3,255	116	1,395	10 3 5	.....
69	Total ...	2,327	2,390	35,248	1,259	6,843	185 13 9	0 5·2
72	Total of same month last year ...	5,079	20,096	33,895	1,281	6,374	158 9 1	0 4·7
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	2,600 bamboos	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	3 4 0	.....
...	23 gyles	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	0 3 10	.....
...	2,175 passengers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 10 10	.....
...	Total ...	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	15 2 8	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	34 8 11	.....
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
8	Sand cut stone	3,760	376	6,306	225	675	15 12 1	.....
4	Laterite cut stone	2,211	73	3,590	128	378	10 13 2	.....
14	Laterite rubble	5,645	236	9,715	342	1,041	24 4 6	.....
26	Empty	.....	.....	7,851	286	850	19 13 4	.....
52	Total ...	11,616	685	27,479	981	2,944	70 11 1	0 4·6
50	Total of same month last year ...	10,093	413	24,371	870	1,741	104 0 10	0 11·4
	MISCELLANEOUS. Nil.							
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
69	Private, including miscellaneous	2,327	2,443	35,248	1,259	6,843	201 0 3	.....
52	Government stores, including miscellaneous	11,616	685	27,479	981	2,944	70 11 1	.....
121	Grand Total ...	13,943	3,128	62,727	2,240	9,787	271 11 6	.....
122	Grand Total of same month last year ...	15,172	20,724	60,266	2,151	8,115	296 9 10	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	71 7 0
Amount of tollage for the month	271 11 6
Total ...	343 2 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	274 12 10
Balance at the end of the month	68 5 8

MEMO. OF BOATS PASSED FREE UP TO BRIDGE NO. 1.

PARTICULARS.	Number of boats.	Maundage.
Local traffic boats	44	30,074
Boats for workshop sub-division	19	7,774
Total ...	63	37,848

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Cotton	500	5,000	850	30	480	8 4 0	.....
1	Castor seed	50	200	91	3	126	2 14 8	.....
1	Copper	100	3,000	562	20	1,100	22 0 0	.....
9	Dry fish	260	1,300	946	34	1,276	27 7 10	.....
261	Empty boats	.....	.....	43,457	1,552	64,152	636 8 6	.....
1	Firewood	100	10	367	13	715	14 0 0	.....
1	Gunny-bags	20	150	78	3	165	0 11 3	.....
7	Hides	2,000	20,000	3,425	122	4,752	117 0 3	.....
9	Jute	1,500	7,500	2,899	104	1,248	63 0 0	.....
29	Jaggry	4,000	20,000	6,440	230	4,596	142 1 11	.....
41	Miscellaneous piece-goods, &c.	9,190	85,800	19,324	690	34,500	703 1 5	.....
1	Oilcake	50	50	168	6	240	4 8 0	.....
7	Paddy	700	1,400	1,613	58	2,102	41 13 4	.....
65	Passengers (2,958 in number)	.....	.....	28,000	999	54,480	1,373 14 7	.....
139	Rice	53,500	2,14,000	95,488	3,410	1,68,784	3,241 0 4	.....
9	Salt	1,150	5,750	2,189	78	2,570	53 12 8	.....
2	Sleeper	400	1,200	818	29	1,218	26 0 0	.....
2	Stone	300	10	531	21	420	11 0 0	.....
6	Turmeric	1,100	5,500	1,687	60	1,800	49 14 5	.....
1	Treasure	.....	2,40,000	520	19	1,045	20 0 0	.....
1	Timber	50	100	131	5	100	2 8 0	.....
590	Total ...	74,970	6,10,970	2,09,634	7,486	3,45,778	6,562 2 2	0 3·6
454	Total of same month last year ...	42,455	2,00,430	1,16,813	4,173	1,62,033	3,173 10 6	0 3·8
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Bamboos (16,150 in number)	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	14 14 9	.....
...	Timbers (68 in number)	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	11 0 9	.....
...	Demurrage, &c., on boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 5 0	.....
...	Total ...	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	30 4 6	.....
4	Total of same month last year ...	.....	385	.....	.....	.....	40 8 0	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shews an increase of Rs. 3,378, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, passengers, miscellaneous goods, hides, and empty boats.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
47	Empty boats	.....	.....	9,006	322	12,908	131 14 2	.....
1	Partiles	100	10	175	6	252	5 11 0	.....
30	Stones	10,000	260	19,828	708	29,736	646 0 0	.....
5	Stores, &c.	650	5,500	1,011	36	1,512	30 14 0	.....
8	Sleepers	1,600	4,800	2,999	107	4,494	95 1 0	.....
166	Total ...	12,350	10,510	33,019	1,179	48,862	909 8 2	0 3·6
179	Total of same month last year ...	28,500	1,060	71,851	2,567	1,07,648	2,079 3 0	0 3·7
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Bamboos (6,006 in number)	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	5 10 0	.....
...	Timbers (212 in number)	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	3 5 0	.....
5	Boats passed free*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Total ...	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	8 15 0	.....
8	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* A memorandum of free boats is attached.

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
590	Private, including miscellaneous	74,970	6,11,420	2,09,634	7,486	3,45,778	6,562 6 8	.....
166	Government stores, including miscellaneous	12,350	11,060	33,019	1,179	48,862	918 7 2	.....
761	Grand Total ...	87,320	6,22,480	2,42,653	8,665	3,94,640	7,510 13 10†	.....
646	Grand Total of same month last year ...	70,955	2,01,765	1,88,664	6,740	2,69,681	5,293 5 6	.....

† Of this Rs. 644-6-6 is the collection of Gobri canal locks,
" 1,527-13-1 ditto of Kendrapara canal extension locks,
and " 5,343-10-3 ditto of Kendrapara canal locks.

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.—concluded.

MEMO.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	7,954	14	2
Amount of tollage for the month	7,510	13	10
Total ...	15,465	12	0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	4,302	4	9
Balance at the end of the month	11,163	7	3

MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

PARTICULARS.	No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	Tollage realizable. Rs. A. P.
Passenger boats of Government officials on duty ...	5	551	19	14 8 0
Total ...	5	551	19	14 8 0

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage. Rs. A. P.	Rate of toll per ton-mile. A. P.
		Mds.	Rs.					
1	Chalk	50	200	126	4	136	3 2 0	.....
86	Empty	.....	.....	7,246	239	6,676	66 10 6	.....
1	Furniture	100	500	176	6	198	4 6 0	.....
5	Gram	500	2,000	915	33	825	21 12 0	.....
4	Gingelly	450	1,800	915	33	982	18 6 0	.....
2	Gyles	200	500	584	24	816	16 14 0	.....
1	Hides	20	300	58	2	68	1 4 0	.....
1	Jaggery	140	500	157	6	72	0 12 0	.....
1	Lime	100	30	229	8	272	5 10 0	.....
2	Miscellaneous	200	2,000	356	13	429	8 12 0	.....
9	Passengers (111 in number)	.....	.....	809	29	996	25 3 3	.....
81	Rice	6,500	26,000	12,196	436	14,456	292 14 6	.....
23	Salt	3,000	15,000	5,119	183	5,836	119 9 0	.....
2	Salt fish	70	700	108	4	132	2 8 0	.....
7	Straw	500	120	1,460	53	318	7 0 0	.....
226	Total ...	11,900	49,600	30,558	1,093	32,174	594 11 3	0 3·5
165	Total of same month last year ...	2,470	10,960	11,044	395	11,979	178 5 9	0 2·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shews an increase of Rs. 416, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, salt, gram, gyles, gingelly, empty, &c.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Empty boats	.....	.....	541	20	607	6 4 0	.....
2	Sleepers	500	1,500	756	27	891	18 9 0	.....
1	Tiles	200	10	315	11	363	7 8 0	.....
5	Total ...	700	1,510	1,612	58	1,921	31 14 0	0 3·3
33	Total of same month last year ...	4,000	60	11,541	412	3,880	57 5 0	0 4·3
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
2	Boats passed free*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* A memo. of free boats is attached.

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
226	Private, including miscellaneous	11,900	49,600	30,558	1,093	32,174	594 11 3	.....
7	Government stores, including miscellaneous	700	1,510	1,612	58	1,921	31 14 0	.....
233	Grand Total ...	12,600	51,170	32,170	1,151	34,095	626 9 3	.....
140	Grand Total of same month last year ...	6,470	11,040	22,585	807	15,859	235 10 9	.....

MEMO.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	[illegible]	5	7
Amount of tollage for the month	626	9	3
Total ...	970	14	10
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	576	2	3
Balance at the end of the month	401	12	7

High Level Canal, Range I—concluded.

MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

PARTICULARS.	No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	Tollage realizable. Rs. A. P.
Passenger boats of Government officials on duty ...	2	264	9	6 4 0
Total ...	2	264	9	6 4 0

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage. Rs. A. P.	Rate of toll per ton-mile. A. P.
		Mds.	Rs.					
1	Cotton	100	1,000	253	9	108	3 2 0	.....
9	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,005	36	402	6 1 0	.....
1	Khassaree	150	600	331	12	144	4 2 0	.....
1	Lime	100	30	222	8	40	2 12 0	.....
5	Rice	400	1,600	781	28	361	9 10 0	.....
10	Passengers (75 in number)	.....	.....	666	24	289	10 0 3	.....
4	Salt	1,000	5,000	1,886	67	536	23 6 0	.....
31	Total ...	1,750	8,230	5,144	183	1,880	59 1 3	0 6·0
29	Total of same month last year ...	1,500	7,160	5,061	180	1,725	53 4 0	0 5·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Small dongahs (55 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 2 0	.....
...	Timbers (472 in number)	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	25 0 5	.....
...	Total ...	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	41 2 5	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	15 15 9	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shews an increase of Rs. 31, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, salt, and timbers.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Beams	10	25	25	1	7	0 5 0	.....
2	Empty boats	.....	.....	193	7	56	1 2 6	.....
1	Planks	10	5	25	1	7	0 5 0	.....
1	Tile	200	10	317	11	132	3 14 0	.....
5	Total ...	220	40	560	20	203	5 10 6	0 9·6
280	Total of same month last year ...	33,600	960	88,067	3,145	37,730	935 7 6	0 4·3
	MISCELLANEOUS							
...	Nil.							
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9 0	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
31	Private, including miscellaneous ...	1,750	9,730	5,144	183	1,880	100 2 8	.....
5	Government stores, including miscellaneous	220	40	560	20	203	5 10 6	.....
36	Grand Total ...	1,970	9,770	5,704	203	2,083	105 14 2	.....
280	Grand Total of same month last year ...	33,100	8,220	93,128	3,325	39,455	1,005 3 6	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	63 0 8
Amount of tollage for the month ...	105 14 2
Total ...	168 14 2
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	86 15 6
Balance at the end of the month ...	82 15 2

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—6½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Empty boats	.....	.....	203	7	98	1 4 6	.....
1	Khassary	100	400	331	12	168	4 3 0	.....
9	Passengers (45 in number)	.....	.....	660	24	168	8 2 3	.....
1	Rice	30	100	57	2	14	0 10 0	.....
1	Salt	200	1,000	437	16	224	5 7 0	.....
14	Total ...	330	1,500	1,688	61	672	19 10 9	0 5·6
13	Total of same month last year ...	150	750	1,189	41	287	10 15 6	0 7·3
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	8 14 2	.....

There is no increase or decrease in traffic in comparing with the corresponding month of last year.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	Total of same month last year ...	12,700	675	36,821	1,315	9,235	419 12 6	0 8·7
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
14	Private, including miscellaneous	330	1,500	1,688	61	672	19 10 9	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Grand Total ...	330	1,500	1,688	61	672	19 10 9	.....
127	Grand Total of same month last year ..	12,850	1,555	37,960	1,356	9,523	439 10 3	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	34 10 4
Amount of tollage for the month	19 10 9
Total ...	54 8 1
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	21 14 4
Balance at the end of the month	32 6 9

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
16	Coal	4,000	1,134	8,425	.....	.....	60 1 6	.....
8	Coke	2,746	2,143	5,675	.....	.....	64 5 6	.....
1	Tiles (1,000 in number)	100	30	175	.....	.....	0 10 6	.....
24	Earthenware	2,590	649	6,563	.....	.....	31 15 9	.....
29	Sand	8,710	1,243	16,220	.....	.....	62 10 0	.....
4	Lime	280	285	685	.....	.....	2 7 9	.....
43	Timber (334 in number)	4,460	7,047	2,635	.....	.....	92 10 9	.....
23	Firewood	2,495	1,038	6,345	.....	.....	37 0 6	.....
3	Iron	430	2,120	870	.....	.....	9 14 9	.....
24	Brass	4,530	2,21,500	9,200	.....	.....	80 8 0	.....
6	Copper	900	27,500	3,075	.....	.....	26 14 6	.....
3	Silk	105	13,050	510	.....	.....	4 5 0	.....
7	Cotton	700	11,750	1,850	.....	.....	20 9 0	.....
15	Cotton piece-goods (European)	1,710	1,63,000	5,375	.....	.....	55 6 6	.....
7	Gunny, Indian (900 in number)	450	2,700	1,450	.....	.....	5 7 0	.....
58	Jute	8,300	21,075	20,635	.....	.....	85 13 0	.....
4	Mats	50	450	330	.....	.....	3 2 0	.....
239	Paddy	31,410	22,828	51,715	.....	.....	903 4 6	.....
618	Rice	1,31,811	1,93,423	2,42,775	.....	.....	3,262 4 0	.....
4	Wheat	200	800	590	.....	.....	4 11 6	.....
90	Gram	13,200	38,200	29,075	.....	.....	287 7 6	.....
39	Mustard	5,935	22,425	13,425	.....	.....	57 6 6	.....
1	Other oil-seeds	200	800	375	.....	.....	3 4 6	.....
9	Indigo	1,120	1,00,329	2,505	.....	.....	73 15 6	.....
5	Oils	470	2,220	1,465	.....	.....	15 4 0	.....
20	Other oils	5,900	15,375	8,040	.....	.....	120 8 3	.....
12	Oil-cake	1,870	1,920	4,400	.....	.....	24 11 6	.....
4	Linseed	700	2,100	1,525	.....	.....	22 14 0	.....
34	Fruits	2,685	4,270	5,995	.....	.....	63 6 0	.....
1	Vegetable	10	10	100	.....	.....	1 8 0	.....
31	Tobacco	3,910	29,590	9,475	.....	.....	111 9 9	.....
4	Spices	710	4,850	1,780	.....	.....	26 3 3	.....
28	Cocoanuts (129,002 in number)	2,370	2,765	6,015	.....	.....	78 1 0	.....
20	Straw (485 kahuns)	5,293	1,284	12,375	.....	.....	83 12 6	.....
5	Betelnuts	900	5,700	1,875	.....	.....	24 2 6	.....
17	Sugar, unrefined	1,635	6,365	3,970	.....	.....	47 15 3	.....
79	Salt	21,715	57,600	42,150	.....	.....	546 6 6	.....
1	Sajji	50	200	150	.....	.....	0 9 0	.....
8	Cattle (11 in number)	55	200	600	.....	.....	6 1 6	.....
13	Hides (9,920 in number)	1,605	15,960	3,925	.....	.....	45 0 6	.....
3	Horns	300	1,500	675	.....	.....	5 14 6	.....
1,182	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,00,065	.....	.....	974 3 3	.....
1,184	Passenger boats	.....	.....	71,440	.....	.....	706 4 9	.....
41	Betel leaves	2,060	15,600	6,410	.....	.....	27 11 3	.....
70	Sál piles (5,163 in number)	9,849	13,683	8,167	.....	.....	105 7 0	.....
49	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	7,205	2,52,270	17,750	.....	.....	208 15 6	.....
20	Curd	1,455	4,147	3,715	.....	.....	42 9 9	.....
51	Miscellaneous	4,379	16,230	11,865	.....	.....	100 7 9	.....
4	Furniture	133	1,800	580	.....	.....	17 6 0	.....
15	Bamboos (1,695 in number)	392	200	200	.....	.....	6 3 6	.....
7	Stone plates	842	1,815	2,060	.....	.....	33 15 0	.....
18	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	775	78,250	3,050	.....	.....	25 15 0	.....
1	Other fibres, raw...	20	80	100	.....	.....	0 14 0	.....
3	Planks	500	800	1,750	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....
1	Cane	10	33	50	.....	.....	0 7 0	.....
1	Other saline substances...	75	300	325	.....	.....	6 14 6	.....
1	Onion	300	300	525	.....	.....	7 14 0	.....
1	Bones	150	22	250	.....	.....	7 8 0	.....
4,189	Total ...	3,02,576	13,93,009	7,62,767	27,242	5,60,309	5,781 0 3	0 3·0
4,112	Total of same month last year ...	2,30,969	10,10,917	6,56,495	22,517	4,71,336	7,287 15 0	0 2·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Passengers (14,536 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 3 1	.....
...	Demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 3 6	.....
10	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282 6 7	.....
15	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298 8 6	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
4,199	Private, including miscellaneous	3,02,576	13,93,009	7,62,767	27,242	5,60,309	9,063 6 10	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,199	Grand Total ...	3,02,576	13,93,009	7,62,767	27,242	5,60,309	9,063 6 10	.....*
4,125	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,30,909	10,10,917	6,56,495	23,517	4,71,356	7,586 7 6	.....

* This includes tolls on the Narainghur channel, amounting to Rs. 232-12-0.

Memo.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	1,925 11 6
Amount of tollage for the month	9,063 6 10
Total ...	10,989 2 4
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	9,329 5 0
Balance at the end of the month	1,659 13 4

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

Length of Canal open—29 miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Betelnut	65	345	200	.....	.....	3 9 3	.....
2	Reams	40	65	225	.....	.....	1 8 9	.....
1	Cotton, raw	10	450	50	.....	.....	0 5 6	.....
2	Curd	12	24	60	.....	.....	0 6 6	.....
3	Coal	550	227	1,175	.....	.....	9 18 3	.....
13	Cocoanut	1,064	535	2,580	.....	.....	21 14 9	.....
12	Cotton piece-goods (European)	805	16,775	2,515	.....	.....	18 14 3	.....
7	Earthenware	500	320	1,015	.....	.....	2 4 9	.....
897	Empty	.....	.....	75,920	.....	.....	611 3 9	.....
1	Firewood	500	375	1,000	.....	.....	6 14 0	.....
1	Fish, dry	20	40	40	.....	.....	0 7 0	.....
2	Ghooting	180	18	360	.....	.....	3 4 6	.....
10	Hemp	1,100	5,500	3,600	.....	.....	26 2 0	.....
5	Hides	235	7,825	760	.....	.....	5 3 6	.....
1	Hogla sticks	150	25	250	.....	.....	1 11 6	.....
2	Hental wood	240	60	480	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....
2	Iron	75	500	475	.....	.....	2 14 9	.....
1	Jute	5	15	40	.....	.....	0 4 3	.....
1	Luggage	20	500	40	.....	.....	0 11 3	.....
1	Lime	300	300	750	.....	.....	5 3 6	.....
1	Mustard	20	60	50	.....	.....	0 10 6	.....
6	Miscellaneous	310	670	805	.....	.....	5 13 6	.....
4	Mat	30	400	565	.....	.....	3 14 0	.....
20	Oil	1,587	8,407	4,190	.....	.....	30 14 6	.....
125	Paddy	10,273	7,601	19,775	.....	.....	181 5 9	.....
1	Pulse	200	500	400	.....	.....	2 12 0	.....
96	Passenger boats	.....	.....	6,655	.....	.....	72 9 0	.....
796	Rice	1,11,306	1,12,946	1,96,550	.....	.....	1,573 14 3	.....
8	Sugar, unrefined	495	1,455	1,320	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....
6	" refined	275	2,630	845	.....	.....	7 3 3	.....
14	Sand	1,950	109	3,500	.....	.....	23 15 3	.....
43	Straw	7,940	3,265	18,100	.....	.....	130 3 9	.....
14	Salt	3,190	7,790	6,350	.....	.....	46 3 0	.....
51	Tobacco	3,235	18,750	6,320	.....	.....	77 5 0	.....
9	Timber	880	1,550	910	.....	.....	6 5 9	.....
12	Vegetable	108	120	185	.....	.....	1 14 3	.....
2,171	Total ...	1,47,556	2,00,200	3,60,065	12,960	1,66,575	2,920 9 6	0 3·3
1,734	Total of same month last year ...	71,554	1,07,079	1,99,520*	7,126	1,11,348	1,951 9 6	0 3·3
	Miscellaneous.							
...	Passengers (465 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 9 6	.....
...	Raft of timber	230	140	.....	.....	.....	37 6 6	.....
...	Do. of bamboos	200	315	.....	.....	.....	5 11 6	.....
...	Demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 9 6	.....
12	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Total ...	400	455	.....	.....	.....	47 4 0	.....
13	Total of same month last year ...	858	1,260	.....	.....	.....	62 12 9	.....

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Empty ...	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	3 2 0	.....
3	Copper sheets ...	190	1,900	415	.....	.....	7 8 6	.....
1	Bamboos ...	20	10	50	.....	.....	0 10 6	.....
8	Total ...	210	1,910	645	23	648	11 4 6	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS. Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
2,183	Private, including miscellaneous ...	1,48,046	2,00,851	3,60,085	12,860	1,66,575	2,967 13 6	.....
8	Government stores, including miscellaneous	210	1,910	645	23	648	11 4 6	.....
2,191	Grand Total ...	1,48,256	2,02,764	3,60,730	12,883	1,67,223	2,979 2 0	.....
1,747	Grand Total of same month last year ...	72,392	1,08,239	1,90,520	7,126	1,11,368	2,021 6 3	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	538 15 3
Amount of tollage for the month ...	2,979 2 0
Total ...	3,518 1 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	2,929 7 0
Balance at the end of the month ...	588 9 6

SONE CIRCLE.

Eastern Main and Patna Canals.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
15	Other food ...	3,520	6,760	5,272	183	9,037½	95 12 9	.....
4	Salt ...	920	2,760	1,703	63	4,786½	48 9 3	.....
10	Linseed ...	3,250	9,750	4,120	168½	12,174	126 9 0	.....
7	Stimulant ...	1,410	2,720	2,913	104	4,805	49 8 6	.....
1	Clothing ...	125	3,000	125	4½	261	2 11 3	.....
1	Building materials ...	60	60	217	7½	155	3 3 0	.....
61	Miscellaneous ...	9,527	30,329	10,713	629½	33,899	350 5 0	.....
12	Mill stones ...	3,053	185	5,971	202½	16,840	86 5 3	.....
1	House fitting ...	150	800	204	11	886	9 6 0	.....
1	Stone roller ...	200	200	289	10½	854	8 9 6	.....
18	Sundries ...	1,200	4,005	2,329	83	3,943	39 8 9	.....
80	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	8,467	301½	14,834½	69 0 9	.....
211	Total ...	24,097	62,230	48,771	1,768½	1,01,587½	889 8 3	0 1·6
222	Total of same month last year ...	22,785	60,129	51,439	1,891	1,15,644	1,020 0 9	0 1·7
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
23	Bamboos and bullahs (601,071 in number) ...	.....	8,095	1,012	36½	1,691½	354 6 3	.....
9	Passengers (44 in number) ...	.....	.....	266	9½	551	6 0 9	.....
32	Total ...	.....	8,095	1,278	46	2,242½	360 7 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	8,550	.....	.....	.....	376 13 3	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
6	Building materials ...	2,854	450	3,980	142½	5,348	36 6 0	.....
7	Miscellaneous ...	2,800	1,200	3,883	138½	6,458	35 6 6	.....
7	Empty boat ...	.....	.....	1,815	64	1,410	7 11 6	.....
20	Total ...	5,654	1,650	9,678	345½	13,216	82 8 0	0 1·1
39	Total of same month last year ...	10,900	780	17,370	638	34,535	202 0 6	0 1·1
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
4	Steamers passed free ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Cargo boat passed free ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
243	Private, including miscellaneous	24,307	70,325	50,049	1,814¼	1,03,829¾	1,249 15 3	.....
24	Government stores, including miscellaneous	5,654	1,630	9,678	345¼	13,216	82 8 0	.....
267	Grand Total ...	29,961	71,955	59,727	2,159½	1,17,045¾	1,332 7 3*	.....
266	Grand Total of same month last year ...	33,095	69,459	69,309	2,439	1,50,239	1,598 14 6	.....

The falling off of revenue is due to the following causes—
(a)—Fewer empty boats passed through during the month than in the same month of last year.
(b)—No road metal was carried through this month. In December 1881, Rs. 135 was realized on the same account.
(c)—Traffic in miscellaneous articles was also less than in the same month of the previous year.

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	321 7 3
Amount of tollage for the month	1,332 7 3
Total ...	1,653 14 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,476 10 9
Balance at the end of the month	177 3 9

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
20	Wheat	9,483	28,299	12,225	436	7,412	76 6 6	.....
1	Zeerah	210	4,200	825	11	825	2 0 6	.....
1	Til	236	1,308	600	21	357	3 12 0	.....
16	Mustard	7,138	28,552	9,650	344	5,848	60 5 0	.....
10	Linseed	4,450	13,350	5,875	210	3,570	36 11 0	.....
5	Stone mills, &c.	1,379	465	1,950	69	1,173	7 0 9	.....
1	Gairuo (red ochre)	500	250	600	21	1,575	8 12 0	.....
2	Passengers boats	.....	.....	225	8	825	1 6 6	.....
1	Empty boats	.....	.....	100	3	66	0 6 6	.....
57	Total ...	23,506	76,424	31,550	1,123	21,351	191 13 3	0 3·5
82	Total of same month last year ...	35,300	81,550	48,025	1,712	28,905	304 14 6	0 2·0
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Excess toll realized on account of wrong calculation.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 6 0	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 6 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Ashlar stone	600	30	850	30	936	6 1 9	.....
2	Total ...	600	30	850	30	936	6 1 9	0 1·2
50	Total of same month last year ...	14,900	745	21,675	774	7,740	163 2 6	0 4·0
	MISCELLANEOUS. Nil.							
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
57	Private, including miscellaneous	23,506	76,424	31,550	1,123	21,351	191 13 3	.....
2	Government stores, including miscellaneous	600	30	850	30	936	6 1 9	.....
59	Grand Total ...	24,106	76,454	32,400	1,153	22,287	202 5 0	.....
132	Grand Total of same month last year ...	50,200	82,205	69,700	2,486	36,045	403 1 0	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	139 3 9
Amount of tollage for the month	202 5 0
Total ...	341 8 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	341 8 9
Balance at the end of the month	Nil.

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Rice	306	612	906	32	1,796	16 7 0	.....
20	Wheat	9,443	18,886	12,443	444	33,360	191 0 3	.....
40	Salt	16,3[illegible]0	31,188	16,386	585	34,824	323 5 3	.....
23	Other articles of food	1,881	3,762	5,331	190	8,339	76 5 3	.....
2	Stones	652	203	952	34	2,559	7 3 6	.....
10	Linseed	4,433	13,299	5,935	211	15,823	91 12 9	.....
17	Mustard	7,887	23,661	10,437	372	27,909	169 2 6	.....
6	Coal	2,444	916	3,444	123	2,460	26 9 0	.....
2	Leather	102	1,020	402	14	244	2 10 9	.....
2	Wheels	81	405	181	6	342	6 1 3	.....
1	Tobacco	64	339	214	7	154	1 10 0	.....
3	Sabu or grass	565	565	915	32	1,971	13 8 0	.....
52	Empty	.....	.....	3,796	132	2,542	14 7 3	.....
11	Passengers	.....	.....	661	22	1,020	7 14 6	.....
193	Total ...	38,254	94,856	61,921	2,204	1,33,287	939 1 3	0 1·3
316	Total of same month last year ...	54,326	1,89,439	85,884	3,036	1,86,298	1,207 11 0	0 1·3
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Rafts of bamboos and bullahs (732,477 in number)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262 8 6	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262 8 6	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126 2 6	.....
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Coal	469	179	769	27	1,508	16 6 6	.....
1	Rubble	172	.....	322	11	627	3 4 6	.....
2	Empty	.....	.....	254	9	520	1 9 6	.....
5	Total ...	641	179	1,345	47	2,455	21 4 6	0 1·6
10	Total of same month last year ...	707	1,767	2,996	104	4,628	41 1 6	0 1·7
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Nil.							
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
193	Private, including miscellaneous	38,254	94,856	61,921	2,204	1,33,287	1,261 9 9	.....
5	Government stores, including miscellaneous	641	179	1,345	47	2,455	21 4 6	.....
198	Grand Total ...	38,895	95,035	63,266	2,251	1,35,742	1,322 14 3*	.....
336	Grand Total of same month last year ...	55,033	1,91,197	88,800	3,140	1,90,926	1,374 15 0	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	87 7 0
Amount of tollage for the month	1,222 14 3
Total ...	1,310 5 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,292 1 3
Balance at the end of the month	18 4 0

* Decrease of traffic as compared with last year is probably due to the low price of food staples.

Buxar Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—43¾ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Sugar	750	6,000	635	22	924	13 10 9	.....
1	Jaggery	300	600	250	9	525	3 7 0	.....
1	Wheat	125	250	175	6	402	5 4 0	.....
2	Salt	690	1,380	748	27	729	21 12 0	.....
1	Furniture	25	200	75	3	180	1 12 6	.....
5	Empty boats	.....	.....	457	15	640	3 14 9	.....
11	Total ...	1,890	8,330	2,340	82	3,199	49 13 0	0 2·9
80	Total of same month last year ...	2,973	6,935	14,196	512	13,961	115 13 0	0 1·5
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Rafts— Bamboos, 140,500; Bullahs, 1,985; Planks, 6; Chowdhars, 475; Firewood, 3,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 2 9	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 2 9	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144 6 9	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Empty boats	175	100	300	10	360	2 2 6	.....
2	Total ...	175	100	300	10	360	2 2 6	0 1·1
63	Total of same month last year ...	400	1,200	8,712	309	10,876	115 1 7	0 2·0
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
11	Private, including miscellaneous	1,890	8,330	2,340	82	3,199	114 13 9	.....
2	Government stores, including miscellaneous	175	100	300	10	360	2 2 6	.....
13	Grand Total ...	2,065	8,430	2,640	92	3,559	117 2 3	.....
143	Grand Total of same month last year ...	3,373	8,135	22,908	821	24,857	375 4 7	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Uncovered balance on the 1st of the month	21 2 6
Amount of tollage for the month	117 2 3
Total ...	138 4 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	117 14 9
Balance at the end of the month	20 6 0

ABSTRACT.

Canal.	Traffic, 1882-83. During the month.	Traffic, 1882-83. To end of the month.	Traffic, 1881-82. During the corresponding month.	Traffic, 1881-82. To end of the corresponding month.	Remarks.
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldunda	271 11 6	2,962 4 8	296 9 10	1,926 1 9	
Kendrapara	7,510 13 10	31,091 4 2	5,293 5 6	22,769 5 9	
High Level, Range I	626 9 3	5,332 9 8	265 10 9	2,015 9 3	
Ditto, ditto II	105 14 2	2,851 7 10	1,005 3 6	5,046 3 9	
Ditto, ditto III	19 10 9	428 15 0	439 10 3	765 13 9	
Total Orissa Circle ...	8,534 11 6	41,036 8 11	7,800 7 10	32,523 2 3	
South-Western Circle.					
Midnapore	9,063 6 10	79,697 14 1	7,546 7 6	73,359 2 6	
Hidgellee Tidal	2,979 2 0	42,461 14 6	2,021 6 3	34,043 5 6	
Total South-Western Circle ...	12,042 8 10	1,22,159 12 7	9,567 13 9	1,07,402 8 0	
Sone Circle.					
Eastern Main and Patna	1,832 7 3	18,988 7 0	1,598 14 6	23,215 4 10	
Western Main	202 5 0	2,181 14 6	468 1 6	2,753 1 3	
Arrah	1,222 14 3	8,044 5 8	1,374 15 0	11,325 14 0	
Buxar	117 2 3	1,490 12 5	375 4 7	2,131 1 1	
Total Sone Circle ...	2,874 12 9	30,705 7 2	3,817 8 1	39,425 5 3	
Grand Total ...	23,451 1 1	1,93,901 12 6	20,725 8 8	1,79,350 15 5	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Canal.	Traffic, 1882-83. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1882-83. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1881-82. During the corresponding month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1881-82. To end of the corresponding month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Taldunda and Kendrapara ...	1,996	...	4,778 4 10	13,984	1,801	27,108 2 6	1,209	...	2,168 9 9	9,182	778	20,636 2 7
High Level	194	358	127 0 3	1,498	1,985	909 10 6	202	176	103 14 9	1,465	1,170	725 15 6
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,190	358	4,905 4 1	15,482	3,786	28,014 13 0	1,402	176	2,212 8 6	10,647	1,943	21,421 3 1
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore	7,918	470	*1,000 0 0	124,885	2,901	37,809 0 0	4,893	647	2,340 0 0	27,474	4,589	13,728 0 0
Total South-Western Circle	7,918	470	*1,000 0 0	124,885	2,901	37,809 0 0	4,893	647	2,340 0 0	27,474	4,589	13,728 0 0
Sone Circle.												
Eastern Main and Patna ...	996	8,597	931 7 9	10,805	28,489	9,477 5 9	952	2,252	795 9 0	9,430	21,133	7,569 4 9
Western Main and Buxar ...	989	1,145	612 10 9	8,774	15,423	5,327 2 10	1,080	2,963	636 10 9	8,932	39,548	6,881 5 3
Arrah	1,839	758	1,268 0 0	11,270	6,237	7,993 0 0	2,010	954	1,218 0 0	20,267	11,719	13,776 0 0
Total Sone Circle ...	3,826	5,498	2,812 2 6	30,949	50,149	22,797 8 7	3,992	6,169	2,750 3 9	38,629	72,400	28,228 9 2
Grand Total ...	13,934	6,326	8,717 7 7	171,316	56,836	88,621 5 7	10,287	6,992	7,302 12 3	76,780	78,932	63,377 11 3

* Amount payable by Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co.

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	Earnings, 1882-83. During the month.	Earnings, 1882-83. To end of the month.	Earnings, 1881-82. During the corresponding month.	Earnings, 1881-82. To end of the corresponding month.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa canals	13,440 0 7	69,031 5 11	9,813 0 4	53,944 4 4	
Midnapore canal	19,063 6 10	1,17,506 14 1	9,926 7 6	87,087 2 6	
Hidgellee Tidal canal	2,979 2 0	42,461 14 6	2,021 6 3	34,043 5 6	
Sone canals	5,686 15 3	53,502 15 9	6,567 6 10	47,653 14 4	
Grand Total ...	38,169 8 8	2,82,523 2 3	28,328 4 11	2,42,728 10 8	

C. W. Odling,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

Calcutta,
The 17th February 1883.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of January 1883 *as compared with the corresponding period of January* 1882.

Staples.	1882. Up.	1882. Down.	1883. Up.	1883. Down.	1882. Total.	1883. Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Building materials ...	.....	1,967	307	5,674	1,967	6,041	4,074	.....
Railway materials ...	.....	21,321	.....	18,857	21,321	18,857	.....	2,464
Coal ...	.....	7,128	.....	1,401	7,128	1,401	.....	5,727
Revenue Stores ...	.....	953	.....	2,619	953	2,619	1,666	.....
Firewood ...	43,931	.....	60,035	.....	43,931	60,035	16,104	.....
Hay ...	4,720	.....	9,100	.....	4,720	9,100	4,380	.....
Straw ...	4,085	.....	4,124	.....	4,085	4,124	39	.....
Wooloo ...	2,200	.....	3,420	.....	2,200	3,420	1,220	.....
Rice ...	21,236	.....	10,625	.....	21,236	10,625	.....	10,611
Paddy ...	3,292	.....	5,436	140	3,292	5,576	2,284	.....
Sundries ...	.....	1,795	831	2,768	1,795	3,419	1,624	.....
Total ...	79,464	33,164	93,738	31,459	1,12,628	1,25,217	31,391	18,802

Increase. Mds.

Building materials ... 4,074

This increase is due to materials carried for the extension and erection of a godown at the Canning rice mills.

Revenue stores ... 1,666

This increase is due to repairs and renewals in a greater degree.

Firewood ... 16,104

This increase is due to sufficient supply of wood wagons to the merchants and greater demand at selling stations.

Hay ... 4,380

This increase is due to supply of sufficient wagons to the merchants and favourable market.

Wooloo ... 1,220

This increase is due to greater demand at the selling stations.

Paddy ... 2,284

This increase is due to cultivators carrying paddy to Hotar and Magra for Soorjipur Hât.

Sundries ... 1,624

This increase is due to working of the rice mills and for Sonarpur-Diamond Harbour Extension.

Decrease.

Railway materials ... 2,464

This decrease is due to less demand for the extension.

Coal ... 5,727

This decrease is due to coal being less required for the extension and the rice mills at Canning than the previous year.

Rice ... 10,611

This decrease is due to less traffic of rice from rice mills at Canning.

Calcutta, the 15*th February* 1883. R. G. Mookerjee, *Manager.*

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of January 1883 *as compared with the corresponding period of January* 1882.

Staples.	1882. Up.	1882. Down.	1883. Up.	1883. Down.	1882. Total.	1883. Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Brass and bell-metal ware ...	371	112	230	154	483	384	.....	99
Coal ...	10,245	.....	1,903	.....	10,245	1,903	.....	8,342
Cotton ...	966	.....	947	...	966	947	.....	19
Edible grain ...	279	12,398	1,436	17,421	12,677	18,857	6,285	.....
Piece-goods ...	1,165	.....	1,279	.....	1,165	1,279	114	.....
Sugar and jaggree ...	1,219	.....	1,481	.....	1,219	1,481	262	.....
Silk and silk cloth ...	.....	669	.....	1,068	669	1,068	399	.....
Salt ...	3,121	.....	222	.....	3,121	222	.....	2,899
Sundries ...	6,636	1,312	5,945	2,406	7,948	8,411	463	.....
Revenue Stores ...	95	.....	135	635	95	770	675	.....
Seeds of all sorts ...	4,205	500	989	845	4,705	1,834	.....	2,871
Total ...	29,302	14,917	14,567	22,609	44,219	37,176	8,187	14,230

Increase. Mds.

Edible grain ... 6,285

The increase is due to good crop in this part of the country.

Decrease.

Coal ... 8,342

The decrease is due to Executive Engineer's bringing in larger quantity last year.

Salt ... 2,899

This has taken river route this year. Last year large quantity of salt took the rail for want of water in the river.

Seeds of all sorts ... 2,871

The decrease is due probably to seeds for Nuddea district passing *vid* Howrah and Bhudreshur in consequence of East Indian Railway reduced monsoon rate from Cawnpore.

Calcutta, the 14*th February* 1883. R. G. Mookerjee, *Manager.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February 1883 on 1,506¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week... ...	213,783	2,84,602 5 0	24,82,853 20	6,65,434 14 0	19,493 6 0	9,69,530 9 0	66,345	119,642½	185,987½
Or per mile of railway	.....	188 14 2	.....	441 10 5	12 15 0	643 7 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	919,770	11,93,100 12 0	1,15,83,779 20	30,17,584 6 3	1,02,310 10 9	43,14,995 13 0	328,820	358,467½	687,287½
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,133,553	14,79,703 1 0	1,40,66,633 0	36,83,039 4 3	1,21,804 0 9	52,84,546 6 0	395,165	678,110	1,073,275
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	191,188½	2,96,059 0 7	24,99,707 0	7,88,455 8 6	20,507 5 9	11,07,021 14 10	54,879	128,994	183,733
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	197 13 1	.....	523 4 6	13 9 9	734 11 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,506,942	25,76,360 0 7	1,39,23,166 20	43,46,518 8 6	1,11,199 13 2	70,38,098 0 3	362,269	732,840	1,095,149

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February 1883 on 192½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	41,959	32,483 0 0	3,20,884 0	66,128 0 0	211 0 0	98,822 0 0	6,297½	8,654½	14,952
Or per mile of railway	2,336	168 11 11	1,667 0	343 8 4	1 1 6	513 3 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	262,345	1,67,058 0 0	13,84,252 0	2,85,232 0 0	672 0 0	4,52,962 0 0	24,771	31,839½	56,610½
Total for 6 weeks ...	307,304	1,99,541 0 0	17,05,136 0	3,51,360 0 0	883 0 0	5,51,784 0 0	31,068½	40,494	71,562½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year... ...	45,456	36,395 0 0	2,76,736 0	47,884 0 0	319 0 0	84,598 0 0	6,098½	7,345½	13,444½
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	235	211 14 6	1,611 11	278 12 10	1 13 9	492 9 1	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	287,362	1,93,045 0 0	15,59,467 0	2,84,932 0 0	943 0 0	4,78,920 0 0	35,738	45,770½	81,508½

[1] Includes Rs. 992 on account of Revenue stores.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1883.

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☞ Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 1011A.

GENERAL.—*The 22nd February* 1883.—Mr. E. N. Baker, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

The 23rd February 1883.—Mr. H. Beverley, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for eight months.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. C. Smith of his commission as Captain in the Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The 26th February 1883.—Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Nowada, Gya, is allowed leave for one month under section 16, chapter II of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 28th November 1882.

Baboo Ram Narain Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Baboo Rakhal Das Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, on leave, is transferred to Nuddea, and is appointed to have charge of the Chooadanga sub-division of that district.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for two months under section 136, rule 2, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. E. Porter, District and Sessions Judge, Gya, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 60, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th April next.

Mr. J. Kelleher, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. E. Porter, or until further orders.

The 27th February 1883.—Baboo Hurri Mohun Sanyal Sub-Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted temporarily to Godda, in that district, with effect from the date on which he joined at that station.

This cancels the order of the 13th instant, posting Baboo Hurri Mohun Sanyal temporarily to Pakour.

Moulvie Golam Lillahi, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted temporarily to Pakour in that district, with effect from the date on which he joined at that station.

Baboo Hurri Mohun Sanyal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Doomka in that district.

Baboo Bunkoo Behary Buxee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Pakour in that district.

Baboo Gopi Krishna, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Pakour, Sonthal Pergunnahs, on leave, is transferred to Godda in that district.

Moulvie Golam Lillahi, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Pakour, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Purneah.

The services of Mr. J. F. Browne, District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

POLICE.—*The 26th February* 1883.—Mr. W. J. Kilby, District Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for eight months, under section 131, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th proximo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 27th February* 1883.—The Revd. James Patrick Meik, Pastor, Methodist Episcopal Bengali Church, Calcutta, is granted a license, under caluse 5, section 5, Act XV of 1872, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians.

The Reverend W. J. Burdett is appointed to be Chaplain of Bankipore with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

The services of the Revd. J. F. Scobell, Chaplain of St Thomas, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st March 1883.

EDUCATION.—*The 22nd February* 1883.—Baboo Lakhi Narayan Dass, Assistant Professor, Krishnaghur College, is allowed leave for six months, under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th January last, the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 27th February 1883.—Mr. W. Booth, Professor, Presidency College, is allowed special leave for five months, under section 60, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, B.A., is appointed to the fourth class of the Bengal Educational Service, and to be a Professor in the Presidency College, with effect from the 8th instant.

CUSTOMS.—*The 23rd February* 1883.—Mr. J. D. Maclean, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

MEDICAL.—*The 21st February* 1883.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Khoorda in the district of Pooree :—

Mr. C. A. W. Fordyce, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector.
Baboo Sidheswar Chatterjee, Overseer, Public Works Department.

The 23rd February 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Siva Prosad Roy has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave without pay for one year.

The 26th February 1883.—Surgeon-Major L. Cameron, Civil Surgeon, Chumparun, is allowed leave for 30 days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghose, in charge of the dispensary at Motihari, is appointed to have medical charge of that station, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major L. Cameron, or until further orders.

The 27th February 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Ram Kali Gupta, Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery, Temple Medical School, Patna, is allowed leave for two months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Assistant Apothecary J. T. Weston is appointed to be Senior Assistant Apothecary of the Presidency General Hospital, *vice* Mr. W. F. Connor.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 21st February* 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Sitamurhi Municipality of Baboo Bepin Behari Pramanick, Sub-Deputy Collector, to be their Vice-Chairman.

The 22nd February 1883.—The following gentlemen are re-appointed to be Commissioners of the Municipality of Nattore in the district of Rajshahye :—

Raja Promotho Nath Roy Bahadoor. | Baboo Bishwah Nath Pramanick.

ERRATUM.—*The 26th February* 1883.—In the order of the 7th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, appointing Mr. J. H. Finlayson and Mr. C. D. Giaundcopolo to be Commissioners of the Naraingunge Municipality in the district of Dacca, for "Mr. C. D. Giaundcopolo," read "Mr. C. D. Giaunacopolo."

The following notification is re-published from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 120.—*The 15th February* 1883.—Mr. A. W. Davis, of the Bengal Civil Service, who has been appointed to this province as an Assistant Commissioner, reported his arrival at Sylhet on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd February 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Rampore Beauleah Municipality made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to extend the provisions of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878 to the following seven mohullas of that Municipality, unless good reason is shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification :—

1. Meapara.
2. Gonukpara.
3. Kumarpara.
4. Foodkipara.
5. Rampore Bazar.
6. So much of mohulla Sagurpara as is bounded on the north by the old Nattore road; on the south by the new Nattore road; on the east by the Sagurpara kutcha road, and on the west by Puncharam Mondul's lane and the Ghoramara road.
7. So much of Seikerchuk mohulla as is bounded on the north by the new Nattore road; on the south by the river Bund; on the east by the Seikerchuk kutcha road, and on the west by the Gharamara kutcha road.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th February 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Patna Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to extend to that municipality the provisions of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878, an Act to provide for the cleaning and construction of latrines in first class municipalities.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th February 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to direct the withdrawal, with effect from the 15th proximo, of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act XIV of 1868, from the area within the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, within which it is at present in force.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th February 1883.—The following additional Port Rule under section 7 of Act XII of 1875, fixing the scale of charges for mooring, &c., in the port of Chandbally, having been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, is notified for general information :—

Rule.

THE charge for the use of buoys Nos. 1, 2, and 3, laid in mid-stream, and off the jetties of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Orissa Steam Packet Company, and of Messrs. Macneill and Company, shall be at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th February 1883.—The following notice is published for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

BAY OF BENGAL.

Hooghly River Notice.

THE Port Commissioners of Calcutta hereby notify that in consequence of the extension of the Middleton Sand, a temporary light vessel will be moored in the following position from the 15th March to the 10th November, both days inclusive:—

Gasper light-vessels, in line N. W. ½ N.
Saugor light-house, N. E. by N., distance $4\frac{3}{10}$ miles.
Long Sand Spit Buoy, N. by W., distance 1 mile.
Middleton Spit Buoy, S. E. ¼ E., distance 2¼ miles.

In 22 feet of water at lowest low-water spring tides.

The light is a fixed white light elevated 21 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of six miles.

During the day this light-vessel will exhibit from the mainmast head a small black ball over a larger one, the hull painted red, and "Long Sand" painted in white letters upon her side.

By order of the Commissioners,

E. W. PETLEY,
Deputy Conservator, Port Approaches.

PORT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *the 27th January* 1883.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th February 1883.—The following notice is published for general information:—

KRISHNA SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL.

PORT OF RANGOON.

Notice to Masters of Vessels.

THE light ship *Colombo* having been sent to Calcutta for repairs, her place has been taken by the schooner *Algnada*, which vessel will show the usual lights. Her masthead light is not so bright as the *Colombo's*, consisting of only four instead of eight lanterns placed horizontally.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 21st February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Bengali Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance:—

For the Mofussil.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Entire Gazette	10	0	0	per annum.
Postage	2	8	0	"
Parts III, IV, V, and VI containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	4	0	0	"
Postage	1	0	0	"
For a single copy—				
Entire Gazette	0	4	0	
Postage	0	1	0	
Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under, with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.
Postage	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th February 1883.—The following telegram received from the Government of Bombay, dated the 13th instant, is published for general information :—

To—Calcutta,	From—Bombay
To—Bengal,	From—General Secretary

QUARANTINE imposed in October last by Egyptian and Turkish Sanitary Boards against Red Sea ports raised.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 9th February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Calcutta Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance :—

For the Mofussil.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Entire Gazette	... ...	15	0	0	per annum.
	Postage	5	0	0	"
Supplement	... ...	6	0	0	"
	Postage	3	0	0	"
Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	... ...	5	0	0	"
	Postage	2	8	0	"
For a single copy—					
Entire Gazette	... ...	0	8	0	
	Postage	0	2	0	
Supplement	... ...	0	4	0	
	Postage	0	1	0	
Parts III, IV, V, and VI	... ...	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.
	Postage	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 19th February 1883.—The following declaration is published in supersession of that dated the 21st March 1882, published at page 300 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem :—

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a third class rifle range at Ballygunge, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 19 beeghas 14 cottahs 8 chittacks more or less, situated at Ballygunge in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, and bounded on the north by the remaining portion of the holding No. 224, belonging to Nazir Mahomed and others, and No. 225 belonging to Shohodeb Poddar; on the east by holdings No. 224, belonging to Nazir Mahomed and others, No. 212, belonging to Koilash Chunder Ghose, Nos. 213 and 210, belonging to Rajchunder Ghose; on the south by lands belonging to Nochoroddi Mistri; and on the west by the fencing of the South-Eastern State Railway line, is required for the above purpose.

2. This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1012A.

The 22nd February 1883.—Baboo Atal Behary Moitra, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

The 26th February 1883.—Baboo Nilmoney Das, Munsif of Burra Bazar, Manbhoom, is appointed temporarily to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and to be ordinarily stationed at Sealdah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Rajkissen Sen, or until further orders.

Baboo Krishna Mohun Mookerjee, Additional Subordinate Judge, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under rule 1(*a*), section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Kanai Lal Mookerjee, Munsif of Soori, Beerbhoom, is appointed to act as Additional Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Krishna Mohun Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is vested with powers under section 110 of Act X of 1882.

Mr. H. Lee, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, and 144 of Act X of 1882.

The undermentioned officers of the district of Rajshahye are vested with powers under section 32 of Act X of 1882:—

Mr. F J. R. Walker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Baboo Opendra Chunder Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
" Rajendra Nath Ghose, Sub-Divisional Officer, Nowgong.

Baboo Bhugaban Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is vested with powers under section 133 of Act X of 1882.

In exercise of the power conferred on the Local Government in section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby appoints the Subordinate Judge of Khoolna to perform the functions of a Judge under that Act within the local limits of the district of Khoolna.

It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor appoints all District Magistrates in the Lower Provinces of Bengal to be the Officers to whom notice of appeal to a Court of Session shall be given under section 422 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure).

The 27th February 1883.—Baboo Khettra Nath Dutt is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Pubna, and to be ordinarily stationed at Serajgunge, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Dwarkanath Bhuttacharjee, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

ERRATUM.—*The 22nd February* 1883.—In the notification dated the 20th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem, vesting Mr H M. Tobin, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurseong, Darjeeling, with powers of a Small Cause Court Judge to try suits up to Rs. 100, for "Rs. 100," read "Rs. 50."

Mr. H. M Tobin, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is vested with powers under section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

GRANT OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 20th February* 1883.—Baboo Chandra Kumar Roy, Munsif of Hathazaree, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under chapter V, section 72, rule 2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1883, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 23rd February 1883.—Baboo Dwarkanath Bhuttacharjee, Munsif of Serajgunge in the district of Pubna and Bogra, is allowed leave for two months and two days, under rule 1(*a*), section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st March 1883, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th February 1883.—Under section 15, Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Lieutenant-Governor directs that any one or more of the Honorary Magistrates in the district of Pooree, now or hereafter to be appointed under the orders of this Government in that district, may sit with any salaried or Honorary Magistrate appointed by the Magistrate of that district to preside at a sitting or sittings of a Bench of Magistrates at Pooree, and such Magistrates, when sitting together, shall form a Bench for the trial of offences occurring within the limits of the jurisdiction of the head-quarter sub-division.

2. The Lieu tenant-Governor further empowers all such Benches of Magistrates having the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section 260, and all such Benches of Magistrates, having the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class, to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section 261 of the said Code.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th February 1883.—Under section 15, Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), and in supersession of the notification of the 27th November 1878, published at page 1284, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 4th December 1878, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that any one or more of the Honorary Magistrates in the district of Balasore, now or hereafter to be appointed under the orders of this Government in that district, may sit with any salaried or Honorary Magistrate appointed by the Magistrate of that district to preside at a sitting or sittings of a Bench of Magistrates at Balasore, and such Magistrates, when sitting together, shall form a Bench for the trial of offences occurring within the limits of the jurisdiction of the head-quarter sub-division.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal further empowers all such Benches of Magistrates having the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section 260, and all such Benches of Magistrates having the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class, to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section 261 of the said Code.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th February 1883.—It is hereby notified that, under section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the Honorary Magistrates forming the Bench at the Sudder Station of Julpigoree to try cases arising within all the thanas of the Sudder Sub-Division.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 8th February 1883.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of section 15 of Act V of 1861, that the villages of Bamna, Chechan, Amtali, Tabsoar, Dewatala, Kalagachia, Safipur, Kachichhira, Chhota Safipur, Katakhali, Duskhali, Bukabonea, Kalikabari, Gazepur, Bebajeakhali, Kalikabari II, Jaynagar, Nijkatee, Sanbonia, Jafrakhali, Bara Tabsoar, Karaitala, Khusnichera, Bhaijara, Khulpatua, Bara Howla, Ajadya, Patkakhali, Ruhita, and Dhona, in the Perozepore sub-division, in the district of Backergunge, being still in a disturbed and dangerous state, owing to the existence of disputes regarding the possession of lands and collection of rents, the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the retention, for a further period of one year, commencing from the 15th February 1883, of a reduced special police force of one sub-inspector, three head constables, and 25 constables, to be quartered in the said thirty villages, for the purpose of keeping the peace between the Bamna Choudhuries and their ryots.

2. The total cost of the force noted below will be assessed and levied from the inhabitants of the villages in proportion to their respective means :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
One Sub Inspector, fourth grade	50	0	0
One head constable, first grade	25	0	0
One head constable, second grade	20	0	0
One head constable, third grade	15	0	0
Five constables, first grade, at Rs. 9 each	45	0	0
Seven constables, second grade, at Rs. 8 each ...	56	0	0
Thirteen constables, third grade, at Rs. 7 each ...	91	0	0
Pensionary charges, at 2 annas per rupee	37	12	0
Contingencies at 10 per cent.	30	4	0
One sub-inspector's boat hire	20	0	0
Total ...	390	0	0
Or for one year ...	4,680	0	0
Clothing allowance of 28 men for one year, at Rs. 4 each	112	0	0
Repairs of barracks	50	0	0
Grand Total for one year ...	4,842	0	0

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

THE following rules in regard to the regulation of the strength and cost of Cantonment Police are issued for general guidance :—

Cantonment Police.

I.—The payment of the Cantonment Police will be made from the Regular Police budget and by the District Superintendent of Police.

II.—The administration of the Cantonment Police, which is by law a portion of the police force of the province, is vested in the District Superintendent of Police, who will be *ex-officio* a member of the Cantonment Committee.

III.—No increase or decrease in the strength and cost of the Cantonment Police shall have effect without the sanction of the Local Government.

IV.—Any proposals affecting the strength and cost of the Cantonment Police, or for forming a Cantonment Police were none now exists, shall be referred by the District Superintendent of Police through his official superiors to the Local Government, and shall ordinarily be accompanied by the recorded concurrence or opinion of the officer commanding the station. Should the officer commanding the station wish for any alteration, he will forward his proposals to the District Superintendent, who will treat them in the above manner.

V.—The orders of the Local Government will be conveyed through the Police Department, and a copy will be forwarded at the same time to the Quartermaster-General for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

VI.—Where any new or increased charge on account of Cantonment Police is rendered necessary, the Local Government will communicate with the Quartermaster-General in view to any remarks that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may desire to offer for the consideration of the Local Government before the final orders are given.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th February 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under section 16, Act VI of 1871, to fix the village of Lalbagh, in the district of Moorshedabad, as the place at which the Court of a Munsif shall henceforward be held, and further, under section 18 of the aforesaid Act, to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court as described below. The jurisdictions of the other Munsifs' Courts named below shall also be varied as shown against each.

These arrangements will take effect from 1st February 1883.

Head-quarters of Munsifs.		Area of Jurisdiction.
1.	Berhampore	... Thanas Sujagunge, Gorabazar, Kallyangunge, Gokarna, Hariharparah, Nowada, Barooah, and Dowlatabazar.
2.	Azimgunge	... Thanas Gowas and Jellinghee.
3.	Lalbagh	... Thanas Bhugwangola, Buadrihat, Assanpurah, Manoolabazar and Shahanagore.
4.	Jungipore	... Thanas Dewansarai, Roghunathgunge, Mirzapore, Sooti and Shamshergunge.
5.	Kandi	... Thanas Khargram, Bharatpore and Burwan.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 26th February 1883.

No. 76.—*Leave.*—Mr. W. Girling, Honorary Assistant Engineer, First Calcutta Division, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, from 12th March 1883, with the usual subsidiary leave under Civil Leave Code, chapter X, section 129.

No. 77.—Baboo Baroda Prosad Bose, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rajshahye Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 26th February, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 78.—Mr. O. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is granted furlough for eighteen months, from 30th March 1883, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 79.—*Notification.*—Mr. H. E. Haddon, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 17th instant.

No. 80.—The two declarations of this department, dated 7th March 1881, relating to the acquisition of land required for the extension of the north face sidings of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and for other railway purposes, in mouzahs Burro Beelah, Burro Singha, and Kooshahut, pergunnahs Shazapur and Shazabad, zillah Furreedpur, published at page 300 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, are hereby cancelled.

The 27th February 1883.

No. 81.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a line of Railway from Seoraphoolee to Tarakessur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land about 22 miles long with an average width of 600 feet more or less, passing through the undermentioned villages in the district of Hugli, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

List of villages.

Seorahoolee.
Bydopur (Dankuni Jola.)
Pearapur (ditto.)
Rajodhurpore (ditto.)
Gobindpur Dearah.
Mollah Simlah.
Nuseebpur.
Dassee.
Poorosuttumpore.
Bahadoorpoor.
Naleekol.
Rooppur Burgatcha.
Nonat.
Puncha Dukhinkol.
Gazeepur.
Mileh.
Hurah (Ghunessampur).
Rughoobatee.
Ameenpur.
Bullerampore.
Khamar Chundee.
Radhakisseupur.
Chundeenuggur.
Mullikpore.
Ruttunpur.
Selindee.
Singoor.
Upoorbopur Kis.
Kamar Koond.
Hossenpur.
Bhola.
Kishenpur.
Bura Romba or Jote Kutto.
Chowtarah.
Koikola.
Ichapoor.
Jigrah.
Bahirkhund.
Doolo.
Kanaipur.
Pookraparah in Joynuggur.
Bashoodebpur.
Aleeguree.
Bajitpur.
Jole Shumush.

No. 82.—*Notification.*—The following notification issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 55, *dated* 23*rd February* 1883.—The services of Major T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Executive Engineer, first grade, attached to the office of the Director-General of Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, for employment as Manager, Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 83.—*Notification.*—The following notification issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information :—

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 103, *dated* 23*rd February* 1883.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave—

* * * * * *

Major W. J. Engledue, R.E., Executive Engineer, first grade, Public Works Department, Officiating Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal Railway, (P.A.) for one year and 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868. (This cancels the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 66 of 1883.)

* * * * * *

IRRIGATION.

The 27th February 1883.

No. 84.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for an overseer's hut at 21st mile of Behya branch canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring about 300 feet in length by 150 feet in width, containing an area of 1 acre and 4 poles, more or less, bounded on the north and west by indigo lands, south by the Hetempore distributary, and east by the Behya branch canal, and situated in mouzah Basowna, pergunnah Behya, is required in the district of Shahabad.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

CIRCULAR ORDER BY THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL.

CIRCULAR No. 3 OF 1883.

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd February 1883

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL,

To

THE COLLECTOR / DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF

MR. E. B. PEACOCK, Assistant Commissioner in charge of Murree sub-divisional treasury, having made over charge of the treasury to the tahsildar on the 23rd ultimo, it is requested that Remittance Transfer Receipts may not be drawn on that sub-treasury until further notice.

See note at foot of page 280 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I.

A. COTTERELL TUPP,

Accountant-General.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1801, *dated 27th February* 1883.—Surgeon R. L. Dutt made over charge of the Bankoora Jail to Mr. C. A. Samuells on the morning of the 23rd February 1883.

J. W. HANLON, *for Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

Sheriff's Office, the 28th February 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1883 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the second day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

ROBERT MILLER, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস সন ১৮৮৩ সাল তারিখ ২৮শে ফেব্রুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৩ সালের ২রা এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৩ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

রবার্ট মিলার শরিফ।

TREASURY NOTICE.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO SHYAMADHUB ROY has been placed in charge of the Jessore treasury from the 7th instant, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

COMMR'S. OFFICE, PRESDY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 21st February* 1883.

D. G. BANERJEE,

Personal Assistant, for Offg. Commr. on Tour.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 8th February 1883.—Baboo Chandra Nath Maitra, Head Master, Arrah Zillah School (class IV), is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section 72, rule 1A, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th January 1883, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Jadu Nath Majumdar, M.A., Additional Master, Arrah Zillah School (class VI), is appointed to officiate as Head Master of the same institution, and to act in class IV, *vice* Baboo Chandra Nath Maitra, on leave.

The 10th February 1883.—Pundit Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar is appointed to class VI, and to be Professor of Sanskrit Literature and Grammar, Sanskrit College, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment, *vice* Pundit Giris Chandra Vidyaratna, retired.

Baboo Hara Prasad Bhattacharjea, M.A., Head Pundit and Translation Master, Hare School (class VI), is appointed to be Assistant Professor of Sanskrit Rhetoric and Grammar, Sanskrit College, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment, *vice* Pundit Ram Narayan Tarkaratna, retired.

The 14th February 1883.—Baboo Nilmadhav Mookerjea, Second Master, Beerbhoom Zillah School (class VI), is allowed leave of absence for six months, under sections 127 and 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Abdur Rahim, Third Moulvi, Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrasah (class VI), having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st February 1883, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 5th September 1882 is cancelled.

The 18th February 1883.—Baboo Prasanna Kumar Chatterjea, M.A., Head Master, Matihari Zillah School (class VI), is allowed leave of absence for one year, without pay, with effect from the 1st January 1883, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Tripura Charan Banurjea, B.A., Third Master, Bhagulpore Zillah School (class VII), is appointed to officiate as Head Master, Matihari Zillah School, and to act in class VI, *vice* Baboo Prasanna Kumar Chatterjea, M.A., on leave.

The 20th February 1883.—Baboo Golok Chandra Chakravarti, Second Master, Maldah Zillah School (class VII), is allowed leave of absence for one month without pay, with effect from the 9th January 1883.

Baboo Haran Chandra Gupta, Third Master, Maldah Zillah School, is appointed to officiate as Second Master of the same institution, and to act in class VII, with effect from the 13th January 1883, *vice* Baboo Golok Chandra Chakravarti, on leave.

The 21st February 1883.—Baboo Madan Mohan Mookerjea, Fifth Master, Hare School (class VI), is allowed leave of absence for three months, under sections 127 and 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th February 1883.

Baboo Kedar Nath Ray, Seventh Master, Hare School (class VII), is appointed to officiate as Fifth Master of the same institution, and to act in class VI, *vice* Baboo Madan Mohan Mookerjea, on leave.

Baboo Binode Bihari Banurjea, Ninth Master, Hare School, is appointed to officiate as Seventh Master of the same institution, and to act in class VII, *vice* Baboo Kedar Nath Ray.

The 22nd February 1883.—Baboo Lakhi Narayan Lahiri, Teacher of Chemistry, Hooghly Normal School (class VII), is allowed leave of absence for a year, under sections 127 and 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 24th August 1882.

Baboo Devendra Nath Palit, B.A., is appointed to officiate as Teacher of Chemistry, Hooghly Normal School, and to act in class VII, with effect from the 15th February 1883, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Lakhi Narayan Lahiri, or until further orders.

Baboo Haris Chandra Chakravarti, M.A., Additional Master, Gya Zillah School (class VI), is appointed to officiate as Second Master, Beerbhoom Zillah School, *vice* Baboo Nil Madhav Mookerjea, on leave.

Baboo Kalipada Bose, M.A., is appointed temporarily substantive to class V, and to be a Lecturer in Mathematics, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment, or until further orders.

The 23rd February 1883.—Baboo Hari Charan Ray, M.A., is appointed to class VI, and to be Additional Third Master, Midnapore College, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment.

C. BRILLETT,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned Student has passed the Examination for Honours in Law:—

Ray, Satischandra .. .. .. Presidency College.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honours in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Set, Dhanballabh ..	..	..	Presidency College.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	..	..	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Ramsadan	..	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Mitra, Rasamay ..	..	..	Hughli College.
Sanyal, Saratchandra	..	..	Canning College.

CLASS III.

Sen, Bankimchandra	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Madhabchandra	..	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra	..	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra	..	Sanskrit College.
Chakrabarti, Rajmohan	..	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Chakrabarti, Bhupati	..	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Majumdar, Ramchandra	..	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Gupta, Gobindagopal	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Das, Radhagobinda	..	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Jibanchandra	..	Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Jnanendranath	..	Ditto.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Jyotirbed, Pitambar	..	Muir Central College.
Datta, Jadabchandra	..	Presidency College.
Basu, Phanibhushan	..	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Rasikchandra	..	Dacca College.
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab	..	Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Debendranath	..	Presidency College.
Haldar, Jogindranath	..	Ditto.
Sen, Biseswar	..	Dacca College.

BOTANY.

CLASS II.

Ray, Jogeschandra	..	Hughli College.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A.—

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Sasibhushan	..	Hughli College.
Basu, Haridas	..	Presidency College.
Bhar, Nityananda	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Chakrabarti, Durgakanta	..	Krishnaghar College.
Chattopadhyay, Narayandas	..	Presidency College.
Das, Gangadhar	..	Ditto.
DeMel, A. W.	..	Teacher.
Ganga Sahay	..	Muir Central College.
Jagannath Prasad	..	Patna College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	..	Presidency College.
Misra, Isanchandra	..	Hughli College.
Mitra, Haranchandra	..	Patna College.
,, Saradacharan	..	Teacher.
,, Upendrachandra	..	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath	..	Canning College.
Palit, Debendranath	..	Hughli College.
Pramanik, Krishnadayal	..	Presidency College.
Samanta, Kalitaran	..	Ditto.
Sinha, Kshetralal	..	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd February 1883.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House on Saturday, the 10th March, at 4 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissable on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P.M.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 27th March 1883.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 96B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1880-81 and 1881-82, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday the 1st March 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	2,350
Do. do. do. Ghazipore Factory	...	2,350
Total	..	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th March 1883 respectively—that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th March 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th March 1883.

4. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.		Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests	Total, about chests
On or about Thursday, 1st March 1883	...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Monday, 2nd April „	...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Wednesday, 2nd May „	...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Monday, 4th June „	...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Tuesday, 3rd July „	...	2,350	2,350	4,700
„ Thursday, 2nd August „	...	2,225	2,225	4,450
„ Monday, 3rd September „	...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
„ Wednesday, 26th „ „	...			4,450
„ Thursday, 1st November „	...			4,450
„ Monday, 3rd December „	...			4,450
Early in January 1884 ...	...			4,450
„ February „ ...	...			4,450
Total	...	.....	.....	54,650

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 23rd January* 1883.

No. 211B.

OPIUM.
H. A. COCKERELL, ESQ., C.S.I.

THE public are informed that agreeably to notification No. 1364B, dated 21st December 1882, (100) one hundred chests of Behar Opium, being the last portion of the quantity uncleared by the French Government from the sale held in December last, will be re-sold under the ordinary conditions on the 1st of March next, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the 4,700 chests already advertised for sale on that day.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.
A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 17th February* 1883.

No. 252B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1880-81 and 1881-82, will b held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 2nd April 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz :—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, consisting of 369 lots and 2 chests of 1880-81, and 100 lots and 3 chests of 1881-82, of 75° consistence	2,350
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, consisting of 359 lots and 1 chest of 70°, and 110 lots and 4 chests of 72° consistence, a ll of 1881-82	2,350
Total ...	4,700

2nd The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th April 1883 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 7th April 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 17th April 1883.

4th. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.		Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Monday,	2nd April 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Wednesday,	2nd May „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	4th June „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Tuesday,	3rd July „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	2nd August „ ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd September „ ..	2,225	2,225	4,450
Do. about Wednesday,	26th „ „ ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
Do. about Thursday,	1st November „ ...			4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd December „ ...			4,450
Early in	January 1884 ...			4,450
Do.	February „ ...			4,450
Do.	March „ ...			4,450
	Total ...	.....	.....	54,400

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 27th February* 1883.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 15th February 1883.

	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	10,23,514	.....	5,09,067	15,32,581
French Kurkutch	11,195	.....	.....	11,195
Italian ditto	34,749	.....	.....	34,749
Bombay ditto	41,810	.....	.....	41,810
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	2,31,414	.....	8,979	2,35,393
Total ...	13,42,682	.....	5,13,046	18,55,728

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 22nd February* 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1883.

No 279.—Mr. Robert Leycester Upton, Solicitor to Government, has obtained leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate for eight months from the 20th March, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, under Section 93, Rule IV, Chapter VII, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 280.—Mr. H. A. Adkin is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. Robert Leycester Upton, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th February 1883.

No. 86.—The Reverend A. E. Stone, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, has obtained six months' special leave of absence on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 1st April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1883.

No. 997.—The following addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information :—

PAY AND ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

PAGE 260.

Section 5.

Insert the following as a note under this section :—

"This section does not govern section 49."

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 23rd February 1883.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 103.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Major R. C. Chandra, Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Second Physician of the College Hospital, (p.a.) for one year and 200 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * * * * *

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situated in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to sale at the Backergunge Collectorate on Tuesday, the 27th March, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
70	2985	5 annas 6 gundas 2 karas 3 krantas share of taluk Ratun Krishna, Hari Sharder in pergunnah Uttar Shahabazpur.	6 0 15	27	54	The purchaser will get permanent right from 13th April 1883, corresponding with 1st Baishak 1290 B.S.
341	3545	Taluk Sheik Dider in tuppah Shofipur Kula.	2 2 31	4	8	Ditto.

Backergunge Collectorate, the 17th January 1883. W. FIDDIAN, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned estate, situated in the district of Bogra, will be put up to sale at the Bogra Collectorate on the 27th March 1883, corresponding with the 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.			
.....	707	Mouzah Gangurtah and others, pergunnah Khangoir.	18 3 33	.....	.....	The estate will be sold revenue-free.

MAHENDRANATH BHATTACHARJYA, Deputy Collector, for Collector on tour.

Bogra Collectorate, the 29th January 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the the district of the Southal Pergunnahs will be put up to sale at the Dumka Collectorate on the 28th June 1883, corresponding with 15th Assar 1290 B. S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of the purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	170	Amanat Sarkar, thana Sangrampur, pergunnah Kankjol.	19 2 1	6 0 0	60 0 0	

Nya Dumka, Dy. Commr.'s Office, the 30th January 1883. W. OLDHAM, Depy. Commr.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below in the undermentioned salt khalari lands in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Deputy Collector's Office at Diamond Harbour on the 11th April 1883, corresponding with 29th Chyet 1289 B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The land to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the land will be considered as its proprietor, and the entire proprietary right of Government in the land will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

No.	Name of the village in which the land is situated.	Approximate area in bigahs.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
		B. M. CHS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	The land lies near the battery at Harwah in the Diamond Harbour Sub-division, district 24-Pergunnahs, pergunnah Mooragatcha.	10 1 2	6 4 7	13 9 2	Intending purchasers will, on application to the Deputy Collector of Diamond Harbour, be furnished with such particulars regarding the land as may enable them to identify it.

F. W. BADCOCK, Covenanted Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 19th day of March 1883 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

First Class.—Permanently Settled Estates.

Township number.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear for which the estates will be sold.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
46	Kismut pergunnah Jehangirpore and others.	Govindo Chundra, Umesh Chundra Neogy, Hara Chundra, Madhu Sudon Chowdhury, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Sibendro Narayan Chowdhuri, minor, and others.	Revenue— 31,179 7 7¼ Malikana— 793 0 0 — 31,972 7 7¼	Revenue— 3,894 10 7 Malikana— 66 0 2 — 3,679 10 9	Of this mehal, 5 annas 6 gundas 2 cowries and 2 krantis share, bearing Government revenue Rs. 10,392-5-4½ and malikana Rs. 265-5-4, belonging to Hara Chandra, Madhu Sudan Chowdhuri, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Sibendro Narayan Chowdhuri, minor, a separate account for which share has been opened under section 10 Act XI of 1859, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.
85	Kismut pergunnah Delwarpore.	Madhu Sudon, Hara Chundra Chowdhuri, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Sibendro Narayan Chowdhuri, minor, and others.	Revenue— 8,679 2 0	Revenue— 1,119 12 9	Excepting 8 annas share of this mehal, for which separate accounts were opened, the remaining (mal) 8 annas share with Government revenue Rs. 1,119-9, belonging to Madhu Sudon, Hara Chundra Chowdhuri, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Sibendro Narayan Chowdhuri, minor, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.
171 Kismut 2.	Mouzah Joydebpore and others, pergunnah Bajitpore.	Khalifuddeen Chowdhuri, Jamiruddin Chowdhuri, Joy Nool Abedin Mohomed, and others.	4,020 7 10½	176 7 10	Of this mehal, 8 annas 17 gundas 2 cowries and 2 krantis share, bearing Government revenue Rs. 1,737-12, belonging to Jaynool Abedin Mohomed, Imamuddeen Mohomed, and Maimuddeen Hossain alias Barish Mean, guardian on behalf of Mir Hossain Hossain, minor, Jamiruddeen Chowdhuri, and Mozaffaruddeen Chowdhuri, a separate account for which share has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.

Dinagepore Collectorate, the 5th February 1883. A. C. TUTE, Covd. Dy. Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 19th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Number of towji.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9	First class permanently settled estate Dowlutpore, pergunnah Pandooah.	Syad Fazlorohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Aolad Bux Molla, Sheik Moktar, Achma Bibi, Sayd Ali Mahamud, Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhury, manager of the estate of minor Syed Abdul Salem, Shomina Bibi, Kosom Kumari Dassi, Woouma Chalwa Bibi.	1,132 0 2	66 2 4	
10	First class permanently settled estate Radhakantobatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Kasim Uddeen Ahamed and others	624 11 0		
		Deduct the share as 50 bighas 16 kottahs and 4 chittacks of land of the estate of Ashalndin Mistri, for which revenue payable is Rs. 24-14, of which a separate account has been opened.	24 14 0		
		Balance due from Kashim Uddeen Ahamed, Atabar Ali, executor to the estate of Sarpan Nissa Bibi, Mohmooda Bibi, Sheik Momim, Shaik Mohmood Ola, Shaik Abdool Hak, Shaik Mozahur Ali, Kailash Chandra Nundy, Srechurry Nundy, Mohendra Nath Nundy, Sheik Kashiouddi, Syad Atabar Rohman, Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhury, manager of the estate of minor Abdool Salem, Woomidutton Nessa Bibi, Chowdhery, Abdoola, Sayed Hamadan Hak, Ashma Bibi, Sayed Fozla Rohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Sayed Abdul Fotta, Kholura Bibi, Shomina Bibi, Syeda Bibi. No separate account has been opened.	590 13 11	23 1 2	Only this portion will be sold for this arrear.
54	First class permanently settled estate Tholpara, pergunnah Pandooah.	Khebira Bibi and Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhery, manager of the estate of minor Abdool Salem, Sayed Abdool Forta, Syeda Bibi, Karimon Nessa Bibi, Momina Bibi, Ashura Bibi, Fozla Rohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Mahamud Moosa, Sayed Mahamud Ashia, Abdool Forta, Sayed Atabar Rohman, and Woomadutton Nessa Bibi.	1,066 1 0	272 14 11	
56	First class permanently settled estate Chapahetty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Jodoo Nath Dholay, Makhum Lal Bangal, Haripodo Pal, executor to the estate of minor Jogendro Chandra Pal, Abeda Bibi, Koosum Kumary Dassi, Bidoomeney Dassi, Shaik Attani Hak *alias* Michoo Mia, Shaik Afzal Hak *alias* Kangalu Mia, Shaik Mozharol Hak, Sayed Abdool Manan *alias* Nomoo Myeh, Ajihan Nissa Bibi, Notifan Nissa Bibi, executrix of her minor son Sayed Mahmud Ali *alias* Mahamood Taha, and her minor daughter Fatejbatoon Bibi, Sayed Abul Fuzfur, and Syed Kader.	606 7 2	43 4 0	
59	First class permanently settled estate Makhaldihi, pergunnah Pandooah.	Sayed Abul Mazoffar, Syed Abdul Kader, and others.	722 13 1		
		Deduct nine annas nine gundas and two kara share of Abhoy Charan Nandi, Upendra Narain Nandi, Bhabendra Narain Nandi, Girindra Narain Nandi, Brojendra Narain Nandi, and Dhirendra Narain Nandi, of which a separate account has been opened, and for which revenue payable is.	428 2 1		
		The balance due from Sayed Abul Mazoffar, Sayed Abdul Kedar, Raj Lokhmi Debya, Tahajibuddin Ahammud, Notfal Hak, Mansur Ahammud, Abdul Rohim, Abdor Rajib, Ahamud Bakhsh, Rahaman Bakhsh, Ganganarain Nandi, guardian of his minor nephew Syamacharan Nandi, Saboran Nissa Bibi, Horish Chandra Pal, Khandkoo Ahadadali, Abedar Bibi, and Sayama Bibi.	294 13 1	8 6 1	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened for the shares of those persons.			
110	First class permanently settled estate Khalar, pergunnah Khalar.	Poornachandra Roy and others	10,390 9 11½		
		Deduct twelve annas share of Lalit Mohen Singh, and Nagendra Bola Dasi, for which rent payable is ... ... (Rs. A. P.) 7,793 0 0			
		Deduct one anna share of Udoy Chand Mookerjee, for which rent payable is 649 7 0			
		8,442 7 0	8,442 7 0		
		Balance due from Poornachandra Roy and Lalan Mani Dasi for three annas share of which no separate account has been opened.	1,948 2 11½	256 10 7	Ditto.
117	First class permanently settled estate Rajbat, pergunnah Khosalpore.	Jivan Krishna Gosami and others	726 0 3		
		Deduct five annas share of Annadamaye Debi, executrix to the estate of Brindavan Chandra Roy, the rent payable for which is ... ... (Rs. A. P.) 226 14 0			
		Three annas share of Harachandra Banerjee, out of five annas and ten gandas in three mouzahs, viz. kismut Nasibpore Baidyabattee, and Aviramhatee. The rent payable for this three annas share is 82 3 0			
		Three annas six gundas two karas and two krantis share of Prasad Das Gosvami, for which rent payable is 151 4 0			
		460 5 0	460 5 0		
		Separate account has been opened of these shares. The balance due from Jivan Krishna Gosvami, Kunja Bihary Gosvami, Shyama Charan Laburi, Harasundari Devi, Anandamayi Devi, executrix to the estate, Brindavan Chandra Roy, Romanath Gosvami, Joykrishen Mookerjee, Prankrishen Roy, Shayama Sundari Devi, and Kailash Chandra Ghosh, for which no separate account has been opened.	265 11 3	42 3 9	
3003	First class permanently settled estate Howrah Char, pergunnah Boro.	Poornachandra Roy and others	726 4 8½		
		Deduct five annas share of Poornachandra Roy, for which separate account has been opened and the rent payable for which is.	227 1 0		
		Balance due from Rai Lalan Mani, Girindra Chandra Roy, and Mr. A. B. Miller, Receiver, High Court, manager, of the estate of Devendra Nath Deo, Bahadur, for eleven annas share for which the rent payable is.	499 3 8½	122 0 0	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened of this eleven annas share.			
3006	First class permanently settled estate Sulkea Chur, pergunnah Boro.	Khelat Chandra Ghosh and others	660 0 0		
		Deduct five annas share of Poornachandra Roy, for which a separate account has been opened, and the rent payable for which is.	212 8 0		
		Balance due from Khelat Chandra Ghosh for six annas share and from Rajnarayan Roy for five annas share. The rent payable for this eleven annas share is.	447 8 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened of this share.			

Hooghly, the 10th February 1883. F. WYER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Darjeeling, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on Monday, the 5th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji No.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
403	Scanlan, in pergunnah Pathurghatta ...	Mr. T. Greenhill ... ... „ W. Paterson ... ... „ C. Palmer ... ... Mac Lisle and Co.	762 7 11	762 7 11
403	Scanlan, in ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto	118 2 0	59 1 0

Dy Commr.'s office, Darjeeling, the 1st February 1883. F. B. TAYLOR, for Dy. Commr.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at Barisal, Tuesday, the 27th March 1883, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.		Arrears due.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st Class.	1631	Pergunnah Bozergomedpur, Ram Prasad taluq.	Mr. Francis Rebellow		6,526 12 3	35 8 1	The entire estate will be sold.
Do.	1636	Ditto ditto Ramrajs Sen and Krishnadeb Sen taluq.	Ejmali share 15*as.* 12*gds.* 8 *dantí*; proprietors Kali Charan Sen and others.	Total jumma ..	926 8 10½	0 2 2½	The ejmali 15*as.* 12*gds.* 8 *dantí* share will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of 7*gds.* 3*kara* 1*dt.* share for which separate account has been opened ...	22 8 5		
					904 0 5½		
Do.	1721	Pergunnah Chandradwip and others, share 2*as.* 13¾ *gds.* 3*kt.*	Ejmali share 1*a.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 14*g.* 5*g.*; proprietors Bebi Sophia Esabella, Ema DeCosta, and others.	Total jumma ...	13,916 5 10	1,54 3 10¾	The ejmali 1*a.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 14*g.* 5*g.* and 3*kr.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of 1*a.* 7*g.* 2*k.* 2*kt.* 6*g.* 3*kr.* 2*kt.* 15*g.* share under separate account	7,132 2 4¾		
					6,784 3 5½		
Do.	1722	Ditto ditto share 2*a.* 16*g.* 1*kt.*	Ejmali 1*a.* 7*g.* 1*kr.* 1*kt.* 5*gds.* 3*kr.*; proprietors Miss Margaret, Henry G. Fally, and others.	Total jumma ...	14,464 10 1½	1,632 6 1	The ejmali 1*a.* 7½*g.* 1*kr.* 5½*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account ...	7,413 2 2½		
					7,051 7 11		
...	1914	Teppeh Habili Selimabad; share ½*an.*	Ejmali 6*a.* 15½*g.* 2*kt.* 7¾*gds.* 1*kt.* 7¾*gds.* 2*kts.* share of the 16 *gds.* rendered into 16 annas; proprietors Srinath Sen and others.	Total jumma ...	1,959 3 11	262 11 1	The ejmali 6*a.* 15½*gds.* 2*kt.* 7½*gds.* 1*kt.* 7½*gds.* 2*kt.* share will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of 9*as.* 14½*gds.* 12*gds.* 1*kt.* 12*gds.* 1*kt.* share under separate account	1,126 5 7½		
					832 14 3½		
1st Class.	1953	Pergunnah Jahapur.	Ejmali share 11*as.* 15½*gds.* 3½*gds.* 5*gds.*; proprietors Rajanikanta Dutta Choudhury and others.	Total jumma	853 11 10	2 4 2½	The ijmali 11*as.* 15½*gds.* 3½*gds.* 5*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of 4*as.* 4½*gds.* 2*kt.* 10*gds.* 3*as.* 15*gds.* shares under separate accounts	225 12 1		
					627 14 9		
Do.	3305	Pergunnah Shaistanagar, share 5*as.* 6*gds.* 3*kr.*	Ejmali share 4*as.* 18*gds.* 3*kr.* 5*gds* of 5*as.* 6½*gds.* rendered into 16*as.*; proprietors Baradá Kanta Roy Choudhury and others.	Total jumma	644 6 7	1 12 10½	The ejmali 4*as.* 18*gds.* 3*kr.* 5*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account ...	445 8 4½		
					198 14 2½		
Do.	3696	Pergunnah Selimabad, share 7 *gundas.*	Share 5½*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account; proprietor Sokha Nath Mittra.	Total jumma ...	2,079 14 6½	539 9 9½	Share 5½*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of 1¼*gds.* under separate account ...	519 15 7½		
					1,559 14 11		
Do.	4567	Pergunnah Chandradip, char Karmakati.	Ejmali share 13*as.* 4½*gds.*; proprietors Anne Catharine Duran and others.	Total jumma ...	1,226 [illegible]	124 11 0	The ejmali 13*as.* 4½*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of the 2*as.* 15½*gds.* under separate account	211 10 11		
					1,014 5 4		
Do.	5007/4	Pergunnah Bozergomedpore, Haola No. 4 in chak Dhalua.	Durgacharan Mukhapadhya and others.	.....	858 0 0	214 0 0	The entire mehal will be sold.
Do.	5007/9	Ditto ditto, Haola No. 9 in ditto.	Guni Mahammed and others ...	.....	593 0 0	148 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	5008/2	Ditto, ditto, Haola No. 2 in chak Bargunna.	Nasar Kepali and others ...	.....	1,400 0 0	352 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	5198	Char Kakra, including Rampoora.	Harakanta Sen, proprietors of share 4*as.* 11*gds.* 1*kr.* 1*gd.* exclusive of the share under separate account.	Total jumma	7,960 0 0	Jumma 1,329 2 1	The share 4*as.* 11*gds.* 1*kt.* 11*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund 13 6 1	
					7,939 0 0	1,342 8 2	
				Deduct jumma of the share under separate account— Jumma	5,622 8 2		
				Road fund ...	56 8 2		
					2,259 15 8		

Class.	Tousi number.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.		Arrears due.		REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1st Class.	5198	Char Kakra, including Rampur.	Share 3as. 10gds. under separate account; proprietor Amina Bibi.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	1,016 4 3	3as. 10gds. share, for which a separate account has been opened will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	10 4 6	
					7,939 0 0		1,026 8 9	
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account and the remaining shares—				
				Jumma	6,140 10 0			
				Road fund	61 11 6			
					6,202 5 6			
					1,736 10 6			
Do.	5198	Ditto ...	Share 2as. under separate account; proprietor Moulavi Amoruddin Ahmed.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	581 14 0	The 2as. share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	5 14 0	
					7,939 0 0		587 12 0	
				Deduct as above—				
				Jumma	6,877 6 0			
				Road fund ...	69 0 0			
					6,946 10 0			
					992 6 0			
Do.	5198	Ditto ...	5gds. share under separate account; proprietors Subjan Bibi and others.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	72 11 9	The 5gds. share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	0 11 9	
					7,939 0 0		73 7 6	
				Deduct as above—				
				Jumma	7,737 3 0			
				Road fund ...	77 12 3			
					7,814 15 3			
					124 0 9			

Backergunge Collectorate, the 10th February 1883. W. FIDDIAN, Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Khoolna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at that district on the 15th March 1883, corresponding to the 2nd Chaitra 1289 (B.S.) for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th June and 28th September 1882 and 12th January 1883.

Number of the estate.	Name of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Interest to be sold.	Arrears due for 28th June 1882.	Arrears due for 28th September 1882.	Arrears due for 12th January 1883.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7	Asmatpore, pergunnah Asmatpore.	Hara Prosad and Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others.	1,661 9 0	The whole estate	.....	.....	141 9 5
43	Ganeshampur, pergunnah Jeypore.	Ditto ditto ...	1,180 14 6	Ditto	.....	.....	170 10 3
56	Kismat Jamira, pergunnah Jamira.	Raja Bejoy Kissen Roy Bahadoor.	3,605 0 11	Ditto	.....	.....	827 6 9
67	Kismat Talibpore, pergunnah Talibpore.	Govind Mohun Bose and others.	569 0 6	Ditto	.....	43 0 0	.....
139	Kismat Moloi, pergunnah Moloi.	Mohendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	22,973 5 11½	A separate share, No. 2, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Mohendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	138 2 8	.....
139	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,973 5 11½	Ditto No. 4 in the name of Parboti Nath Roy Chowdhry.	.....	765 10 7	653 1 10
139	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,973 5 11½	Ditto No. 5 in the name of Narendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	139 2 7	628 0 9	653 1 10
169	Silmabad, pergunnah Silmabad.	Matangini Dasi and others	1,212 8 0	A separate share, No. 1, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Matangini Dasi and others.	.....	.....	35 3 9½
169	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,212 8 0	Ditto No. 3 in the name of Baikunt Nath Das Biswas.	.....	25 1 10	.....
191	Taraf Hazrakati, pergunnah Moloi.	Parboti Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	890 3 10	A separate share, No. 3, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Parboti Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	6 1 2	23 12 4
191	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	890 3 10	Ditto No. 4 in the name of Rajendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	6 0 10	.....	.....
191	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	890 3 10	Ditto No. 5 in the name of Narendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	6 0 9	23 12 4
216	Kismat Hogla, pergunnah Hogla.	Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others.	15,573 0 3	A separate share, No. 2, opened in the name of Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.	.....	.....	813 5 9
216	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	15,573 0 3	Ditto No. 3 in the name of Harsa Nath Gangooly.	.....	.....	813 4 7

Khulna Collectorate, the 9th February 1883. H. K. MOOKERJEE, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of the district on the 19th March 1883, corresponding with 6th Chytro 1289 B.S., for arrears of Government revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Number.	Class of estates.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.	
1	First class.	227	Kismut mouzah Pakurhans, pergunnah Barbuck Sing.	Mohendro Narain Ghose, Modhusudan Sirkar, Lall Gopal Moostufi, and Nobodip Chundro Roy.	739 0 9	The entire mehal will be sold.
2	Ditto	234	Kismut Puti Bahadurpur, pergunnah Kasipur.	Prosonno Chundro Ghose	742 15 8	Ditto ditto.
3	Ditto	273	Kismut pergunnah Barbuck Sing, pergunnah Barbuck Sing.	Radhabinode Chowdhury, Jogutmohon Chowdhury, Monmohun Chowdhury, Beni Madhab Chowdhury, Heera Lall Chowdhury, Moteelall Chowdhury, Bamundas Chowdhury, Madhub Chunder Chowdhury, Choto Jodumoni Debbya, Ramurisingho Mustufi, Bonomali Chowdhury, Kalachand Chowdhury, Kristo Kissore Chowdhury, Chumpack Lota Debi, Ramgopal Chowdhury, Pearee Mohan Chowdhury, Sree Kristo Chowdhury, Sree Narain Chowdhury, Bistulall Chowdhury, Gobind Lall Chowdhury, Sreedam Lall Chowdhury, Soobal Lall Chowdhury, Brojendro Chunder Chowdhury, Ukhillessuree Debbya, mother and guardian of Horee Das Chowdhury, Ukhillessuree Debbya, mother and guardian of Tulsee Ram Chowdhury, Chandro Mukhee Debbya, mother and guardian of Hurree Ram Chowdhury, Chandro Mukhee Debbya, mother and guardian of Jonardon Chowdhury, Brojolall Chowdhury, Mohanund Bundopaddya, Monmohinee Debbya, Kalyprea Debbya, Bamasundry Debbya, Elokesee Debbya, Gopee Mohan Chowdhury, Gopee Sundary Debee, Horee Lall Chuttoraj, Jodunath Bundopaddhya, Radhabullub Dass, Kalidas Chowdhury, Bandee Beebee, Jear Rohoman, Azeezurnessa Beebee, Rajea Beebee, Rajendro Lall Chowdhury, and Golap Sundary Debbya.	2,105 6 1	Excluding 2 annas 8 gundas 3 kag 4 teel 4 deep shares, for which separate accounts have been opened to the name of Moulvie Jearrohoman, Heera Lall Chowdhury, and others, the remaining share 13 annas 11 gundas 2 cowries 16 teel and 3 deep, paying a sudder jumma Rs. 1,785-15-7 in the name of Jogut Mohan Chowdhury and others will be sold.
4	Ditto	444	Kismut Syud Kulutea, pergunnah Futteh Sing.	Mohomud Fuzlell Kareem, Mohamud Fuzlell Azeem, Mohamud Syud Hossain, Syud Atawal Azeez, Oomut Zohara Beebee, and Beebee Aleebunnessa.	1,014 12 8	Entire mehal will be sold.
5	Second class.	584	Dear Shibnuggar, pergunnah Luskurpur	Moharanee Sorut Sundery Debbya, mother and guardian of Kumar Jotindro Narain Roy, minor, Horo Gobind Bose, manager of Gopal Indro Narain Ray, minor, Ranee Monmohini Debbya, Rani Suruomoye Debbya, Rani Khoma Sundery Debbya, Rani Joy Sundery Debbya, Rani Shama Sundery Debbya, mother and guardian of Kumar Poresh Narain Roy, Nim Narain Roy, himself, and Rani Surnomoye Debbya, wife of Kedar Narain Roy, manager of Jogesh Narain Roy and Tarack Narain Roy, minors.	776 12 0	Ditto ditto.
6	Ditto	2758	Chur Mrijapur, pergunnah Polasee.	Juguttarinee Debbya	1,725 8 0	Ditto ditto.
7	First class.	2779	Kismut Turruf Kanaipara, pergunnah Asudnuggore.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,349 9 5	Ditto ditto.

Moorshedabad Collectorate, the 7th February 1883. K. G. GUPTA, Covtd. Dy. Collector, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, Acts VII (B.C.) of 1868, and II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th day of March 1883 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of December 1882.

Number of talook.	Name of talook, with its situation.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Amount of arrears for which the talook is to be sold.		
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
635	*Mehal Noabad, thana Fatickchari, mouzah Kanchannagar*, taluk Sremoti Renu Debya.	Auction purchaser Aukhil Chandra Rai, son of Dhurjoti Rai of Noapara, Nimai Charan Nundi, son of Krishna Kissore Nundi of Fateabad, Sreemoti Mahamaya, wife of Uma Charan Rai of Porocora, and Gunashya, wife of Ram Shoran Nundi of Fateabad.	890 15 8	148 8 6	167 4 0	37 2 6	204 6 6

H. F. J. T. MAGUIRE, Assistant Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Furreedpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th March 1883, corresponding on the 14th Cheyet 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1882.

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnah.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
369	Chur Bhadrason, pergunnah Chur Mukundia.	Ishan Chandra Mozoomdar	4,786 0 0 Road Fund 48 0 0	1,200 0 0	The entire estate to be put up to sale.
5552	Hissa Sahebjan Bibee, pergunnah Jalalpore.	Mafizannessa Khatan, Mir Fazleali, and Mir Mohamed Fazel and others.	4,834 0 0 882 14 8¾	263 8 6½	Ditto.

Furreedpore Collectorate, the 2nd February 1883. KRISHNA CHUNDER DUTT, Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mozufferpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 26th March 1883, corresponding with the 3rd Cheyt 1290 Fusley, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Serial number.	Tonjee number.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	2330	Bithowli, Chukla Gurjowl, pergunnah Bissaroh.	Syed Lootf Ali Khan, Syed Walayat Hossain Khan *alias* Mehdi Nawab, Syed Mohamud Hussun Khan *alias* Chootey Sohib, Syed Mohamed Hossain Khan *alias* Mujhley Sohib, Mussamut Ushruffulnissa Begum, Syed Walayet Ali Khan, Mussamut Usmatulnissa Begum *alias* Sohebzadee, Syed Mohamed Hossain Khan *alias* Mohamed Nowah, Mussamut Noorjohan Begum, Gocool Roi, Dhanukhdary Roi, Deonath Roi, Mussamut Hira Koer, Gumbhir Roi, Munoo Roi, Moharaj Roi, Dani Roi, Jugdeo Roi, Gujjoo Roi, Audan Roi, Imrit Roi, Jugdhari Roi, Ram Nihora Roi, Chuthhoo Roi, Monog Roi, Jhoomuck Roi, Mothoora Roi, Roodhan Roi, Luchman Roi, Donia Roi, Ram Autar Roi, Adhik Sing, Panchom Sing, Seopershad Sing, Sooba Sing, Huree Sing, Zooloom Sing, Hira Sing, Deonath Sing, Raghubanst Sing, Gopal Laul, Buldeo Laul, Rajkishore Naraen Sing, Ram Yad Roi, Kishna Roi, Chatoori Roi, Bullam Roi, Boodhno Koer, Lila Roi, Ramlal Roi, Ramcharn Roi, Ram Autar Roi, Keshore Roi, Lolji Roi, Babu Ram Roi, Poton Roi, Soudagar Roi, Rujjoo Roi, Gobind Roi, Nirsoo Roi, Nazier Roi, Eknam Roi, Gordi Roi, Boondi Roy, Mussamut Nirghin Koer, Khooshi Roi Daragha Roi, Achruj Roi, Hurkhoo Roi, Balgobind Roi, Deochar Roi, Parshan Roi, Dhannoo Lal, Bidayaput Sing, Khoob Lal Sing, Hira Roi, Balgobind Roi, Chedi Sing, Bikayoo Sing, Jungi Sing, Unnoo Sing *alias* Deo Naraen Sing, Nirsoo Sing, Koombhan Sing, Gopal Singh, Khobhar Sing, Zolim Sing, Bissonath Roi, Raja Roi, Ramdihal Sing, Lochan Roi, Ruchea Roi, Damree Roi, Gopal Roi, Jiwan Sing, guardian of Ram Khelawan Sing, Roshan Sing, Bhoopa Sing, Ram Anoogroh Sing, Seoseran Sing, Nasib Sing, Mussamut Girja Koer, Amrit Sing, Banki Sing, Buldeo Narayan, Bechoo Lal, Moorli Monohor, Kashi Prosad, Harukh Noroyan Sing, Janki Prosad, Bukhshish Narayan, Jagot Prosad, Aim Prosad, Kuldip Narayan, Sarob Noroyan, Ruktoo Roi, Dhujjoo Roi, Deoraj Roi, Gunga Sing, Burmha Sing, Mussamut Bajo Koer, mother and guardian of Parmeshar Roi, Seo Roi, Jugdip Roi, Ramyad Roi, Inerjeot Roi, Dwarka Roi, Seebhugwan Roi, Mussamut Jinsa Koer, Rashebary Roi, Pallut Roi, Girdhary Sing, Mussamut Ram Bhunjan Koer, Roop Naraen Sing, Bhoop Naraen Sing, Parmeshar Datto, Jodunandan Prosad, Situl Prosad, Raghunandan Prosadh, Raj Keshori Sing, Raj Keshore Narayan Sing, Juggarnath, Naraen Sing, and Khoderam Roi.	1,201 12 10	152 15 7	Excluding share 5 annas 4 gundas 1 karunt 1 dunt in mouzah Berai, 2 gundas 3 cowris 2 karunt in mouzah Bethowli, and 5 gundas 3 cowris 1 karunt in Bethowli Anroodh, belonging to Audan Roi, Hemdari Roi, Amrit Roi, Ramnihora Roy, Chhuttoo Roy, Monog Roy, Mussamut Newaso Koer, Jhoomuck Roi, Rowshun Roi, Heera Roi, Balgobind Roi, Luchman Roi, Doonia Roi, and Ramantar Roi, with sudder jumma Rs. 73-4-10, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
2	8532	Johangirpore Sham, pergunnah Hajipore.	Phuggoo Lal Chowdhry, Gouri Shanker Chowdhry, Beni Madhab Chowdhry, Ram Saroop Chowdhry, Mussamut Nowrutton Koer, Panchan Sing, Ram Tohol Sing, Bhoi Haran Sing, Agarjit Sing, Jugjeet Singh, Dhoopan Sing, Mussamut Preeta Koer, Mussamut Mangowra Koer, Mussamut Dahawnr Koer, Mussamut Jaseda Koer, Mussamut Jiwochh Koer, Mussamut Anant Koer, Phekoo Chowdhree, Prayag Sing, Thakoordeyal Sing, Nursingh Deyal Sing, Deoki Nondan Singh, Kalli Sahoi, Seopershad Chowdhry, Langut Roi, Zowkee Lal, Showki Lal, Juggarnath Chowdhry, Ugrah Sing, Kuldip Sohoy, Meda Sing, Bessessor Sing, Gobind Singh, Dorgohee Singh, Gogol Singh, Ajoyeb Sing, Busraj Sing, Brijlal Sing, Ranlochan Sing, Sealochan Sing, Ishurdeyal Sing, Ishur Sing, Firingi Sing, Mosohib Sing, Mosofir Sing, Mosadee Sing, Sipahi Sing, Bikramajit Sing, Mussamut Malikram Koer, Ram Nath Sing, Kishun Prosad Sing, Gopaul Sing, Singessur Sing, Deokinandan Sing, Nandkishore Sohoy, Adhar Naraen Sing, Mohinder Naraen Sing, Juggornath Prosad Naraen, Jaiburn Sing, Tulshi Prosad, Monohur Prosad Himmat Sohoi, Doonhbahodoor Lal, Raghunath Sohoy, Durshon Lal, Bishun Sohoy, Gocool Chand, Isree Prosad, and Deobuth Koer.	565 10 11	32 0 9	Excluding share 3 annas 12 gundas 2 cowris of Johangirpore Sham belonging to Isree Prosad, Mussamut Deohutti Koer, with sudder jumma Rs. 128-2-6, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
3	10763	Puchra, pergunnah Nanpore.	Mussamut Seeman Chowdhroyan, wife of Bacha Chowdhry	512 13 7	2 6 10	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
4	10812	Majhowlia, pergunnah Nizamuddinpore Bugra.	Mussamut Malikram Koer, mother and guardian of Krishna Purtap Naraen Singh and Ram Anoogroh Singh.	573 2 10	10 13 4	Ditto ditto.
5	11843	Raghopore, pergunnah Ghiyaspore.	Babu Makoond Keshore Prosad Sing, Ram Sohih, wife of Moharaja Bhoop Sing Bahadoor, Babu Jomoona Prosad Sookool, Babu Moti Prosad Sookool, Babu Kanhya Prosad Sookool, Babu Seonandan Prosad Sookool, Syed Ahmed Hossain, father and guardian of Syed Kifoyet Hossein and Shaikh Yusuf Hossain, sons, and of Mussamut Bibi Bitulfatma daughter, Mussamut Bibi Phasihan *alias* Bibi Ghusso, Aga Farhat Ali, Bibi Ahadi Sohih, and Roi Mokhan Lal.	927 4 10	3 13 11	Ditto ditto.

Mozufferpore Collectorate, the 16th February 1883. J. KELLEHER, Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Number in the revenue-roll.	Class.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
64	1st class permanently settled estate.	Jageasurdihi, pergunnah Dhunya.	Jagat Chandra Mookerjea, Brindabun Chandra Mookerjea, and Koonjalal Mookerjea of Mooragacha, district Nuddea.	8,977 15 3	1,479 8 2	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
181	Ditto	Chak Kristodebpoor, pergunnah Ranibati.	Judunath Bhusan, Hari Mohan, Madhusudan, Pitambur, and Nilambar Chakravarti of Faringgachi, thana Culna.	1,599 14 7	474 1 0	Ditto ditto.

Burdwan Collectorate, the 19th February 1883. H. F. MATTHEWS, Covd. Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 26th day of March 1883, corresponding to Amli 14th Choitri 1290 and Bengali 13th Choitra 1289, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to the realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 12th day of January 1883.

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
91	58	Rajgur ...	Anguah ...	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Doulat Deyee, Menaka Deyee, Satyabhama Deyee, and Narendra Nath Maital.	52 5 2	1 11 8	
				Separate accounts to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Nityananda Das Mohapatra and Dwarka Nath Das Mohapatra.	52 5 2	4 2 0	
				Separate accounts which will not be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Ram Kumar Laskar, manager of, Radha Gobinda Pal, minor, under Court of Wards .. ... Rs. A. P. 52 5 1			
				Radhakrisna Das and Choudhurani Maha Deyee 104 10 2			
				Ram Chandra Rai 104 10 2			
				Koer Narayan Rai 104 10 2			
				Shrimati Kokilah Deyee, wife to Jagadananda Das Mohapatra 104 10 2			
				Kedar Nath, Roma Nath, Narrendra Nath, Braja Nath, and Mothura Nath Bhattacharjea 52 5 2			
				Ram Charan Vandapadhyaya ... 104 10 2			
				627 13 1	627 13 1		
				Total Sudder Revenue ...	732 7 5		
146	82	Bogree ...	10 annas 5 gundas share of Baladha Ghatal *alias* Moja taraf Balghata lakhraj Bajeapti.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Ram Lal Sinha, Rasika Lal Sinha, Vindu Vilasini Debya, mother and guardian of Darpa Narayan Sinha, minor, Kishor Chandra, Ghanashyam, Krishna Gopal Bhakat, and Pelaram Sinha.	437 13 1	99 10 2	
				Separate account which will not be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Sivani Debya	246 2 4		
				Total Sudder Revenue ...	683 15 5		
232	144	Khargapore ...	Balihati ...	Shrimati Najevan Nesa Bibi, Girish Chandra Bhuna, Aminuddin Ahmud, Rukinuddin Ahmud, Kartik Chandra Mitra, and Karali Charan Bhuna.	834 13 0	25 1 3	89*b*. 17*k*. 3*p*. of land in mouzah Balihati and and 19*b*. 19*k*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Uttar Simla were taken up for canal.
371	230	Khandar ...	Barikbar *alias* Bargonesh.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Badal Khan, Shrimati Prasanna Moyee, Dinbhundu Pari, Ananda Lal Pari, Shrimati Goyamoni Dasi, Boidya Nath Dutta, and Dwarka Nath Dutta.	874 0 0	3 12 0	2*b*. 13*k*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Srimantapur and 2*b*. 14*k*. 3*p*. of land in mouzah Tafrik Ambiurcee taken up for canal.
				Separate account not to be sold Ram Kumar Laskar, manager of Radha Govinda Pal, minor, under Court of Wards.	2,622 0 3		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	3,496 0 3		
412	271	Ditto ...	Barvnasi	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Hara Prasad Chakraverty, Jonordon Matai, Modhu Sudan Mana, Srimati Pyari Moni Dasi, Shrimati Sharna Moni, Narahari Maluik, Becharam Acharya, Jhareshwar Bera, Aukhoy Narayan Bera, Navadip Chand Rai, himself and guardian to his two minor brothers Nava Choitonya Rai and Nava Chandra Rai, Boidya Nath Satpati, Shrimati Rambha Moni, Modhu Sudan Das, Aukhoy Ram Jana, Mudhusudan Jana, Thakurdass Pal, Madhab Chundra Pal, Khetra Mohun, Lal Mohun, Mohendra Nath Pal, Jonmejoy Das, Govinda Ram Mondol, Nil Moni Mondol, Krishna Persad and Modhu Sudan Alta, Jonmejoy and Judhisthira Dass, Joy Narayan Dey, Radha Mohan, Dwarka Nath, and Gopi Nath Maiti, Adarmoni Debya, Rogiu Nath Dass Paharaj Mohapatra, Sitanath Das Mohapatra, Srimatya Ishvara Moni Debya, Srimati Adar Moni Dasi, Srimati Ananda Moyee Dasi Digambari, wife to Bhagbat Chandra Dey, Srimati Sasimukhi Dasi, Ahadhini Dasi, Srimatya Parvati Dasi, Srimatya Dasumoni Dasi, Srimati Doyamoyee Dasi, wife to Jonmejoy Das and Jonmejoy Dass.	11,390 3 2	167 15 1	43*b*. 4*k*. 3*p*. of land in mouzah Barbansi, 8*b*. 2*k*. in mouzah Krishna Gera, 13*b*. 6*k*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Kanchanpur, 5*k*. 2*p*. of land in Atra, and 10*k*. 3*p*. of land in Atra Kismat Bar Savong were taken up for canal.
				Separate account not to be sold—			
				Navin Chandra and Auroon Chundra Bardhon.	18 14 6		
				Khoyrat Ali and Sham Raoot...	54 11 5		
				Bhuvan Chandra Vandapadhyaya	66 0 0		
				Radha Nath Sahu	426 11 2		
				Darika Nath Mal, manager of Ganendra Kumar Nag, minor.	4,648 2 8		
				Matangini Dasi, wife to Sarup Narayan Maiti and mother to Tarak Nath and Bhola Nath Maiti, minors.	1,120 8 6		
				Dwarka Nath Maiti and Sharasvati Dasi, mother to Shambhu Nath Maiti.	1,120 8 6		
				Indra Mahon Meykap and Lal Mohun Meykap.	311 1 2		
					7,768 9 11		
					19,156 13 1		

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
418	272	Khandar ...	Belki, station Sabong.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue— Srimatya Adarmoni Devya, Choudhury Raghu Nath and Sita Nath Das, Ishvaramoni Debya, and Choudhury Prem Chand Masanta. Separate accounts not to be sold— Rs. A. P. Indra Nath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath, and Pyari Mohan Masanta ... 126 3 6 Modan Mohan Masanta ... 126 3 7 Ishwar Chandra Masanta ... 126 3 6 Mohendra Nath Masanta ... 126 3 6	441 12 3 504 14 1 946 10 4	40 2 7	Radha Nath Masanta and others have effected common registry of their putni tenure in respect of 93*b*. 3*k*. of land in mouzahs Kismut Belki and Kismut Chuck Gopinath and Chuk Rajib, and others of Belki in Pergunnah Khandar at an annual jumma of Rs. 1,021-10-4.
661	391	Tappy Balisita	Bhitarvinode 4 annas share.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government rent— Ganga Narayan Masanta, Indra Nath Masanta, Upendra Nath Masanta, Gopendra Nath Masanta, and Pyari Mohan Masanta. Separate account not to be sold— Rasik Chand Maiti, manager of Choudhury Srikanta Masanta, minor, under Court of Wards. Total ...	1,105 15 3 552 15 6 1,658 14 9	190 1 0 190 0 0	Minor's share.
662	392	Ditto ..	Ditto	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue— Dwarka Nath Masanta and Srimatya Bushumati Dasi, mother to Navadvip Chand Masanta, minor, Srimatya Jamma Moni Dasi, mother and guardian to Sadananda Masanta, minor, Durga Narayan Masanta, Syari Mohan Das, and Umesh Chandra Das. Separate account not to be sold for arrear of Government revenue— Choudhury Golok Chandra and Modhu Sudan Masanta. Total ...	829 7 5 829 7 5 1,658 14 10	105 12 4	
697	407	Shahapur ...	Chandanpore *alias* Khas Bazar, station Debra.	Hari Narain Naik, Bismohurry Naik, Nittya Nando Naik, Rama Nath Naik, and Sreemattya Chapee, mother and guardian of Nimai Chand Naik, minor, Pitamber Naik, and Sreemattya Lobachary Dassy.	Including police 1,889 14 8	131 3 8	10*b*. 15*k*. of land in mouzah Pakhurapungy has been taken for canal purposes.
820	463	Batitaki ...	Chakoi *alias* Banai, station Sabong.	The joint share of Prem Chand Masanta and Sreemattya Thakoor Mony Dassy will be put up to sale for arrears of Government revenue. Exclusive of the share of Rasick Chand Mity, manager on behalf of Sreekanta Masanta, minor, under the Court of Wards, for which separate account has been opened. Total ...	359 4 3 359 4 2 718 8 5	151 13 11	
1127	625	Kassijorah ...	Gopal Nagore, station Panchkoorah.	Brojendra Koomar Jana, Dayal Chandra Jana, Bissambhar Jana, Sreemati Prosanna Mayee Dassy.	1,511 0 9	173 2 0	5*b*. 14*k*. 4*ch*. of land in mouza Dhansar have been taken for canal purposes. 1*b*. 9*k*. 4*ch*. of land in mouza Gopalnagore pertaining to mouza Kalinagore has been permanently leased to Bhojahury Maity by Sankary Dayee at jumma of Rs. 2-3-2, and it has been registered under Act XI of 1859.
1171	653	Batitaki ...	Gunial	The joint share of Sreematty Premamoyee Dassy, Broja Das Panja, Kameda Charan Pal, Bolsnab Das Panja, will be put up to sale for arrears of Government revenue. Exclusive of the share of Indra Nath, Upendra Nath, Gopenda Nath, and Peary Mohun Masanta, of which separate account has been opened. Total ...	327 9 1 327 9 1 655 2 2	34 10 7	8*b*. 18*k*. 8*ch*. of land in mouza Batitaki has been taken for canal purposes.
1273	696	Shahapore ...	Hassimpore, station Debra.	Bissambhar Rana, Jagamohan Rana, Jadooputty Dass, Panchanan Dass, Udoy Chandra Dass, Durlaw Chundra Dass, Golock Nath Dass Berah, Jogendra Nath Dass Berah, Benoo Behary Dass Berah, himself and guardian of Hreeshikesh Dass Berah, Golock Nath Dass Berah, Sreemattya Matangeny Dassy, mother and guardian Tarak Nath and Bholanath Mitry, minors, Sreemattya Annapurna Dassy, grandmother and guardian of Radhacharan Mundul, minor, Sreemattya Hara Sundary Dassy, Sreemattya Champok Lutta Dassy, wife of deceased Biswa Harrey Pal, Sadanando Pal, himself and guardian of Genoo Charan Pal and Josoda Nandon Pal, minors, Nimal Chand Pal, Pasanna Moye Dassy, Bharaty Dassy.	Including police 1,718 0 7	17 10 4	9*b*. 14*k*. of land in mouza Alisagurh and 19*b*. of land in mouza Dhobagirria have been taken for canal purposes.
1300	710	Bhuya Mootha	Haripore *alias* Banamally pore, station Bhagabanpore.	Sundar Narain Dass, Saroop Narain Dass, Gopinath and Nandolal Masanta, Sreematty Padmabatty Dassy, mother and guardian of Ranjiban, Ram Lochan, and Ramsaran Masanta, minors, Premchand Masanta, Dwarka Nath Masanta, and Ram Mohan Dass.	920 13 8	23 6 3	
1373	766	Sabong ...	Jardoi ...	The joint share of Laksmi Narain Mity, Sreematty Thakoormoney Dassy, Balaram Mity, Ramkinkar Shee, and Tarachand Mundal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Exclusive of the share of Rajnarain Mandul, for which separate account has been opened. Total ...	499 1 7 71 4 10 570 6 5	94 13 0	

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1420	795	Kharakpore ...	Japhala, Sadar station.	Dwarka Nath Masanta, Darpanarain Masanta, Sreemattya Jamoonamony Dassy, mother and guardian of Sadanando Masanta, Sreemattya Basoomutty Dassy, mother and guardian, Nabaddip Chand Masanta, Sreematty Prosanna Moyee Dassy, Umachurn Mahapatra.	873 11 0 Including road fund	253 15 0	
1467	913	Kassijorah ..	Kodalya, station Punchkoorah.	Saroda Prosad Basu	1,472 1 3	506 4 0	11b. 5k. 8 of land in mouza Kadalya have been taken for canal purpose.
1547	873	Koorooichore...	Kooria ...	Kisore Mohun Bose, himself and guardian of Atul Krisna Bose, minor.	694 4 10	99 13 6	
1689	169	Jellamutta zemindary.	Temporary Keoramal, Eroneti, Bishooan and Baindabazar.	Sreemuttya Horeypria Deby and Anundo Moyee Deby.	3,361 0 0	577 10 9	The term of the settlement of this mehal will expire at the end of the Bengali year 1300.
1777	969	Pergunnah Amarsi.	Laloea *alias* Baloreadropore (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Nando Coomar and Annoda Prosad Berah, Sreemoty Mongla Dasi, mother and guardian of Woopendra Nath Berah, minor, and Sreenarain Berah will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	610 12 1	27 1 2	
				Exclusive of the share of Prem Chand, Ishan Chander, and Girish Chander Berah, Sreemotyah Shiromoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Nilcomal Berah, Ganendra Chander Berah, Narendro Chandra Berah, and Bhupendra Chander Berah, minors, and Sreemotyah Drabomoyee Dasi, mother and guardian on behalf of Hemango Chunder Berah, minor, which has a separate account and which will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	314 1 0		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	924 13 1		
1782	973	Pergunnah Joolkapore.	Mehal Lootnia, thanna Sabong (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Akhoynarain Das, Premchand Masanta, Boikanta Nath Janah, Radhagobind Panja, Shashi Shekhar Panja, Bolstab Das Panja, and Jogobandu Panja will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	805 15 11	122 1 9	
				The remaining share of Brojo Das Panja has a separate account and will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	53 11 9		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	859 11 8		
1992	1086	Pergunnah Kasijorah (permanent settlement).	Mehal Naichhanpore.	The joint share of Sreemotyah Hamidanesha Bebee, Ajijal Hossen, and Sreemotyah Bidhumookhi Dei will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	(Including police charges) 2,256 1 4	1 0 0	
				The remaining share of Saroop Mohun Masanta, which has a separate account will not to be sold.	Including police 381 11 2		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	2,637 12 6		
2032	1114	Pergunnah Noyabosan.	Mehal Noyabosan, thanna Gopiballabpore (permanent settlement).	Moharaja Kristo Chunder Deb Bahadoor ...	3,413 5 4	1,065 0 2	
2110	1149	Pergunnah Sahapore.	Mehal Papon Haricharn *alias* Popan, thanna Debra.	The joint share of Shremotyah Basumoti Dasi, mother and guardian of Nobodip Chand Masanto, minor, Darpo Naran Masanto, Sreemotyah Jamoona Moni Dasi, mother and guardian of Sadanando Masanto, minor, and Darikanath Masanto, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	Including police 922 2 8	116 8 1	140b. 15c. of land of mouzah Hizalda and 65b. 7c. of land of mouzah Basda and 21b. 11c. 2p. of land of mouzah Popan taken for canal purposes and 1,139b. 8c of land of mouza Hizalda at a jumma of Rs. 1,212-4 10 taken by Sreenath Charan Nandi as *patfani*, which has been registered under Act XI of 1859.
				The remaining share of Gongnarain Masanto, which has a separate account, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	Including police 922 2 7	316 4 9	
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	1,844 5 3		
2119	1156	Kismat Sahapore.	Mehal Polasi, thana Debra.	Basti Narain Roy and Sadanando Roy ...	875 3 1	300 9 5	
2143	1176	Pergunnah Amarsi.	Mehal Panpara, thanna Potaspore (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Sreemotyah Rotnomoni Dei, wife of Rajnarain Roy, Harsai Lall Bhakat, Anando Lall Roy, Lakhi Nairain, Bholanath, Taraprosad Chander, Mohan, and Gujendra Narain Roy's adoptive mother and guardian Sreemotyah Parboti Brohmi and Chowdari Gopendro Nandan Dass Mohapatro will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	310 15 0	63 8 0	
				The remaining share of Rajnarain Mytee has a separate account and will not be sold.	Including police 149 9 0		
				Ditto ditto of Jiban Kristo Gossami, Kunja Behari Gossami, Romanath Gossami, Shama Charan Lahari, Jiban Kristo Gossami, Koonja Behari Gossami, Shama Charan Lahari, and Romanath Gossami.	28 12 9		
				Ditto ditto ditto ...	100 10 11		
				Ditto ditto of Taraprosad Roy ditto ditto.	37 9 11		
				Ditto ditto of Sreemoti Sabitra Dei, wife of Narsing Narain Mytee ditto ditto.	47 10 10		
				Ditto ditto of Sreemotyah Ahalyah Dei ditto ditto.	47 10 10		
				Ditto ditto of Khetoo Mohun Goochhait, Hotoo Charan Goochhait, ditto ditto.	44 10 9		
				The remaining share of Mohesh Chander Roy, which has a separate account will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	47 10 10		
				Ditto ditto of Beeharam Mytee, ditto ditto.	815 4 10		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...			

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2158	1190	Pergunnah Bhuamoota.	Pajankool, thana Contai (permanent settlement.)	Sreemotyah Matangini Dasi, mother and guardian of Tarak Nath Mytee and Bhola Nath Mytee, minors, Radhika Prosanno Chander, Gongaram Misri, Sreemotyah Khoolanna Debyah, mother of Jadab Chander Misri, minor, and Sreemotyah Doorgamooni Debyah his step-mother.	661 8 11	145 15 0	
2159	1191	Pergunnah ditto.	Mehal Poschim Masaryah *alias* Betal Khatian, thana Bhogowanpore (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Anando Lal Roy and Sreemotyah Satyabhama will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	2,189 9 4	10 10 1	
				The remaining share of Joynarain Hazra, Biproprosad and Lakhi Narain Hazra, which has a separate account will not be sold.	336 6 0		
				Ditto ditto of Gongaram Misri ditto ditto ditto.	547 6 2		
				Ditto ditto of Sreematyah Khoolna Debyah, mother of Jadob Chander Misri, minor, and his stepmother Sreemotyah Doorgamoni Debyah, ditto ditto ditto.	547 6 2		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	3,620 11 8		
2174	1202	Pergunnah Batitaki.	Mehal Pangaryah, thanna Sabong (permanent settlement).	Sreemotyah Sreemoti Dei	630 1 7	217 1 11	
2251	244	Pergunnah Khallisa, Bhogrooi Jalpai.	Paharpoor, Jalpai, Khaspatit (temporary settlement).	Sreemoti Haripria Debi and Sreemoti Anando Moyee Debi.	1,150 7 0	246 10 3	The term will last up to the Amli year 1307.
2349	1287	Pergunnah Korulchore.	(Permanent settlement) mehal Rejoorya.	The joint share of Sreemotyah Tripoorah Dei, Sreemotyah Dasi Dei, mother and guardian of Netyahnando Giri, Narsing Charan Giri, Aniroodra Giri, Gopinath Giri, Annadoram Giri, Lal Mohan Giri, Abhiram Giri, Pitamber Giri, Dhroobo Churn Giri, Soobal Chunder Giri *alias* Das, Gour Mohun Giri, himself and brother and guardian of Ponchanon Giri, minor, Radhakristo Giri, Sadhoo Charan Mohala, and Kooar Narain Chowdhari will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	609 12 7	55 11 4	
				The remaining share of Gooru Prosad Bisool, Doorga Prosad Bisool, Debi Prosad Bisool, and Modan Mohan Bisool, which has a separate account will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	83 12 10		
				The remaining share of Joitra Dei, mother of Radha Mohan, Brojo Mohan, and Nil Mohan Das, Kristo Prosad Das, and Modhu Sudan Das, which has a separate account and which will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	402 12 3		
				Ditto ditto of Govind Prosad Bisool, ditto ditto.	26 13 5		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	1,123 3 1		
2357	1293	Pergunnah Khotuagore.	Mehal Radhanagore, thana Narangor.	The joint share of Jogomohan De, Khetra Mohan De, Modan Mohun De, Lal Mohun De, Ram Gopal De, Gopinath and Arjoon Charun Prodhan, Pitambar Patra, Umaprosad De, Dhakhina Charan Das, Bilati Kanongoe, Hari Charan De, Khetro Mohan Das Kanongoe, father and guardian of Hem Chandro Das Kanongoe, minor, Sreemotyah Aanando Moi Dei, mother of Shibnarain Das and Moorari Mohan Das and Radha Mohan Das Kanongoe, Jogodish Das Kanangoe, Sreemoti Kripa Moi Dei, wife of Sreenath Charan Das, Shibnarain, Moorari Mohan, and Radha Mohan Das Kanongoe, Satrooghan Acharjyah Acharjee, Modun Mritoonjoy, Hira Lall, and Chunder Mohun Acharjee, himself and guardian of Haronaran Acharjee, minor, Sreemuttya Koroona Dayee, wife of late Kishore Mohun Kanongoe, Sreemutty Abhoya Soondory Dassy, Lokhannarin, Bholanath, Tara Prosad, and Chunder Mohun and Gozendro Narain Roy, Sreemuttya Parbutty Bromhi, adoptive mother and guardian of Hirombo Naran Roy, minor, Gopendro Nundon Das Mohapatro, Radhamohun, and Goluke Mohun Dey, Haronoran Jana, Gobindo Prosad Jana, Moorari Mohun Jana, Pitumbur Bromho, himself and Sreemuttya Soobhadramony, mother and guardian of Bhaghut Bromha, minor.			
				The following shares, which have separate accounts, will not be sold—			
				Rs. A. P.			
				The separate account of Boloram Bromho, the revenue of which is 122 11 0			
				Ditto ditto Ramnaran Roy... 24 8 7			
				Ditto ditto Maiboo Khan, Lall Khan, Golap Khan, Nobab Khan, Yakoab Khan, Sheikh Goozar Mahomed, Mooklal Khan, Panjab Khan, Hyder Khan, and Akbur Khan, ditto ditto 46 14 10		
				The share of Bharut Churn Mana, which has separate account will not be sold, the revenue of which is 135 6 8			
				Ditto ditto of Nilmohun Jana, ditto ditto 8 13 9			
				Ditto ditto of Godadhur Jana and Bidhyadhur Jana, ditto ditto 18 11 3			
				Ditto ditto of Radhamohun Das Adhicaree, himself and guardian of Nilmohun Das Adhicaree, minor, ditto ditto 87 2 10			
				Ditto ditto Sadhoo Churn Mauna, ditto ditto ... 135 6 8			
					579 10 7		
				Total Revenue ...	3,654 13 2		

Number A.	Number of towji	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2434	1332	Birooul ...	7 annas share of Rampore *alias* Rampore and Sonepore, thana Roghoonathpore.	The joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue:—	2,720 6 11	232 15 2	
				Akhoy Narain, Amrito Lal, Bossonto Lal, Peary Lal, and Promotho Lal Bondopadhye, and Mr. J. C. Macgregor Receiver of the High Court, estate Ajodhyaram Khan— Rs. A. P.			
				The share of Chundi Churn Susmul, which has separate account will not be sold, the revenue of which is 1,920 6 5			
				Ditto ditto of Chundi Churn Susmul and Chundi Churn Susmal, Khodijaton Karba, minor's mother and guardian Srimatya Unmotun Nessa Bibi, ditto ditto 535 14 0	2,456 4 5		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	5,176 11 4		
2451	1337	Kassijorah ...	Sreedhur Bassan *alias* Dhoolarya, thana Panshura.	The share of Gunganaran Massanto, which has separate account, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	593 13 8 including police.	102 9 11	55. 13*c*. 1*p*. of lands in mouza Dhoontarah and 1*b*. 14*c*. in Naran Chuck have been taken for canal purposes.
				Rs. A. P.			
				The joint share of Hanooka Khatoon *alias* Hini Bibi, Buddi Ujyoma Khan, himself and father and guardian of Keramut Ally Khan, minor, Joynaran Myti, Shaik Domun, will not be sold, the revenue of which is 580 7 6			
				The separate account of Mohendronat Mussanto do. do. ... 282 8 4	862 15 10 including police.		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	1,456 13 6		
2513	1393	Bhunyamutta	Seemoalya, thana, Bhogobanpore.	Srimatya Sattabhama, Mookoonda Lal Roy, Moorary Lall Roy, Gungaram Mishri, Jadub Chunder Mishri, minors, mother Khoollona Debya and step-mother Srimatya Doorgamoney Debya.	700 9 5	80 5 9	
2514	1394	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sreemutty Bromhomoyee, adoptive mother and guardian of Upendro Lall Roy, minor, Sreemuttya, Lotyabhama, Mookoondo Lall Roy, and Moorary Lall Roy.	1,070 9 6	122 5 0	
2767	1526	Kassijorah ...	Uttur Muhgram ...	Radhashyam Bag, Sreekanto Bag, Haradhun Bag, and Troilukyanat Bag, Sreemuttya Kotypunnessa Bibi, himself and mother and guardian of Saha Ajiyal Nobi, Jiheron Nobi, and Sreemutty Fojalutnessa Bibi.	858 9 5 including police.	295 0 10	
2934	1598	Chunder Cona	Lekorbag, thana Chunder Cona.	Guru Prosunno Ghose	11,045 3 6	1,502 7 9	
1213	56	Keoramal, Taruf Bissoan.	Gorahar ...	Roytwari tenure of Julpi Mehal Doorga Prosad Midda.	814 0 0	279 13 0	The term will expire at the close of the year 1306 Bengali.
				Jotes Mundali.			
27	56	Kolyanpore ...	Mouzas Tetooldanga and others.	Jote Mundle Soroop Chunder Pattro ...	600 0 0	206 4 0	

H. A. D. PHILLIPS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office on Monday, the 26th of March 1883, corresponding with the 13th Choitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on or previous to March 1880, *i.e.* from March 1878 to end of March 1880.

Towji No.	Name of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
267	Kismut pergunnah Digha, pergunnah Digha.	Syad Mahamed Ahia, Syad Mahamed Moosa, Rakhal Chand Doogur, guardian of Karam Chand Doogur, Sriman Narayan Mookhapadhya, manager of Abdool Selam, minor, Kasi Chandra Talookdar, Taran Krist Choudhury.	Revenue 4,530 8 0 Police 12 0 0 4,542 8 0	Revenue 2,490 13 0 Police 6 6 0 2,497 3 0	The shares bearing special No. 1, Syad Mahamed Moosa, revenue Rs. 503-6 and police Re. 1-6, total Rs. 504-12, and special No. 2, Syad Mahamed Ahia, revenue Rs. 503-6 and police Re. 1-6, total Rs. 504-12, of which separate accounts have been opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 are excluded. The remaining ijmali share will be sold.
296	Kismut pergunnah Bongaon Jigeer, pergunnah Bongaon.	Syad Mahamed Ahia, Syad Mahamed Moosa, Dinoo Bundhu Sanyal, and Syada Bibi, Rakhal Chand Doogur, guardian of Karam Chand Doogur, Sriman Narain Mookhapadhya, manager of Syad Abdool Selam, minor, Anand Mohan Moitra and Karam Chand Babu.	11,354 2 0 114 2 0 11,468 4 0	4,607 7 0 64 14 0 4,672 5 0	The shares bearing special No. 1, Syad Mahamed Moosa, revenue Rs. 1,261-0 and police Rs. 12-11, total Rs. 1,274-4, and special No. 2 of Syad Mahamed Ahia, revenue Rs. 1,261-0 and police Rs. 12-11, total Rs. 1,274-4, of which separate accounts have been opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 are excluded. The remaining ijmali share will be sold.

Rajshahye Collectorate, the 21st February 1883. POORNA CHUNDER GHOSE, for Collector on tour.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 26th March 1883, corresponding with the 13th Choitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Touji No.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
267	Kismut pergunnah Digha, pergunnah Digha.	Syud Mahamed Ahia, Syud Mahamed Moosa, Karam Chand Baboo, guardian of Rakhal Chand Doogar, Sriman Narayan Mookhapadhya, manager of Abdool Salam, minor, Kasi Chandra Talookdar, and Taran Krist Chowdhury.	Revenue 4,530 8 0 Police 12 0 0 4,542 8 0	Revenue 216 0 0 Police 0 6 0 216 6 0	Special No. 4, the share of Karam Chand Doogur, guardian of Rakhal Chand Doogur, separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 528-3 and police Re. 1-6 will be sold.
294	Singmara, pergunnah Bongaon Khalisha.	Bhasabati Charan Baboo, Shama Sundary Dassya, mother and guardian of Rakhal Charan Mundle, minor, Chandra Kamini Chowdhurani, Radha Romon Dey Chowdhury.	1,033 9 0 Police 11 3 0 1,044 12 0	168 9 0 Police 2 0 0 170 9 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of special No. 1, the share of Shama Sundary Dassya, mother and guardian of Rakhal Charan Mundle, minor, separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859, of which Government revenue is Rs. 261-3, including police.
428	Chung Dhupoil, tuppeh Chapi	Jadu Nanden Sen, himself and guardian of Doibboki Nanden and Rohini Nanden Sen, Chandra Moti Gupta, Anada Sundari Gupta, guardian of Indra Bhusan, Lolit Mohan, Kumad Nath Mullick, Joy Nath Bisi, Bidhu Mookhi, Gupto, manager and guardian of Romini Mohan Mullick, Poddo Kamini Gupta, Nistarini Gupta, Uma Sundary Debya, Radha Nath Bisi on behalf of Radha Sundari Debya, Bejoy Nath Bisi, and Anand Moye Debya.	1,334 12 0	2 1 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of special No. 1, the share of Nistarni Gupta, of which Government revenue is Rs. 325-6; special No. 2, the share of Annad Moye Debya, mother of Nolini Nath Bisi, of which Government revenue is Rs. 41-12, and special No. 3, the share of Bidhu Mookhi Gupta, manager and guardian of Romini Mohan Mullick, minor, Annada Sundari Gupta, manager and guardian of Indra Bhusan, Lolit Mohan, and Kumud Nath Mullick, minors, of which Government revenue is Rs. 325-6. The above three shares have been separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.
440	Bahadipur, tuppeh Chapila.	Doiboki Nanden Sen, Rohini Nanden Sen, Uma Sundary Debya, Chandra Moti Gupta, Anada Sundary Gupta, manager and guardian of Indra Bhusan, Nolit Mohan, and Kumad Nath Mullick, minors, Joy Nath Bisi, Gyanada Nath Bisi, manager and guardian of Radha Sundari Debiya, Bidhu Mookhi Gupta, manager and guardian of Romoni Mohan Mullick, minor, Poddo Kamani Gupta, Anand Moye Debia, Nistarani Gupto, Bejoy Nath Bisi.	Revenue 1,566 10 0	Revenue 33 1 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of special No. 1 of Nistarini Gupta, the Government revenue of which is Rs. 381-14; special No. 2 of Bidhu Mookhi Gupta, manager and guardian of Romoni Mohan Mullick, minor, Annada Sundari Gupta, manager and guardian of Indra Bhusan, Nolit Mohan, and Kumud Nath Mullick, minors, the Government revenue o which is Rs. 381-14; and special No. 3 of Annada Moye Debya, of which Government revenue is Rs. 24-8. The above three shares have been separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.

Rajshahye Collectorate, the 21st February 1883. POORNA CHUNDER GHOSE, for Collector on tour.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

1st-class Permanently-settled Estates.

Number, towji.	Name or mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears of revenue for which the mehal will be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1072	Baikunthpur Khanjehanpur, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Rai Adya Sahai and others.	1,193 3 0	94 12 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1073	Taluka Sripur, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Mussamut Indrabutti Kumri and others.	3,503 8 0	167 14 0	The estate will be sold exclusive of 8 annas separated share of Bunsi Singh and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,751-10. The details of the 8 annas share to be sold are given below :—
					Name of proprietors. / Share. / Sudder jumma. (Rs. A. P.) / Arrear. (Rs. A. P.) Mussamut Indrabatti Kumri. / 2 annas (separated) / 437 5 0 / 29 2 0 Gobind Pershad and others / 6 annas (ijmali) ... / 1,314 7 0 / 138 12 0 1,751 12 0 / 167 14 0
1153	Sahajadpur Kanousi, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Jhoomak Singh and others.	775 3 0	2 7 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1166	Rupasbas, pergunnah Emadpur.	Kaldipnarain and others.	705 3 0	38 8 0	The 3 annas 6 gundas separated share of Jugdipnarain Singh and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 154-4, will be sold.
3747	Lowawan, pergunnah Amertha.	Chintaman Singh and others.	1,277 6 0	6 3 0	The estate, exclusive of the separated 15 dams share of Satta-dhari Kundar and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 50-14, will be sold.
3261	Burhi Taraf Ram Charan Ram Sen, pergunnah Salemabad.	Birjmohun Dutt and others.	1,643 3 0	94 10 3	The entire estate will be sold.
4420	Diyarah Sihawan, pergunnah Malki.	Asman Singh and others.	2,881 8 0	58 7 0	The estate, exclusive of the separated 12 annas 14 gundas share of Fokan Singh and others, with a sudder jumma Rs. 2,283, will be sold.
5324	Chilmil Kari chack, pergunnah Malki.	Mitarjit Singh and others.	1,411 1 0	461 2 0	The entire estate will be sold.

Monghyr Collectorate, the 21st February 1883. C. R. MARINDIN, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Serial number.	Number in register A.	Touzi number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which sale will be held.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	966	1133	Baghela, pergunnah Chynpore, permanently-settled estate.	Musumat Naseeb Kooner, proprietor of 16 annas.	1,019 11 9	0 8 3
2	1437	4135	Dawarooah, pergunnah Peero, ditto.	Agah Ismail Khan, proprietor of 16 annas.	900 0 0	169 0 0

Shahabad Collectorate, the 23rd February 1883.

R. H. GREAVES, for Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 20th March 1883, corresponding to 27th Phagoon 1290 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Consecutive number.	Number in register A	Number of touzie.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of rent for which sale will be held.
				1st short.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	.....	2	Allawan, pergunnah Pillich.	Paryag Singh, Sheo Narain Lall Shahu, Kaneshor Prosad, Sheo Shewak Singh, Chatoorbhuj Singh, and Prosad Singh and others	725 7 2	
				Exclusive of the share of Paryag Singh, Sheo Narain Lall Shahu, Kaneshor Prosad, and others, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	395 14 4	
				The remaining ijmal share of Chatoorbhooj Singh, Prosad Singh, Gajbadan Singh, Bishoon Prosad Singh, Deel Singh, Hita Singh, Harbans Narain Singh, Ram Golam Singh, himself and guardian of Chabotoo Singh, Mussamut Jadubans Koer, mother and guardian of Seneshi Prosad Singh, Mussamut Munrup Koer, Gangabishun Singh, Hetnarain Singh, and Nathooni Singh will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	329 8 10	13 1 11
2	.....	21	Alipur Siparn, pergunnah Sanda.	Mussamut Bibi Amton, Syad Alli Shere, and Mussamut Mahmoodan, and others	747 11 9	
				Exclusive of the share of Mussamut Qaseeman, Mussamut Shamshan, Mussumut Mahmoodan, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	290 13 6	
				Exclusive of the joint share of Mussamut Bibi Fasechan and Syad Alli Shere and others, the Government revenue of which is	360 0 5	
				The remaining share of Mussamut Bibi Amtun, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	96 14 10	24 8 0
3	.....	149	Rampoor, Amerah, Balkishun, Balram, pergunnah Pillich.	Jhan Singh Jamadar, Edal Singh, Baboo Ram Lal Singh, Bidhi Chand Chandhuri, Barhamdeo Narain, and others	1,633 3 5	
				Exclusive of the share of Jhan Singh Jamadar, Edal Singh, and others, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	1,101 8 8	
				Exclusive of the joint share of Birj Behari Singh and Deodhari Singh and others, for which the Government revenue is	369 15 1	
				The remaining share of Dharam Narain Singh, Ramdhari Singh, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	161 11 8	19 8 8
4	.....	150	Rampoor, Amerah, Choobar, Chamari, pergunnah Pillich.	Fatah Singh, Doobri Chowdhari, Bidhi Chand Chowdhari, and others ...	1,174 6 5	
				Exclusive of the share of Fatah Singh, Kirat Singh, and others, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	153 4 0	
				The remaining joint share of Doobari Chowdhari, Bidhi Chand Chowdhari, Lilla Choudhari, Gobind Choudhari, Mussamut Phulbas Koer, mother and guardian of Lachmi Narain, Parsidh Narain, Mussamut Akhzo, Mussamut Sonephul Koer, Mussamut Parbati Koer, Har Prosad Singh, Hanuman Singh, Darshan Singh, Dodraj Singh, Mussamut Lochmi Koer, Ganesh Koer, and Bisheshor Singh will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	1,023 2 5	2 5 1
5	.....	197	Sibi, pergunnah Masondha.	Halkhari Singh, Lachman Pershad Singh, Mami Lall Tewari, and others	1,243 12 10	
				Exclusive of the share of Kulkawal Singh, Halkhori Singh, Jaipal Singh, and others, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is ...	967 3 11	
				Exclusive of the joint share of Munoo Lall Tewari, Nursingh Narain Singh, and others, the Government revenue of is	74 1 5	
				The remaining share of Gangaprosad Singh, Harakh Narain Singh, Poonut Singh, Seewan Singh, Gunga Singh, Jeo Narain Singh, Mussamut Ajholo Koer, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	209 7 5	2 2 1
6	.....	630	Sharfabad Parthoo, pergunnah Manair.	Syad Ameer Ali, Gobind Lal *alias* Ghashitan Lall, and others	615 0 0	
				Exclusive of the share of Shaih Ameer Ali, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	123 0 0	
				The remaining joint share of Gobind Lal *alias* Ghasectan Lal, Mohan Lal, Misri Lal, Mussamut Khoshhalo Koer, Mussamut Wazeerannissa, Mussamut Bigoo Jan, Syed Latif Hoosein *alias* Mohomdoo Saheb, Mussamut Bibi Khairatunniss, Mussamut Sitara, and Mussamut Bursatun will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue ...	492 0 0	5 4 11

ABDUL JUBBER, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji number.	No. in khas mehal register.	No. in register A.	Name of mehal.	Name and residence of proprietors.	Hissa or share.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
						Rs.		
1933	72	189	Jowar Tamtaputia in hissa 10*ans.* 13*g.* 1*c.* 1*k.*, pergunnah Bardakhat, Meadi taluq.	Govind Chandra Das, Mahendra Chandra Das, Nagendra Chandra Das, Uma Chandra Sen, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Ram Joy Roy, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Sarup Chandra Roy, son of Goloke Chandra Deb, deceased. Sreemati Uma Tara Gupta, wife of late Sarup Chandra Roy, son of Krishna Mohan Sen, deceased, of Darora, pergunnah Bardakhat, thannah Thorla	Entire mehal.	1,708	Arrear for kist November 1882 Rs. 587	This mehal is under regular settlement since 1288 B.S.

Tipperah Collectorate, the 16th February 1883. J. A. HOPKINS, Collector.

Notification.

THE owners of Lands in Calcutta or their Agents, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, &c., are hereby informed that for purposes of more speedy and convenient collection of land revenue in Calcutta, the town has been divided into eleven parts, each embracing a certain number of survey blocks, and that the revenue payable on account of all holdings for the current official year (1882-83) which became due on the 1st day of April 1882, must be paid into this Collectorate within the time mentioned against each survey block within which such holdings are situated :—

Part I embracing—
Survey blocks 1 and 2 North Division
Ditto 1 and 2 South Division
} The land revenue due on account of holdings situated within these blocks must be paid on or before the 30th April 1882.

Part II embracing—
Survey blocks 3 and 4 North Division
Ditto 3 and 4 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st May 1882.

Part III embracing—
Survey blocks 5 and 6 North Division
Ditto 5 and 6 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 30th June 1882.

Part IV embracing—
Survey blocks 7 and 8 North Division
Ditto 7 and 8 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st July 1882.

Part V embracing—
Survey blocks 9 and 10 North Division
Ditto 9 and 10 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st August 1882.

Part VI embracing—
Survey blocks 11 and 12 North Division
Ditto 11 and 12 South Division
And talook Sootanooty.
} Ditto ditto on or before 30th September 1882.

Part VII embracing—
Survey blocks 13 and 14 North Division
Ditto 13 and 14 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st October 1882.

Part VIII embracing—
Survey blocks 15 and 16 North Division
Ditto 15 and 16 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 30th November 1882.

Part IX embracing—
Survey blocks 17 and 18 North Division
Ditto 17 and 18 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st December 1882.

Part X embracing—
Survey blocks 19 and 23 North Division
Ditto 19 and 20 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st January 1883.

Part XI embracing—
Survey blocks 24 and 25 North Division
Ditto 21 and 23 South Division
And Lottery Committee lands assessed under Act 23 of 1850.
} Ditto ditto on or before 28th February 1883.

If the rents are not paid in accordance with this notification, the provisions of the law will be immediately enforced in every case.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 20th April 1882.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883.			
Feb. 13	3 Packages, B L S & Co.	Order ...	S. S. "Navarino."
„ 13	1 Case, 2888 in a diamond, bottom B B & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Case, 261 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Cask, B T B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	9 Cases, 700 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	2 Cases, D B C in a heart, top J J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Boiler, E F in a diamond, Macniell & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	4 Cases, H in a heart	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Case, 42 in a diamond, top H S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	2 Cases, 251 in a diamond, outside H D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	100 Cases, Jain H K, bottom star on cimi-circle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Casting. E G V	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	2 Cases, 675 in a diamond, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	2 Cases, 294 in a triangle, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Case, J D N B in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	4 Cases, 415 in a diamond, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	7 Cases, K B C in a diamond, outside H D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	7 Cases, M E A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Case, M C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	2 Packages, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Case, O in a diamond, bottom D G	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Case, R L P in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	4 Cases, S S & J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Case, 16 in a diamond, top T S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Case, 17 in a diamond, top T S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	3 Casks, T D & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Package, T in a diamond, outside S A C L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	4 Cases, U V M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	15 Packages, 900 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Iron chain, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Case, A and M O in a triangle, bottom C & B ...	Ditto ...	S. S. "Quetta.
„ 13	1 Case, addressed	E. L. McAlester, Esq.	Ditto
„ 13	2 Cases, 64 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 13	2 Cases, B C M in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Case, B C M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	1 Case, 177 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 13	2 Cases, B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 24	1 Case, B C B 698 in a diamond, bottom W or B C B in a diamond, bottom W	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 24	1 Case, B C B 711 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 24	1 Case, B R & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 24	1 Case, B C B 791 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 24	1 Case, B C B 698 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 24	1 Cask, B D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 24	1 Bale, B C B 668 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 24	3 Cases, D E in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 24	3 Cases, D F in a double triangle, B R & B in an angular point	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 24	50 Cases, 10 in a diamond, bottom D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 24	2 Cases, F & S	Franjee & Sons ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Case, G 106 in a diamond...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Case, G C D Co. in a cross	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Case, 7 by 656 in a diamond, outside H G & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Case, H, bottom Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Case, H C C 868 in a diamond, top W ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	4 Cases, 7 by 585 in a diamond, outside H G & Co.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Case, H C G & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	3 Cases, H & Co. in a triangle, bottom H S S ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Case, H C G & Co. in a diamond, bottom S & S C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Case, 41 in a diamond, top H C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Chimney, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Iron pipe, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	6 Bars, round iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Iron package, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	2 Cases, J A & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	3 Casks, 51 in a diamond, top K R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Case, K D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	2 Cases, L N S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	9 Cases, L & Co., S in a diamond, bottom H S K & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Case, M T B 991 in a diamond, bottom L ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1882.			
Feb. 14	1 Case, M S 832 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Order ...	S. S. "Quetta."
,, 14	1 Case, M S A S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	1 Case, M N in a diamond, top W	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	1 Cask, M N in a diamond, bottom W	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	31 Packages, M or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	3 Cases, N G Y	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	20 Bundles shovels, N B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	3 Cases, N N D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	2 Cases, O S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	3 Packages, O 32 in a diamond, top H A ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	2 Cases, O 77 in a diamond, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	9 Packages, O 85 in a diamond, top H A ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	2 Cases, O 47 in a diamond, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	2 Cases, O 12 in a diamond, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	1 Case, O 25 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	1 Case, O 20 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	3 Packages, O 42 in a triangle, top H A ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	2 Cases, O 35 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	3 Cases, P C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	2 Cases, P in a triangle, bottom S C D	Shib Chunder Dutt	Ditto.
,, 14	1 Case, R S T & Co., in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 14	2 Kegs, R C & Co., bottom Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	1 Case, S & Co 60 in a diamond, bottom L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 14	1 Case, addressed	E. C. Saunders, Esq., Narainpur Factory, Latipur, Bhagulpore, Bengal, India.	Ditto.
,, 14	1 Case, S E R, or no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 14	1 Case, 14 in a diamond, top T S	Ditto ..	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1883. (927—1) G. H. SIMMONS, for Vice-Chairman.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th February 1883.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		35,11,616	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs 1,37,75,315 5 7	2,55,53,914	15	3
Ditto at Branches ...	,, 1,17,78,599 9 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,89,95,999	8	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,09,117	5	3
Sundries		8,01,562	5	5
Rupees ...		7,92,72,240	7	1

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		98,66,161	8	0
Other authorised Investments		44,22,011	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		52,45,733	9	4
Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...		37,82,127	4	3
Bills discounted and purchased		2,06,41,936	9	5
Balances with other Banks		5,97,464	5	8
Bullion		7,96,650	8	1
Dead Stock		11,97,540	8	2
Stamps		7,881	0	0
Sundries		6,22,106	13	7
		4,71,79,613	6	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,56,77,507 13 2	3,20,92,627	0	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	,, 1,64,15,119 3 5			
Rupees ...		7,92,72,240	7	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, the 22nd February 1883. J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy. (922—1) R. HARDIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their vaue has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
269	O 88—02100	100	Modhusudun Ghose.
270	P 43—38552	100	Mutty Lal Coondoo.
271	,, —37370	100	Isan Chunder Dutt.
	,, —37371	100	
272	,, —10461	100	Mohun Chunder Mitter.
273	,, —06238	100	Shaik Peer Ally.
274	,, 11—21057	500	F. H. Harding, C.S.
	,, 42—42991	100	
	,, —91047	100	

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
275	P 9—47953	50	Lal Mohan Teary, Pottoo Laul.
277	,, 42—40969	100	The Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar.
278	,, 47—19756	1,000	Lallas Moorlidhur Kunhyalall.
280	,, 42—81092	100	Jogendra Chandra Chakravarti.
281	,, 9—53219	50	Santijram Bhuttacharjee.
282	,, 42—75783	100	Okoor Chunder Roy.
285	L 29—44794	5	Baney Kanto Halder.
286	P 47—27180	1,000	Hajee Mohamed Khoonjee.
	,, 11—50746	500	
	O 65—93265	50	
	P 9—48407	50	
	,, —35500	50	

JAS. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 27th Feb. 1883.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbun Division.

NOTICE.

ONE teak, one deodar log, and thirty-one pieces of pine are now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Tangara khal station, and twelve teak, one sal, and two deodar scantlings at the sub-station of Tangara khal.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the logs to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1883;
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Forest Department, Bengal.

SUNDERBUN DIVISION.

NOTICE.

ONE teak log is now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Khulna station.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the log to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1883;
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.
22 " " 2-12 "
23 " " 2-14 "
24 " " 3 "

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged.

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet, at " 2 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *Planking, Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1879.

Wanted

A MANAGER under the Court of Wards for the management of Rasulpur estate, in the district of Purneah. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem. Preference will be given to those who are members of the lower grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, and have been managers of estates under the Court of Wards. Apply with copies of testimonials. Applications will be received up to the 10th of March 1883.

DENO NATH GHOSE, for Collector.

Purneah Collectorate, the 14th February 1883.

Notice.

APPLICATIONS for the post of a Mohurir on the establishment of the undersigned will be received up to 28th current. None need apply who is not a good penman in both English and Bengali, and who, unless he is already in Government employ, has passed the age of 25 years. Specimens of hand-writings to accompany applications, to which copies of testimonials should be annexed.

JAGADDURLABH MOZOOMDAR,
Subordinate Judge, Furreedpore.

Furreedpore Subordinate Judge's office, the 5th February 1883.

WANTED two clerks for the Darjeeling Municipal Office. Salary Rs. 60 and 50 respectively.

Selected candidates must join their appointments on 1st April 1883.

Applications to be made to the Vice-Chairman of Darjeeling Municipality up to the 15th March 1883.

(930—2)

Notice.

IT is hereby notified, under section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on the 20th December last, treasure consisting of a gold necklace, worth Rs. 50, and Rs. 200 cash, was found in the premises belonging to one Maddi Subbamma, while she was raising a wall in the village of Rajapet, Narsarowpet taluq, Kistna district.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna district at his office on the 8th day of August 1883 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act

B. RAJA RAO, Deputy, for Collector,
Kistna District, Madras Presidency.

Kistna Collector's Office, Masulipatam, 10th February 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the rents due from tenants of Government estate Sahiban Bagicha, known as Garden Reach, Khiddirpur, Aripnuggur, Dum-Dum, Paharpur, Alipur, Jerat, Pulta, &c., are payable on 30th September and 28th March each year in half-yearly instalments. If not paid on or before that date into the Alipore treasury the arrears will be realized according to law.

2. The next instalment is due on 28th March 1883.

C. C. STEVENS, Collector.

24-Pergunnahs Collector's Office, the 19th Feb. 1883.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Kumaun Iron Works.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN KUMAUN.

THE Government, North-Western Provinces, being in possession of all the premises, machinery, plant, &c., formerly in the use of the late Kumaun Iron Works Company at Dechauri, Ramgarh, and Kurpatal in the neighbourhood of Naini Tal, are prepared to receive proposals for utilising the works and apparatus for the manufacture of steel or iron. Communication should be made (by letter only) through the post to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

F. W. PEILE, Major-General, R.E.,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

Calcutta Port Trust.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act of 1880, Act IV (B.C.) of 1880, amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1881, issue of twenty lakhs of rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for twenty lakhs of rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures, to be issued under the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1880 and Act I (B.C.) of 1881 to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly (on the first day of April and first day of October) at the office of the Port Commissioners, upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, and the balance on the 1st of April 1883, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 14th day of March 1883, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for deposit of two per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

By order of the Commissioners,

G. H. SIMMONS, Secretary.

Port Commissioners' Office, dated 21st February 1883.

FORM OF TENDER.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1883.

To

The Secretary, Port Commissioners,
Calcutta.

Sir,

I beg to apply for _____ debentures of Rs. _____ each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you dated February 21st, 1883, and I send herewith Bank of Bengal receipt for Rs. _____ being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st of April 1883. The amount I undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs. _____ per cent. or Rs. _____ for each debenture.

Yours faithfully,

Name _____

Address _____

Dated _____ 1883. (920—3)

Notice.

IT is proposed that the usual mêla shall be held at Titalya between the 6th and 28th Choit 1289 B.S., corresponding to the 19th March and the 10th April 1883. Huts will be erected for the convenience of travellers and police will be on the ground to keep order.

J. T. BABONAU, Deputy Magistrate, in charge Julpiguri

Dated Julpiguri, 22nd February 1883.

Notice.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IT is hereby notified that the Eastern Main and Patna Canals in the districts of Patna and Gya will be closed for silt clearance from the 5th April to the 30th June 1883.

C. W. ODLING, Under-Secretary.

The 27th February 1883.

In the Court of the Judge of Purneah.

EXECUTION CASE No. 103 OF 1882.

SHIB KISHTO SAH CHOUDRI and MUSSAMUT SAID KAMNI CHOUDRIEN, decree-holders, *versus* BABU RAI LUCKMIPUT SINGH, judgment-debtor.

THE rights and interests in the properties specified below of the judgment-debtor in the above case will be offered by the Nazir of this Court for sale by public auction on the 2nd April 1883, at noon, or so soon thereafter as convenient, in execution of a decree for the sum of Rs. 85,210-4-11 with costs, in accordance with the proclamations locally issued under the Civil Procedure Code.

The decree affirms a mortagage of one of the properties (pergunnah Sripur) to be sold.

The properties will be sold subject to the conditions of sale to be found at pages 27 and 28 of the High Court circular orders, civil, now in force.

The properties are—

1st.—Eight annas share of pergunnah Sripur, with villages appertaining thereto, the sudder jumma whereof is Rs. 26,462-6-4, towji No. 1232 at the Purneah Collectorate, and situate in the jurisdiction of the Bahadurganj and Kishnganj thana and sub-registry office thana, and valued by the decree-holder at Rs. 40,000.

2nd.—One upper-roomed brick-built house, with its appurtenances and an orchard, situate in Mohula Byrbuna, Purneah city, as also the lakhiraj land on which the house stands, and which is bounded on the east by a public road; on the west by arable land belonging to Lekraj Rae; on the north by a public road; and on the south by arable land belonging to Lekraj Rae, and valued by the decree-holder at Rs. 3,000.

3rd.—Nine straw and mat houses with appurtenances, including the lakhiraj land on which they are built, situate in Mohula Byrbuna, Purneah city, valued by the decree-holder at Rs. 50. The land is bounded on the east by a garden and pucca house, formerly belonging to Babu Bitul Das; on the west by a road; on the north by waste land and public road; on the south by a road.

4th.—One lower-roomed house, valued by the decree-holder at Rs. 4,000, including compound and garden; situate in Mohula Byrbuna, Purneah city. The boundaries of the land are on the east a public road; on the west a road and Bital Das' compound; on the north waste land formerly belonging to Aga Saifulla Khan; and on the south a public road.

5th.—The Neelganj indigo concern, including appurtenances, vats, boilers, &c., mal and milick lands appertaining thereto, situate in pergunnah Haoali, zillah Purneah, valued by the decree-holder at Rs. 5,000.

6th.—The Kajah indigo concern, including appurtenances, vats, boilers, &c., mal and milick lands appertaining thereto, situate in pergunnah Dhurmpore, zillah Purneah, valued by the decree-holder at Rs. 3,000.

F. COWLEY, District Judge.

(921—1)

In the Court of the First Subordinate Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

EXECUTION CASE No 2 OF 1883.

Muddun Mohan Chattopadhaya, plaintiff, decree-holder, for arrears of rent, *versus* No 1, Rajkristo Bandyopadhaya, No. 2, Aukhil Chunder Mukhopadhaya, defendants, judgment-debtors.

THE undermentioned property belonging to the judgment-debtors Rajkristo Bandyopadhaya and Aukhil Chunder Mukhopadhaya shall be sold for arrears of rent due upon it, viz. Rs 1,577-0-3 and costs, on the 5th March 1883, corresponding with the 22nd Falgoon 1289, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Nazir of the Court of the District Judge of 24-Pergunnahs.

All that mouroosi and mokurruree tenure, consisting of about 1,528 beegahs and 7 cottahs of land, situate in pergunnah Calcutta, thana Pathoorghatta, within sub-registry Sealdah, and within the jurisdiction of the Collectorate of 24-Pergunnahs, known as mouzas Basta, Koolbaria, Kantalbaria, Chanda, &c, and comprised in a registered mouroosi and mokurruree kabuliat executed by the said judgment-debtors in favour of the said decree-holder on the 6th December 1877, at the annual rental of Rs. 1,511, and butted and bounded as follows :—

North—Embankment of Kristanund Biswas

East—Lands in the possession of Ram Chunder Mitter and others, and land in the possession of Rajkristo Mundul and Durgabati, that is pucca musjid of Burkhan Gazee and Assathatree and waste land and Sisher Mundle's berrh.

West—Koolbaria village and Russud khal Parh and Gogan Chuckerbutty's embankment and Ghooghoodanga embankment.

South—Kerany's khal, Hullodhur Mundle's embankment, Pitambar Mundle's embankment, and Sanya's khal, the whole of the land being surrounded by an embankment known as Mr. Prinsep's embankment. (929—1)

Notice.

RADHAKANT AICH, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (892—4)

Notice.

KUMADINI KANTA MOOKERJEE, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (887—4)

PROBHAT CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYA intends to apply for enrolment as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (894—4)

KEDAR NATH BANERJEE, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (924—4)

ASUTOSH BISWAS, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (925—4)

India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Friday, the 9th day of March 1883, at noon.

The Share Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 8th to 16th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
J. GILLMAN, Offg. Secretary.
Calcutta, the 21st February 1883. (923—2)

Tukvar Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 10th March 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the year 1882, declaring a dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.
Calcutta, the 26th February 1883. (933—2)

Majagram Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 7th March 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the year ended 31st December 1882, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.
Calcutta, 26th February 1883. (934—2)

Longview Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 8th March 1883, at 12-30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the year ended 31st December 1882, declaring a dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Managing Agents.
Calcutta, the 26th February 1883. (935—2)

PROCEEDINGS of the Fifteenth Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders in Carew & Co., Limited, held at the registered office of the Company, 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta, on Friday, 23rd February 1883, at noon.

PRESENT:

W. A. Browne, Esq.
S. C. O'B. Gray, Esq.
A. W. Glass, Esq.
R. R. Carew, Esq.
H. L. Fraser, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
C. J. Lyall, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq. (of Montrose).
Miss Susan Burnes Lyall.
Mrs. Alice Rennie.
W. Rennie, Esq.
Mrs. N. Smith.
J. W. Stocks, Esq.
A. A. Stokes, Esq.
Colonel J. G. H. Boyd.
Dr. W. P. Warburton.
Dr. J. F N. Wise.
} By their attorney S. C. O'B. Gray, Esq.

W. H. B. Lyall and C. L. Chubbs, Esqs } by their attorney A. A. Lyall, Esq.

Mr. Browne having been requested to take the Chair, and the advertisement calling the meeting having been read, the Managing Agents' report was taken as read, and it was—

1. Proposed by Mr. A. W. Glass, Seconded by J. W Stocks, by his attorney S. C. O'B. Gray, } carried unanimously,

That the Managing Agents' report be adopted and that the accounts be passed as correct.

2. Proposed by Mr. W. A. Browne, Seconded by Mr. A. A. Stokes, by his attorney S. C. O'B. Gray, } carried unanimously,

That a dividend *ad interim* of 5 per cent. on the capital of the Company be declared for the half-year ended 31st December 1882, payable immediately after this meeting, that Rs. 20,000 be carried to Reserve Fund and Rs 5,000 added to fire insurance account, and that the sum of Rs. 6,706-9-10 be carried forward to the next half-year.

3. Proposed by Mr. S. C. O'B. Gray, Seconded by Mr. W. A. Browne, } carried unanimously,

That the Managing Agents be authorized to invest the above Rs. 5,000 in Government securities and to make a corresponding reduction from the fire policies now current.

W. A. BROWNE, Chairman.
Lyall, Gray & Co., Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 4, Clive Ghat Street, 23rd February 1883. (928—1)

Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Holta Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Twentieth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Holta Tea Company, 'Limited,' will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 11, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1883, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving and passing the Directors' report and accounts for the year ended 31st December 1882, and electing Directors and an auditor.

The transfer books will be closed from 17th to 28th instant both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GRINDLAY & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1883. (891—2)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of BEENAIK MISSER, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the creditors of the said insolvent do on or before the 2nd day of May next file in the office of the Chief Clerk of this court a statement of their respective claims against the estate of the said insolvent duly verified by affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

N. Paliologus, Attorney. (901—3)

In the matter of SUSAN CECILIA BREWSTER, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 16th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (912—2)

In the matter of JOHN HENRY GRACIES, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 16th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (914—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20th day of February 1883.

In the matter of SAHABZADAH MAHOMED KYSER, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 17th day of January last, it was ordered that the discharge of the said insolvent do stand adjourned to the first court day in February 1885, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said court day in February 1885, provided the said insolvent shall in the *interim* pay the Official Assignee of this court monthly for the benefit of the estate of the said insolvent Rs. 150 a month from his income, the first payment to be made on the 15th day of February next, and thereafter on the 15th day of each succeeding month, and that the said insolvent do then attend before this court on the said court day in February 1885

Gregory, Attorney. (936—1)

In the matter of JUDDOONAUTH SADKHAN, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 24th day of January last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Nundogopaul Newgie, Attorney. (937—1)

In the matter of RAMSAHUCK MISSER, ROGOONUNDUN MISSER, AND JODOONUNDUN MISSER, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 3,513-9-10 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvents as a dividend at the rate of Re. 1-6 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvents, and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (938—1)

In the matter of HENRY JOB RANDOLPH, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 415-10-8 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs 12 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent, and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (939—1)

In the matter of RAMJADOO PAUL, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 27-13-11 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Re. 1 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (940—1)

In the matter of THADDEUS AGABEG, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 3,837-11-6 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividened at the rate of Rs. 75 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (941—1)

In the matter of BEEPINBEHARY DUTT, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 182-13-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 13 per cent upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (942—1)

In the matter of RADHANAUTH PYNE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 537-0-11 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (943—1)

In the matter of GYULA VON BENKE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 665-9-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with

leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (944—1)

In the matter of ROOP CHAND DUTT, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 480-5-6 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 4-4 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (945—1)

In the matter of THOMAS SUTHERLAND, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 524-11-1 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of annas 11 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (946—1)

In the matter of NARAIN SING and DHUNPUT SING, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 773 15-5 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvents as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 3-8 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvents and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (947—1)

In the matter of MARY ANN WIGLEY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,339-9 to amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (948—1)

In the matter of EZEKIEL SALLAY GUBBOY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,609-6 8 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-5 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (949—1)

In the matter of JOHN FRANCIS CASTON, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 881-9-10 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 21 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (950—1)

In the matter of SIMON KOCH, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 421-2-3 to and amongst all creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-6 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (951—1)

In the matter of WILLIAM KNOX ORD, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 561-3-8 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (952—1)

In the matter of NOBINKISSEN LAW, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 438-5 to amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 3 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (953—1)

In the matter of BERTHOLD HENRY HUCHTING, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 530-5-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of As. 3-6 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (954—1)

In the matter of HARRIETT ELIZABETH MADGE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 21st day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (955—2)

In the matter of HARRIETT ELIZABETH MADGE, widow of DUNCAN CAMPBELL MADGE, of No. 27, Lower Circular Road, in the town of Calcutta, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 21st day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person. (956—1)

In the matter of LALL BIBEE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 21st day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (957—2)

In the matter of LALL BIBEE, of Colootollah, in the town of Calcutta, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Wednesday, the 21st day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person (958—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 27th day of February 1883.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of BEENAICK MISSER, an insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the said insolvent do on or before the 2nd day of May next file in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of their respective claims against the estate of the said insolvent duly verified by affidavit and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

N. Paliologus. (896—3)

In the matter of RAMBUTTON and GUJJADHUR, insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 7th day of March 1883, an application will be made to the Presiding Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta on behalf of the insolvents abovenamed for an order that the order for adjudication made in this matter be set aside on the consent of creditors. If any of the creditors of the insolvents abovenamed is desirous of opposing the application he can do so at the same time.

Dated this day of February 1883.

(916—2) C. F. PITTAR, Insolvents' Attorney.

Miscellaneous Case No. 321 of 1882.

ABDULALI KHAWANDAHKAR, son of the late Umedali Khawandahkar of Durgapasha station, Augaria district, Bakirganj, was declared an insolvent on the 20th February 1883, and discharged, section 351, C. P. C.

J. F. BRADBURY, Offg. Dist. Judge.

Barisal, the 22nd February 1883. (931—1)

Miscellaneous Case No. 242 of 1882.

HAMIDULLA, son of the late Mahmud Dagu of Koshnodi station, Barhaunddin, district Bakirganj, was declared an insolvent and discharged under section 351, C. P. C., on the 29th January 1883.

J. F. BRADBURY, Offg. District Judge.

Barisal, the 22nd February 1883. (932—1)

POSTAL NOTICES.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post-office during March 1883:—

Date of closing.	Route.
1883.	
2nd March ..	By French steamer.
5th* " ...	By B. I. S. N. & Co.'s private vessel.
6th " ...	By P. & O. steamer from Bombay.
7th " .	By P. & O. steamer from Bombay.
11th " ..	By P. & O. steamer from Calcutta.
16th* " ...	By B. I. S. N. & Co.'s private vessel.
17th* " ...	By Star Line private vessel.
20th " ...	By P. & O. steamer from Bombay.
21st " ...	By P. & O steamer from Bombay.
25th " .	By P. & O steamer from Calcutta.
30th* " .	By B. I. S. N. & Co.'s private vessel.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

E. HUTTON, Presidency Postmaster.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1883.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per steamer.
	1883.	
Persian Gulf	3rd March	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	2nd "	Str. *Cosina.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Sanghai, and Yokohama.	6th "	From Bombay.
Foreign mails *viâ* Bombay ...	6th "	Ditto.*
Ditto book-post and pattern-packets.	5th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	1st "	Str. *Purulia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	1st "	Str. *Madras.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	2nd "	French Str. *Tibre.*
Colombo and Australian Colonies.	6th "	From Bombay.

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 28th February 1883.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 27th February 1883.

Barton, G. M.
Fleton, Captn. A. F.
Gill, J. C.
Mills, Captn. M.
Porter, Henry.
Simmonds, J. C.
Weir, C.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. W.
Albertini, Leandre D.
Allen, Robert.
Anderson, Mrs. A.
Angelo, Harry A.
Babanau, Edward.
Bailey, J. R.
Ballingall, R. H.
Bankes, Ralph.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Birch, Mrs. Graham.
Bose, P. N.
Brener, Mrs.
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Browne, B.
Browne, Col. Horace.
Burdon, J. R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
C. Y.
Clark, Geo. R.
Cole, J. C., Rev.
Cooper, Henry.
Cooper, Surgeon H. D.
Cummings, Miss Annie.
Cushine, Hubert.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Danicks, E. W.
Davis, Ellen.
Deidery, Miss Rosalia.
D'Eremao, W. P.
DePoniatowsky, Captn. H.
Dickinson, Mrs. Chas.
Donegan, P.
Douglas, Mrs. S. C.
Dunn, Captn. R. G.
Edwin, Edward.
Elder, T. Jardine.
Ferrar, W. A.
Fleming, Wm.
Fletcher, John.
Fraiser, W. A.
Fraser, William.
Frith, Mrs. Edward.
Fryer, Col. G. E.
Galloway, W. J.
Gardner, Wm.
Glass, Cumberledge.
Gou, J. F.
Greenwood, Mrs. L.
Gray, Alex.
Grieff, Miss M.
Halge, S.
Hankivez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Hennicke, Professor.
Hensley, John.
Jackson, J. O.
L. E. C.
Lambert, J.
Lang, Jas.
Lewis, J. C.
Lindeman, F. P.
Lodge, T. S.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lund, Enoch.
Lynam, R.
Lynham,—.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan.
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James.
McKwan, R.
Minck, Aug.
Moore, Captn. R. F.
Morris, C. E.
Oak, Robert.
Parker, Hon'ble Sidney.
Philip, jr., C.
Potts, John Geo.
Purcell, Miss N.
"Rex."
Rogers, Major M. W.
Ross, Henry.
Sandison, W. G.
Sarkies, J. C.
Sharp, Miss.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
Stovell, Captn. Gerald.
Stuart, Wallace.
T. W. B.
Tinsley, C. T.
Vetch, Major.
Walker, W. Glen.
Watson, T. W.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Young, J., Captn.

Registered Letters.

Bing, Tezadore.	Louis, J.
Clarke, J. H.	Merwanjee, C.
Connoly, Patrick.	Moore, R.
Conwell, Mrs. H.	Woodhead, H.
Hudson, F. J.	Wright, Dr. F. W.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster, Calcutta

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 23rd February 1883.

Names of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	1	0	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	0	Dhapepur.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	0	Sonepur.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	0	Cooti-Rampore.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	1	6	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	1	6	Dewangunge.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hât Bolia to Boalmaree.	2	6	Moheshpur.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	3	6	Katchikatta.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	2	6	Bastoopore.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.			
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	3	9	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	2	6	Kaladanga.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	3	0	Lalnagar.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	2	9	Gopinathpur.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the 26th February 1883, above zero 6¾ inches.

R. H. BROWN, CAPT., R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Divn.

BERHAMPORE, the 26th February 1883.

Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 17th February 1883.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	3	0	At Mymensingh.
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	2	6	At Lateamari.
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	3	0	At Shaltea and Gallacutta.

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 6 ft. 6 in.

W. B. BESTIC, C.E.,
for Exe. Engr., Dacca Divn.

Dated 18th February 1883.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1883.

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Bill of the Bengal Council.

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From the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, dated the 6th February 1883.

From the Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation, dated the 15th February 1883.

Demi-official letter from the Magistrate of Howrah, dated the 11th February 1883.

We, the members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to Jute-warehouses and Fire-brigades was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin. No direct communication reached us from the Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta, but a paper, purporting to embody the opinions of the Commissioners upon the Bill, was published in a Calcutta newspaper.

We have modified section 5 in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioner of Police. If the law as it stands were strictly carried out, it would be necessary for the Government to consult the Commissioners and to fix the fee in the case of each separate license. Such a procedure would be highly inconvenient; and, as a matter of fact, it is not the system which is adopted. The Government fixes a percentage upon the municipal valuation, and the Commissioners determine the fee payable on account of each warehouse accordingly. We think that the right principle is that the scale of fees should be fixed by the Government, and that it should be left to the Commissioners to apply it in each case. That the scale should take the form of a percentage on the municipal valuation is a convenient plan, but we think it should be open to the Government to take other circumstances also into consideration, such as the number and quality of the pressing machines used in the warehouse. We have worded the section accordingly, but we have struck out the clause of the present law, which requires the Government to have regard to the probable income derived from the warehouse. It does not appear to us that this is a point which should be considered in determining the fee.

After the first clause of section 6, we have inserted words to provide that a new license may be either permanent or may be granted for a term of years. The Commissioner of Police suggests that a term of 20 years should be fixed for licenses already granted. We are not prepared to adopt this proposal.

We have struck out the proviso at the end of section 6. It is not in the present law, though it is in accordance with existing practice, and its retention seems to us unnecessary, if the principle of a scale of fees is adopted.

In section 16 we consider that the Municipal Commissioners have no claim to any share in the fees and penalties levied under Part IV of the Act. The whole of these should be appropriated to the expenses of the fire-brigade.

We understand that the Commissioners of the Suburbs think that the allowance of 20 per cent provided by this section for the cost of inspection and superintendence is insufficient. We have carefully considered this point, and we are of opinion that no higher percentage ought to be allowed. If the Commissioners cannot provide for the cost of inspection and superintendence from the allowance of 20 per cent. of the fees and

penalties under Parts I and II of the Act, they should be required to make good the balance from the general fund of the municipality.

It has been suggested that the budget of the fire-brigade ought to be laid before the Municipal Commissioners before being submitted to the Government. This appears to us a reasonable proposal, and we have added a section to provide that this shall be done, and that if the budget shews a surplus, the scale of fees may be reduced, and that it may be raised if the budget shews a deficit.

In the last clause of section 21 (formerly section 20) we have adopted the suggestion made in Council when the Bill was introduced, and have provided that no officer of the police or of the fire-brigade shall be held liable to damages on account of any act done by him in the *bonâ fide* belief that such act was required in the proper execution of his duties. This amendment is supported by the Commissioner of Police.

In section 23 (formerly section 22) we have expunged the provision which makes a fee payable for a license to let off rockets or to send up fire-balloons. In section 25 (formerly section 24) we have thought it better that the Magistrate shall be the authority to exercise the powers in question. The functions appear to us more properly to belong to the head of the Police than to the head of the Municipality. We have added a section to specify the funds available for the maintenance of the fire-brigade.

In section (formerly section 27) we have considered the question of retaining the words "any other commodity." We are of opinion that depôts for the storage of such commodities as hay, straw, firewood, and the like ought not to be brought under the operation of this Act. The Municipal Acts, both for Calcutta and for the Mofussil, already give the Commissioners ample powers for regulating places used for the storage of such inflammable materials. The retention of the word "fibre" in the section is sufficient to cover the cases of hemp and flax, though it may be doubted whether it would apply to wool; and we consider that wool, if it were stored in any large quantities, might properly be subjected to the provisions of the Act. But we believe that there is no practical necessity for including wool, and we have accordingly confined the wording of the section to fibres.

In section (formerly section 30) we have provided that an arrested person shall be brought before a Magistrate as soon as possible, but in every case within 24 hours.

We have made a few other verbal amendments. We are of opinion that the Bill should be passed as now amended; but as we have made considerable alterations in the draft, we recommend that the Bill should be republished before it is taken into further consideration by the Council.

H. REYNOLDS.
T. T. ALLEN.
J. E. CAITHNESS.
BHUDEB MOOKERJEE.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1883.

AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Jute-warehouses and Fire-brigades.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Jute-warehouses and Fire-brigades: It is enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Title.

1. This Act may be called the "Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1883."

Extent.

It applies to Calcutta and to such portions of the Suburbs thereof as are for the time being subject to the operation of Bengal Act II of 1866, and also to the Municipality of Howrah:

Commencement.

And it shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

Repeal of Bengal Act V of 1879.

2. Bengal Act V of 1879 is hereby repealed. But all rules, orders, declarations, and appointments made under the said Act, and now in force, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

Interpretation.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Jute." "Cotton."

"Jute" and "Cotton" mean respectively jute and cotton which have not been pressed or screwed as if for shipment:

"Person."

"Person" includes a firm and an undivided Hindu family:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and any person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate:

"The Commissioners."

"The Commissioners" mean, in respect of Calcutta, the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, and, in respect of the Suburbs and Howrah, the Municipal Commissioners appointed or elected under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, or any other law for the time being in force relating to Municipalities.

"Warehouse."

"Warehouse" means any building or place used for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton or other fibre for the time being subject to the operation of this Act.

PART I.

Licensed Warehouses.

Existing warehouses not to be used till licensed.

4. No warehouse shall be used for the storing, keeping, pressing or depositing of jute or cotton, unless the owner or occupier thereof shall have previously obtained a license for such use.

5. From and after the commencement of this Act every license granted to a warehouse under the Jute-warehouse and Fire-brigade Act of 1872 or 1879 shall be subject to the payment of an annual fee. Such fee shall be determined by the Commissioners in accordance with a scale to be fixed from time to time by the Local Government after consulting the Commissioners at a special meeting, and shall be paid in such instalments as the Commissioners may direct.

Fee for license for warehouse.

The Local Government may at its discretion fix such scale of fees either —

(1) in proportion to the annual value of the warehouse as it is assessed to the payment of municipal taxes: or

(2) in proportion to the value of the machinery erected or proposed to be erected in such warehouse: or

(3) in proportion to such annual value of the warehouse, and to the value of the machinery, taken together.

The Local Government may from time to time, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a special meeting, alter the scale of fees to be paid in respect of warehouses.

6. Any person proposing to use any land for the purposes of a warehouse within the area to which this Act extends shall send to the Commissioners a plan of such land and all the buildings thereon, prepared in such manner as the Commissioners may direct, and it shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license to establish the same.

License for new warehouse.

Such license may be either permanent, or may be granted for such term of years as the Commissioners shall think fit.

Every license for a warehouse, to be granted under this section, shall be subject to the following conditions, namely,—

(1) that no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton, shall be stored or screwed or pressed, save within a building constructed of such materials, and on such a plan as may be approved of by the Commissioners;

(2) that no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton, shall be combed or dried except within an enclosure, and that the top or roof of any building or of any hut shall not be used for such combing or drying without the sanction in writing of the Commissioners;

(3) that space shall be reserved on land appertaining to the warehouse for the loading or unloading of carts;

(4) that no portion of the warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light (other than one duly and thoroughly protected) or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and that no person shall smoke therein;

(5) that the warehouse shall at all times be open to the inspection of officers duly appointed by the Commissioners;

(6) that the engines and furnaces used in the warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary by the Commissioners;

(7) that an annual fee shall be imposed in respect thereof as provided by the last preceding section.

7. The Commissioners shall appoint a sufficient number of officers for the inspection of warehouses within Calcutta, the Suburbs, and the Municipality of Howrah respectively; and any officer so appointed, and any Superintendent or Inspector or Sub-inspector of Police, may enter at any time into any warehouse and may inspect the same.

Inspection of warehouses.

8. On a change in the occupation of any warehouse, the person entering into occupation of the same shall, within two weeks of his so entering into occupation, give notice in writing to the Commissioners of such change of occupation, and shall thereupon pay to the Commissioners a fee of two rupees; and his name shall accordingly be substituted in such license for the name of the last occupier.

On change in occupation of warehouse, occupier to give notice.

If any warehouse is let out in portions, the person so letting it out and entitled to the rent shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier.

9. It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners at a special meeting to cancel or to suspend for such time as they shall think fit the license of any warehouse in respect of which any one or more of the conditions under which such license is held shall appear to them to have been broken, or in respect of which the provisions of the last preceding section have been broken.

Cancelment or suspension of license.

PART II.

Penalties.

10. Any person who without a license uses any warehouse for keeping or depositing jute or cotton shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which he may use or continue to use such warehouse as aforesaid.

Penalty for not taking out license.

11. Any person who without a license uses for keeping or depositing jute or cotton any warehouse established after the commencement of this Act shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such warehouse is used for keeping or depositing jute or cotton without a license.

Penalty for establishing warehouse without license.

12. Any person who uses a warehouse for the keeping or depositing of jute or cotton after the Commissioners shall have refused or cancelled a license in respect thereof, or during the time for which such license shall

Penalty for using warehouse after refusal of license.

have been suspended, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which any such warehouse may be so used as aforesaid.

Penalty on occupier in case of breach of conditions of license.

13. Whenever any of the conditions under which a license is held in respect of any warehouse have been broken in such warehouse, the person whose name appears on the license as the occupier of such warehouse shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to have his license cancelled, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty on any person in case of breach of conditions of license.

14. Any person who breaks any of the conditions under which a license is held in respect of any warehouse shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

Penalty for omitting to give notice on change in occupation.

15. If on a change in the occupation of any warehouse, the person entering into occupation fail to give the notice required by section eight of this Act, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

PART III.

Application of Funds.

Funds how to be applied.

16. The license fees and penalties received and levied under Parts I and II of this Act shall be applied in the manner following, that is to say—

Twenty per cent. to cost of inspection.

The Commissioners shall apply twenty per centum of such fees and penalties received and levied within their respective jurisdictions to the payment of the inspecting officers entertained under section seven of this Act, and to the payment of all expenses incurred by such Commissioners respectively in or about the inspection and superintendence of warehouses, and the granting of licenses in respect thereof.

Any balance of such twenty per centum which may remain after payment of such expenses shall be credited to the Municipal Fund of Calcutta, or of the Suburbs, or of Howrah, as the case may be, and any excess expenditure shall be defrayed by the Commissioners from the Municipal Fund.

Eighty per cent. to cost of fire-brigade.

17. The remaining eighty per centum of such fees and penalties shall be paid by the Commissioners to the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and shall be applied by him to the maintenance of the fire-brigade as hereinafter provided.

Budget of fire-brigade to be prepared.

18. The Commissioner of Police shall prepare annually, in or before the month of February, a budget or estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the fire-brigade for the year commencing on the first of April next ensuing.

Such budget shall be laid before the Commissioners at a meeting, and shall be forwarded by them to the Local Government with such remarks as they shall think fit to record: and it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government to pass, or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the same.

If such budget, as finally passed by the Local Government, shall show a surplus of receipts over expenditure, it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government, subject to the provisions of section 5, to reduce the scale of fees to be paid in respect of warehouses: and, if it shall show a deficit, similarly to increase such scale.

PART IV.

Fire-brigade.

Maintenance of fire-brigade.

19. The Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta shall maintain an efficient fire-brigade for the town and suburbs of Calcutta and for the Municipality of Howrah.

Local Government may make orders.

20. The Local Government may from time to time make, and, when made, alter or repeal such general or special orders as it may think fit—

For appointing or removing any member or officer of the force.

For furnishing the fire-brigade with such fire-engines, fire-escapes, horses, oxen, accoutrements, tools, and implements as it may think proper.

For building, providing or hiring places for the keeping of the force, engines, horses, and appurtenances.

For giving gratuities to persons who have given notice of fires.

For the training, discipline, good conduct, salaries, and pensions of the members of the force.

For the speedy attendance of such members with engines and all necessary implements on the occasion of any alarm of fire.

For sending the force, engines, and appurtenances beyond the limits of the area to which this Act extends in order to extinguish fire in the neighbourhood of the said limits.

For imposing and summarily realizing a fine not exceeding one week's wages from any member of the brigade who may infringe these orders.

Generally, for the maintenance of the fire-brigade in a due state of efficiency.

Such orders shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall take effect from such publication.

Powers of fire-brigade in cases of fire.

21. On the occasion of a fire, the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police, or the chief or other officer in charge of the fire-brigade on the spot may—

(*a*) remove, or may order any member of the brigade to remove, any persons who by their presence interfere with the due operations of the brigade;

(*b*) by himself or by his men break into or through, or pull down any premises for the purpose of putting an end to the fire, doing as little damage as possible;

(*c*) cause the mains and pipes of any district to be shut off, so as to give greater pressure of water in the place where the fire has occurred;

(*d*) call on the officer in charge of the Port Commissioners' fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible in the case of any fire occurring near the river bank;

(*e*) and, generally, take such measures as may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property.

The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police or chief officer on the spot in charge of the brigade may verbally nominate and depute one or more officers of the brigade to act at a distance, and such officer or officers shall have for the time being the like powers as the chief officer himself possesses under this section.

Police officers to render assistance.

Police officers of all grades shall be authorized to aid the fire-brigade in the execution of its duties. They may close any street in or near which a fire is burning, and they may, of their own motion or on the request of the chief or other officer of the fire-brigade, remove any persons who interfere by their presence with the operations of the fire-brigade.

Damage done to be deemed damage by fire.

Any damage done by the fire-brigade in the due execution of their duties shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance of property in Calcutta or the suburbs against fire.

No officer of the police or of the fire-brigade shall be held liable to damages on account of any act done by him in the *bonâ fide* belief that such act was required in the proper execution of his duties.

Enquiry into origin of fire

22. In the case of any fire occurring in Calcutta or the Suburbs or in the Municipality of Howrah the chief officer of the fire-brigade shall ascertain the facts as to the origin and cause of such fire, and shall make a report thereon to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such fire shall have occurred, and the said Magistrate, in any case where he may see fit, shall summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the further ascertainment of such facts.

Licenses and Penalties in respect of fire-works, &c.

Penalty for letting off rockets and selling fire-works without license.

23. Within the town and suburbs of Calcutta whoever shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and whoever shall sell fire-works without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which a yearly fee not exceeding ten rupees shall be payable, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence.

Powers to withdraw license.

24. The Commissioner of Police may at his discretion withdraw or suspend any license granted by him under the last preceding section:

Provided that a license to sell fire-works shall not be withdrawn or suspended except after thirty days' notice.

Exercise of powers in Howrah.

25. The powers conferred on the Commissioner of Police in respect of Calcutta and the Suburbs, by the two last preceding sections, shall be exercised in the Municipality of Howrah by the Magistrate of the district, or the officer in charge of the current duties of the Magistrate's office.

Liability of house-holders.

26. In the event of any rockets being let off or fire-balloons sent up within the precincts of any private premises or compound without the express permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police, or the Magistrate or officer as aforesaid, as the case may be, the occupier or owner, or person under whose immediate control the said premises or compound is, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, unless he can prove who the person having committed the offence is, and that the offence was committed without his knowledge.

Miscellaneous.

Appropriation of existing balance.

27. Any sum standing at the credit of the Jute-warehouse fund of the Town of Calcutta or of the Suburbs at the time when this Act comes into force may be appropriated in such proportions as the Local Government may direct either as a grant to the Municipal Fund of Calcutta or of the Suburbs for general purposes, or to the purchase of new engines, plant or equipment for the fire-brigade referred to in section nineteen of this Act.

Fire-brigade receipts.

28. The funds available for the maintenance of the fire-brigade shall be:

(1) The eighty per centum payable under section seventeen:

(2) The proceeds of all license, fees and penalties levied under Part IV:

(3) Any other funds which the Local Government may grant or appropriate for this purpose.

Local Government may declare the warehousing of any other fibre to be subject to Act.

29. The Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Commissioners passed by resolution, declare that any other fibre which is stored or deposited in warehouses besides jute or cotton, shall be warehoused and kept subject to the provisions of this Act.

When such declaration shall have been made in the *Calcutta Gazette* this Act shall be read as if the name or names of the said fibre had been printed in addition to the words "jute" or "cotton" in the several sections of this Act wherein the said words "jute" or "cotton" may occur.

Submission of reports.

30. The Commissioners of the several jurisdictions to which this Act extends shall report to the Local Government once a year, at such time as the Local Government shall direct, shewing how the provisions of this Act have been carried out, and specifying the warehouses in respect of which licenses have been granted.

The Commissioner of Police for the town of Calcutta shall make a similar report, shewing the working of the fire-brigade during the year, the receipts and expenditure in respect thereof, and the proceedings taken by him under sections twenty-three and twenty-four of this Act.

Such reports shall be forthwith published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Power to arrest.

31. Any person committing any offence in respect of which a penalty is provided by section fourteen or section twenty-three of this Act may, if his name and address be unknown, be arrested by any officer of police and forthwith conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction

in the place in which such offence has been committed, or shall be taken to the nearest police station within the said jurisdiction in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizance with or without sureties for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Offenders to be brought to trial.

32. Whenever such person shall be taken to a police station, the officer in charge of such station shall, as soon as possible, but in every case within twenty-four hours, cause him to be conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter.

Form of license.

33. Every license granted under Part I of this Act shall, as far as possible, be in the form to the schedule to this Act annexed.

Saving of places of manufacture or retail trade.

34. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to buildings or places wherein small quantities of jute, cotton or other fibre for the time being subject to the operation of this Act are deposited for the purpose of any manufacture or retail trade. The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, what quantities of jute, cotton or other fibre as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be small quantities within the meaning of this section.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 33.)

License under Bengal Act of 1883.

No. of 188

The Corporation of the Town of Calcutta (*or the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta or of Howrah, as the case may be*) hereby grant unto this license under Bengal Act of 1883, to store and press jute, (*or cotton or other substance, as the case may be*) in premises No. , Calcutta (*or the Suburbs of Calcutta or Howrah, as the case may be*) subject to the conditions noted on the back: and they hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of Rs. , being the license fee due by the said from to 188 in respect of the aforesaid premises, at the rate of Rs. per annum.

Name of owner

Name of occupier

Secretary to the Corporation

(or to the Municipal Commissioners).

The day of

C. H. REILY,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th February 1883:—

A Bill to extend the System of Local Self-Government in Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the system of local self-government within the territories subject to the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Title.

1. This Act may be called the "Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1883."

Extent.

It shall extend to all the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal which are not included within the limits of the town of Calcutta, or within the districts of Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Chittagong Hill Tracts, or any place or town to which the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act of shall have been, or may hereafter be, extended:

Commencement.

And it shall come into force in any other district or part of a district on such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct.

But any notification, order or rule, and any appointment to an office, may be made, or election held, under this Act at any time after it shall have received the assent of the Governor-General, but shall not take effect in any district, or part of a district, until this Act comes into force therein.

Enactment repealed and amended.

2. On the commencement of this Act in any district or part of a district, the enactment specified in the first schedule shall, as regards such district or part of a district, be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof; and the enactment specified in the second schedule shall be amended to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

But this repeal shall not revive any office, authority or thing abolished by such enactment, or affect the validity of anything done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability accrued before the commencement of this Act.

And no appointment to an office, made under the Bengal Act IX of 1880, shall continue to be valid in any district, or part of a district after this Act shall have come into force in such district, or part of a district.

Act not to be extended to cantonments without consent of Governor-General.

3. Notwithstanding anything in section one this Act shall not take effect in any cantonment without the consent of the Governor-General in Council previously obtained.

Interpretation.

4. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:

"Local Government Circle" and "Local Board."

(1) "Local Government Circle" means any area subject to the jurisdiction of a Local Board constituted under the provisions of Part I, Chapter II of this Act, and "Local Board" means any Board so constituted.

"Central Board."

(2) "Central Board" means the Board constituted under the provisions of Part I, Chapter III of this Act.

"Local Authority."

(3) "Local Authority" means any Local Board, Joint Local Board, Union Committee or Joint Union Committee, constituted under this Act, or the Commissioners of any Municipality constituted under the Bengal Municipal Act of .

"Magistrate of the District."

(4) "Magistrate of the District" includes any Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the district, to whom he may delegate all or any of his powers under this Act.

PART I.

Authorities for execution of Act.

CHAPTER I.

Union Committees.

Formation of Unions.

5. The Central Board may, for the purposes of local self government in each district, by order in writing, constitute any village or group of villages into a Union:

Provided that, unless the Central Board shall otherwise specially direct, the area included in any Union shall in no case contain less than five hundred houses, and no inhabited house within any Union shall be more than four miles distant from any other inhabited house within the same Union.

It shall be lawful for the Central Board, by order in writing, from time to time, to vary or annul any order made under this section.

Union Committees.

6. There shall be established for each Union a body to be called the Union Committee, consisting of such number of members, not being less than five or more than nine, as may be specified in the order constituting such Union.

Qualification of electors of Union Committees.

7. Save as is hereinafter provided, the members of the Union Committee of each Union shall be elected by male persons resident within the local limits of such Union, who have attained the full age of twenty-one years, have not been convicted of any non-bailable offence, and are subject to no legal incapacity, and who are qualified in one of the manners following, that is to say:—

(1) Are graduates or licentiates of any University, or hold certificates as pleaders or mooktears.

(2) Are possessed of a clear annual income from any source of not less than sixty rupees.

(3) Have paid during the year immediately preceding the date of the election, any Chowkeedaree Tax under the provisions of the Bengal Acts, VI of 1870 and I of 1871, or any License Tax, or any Road Cess or Public Works Cess.

All elections under this section shall be held at such times and places as the Central Board may appoint, and be governed by such rules, as the Central Board may from time to time issue.

Qualification of members of Union Committees.

8. Every person who shall be qualified under the provisions of the last preceding section to vote at the election of members of a Union Committee shall be deemed to be qualified for election as a member of such Committee.

Appointment on failure to elect.

9. If the electors of any Union shall fail to elect the full number of members allotted to the Committee of such Union, the Central Board shall call upon the Local Board, or if no Local Board has been appointed, upon the Magistrate of the District, to nominate one or more members to complete the number so allotted as aforesaid, and the Central Board shall accept such nomination or nominations, and appoint the person or persons so nominated to be member or members of such Committee.

Appointment in substitution of election.

10. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, it shall be lawful for the Central Board to direct, by order in writing, for special reasons to be stated in such order, that any Union Committee shall consist, either wholly or in part, of members nominated by the Magistrate of the district in which such Union is situated. The Magistrate shall thereupon nominate one or more persons as by such order directed, and the Central Board shall appoint such person or persons to be member or members of such Union Committee.

All persons who may be appointed under this or the last preceding section must be qualified as provided in section eight, and shall have the same powers and duties, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, as are by this Act granted to or imposed upon members elected under section seven.

Tenure of office.

11. The members of a Union Committee shall be elected or appointed (as the case may be) for a term of two years, and at the expiration of such term shall cease to be members of such Committee, but shall be eligible for re-election or re-appointment:

Provided that the said term of two years shall be held to include any period which may elapse between the expiration of the said two years and the date of the next subsequent election or appointment, not being an election or appointment under the next succeeding section.

Successors how appointed.

12. In the case of the death or resignation of a member of any Union Committee, his successor shall be forthwith appointed or elected in the manner hereinbefore provided, and such successor shall remain a member of the said Committee for the residue only of the term for which the member who has died or resigned was originally appointed or elected:

Provided that no act of the Committee or its officers, or of the Committee in meeting, shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only that the number of the Committee did not, at the date of the performance of such act, amount to the number specified in the order creating such Union.

CHAPTER II.

Local Boards.

Local Government Circles.

13. For the purposes of this Act, the Central Board shall, by a notification to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, aggregate the several thanas of each district to which this Act shall have been extended in one or more Circles, to be denominated Local Government Circles.

The Central Board may, from time to time, by notification to be published as aforesaid, vary or annul any order made under this section.

Local Boards.

14. There shall be established for each Local Government Circle constituted under the last preceding section, a body to be called the Local Board. Each Local Board shall be a body corporate, designated by such name as it may with the sanction of the Central Board adopt, and shall have a common seal and perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued in such name.

Number of members of Local Boards.

15. The Local Board of each Local Government Circle shall consist of representative members, to be elected or appointed, as hereinafter provided, in the proportion of three members for each thana within the local limits of such Circle. But the Central Board may direct that the number of representative members of any particular thana shall be greater or less than three.

Lieutenant-Governor to determine proportion of members to be elected and nominated.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor shall determine what proportion (if any) of the representative members allotted to each thana as aforesaid shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided, and what proportion shall be appointed by the Central Board:—Provided that:

(1) If one-half of the entire area of any thana is under the jurisdiction of Union Committees constituted under the provisions of Part I, Chapter I of this Act, not less than two of the members for such thana shall be elected, and the remainder (if any) shall be appointed by the Central Board.

(2) One-third of the whole number of members of each Local Board shall be appointed by the Central Board.

(3) The number of persons holding salaried offices under the Government, and appointed to the Local Board, shall not bear a larger proportion than one-fourth to the total number of members of the Local Board appointed and elected under the provisions of this chapter.

(4) In cases where the whole number of members of the Local Board is not evenly divisible by three or by four, the one-third or one-fourth shall be ascertained by taking the number next below the whole number, which is evenly divisible by three or by four, as the number to be divided

(5) Every appointment by the Central Board under this section shall be made immediately after the result of the election hereinafter mentioned shall have been notified to the Central Board and shall be subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, and such appointment, after being confirmed, shall take effect from the date on which such election takes place.

Qualification of electors.

17. Such and so many of the representative members of each thana as are not appoiated under the provisions of the last preceding section shall be elected by male persons who have attained the full age of twenty-one years, have not been convicted of any non-bailable offence, and are subject to no legal incapacity, and who are qualified in one of the manners following, that is to say :—

(1) Are members of any Union Committee within the local limits of such thana.

(2) Are graduates or licentiates of any University; or

hold certificates as pleaders or mookhtars; or

hold any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem;

and are entitled to vote for the election of members of any Union Committee under the provisions of section seven of this Act, or are members of a joint undivided Hindu famliy, one of the members of which is so entitled:

Provided that no person who may be otherwise qualified under clause (2) of this section shall be deemed to be qualified to vote at the election of members of a Local Government Board, unless he shall have his fixed place of abode within the Local Government Circle of such Local Board, or in a town which has been constituted a Municipality under the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act of , and which is situate not more than one mile from the boundary of such Local Government Circle.

Qualification of candidates.

18. All male persons who are of the full age of twenty-one years, have not been convicted of a non-bailable offence, and are subject to no legal incapacity, shall be deemed eligible for election as members of the Local Board, provided they are qualified in one of the manners following, that is to say :—

(1) Are qualified to vote for the election of members of such Local Board under the provisions of the last preceding section.

(2) Have, during the year immediately preceding such election, paid in respect of land situate either wholly or in part within such Local Government Circle a sum of not less than one hundred rupees on account of Road Cess or Public Works Cess under this Act or the Bengal Cess Act of 1880, as amended by this Act.

(3) Have paid, during the year immediately preceding such election. a sum of not less than fifty rupees under any License Act for the time being in force.

(4) Are possessed of a clear annual income from any source of not less than two thousand rupees.

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be qualified for election as a member of a Local Board, unless he is, at the time of his election, and so long as he continues in office by virtue of such election, resident in the Local Government Circle in which such Board has jurisdiction or within five miles thereof.

Central Board to make rules for elections.

19. It shall be lawful for the Central Board, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, to make rules consistent with the provisions of this Act for the registration of voters and the conduct of elections under this chapter; and, from time to time, with the like consent, to vary such rules.

Term of membership.

20. Every member of the Local Board may hold office for three years from the date of his appointment or election, and the Lieutenant-Governor may, at any time before the expiration of such term of three years, accept the resignation of such member.

Removal of member.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor may remove any member appointed or elected under this Act, if such member shall have been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct.

Provision as to member neglecting to attend meetings, &c.

22. Any member who, without having obtained permission from the Local Board, shall have omitted to attend six consecutive meetings of the Local Board,

and any member who shall have been sentenced to imprisonment,

and any member who is or becomes at the time, or during the term of his appointment or election, a bankrupt or insolvent, or who is interested (otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint stock company) in any contract with the Local Board,

shall cease to be a member of the Local Board.

CHAPTER III.

The Central Board.

Creation of Board.

23. A Board shall be established, to be called the Central Board, and all the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon the Central Board by this Act shall be exercised and performed by such Board in such manner and form, and subject to such conditions, liabilities, and incidents, as the Lieutenant-Governor shall, from time to time, determine.

Constitution of Central Board.

24. The Central Board shall consist of a President and so many members as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct. Such President and members shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and shall hold office for a term of five years, and shall not be removable from office before the expiration of such term without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

The Central Board shall be deemed to be established from and after the date of the first appointment of a President under this Act.

25. The Central Board shall be a body corporate, and shall have an official seal and perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued by its corporate name.

Incorporation of Central Board.

PART II.

Of the Local Funds.

GENERAL.

26. The Lieutenant-Governor may, in the order extending this Act to any district or part of a district, direct that all or any portion of the funds vested in any local bodies existing in such district or part of a district, shall vest in the local authorities constituted under this Act, immediately upon such local authorities being constituted.

Lieutenant-Governor may make order as to vesting in new local authorities of funds of existing local bodies.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Union Fund.

27. There shall be formed for each Union a fund to be called the "Union Fund," and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

Constitution of Union Fund.

(1) All sums accruing within that Union under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

(2) All sums assigned thereto by the Central Board or Local Board, whether as a contribution towards the cost of making village roads or otherwise.

(3) All other sums received by the Union Committee in the execution of this Act.

The Union Fund shall be vested in the Union Committee, and the balance standing to the credit of the Fund shall be kept in such custody as the Central Board may from time to time direct.

28. The Union Fund shall be applicable to the following objects, and in the following order:—

Application of Union Fund.

(1) To the payment of establishments entertained and expenses incurred by the Union Committee for the purposes of this Act,

(2) To the payment of the expenses incurred by the Union Committee in respect of the duties imposed upon such Committee under Part III of this Act, and of any expenses that may be incurred through the default of the Union Committee in carrying out any of such duties.

29. Account books of the Union Fund shall be kept by an officer to be appointed by the Union Committee.

Accounts of Union Fund.

An account shewing the receipts and expenditure during the quarter, arranged under the proper heads and duly balanced, shall be prepared immediately after the close of each quarter, and shall, with the account books, be open to the inspection of any person entitled to vote at the election of members of the Union Committee.

A similar account shall be prepared for each year as soon as possible after its close, and shall be open to inspection as aforesaid.

Copies of the yearly and quarterly accounts shall be submitted to the Local Board to which such Union Committee is subordinate.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Circle Fund.

30. There shall be formed for each Local Government Circle a fund to be called the "Circle Fund," and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

Constitution of Circle Fund.

(1) Such proportion as the Central Board may direct of the District Road Fund of the district, after payment of the expenses mentioned in section one hundred and nine of the Bengal Act, IX of 1880, as amended by this Act.

(2) All sums levied within the Circle as fines, penalties, or otherwise, under the provisions of this Act.

(3) All sums accruing within the Circle under the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, from pounds which have not been vested in any Union Committee under section forty-two of this Act.

(4) The proceeds of public ferries within or on the boundary of the Circle which have been placed under the charge of the Local Board under the provisions of Part IV, Chapter I of this Act.

(5) All receipts in respect of any schools, hospitals, dispensaries, railways, tramways or other buildings, institutions, or works, which may have been constructed by, or have become vested in, the Local Board under Part IV of this Act.

(6) Any sums which may from time to time be allotted to the Local Board from the provincial revenues by the Lieutenant-Governor for any of the purposes mentioned in Part IV of this Act, or for any other purpose.

(7) All other sums contributed to the Local Board by the Government, local bodies or private persons.

The Circle Fund shall be vested in the Local Board, and the balance standing to the credit of the Fund shall be kept in such custody as the Central Board may from time to time direct.

31. The Circle Fund shall be applicable to the following objects, and in the following order:—

Application of Circle Fund.

Firstly.—To the payment of such percentage as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct towards the cost of the Central Board and its establishments, towards the cost of audit, and towards the cost of establishments in any office of account or in any treasury:

Provided that the total amount which any Local Board may be required to pay on this account shall not in any year exceed two per centum on the amount of the Circle Fund for such year.

Secondly.—To the payment of establishments entertained and expenses incurred by the Local Board for the purposes of this Act, and to the payment to Government of such percentage as the Central Board may from time to time direct on the salaries of such establishments, in consideration of the Government undertaking to pay the leave and pension allowances of such establishments:

Thirdly.—To the payment of any sums which the Local Board may have undertaken to pay as interest upon loans raised by it for the purposes of this Act, and to the formation of a sinking fund where required.

Fourthly.—To the payment of expenses incurred by the Local Board in the performance of the duties imposed by this Act, and in the construction and maintenance of any works which may become vested in such Board under the provisions of this Act, and to the payment of any expenses that may be incurred through the default of the Local Board in carrying out any of the duties imposed upon it by this Act.

Fifthly.—To the payment of expenses incurred by the Local Board under the provisions of section one hundred and eighteen of this Act.

Sixthly.—To the payment, at such rates as the Central Board may direct, of the travelling expenses of members of the Local Board delegated to attend the annual conference of Local Boards under the provisions of section seventy-four, and of the travelling expenses of members of the Local Board attending a joint Board when the office of such joint Board is in any other Local Government Circle.

Seventhly.—To investment in any local debenture loans issued by the Government of India, or by the Lieutenant-Governor, for the construction of public works which may directly improve the means of communication within the Local Government Circle, or between such Circle and adjacent Circles.

Provided—

(1)—That no sum shall be expended from the Circle Fund in the construction of any channel for the purposes of irrigation,

or for the purposes of drainage connected with any irrigation works in charge of public officers,

or for the improvement or maintenance of any water-channel on which tolls are levied, when the proceeds of such tolls are not paid into the Circle Fund;

(2)—That no part of the Circle Fund of any district shall be applied to the construction or maintenance of any road within any first or second class municipality under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, unless such road shall have been expressly excluded from the operation of the said Act under section thirty-two thereof.

Accounts of Circle Fund.

32. Account books of the Circle Fund shall be kept by an officer to be appointed by the Local Board.

An account shewing the receipts and expenditure during the quarter, arranged under the proper heads and duly balanced, shall be prepared immediately after the close of each quarter, and shall, with the account books, be open to the inspection of any person entitled to vote at the election of members of the Local Board.

A similar account shall be prepared for each year as soon as possible after its close, and shall be open to the inspection as aforesaid.

Copies of the yearly and quarterly accounts shall be submitted to the Central Board.

Sub-Committee of Accounts.

33. Every Local Board shall appoint a Sub-Committee of Accounts, consisting of so many members as it thinks fit. It shall be the duty of such Sub-Committee to prepare estimates, under the provisions of section seventy-five, to keep such books of account as the Central Board may direct, and generally to superintend all matters connected with the finances and accounts of the Local Board.

The Sub-Committee shall, at all times, when required so to do, produce its books of account for audit by any officer who may be appointed by the Central Board in that behalf.

PART III.

Duties and Powers of Union Committees.

Union Committees to be subordinate to Local Boards.

34. The Union Committees shall be the agents of, and subject to the control of, the Local Boards of the Local Government Circle within which the Unions in respect of which they have been elected or appointed are respectively situated, and shall, within the areas respectively subject to their authority, have the control and administration of, and be responsible for, all matters specified in this Part, except such of those matters as the Local Board may think fit to take under its direct control and administration.

Union Committees to submit reports, estimates, and accounts to Local Board.

35. Every Union Committee shall submit annually to the Local Board of its Local Government Circle, on or before such date as the Local Board may appoint in this behalf, an estimate of the probable expenditure of the Committee for the coming financial year, and an account of its receipts and expenditure for the past financial year, and shall also submit to the Local Board such other reports (if any), as the Local Board may from time to time require.

Limits on expenditure of Union Committee.

36. The Union Committee shall not incur expenses or undertake liabilities to any amount exceeding the limit imposed by the Local Board of its Local Government Circle.

Village roads vested in Union Committee.

37. All village roads within any Union, and the stones and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such roads, shall vest in and belong to the Union Committee.

Power to make and improve village roads.

38. The Union Committee, making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any houses or land which may be required for any such purposes, may—

(*a*) lay out and make new village roads;

(*b*) build and construct new bridges;

(*c*) turn, divert, discontinue or stop up any village road; and

(*d*) widen, open, enlarge or otherwise improve any such road.

Maintenance and repair of village roads.

39. The Union Committee shall, so far as the Union Fund permits, from time to time cause the village roads to be maintained and repaired, and for such purpose may do all things necessary for the public safety and convenience.

Union Committee to send schedule of roads to Local Board.

40. Every Union Committee shall, within such time as the Local Board to which it is subordinate may direct, forward to such Local Board a schedule of all village roads within the Union. Such schedule shall state the length and width of the roads, the number, description, and dimensions of bridges, and such other particulars as the Local Board may require.

The Union Committee may, of its own motion, at any time revise the said schedule, or may be required the Local Board so to do.

Local Board may entrust portions of district roads to management of Union Committees.

41. It shall be lawful for the Local Board to delegate to any Union Committee within the Local Government Circle subordinate to such Local Board, the management of so much of any road as may be situate within the Union of such Union Committee; and such Union Committee shall thereupon do all things necessary for the maintenance and repair of the portion of road so assigned to it, and shall be responsible to the Local Board in that behalf.

Pounds.

42. It shall be lawful for every Union Committee to establish and maintain a pound within the Union under the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, and every Union Committee shall exercise, in respect of the establishment and management of such pound, the functions of the Magistrate of the District under sections 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, and 17 of the said Act. The Central Board shall exercise the functions of the Local Government under sections 4, 7, and 18 (*a*) of the said Act.

Primary schools.

43. Subject to such rules as may be laid down from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Union Committee shall be charged with, and be responsible for, the management, maintenance, and visiting of all primary schools within the Union, the appointment (subject to the provisions of section fifty-two) of the gurus of such schools, the payment of the salaries of such gurus, and the transmission to them of any rewards that may be granted by the Local Board.

Dispensaries.

44. The management, maintenance, and visiting of any dispensary within the Union may, with the consent of the Union Committee, and subject to such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time lay down, be entrusted to the Union Committee.

Registration of vital statistics.

45. Every Union Committee shall provide for the registration of births and deaths within the Union.

Sanitation.

46. It shall be the duty of the Union Committee to provide, so far as may be possible, for the sanitation of the Union, and, in the case of fairs and melas, to make special arrangements for this purpose.

Drains, &c., under control of Union Committee.

47. All drains and other conservancy works within the Union, which are not under the control of any other authority, shall be under the control of the Union Committee.

Local Board may entrust works of sanitation, &c., to Union Committee.

48. It shall be lawful for the Local Board to entrust to any Union Committee subordinate to such Local Board the execution of any work of sanitation, drainage or water-supply affecting the area in which such Union Committee has jurisdiction, and the Union Committee shall thereupon carry out such work subject to the provision of Part IV, Chapter II of this Act.

Union Committee may cleanse public tanks.

49. Any Union Committee may cleanse or repair any public tank, stream or well, or public drain situate within the jurisdiction of such Union Committee, and charge the cost of such cleansing or repairing to the Union Fund, or, if such fund be not sufficient, may levy the same from persons resident within the Union in the manner provided for the levying of the Chowkeedaree Tax under the Bengal Acts, VI of 1870 and I of 1871, or other Act for the time being in force.

Powers as to private tanks, &c.

50. The Union Committee may require the owner of any tank, stream or well used for drinking purposes to cleanse or fill up the same; or may require the owner or occupier of any land which appears to be in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood to clear or drain it, or take such other action with respect thereto as may be deemed necessary. If such owner or occupier makes default in carrying out the said order, the Union Committee may perform the work, and may recover the expense thereby incurred from such owner. Such expense shall be recoverable in the manner provided by any law for the time being in force for the recovery of public demands:

Provided that the Union Committee shall take no action under this section until after the expiry of thirty days from the date on which notice of the work required to be done shall have been served upon the owner of the tank, stream or well, or the owner or occupier of the land:

Provided further that when the cost of carrying out any order under this section shall be estimated as likely to exceed the sum of one hundred rupees, the Union Committee shall not issue such order without the previous consent of the Local Board.

Joint Union Committees.

51. Any Union Committee may, from time to time, with the consent of the Local Board to which it is subordinate, concur with any other Union Committee or Committees, in the same Local Government Circle, in appointing out of their respective bodies Joint Committees for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in delegating to any such Joint Committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the Union Committees, and in framing or modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such Joint Committee.

It shall be lawful for the Local Board to associate not more than two of its members with any joint Union Committee appointed under this section.

If any dispute arises between two or more Union Committees acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Local Board shall be final.

Appointment of officers.

52. The Union Committee may, from time to time, appoint all such subordinate officers and servants, as may be necessary to assist in carrying out this Act, and may, from time to time, remove any of such persons and appoint others in his place;

And may, with the sanction of the Local Board, fix the allowances of such persons, and pay out of the Union Fund such allowances to the said persons respectively, or in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as it shall think reasonable.

The Local Board may, by order in writing, for reasons to be specified in such order, require any Union Committee subordinate to it, to dismiss

any of the persons appointed by such Union Committee under this section, and the Union Committee shall thereupon dismiss the person or persons mentioned in such order.

PART IV.

Of the Duties and Powers of Local Boards.

CHAPTER I.

General.

Operation of Chapters I and II.

53. The provisions of the first and second Chapters of this Part shall be in force as regards every Local Board, unless and until the Central Board shall otherwise direct.

Operation of Chapter III.

No provision contained in Chapter III of this Part shall apply to any Local Board unless and until it has been expressly extended thereto by the Central Board by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

54. Every Local Board shall, at a meeting, elect its Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The election of the Chairman shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Status and tenure of office of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

55. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman elected under the last preceding section, if not already members of the Local Board of which they have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, shall, from the date of the confirmation of his election as regards the Chairman, and from the date of his election as regards the Vice-Chairman, during their respective terms of office, enjoy all the rights and privileges of members of such Board. They shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which such Board shall have been elected.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman eligible for re election.

56. Every Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be eligible for re-election, and may at any time be removed from the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman by a resolution of the Board, in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the whole number of members of the Board shall have given their votes in person.

Every resolution removing a Chairman shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Election of Chairman or Vice-Chairman for unexpired term of office.

57. If any Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be unable to complete his full term of office, the vacancy caused by his resignation, or removal, or death, shall be filled by the election of another person, and the person so elected shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which such Chairman or Vice-Chairman would otherwise have continued in office.

Chairman to have powers of Board in certain cases.

58. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Chairman of every Local Board shall have power on behalf of the Local Board to do any acts or pass any orders which the Board might legally do or pass and may, with the sanction of the Board, delegate all or any of such powers to the Vice-Chairman:

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Central Board to direct that certain acts shall not be done, and certain orders shall not be passed, save by the Local Board in meeting assembled.

Their mode of transacting business.

Local Board to have an office.

59. The Local Board shall have an office at such place within the Local Government Circle in and for which it shall have been appointed, as may be directed by the Central Board, and shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month.

Business to be conducted subject to rules framed by Central Board.

60. The business of the Local Board shall be conducted subject to such rules as may from time to time be framed by the Central Board.

Two kinds of meetings.

61. There shall be two kinds of meetings for the transaction of business, namely, special meetings and ordinary meetings.

What are special meetings.

62. Meetings of the following descriptions shall be special meetings:—

(1) Any meeting convened by the Chairman under section sixty-four;

(2) For the election of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman under section fifty-four;

(3) For determining the salary of the Surveyor to the Local Board under section one hundred and twelve;

(4) For the election of a Surveyor to the Local Board under section one hundred and eleven;

(5) For determining the details of establishment, and the salaries to be attached to each office under section sixty-nine;

(6) For making rules for leave of absence under section seventy, and for pensions and gratuities under section seventy-one;

(7) For considering and passing the general statement under section seventy-five, or any revised or supplemental statement under sections seventy seven and seventy-eight;

(8) For preparing and framing an estimate of income and expenditure, section seventy-five;

(9) For amending any such estimate under section seventy-seven;

All other meetings shall be ordinary meetings.

President at meetings.

63. The Chairman, or, in case of his absence at the time appointed for the meeting, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every meeting of the Local Board. In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the members present may choose one of their number to be President of such meeting.

Meeting to be called on requisition.

64. The Chairman, or, in case of his absence, the Vice-Chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition

made in writing and signed by not less than one-third of the members, convene a meeting.

Notice of meeting.

65. At least five days' notice in writing of every meeting shall be given to each member. Every notice shall state the business to be transacted at the meeting, and a copy of all papers connected with such business shall be supplied to each member with the notice of the meeting. No business other than that so stated shall be transacted at such meeting, except with the permission of the meeting.

Quorum.

66. (1) No business shall be transacted at any special meeting unless at least one-fourth of the total number of members forming the Local Board at the time of the meeting are present at the commencement and close of such business; and no business shall be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless at least three members are so present.

Delegation of powers to Sub-Committee.

(2) The Local Board may delegate any of its powers to Sub-Committees consisting of such member or members of its body as it thinks fit. Any Sub-Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed upon it by the Local Board.

Adjournment, voting, &c., of Local Board.

(3) The Local Board may hold meetings and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of an equal division of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Adjourned meeting.

67. If at the time appointed for a special meeting, or within one hour thereafter, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned till some future day to be appointed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Local Board, and five days' notice of such adjourned meeting shall be given. The members present at such adjourned meeting shall form a quorum, whatever their number may be.

Minute-book to be kept.

68. The minutes of the proceedings of every meeting shall be recorded in the English language in a book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Local Board, and any person resident in, or owning or holding land in, the Local Government Circle, may at all reasonable times inspect and examine such book without payment of any fee, and may obtain a certified copy of any extract therefrom on payment of such fees as the Local Board may direct.

A copy of the minutes of every meeting shall be sent to the officer in charge of the sub-division in which the Local Government Circle is situate, or if the Local Government Circle extends beyond the limits of one sub-division, to the Magistrate of the District. If the Local Government Circle is situate wholly or in part in the sudder sub-division, such copy shall be sent to the Magistrate of the District.

At the request of any member of the Local Board who is not acquainted with the English language, the Chairman shall cause to be delivered to such member an abstract of the minutes of any meeting in the vernacular of the district.

Establishments.

Establishments and salaries how to be fixed.

69. The Local Board, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, may determine and from time to time alter the details of the establishment of officers, clerks, and servants to be employed by it or by any Joint Local Board as hereinafter appointed, and the salary to be paid to each such officer, clerk or servant; provided

(1) that no appointment carrying a monthly salary of not less than one hundred rupees shall be created or abolished without the consent of the Central Board, and that every nomination to such an appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the Central Board;

(2) that the aggregate salaries and allowances in any one year of the establishment employed by any Local Board for the purpose of Chapter II of this Part, together with a proportionate share of the cost of the general establishment of such Board, shall not exceed twenty-five per centum on the total amount available for expenditure by such Board upon public works during the year;

(3) that every Local Board shall be required to conform to such general rules regarding the qualifications to be required of candidates for employment as may from time to time be laid down by the Central Board.

Leave of absence to officers.

70. The Local Board shall, subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, make such rules as to leave of absence and absentee allowances as it from time to time may think fit for its own officers and servants.

Pensions, gratuities, &c.

71. The Local Board may, with the approval of the Central Board, make rules for pensions and gratuities to be granted and paid out of the Circle Fund to its officers and servants, and may from time to time, with the like approval, repeal, alter, or add to such rules:

Provided that no officer shall be entitled to any pension or gratuity under this Act from the Circle Fund of any Local Government Circle in respect of any period during which he was not serving under the Local Board of such Local Government Circle:

Provided also that no officer lent by Government, and contributing from his salary to any pension fund, shall be entitled to claim any pension from the Circle Fund.

Their functions.

Mode of executing contracts.

72. The Local Board may, through its Chairman or Vice-Chairman, enter into and execute any contract necessary for the purposes of this Act:

Provided that every contract made on behalf of the Local Board in respect of any sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or involving a value exceeding five hundred rupees, shall be sanctioned by the Local Board at a meeting, and shall be in writing, and signed by at least two of the members of the Local Board, one of whom shall be the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

Unless so executed, such contract shall not be binding on the Local Board.

Penalty on members and officers being pecuniarily interested in contracts.

73. No member, officer or servant of the Local Board shall be in any wise pecuniarily interested in any contract or work made with, or executed for, the Local Board; and if any such member, officer or servant be so interested, he shall be incapable of afterwards continuing to be a member of the Local Board, or of holding or continuing in any office or employment under the Local Board, and shall be liable to a fine of five hundred rupees:

Exception.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any person by reason only of his being a shareholder in any registered or incorporated company which may enter into any contract with the Local Board, or execute any work for the Local Board, if such person shall, at or before the time of any such contract being made or tendered for, declare to the Local Board the extent of his interest in such Company, and, if he be an officer or servant of the Local Board, obtain the sanction of the Local Board to his continuing to be such officer or servant.

Conference of Local Boards to fix rate of road cess annually.

74. In every district, in which two or more Local Boards shall have been formed, there shall be held annually, at such time and place as the Central Board may appoint, a conference of all the Local Boards of the district, and every Local Board in the district shall delegate so many of its members as it deems fit, not being more than one for each thana within its Circle, to represent it at the annual conference.

Such delegates in conference assembled shall fix the rate at which the road cess shall be levied in the district during the ensuing year, and may, subject to the sanction of the Central Board as provided in section one hundred and forty-four, clause (6), appoint Joint Boards for the performance of any work which may affect two or more Circles within the district.

In every district in which there shall be only one Local Board, such Board shall hold a meeting annually, on a date to be fixed by the Central Board, for the purpose of fixing the rate at which the road cess shall be levied in the district during the ensuing year.

Estimates, reports, and statements to be submitted to Central Board.

75. Every Local Board shall submit annually to the Central Board, on or before such date as the Central Board may appoint in this behalf, a statement of the requirements and an estimate of the probable expenditure of the Local Board for the coming financial year, and a report of its proceedings and an account of its receipts and expenditure, for the past financial year, and shall also submit to the Central Board such other reports as the Central Board may from time to time require.

All such statements, estimates, and reports shall be prepared in English in such form as the Central Board shall direct. Copies of such statements and estimates shall be forwarded to the officer in charge of the Sub-Division in which the Local Government Circle is situate, or, if the Local Government Circle extends beyond the limits of one Sub-Division, to the Magistrate of the District. If the Local Government Circle is situate, wholly or in part, in the Sudder Sub-Division, such copies shall be sent to the Magistrate of the District.

Estimates subject to approval of Central Board.

76. Every estimate framed under the last preceding section shall be subject to the approval of the Central Board, and the Central Board may revise or modify such estimate, subject to the provisions of sections seventy-seven and seventy-eight.

Central Board may under certain circumstances alter estimate.

77. If such estimate shall have been approved by any number, being less than two-thirds of the members of the Local Board present at the meeting at which such estimate was adopted, the Central Board may, before approving such estimate, make such alterations as it shall think fit in the details or total of such estimate, or may return such estimate to the Local Board with instructions to make any such alterations in such details or total:

Provided that the Central Board shall not make, and shall not require the Local Board to make, otherwise than with its own consent, any such alterations as shall have the effect of raising the total of such estimate above the total of the sum estimated to be at the disposal of the Local Board for expenditure during the year in question, the cess being levied at the rate which may have been determined for such year by the annual conference of Local Boards of the district, or, if there be only one Local Board in the district, by such Local Board under section seventy-four.

On receipt of such instructions the Local Board shall proceed to make such alterations, and shall resubmit the estimate to the Central Board, who shall thereupon approve the estimate framed by the Local Board.

Procedure where estimate has been approved by not less than two-thirds of Local Board.

78. (1) If any estimate prepared under section seventy-five shall have been approved by a number not being less than two-thirds of the members of the Local Board present at the meeting at which such estimate was adopted, the Central Board may, before approving such estimate, make a communication to the Local Board, bringing to its notice any alterations which appear to it to be desirable to make in the details or total of such estimate;

and on receipt of such communication, the Local Board shall proceed to reconsider such suggestions, and may either

(*a*) adopt such suggestions or any of them and revise its estimate accordingly, and submit such revised estimate for the sanction of the Central Board; or

(*b*) may adhere to its original estimate, and resubmit it to the Central Board with its reasons for adhering to the same.

(2) On receipt of such estimate so resubmitted the Central Board may sanction the estimate, or may make such alteration in the details of the estimate as it may think fit:

Provided that the Central Board shall in no case raise the total of such estimate above the total of the sum estimated to be at the disposal of the Local Board.

Rate determined to be reported to Lieutenant-Governor.

79. When the estimate prepared by the Local Board shall have been approved by the Central Board under sections seventy-seven and seventy-eight the rate determined

by the annual conference of Local Boards, or by the Local Board if there be only one such Board in the district, shall be reported by the Central Board to the Lieutenant-Governor, who shall cause the same to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Estimates may be amended.

80. Any estimate prepared under section seventy-five and approved as hereinbefore provided may be amended or revised at any time with the sanction of the authority which originally approved such estimate, provided that the total of the estimate of expenditure as amended shall not exceed the total of the sums estimated to be available for expenditure during the year.

Books and records to be open for inspection of District Officers.

81. Every Local Board, and every Sub-Committee of Accounts of such Board, shall at all times permit the Commissioner, District Magistrate, and any Sub-Divisional Officer having jurisdiction within the Local Government Circle, to have access to all its books, proceedings, and records.

Local Boards may raise loans.

82. It shall be lawful for the Local Board, subject to the provisions of any law relating to the raising of loans by local authorities for the time being in force, to raise a loan for the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of this Act, and, with the like sanction, to guarantee the payment of interest on such loan, and to form a sinking fund.

Pounds.

Local Board to manage pounds where no Union Committee exists.

83. Every Local Board may, in respect of such portions only of its Local Government Circle as are not under the jurisdiction of any Union Committee, establish and maintain pounds under the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

Every such Board shall be vested with the powers of the Magistrate of the District under sections 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, and 17 of the said Act, and the Central Board shall exercise the functions of the Local Government under sections 4, 7, and 18(*a*) of the said Act.

Ferries.

Public ferries vested in Local Board.

84. All public ferries situate within the limits of any Local Government Circle shall forthwith become vested in the Local Board of such Local Government Circle.

Local Board may lease its ferries or manage them direct.

85. Subject to such rules as the Central Board, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, may make in this behalf, and subject to any law for governing public ferries for the time being in force in Bengal, every Local Board in which a public ferry shall become vested under the provisions of the last preceding section may either

retain such ferry under its own immediate management, or place it under the management of an Union Committee, and levy, or authorize such Union Committee to levy, such tolls on persons using the same, as the Central Board may from time to time approve;

or lease such ferry on farm, to such person or persons, for such period, and on such terms, as it thinks fit:

Provided that the lessee of any such public ferry shall not be entitled to charge on persons using the same any tolls in excess of such rates as may be approved by the Central Board.

Local Board to provide establishment, boats, &c., for working ferries.

86. Any Local Board in which a public ferry may become vested under section eighty-four shall (subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine) provide such establishment, boats, landing stages, and appliances, and shall do all things necessary to provide for the safety and convenience of travellers and the safety of property to be conveyed in such ferry, or may require the lessee of such ferry to provide and do the same.

When a public ferry shall have been placed under the management of any Union Committee under the provisions of the last preceding section, the Local Board may require such Union Committee to make such provision, and to do such things as aforesaid.

Cancellation of ferry lease, &c.

87. Every lease of a ferry given by a Local Board, as hereinbefore provided, shall be liable to be cancelled at once, if it shall appear to the Local Board, at a meeting, that the lessee has failed to make due provision for the convenience or safety of the public within fifteen days after being required to do so by a notice in writing from the Local Board.

On the cancelment of a lease, the Local Board may take possession of all boats and other appliances which have been used by the lessee in the working of the ferry; and may either retain the same permanently on payment of a fair price to the proprietor, or may retain them for such time as may be necessary, not exceeding three months, until it can make arrangements for such other boats and appliances as may be necessary, in which case the Local Board shall pay a fair price to the owners for the use of the said boats and appliances:

Provided that within a week of taking such possession the Local Board shall be bound to give notice to the said lessee of its intention to retain the said boats and appliances either permanently, or for a period to be specified in the notice.

Local Board may establish new or close old ferries.

88. The Local Board may, with the consent of the Central Board, establish a new ferry at any place within its Local Government Circle, and every such ferry, when established, shall become vested in the Local Board, and shall be subject to such of the provisions of this chapter as refer to ferries.

The Local Board may, with the like consent, close any existing ferry which has become vested in it under the provisions of section eighty-four, or may direct that such ferry shall be removed to such other place as it thinks fit.

Central Board may make rules as to public ferries.

89. It shall be lawful for the Central Board, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time, to make rules consistent with the provisions of the five last preceding sections for the

guidance of Local Boards in which public ferries have become vested under section eighty-four, and for the apportionment of the profits of such ferries between any two or more local authorities, and such rules from time to time to alter, modify or revoke.

Act to be read with Regulation VI of 1819 and Act I (B.C.) of 1866.

90. The six last preceding sections, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be read with, and shall form a portion of, Regulation VI of 1819 of the Bengal Code and the Bengal Act, I of 1866. Every Local Board shall, for the purposes of the said sections, have and exercise the functions of the Magistrate of the district under the said Regulation and Act.

Education.

Local Board to have management of schools.

91. Subject to the provisoes hereinafter contained, every Local Board shall be charged with, and be responsible for, the management, maintenance, and visiting of all schools within its Local Government Circle, the appointment (subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine) of all masters and assistant masters of such schools, and the payment of the salaries of such masters and assistant masters: Provided that—

Saving of powers of Union Committees.

(1) Nothing in this section shall be taken to affect the powers of any Union Committee in respect to primary schools within its Union. Such powers shall be exercised by the Union Committee, subject to the general control of the Local Board to which it is subordinate.

Saving of powers of Managing Committee of aided school.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, any Committee which has been, or may hereafter be, appointed to manage any school receiving a grant-in-aid from the Government, shall continue to exercise, in the management of such school, all the powers which may be vested in it by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Local Board to conform to Government rules.

(3) The Local Board shall conform to such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, make in respect to the allotment of grants to primary and secondary schools, the appointment of teachers and sub-inspectors, the standards of education, the conduct of examinations, the award of scholarships, and all other matters connected with the administration of such schools.

Government may exclude any schools from management of Local Board.

92. Notwithstanding anything in the last preceding section contained, the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time declare that a particular school, or class of schools, shall be excluded from the management of the Local Board within whose Local Government Circle such school or class of schools is situated, and may make such other order regarding the management thereof as he thinks fit.

The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, extend, modify or revoke any order made under this section.

High English Schools may be placed under Joint Committee.

93. It shall be lawful for the Central Board to declare that the management, maintenance, and visiting of any High English School situated within a town which has been constituted a municipality under the Bengal Municipal Act of shall be entrusted to a Joint Committee, consisting partly of members delegated by Commissioners of such municipality and partly of members delegated by such Local Boards as may be named in the order.

Every order issued under this section shall specify the number of members to be delegated, and the proportion of the cost of maintenance of the school to be provided, by each of the local authorities named therein.

Every Joint Committee appointed under this section shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same liabilities, as are by this chapter imposed on Local Boards.

If any dispute arise between two or more local authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Central Board shall be final.

Medical.

Public dispensaries or hospitals may be vested in Local Board.

94. The Lieutenant-Governor may declare, by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, that any public charitable dispensary or hospital, situated within a Local Government Circle, shall be vested in the Local Board of such Circle. Such dispensary or hospital shall thereupon become vested in the Local Board, and the Local Board shall be charged with the management and maintenance thereof.

The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time revoke any order made under this section.

Local Board may establish dispensaries, &c.

95. Any Local Board may provide for the use of the inhabitants of the Local Government Circle, dispensaries, hospitals or temporary places for the reception of the sick, and for that purpose may,

itself build such dispensaries, hospitals or places of reception; or

contract for the use of any such dispensary, hospital or place of reception, or of any part thereof; or

enter into any agreement with any person having the management of any hospital for the reception of the sick inhabitants of the Local Government Circle, on payment of such annual or other sum as may be agreed on.

96. Two or more Local Boards may, with the consent of the Central Board, combine in providing a common dispensary, hospital or place of reception, and, with the like consent, fix the proportions of the cost thereof to be borne by them respectively.

Local Board may contribute to cost of hospital outside Circle.

97. A Local Board may, with the consent of the Central Board, contribute such annual or other sum as may be agreed on towards the cost of the maintenance of any dispensary or hospital situated outside the Circle, but which is habitually used by the inhabitants of the Circle.

98. Any expenses incurred by a Local Board in maintaining in a hospital, or in a temporary place for the reception of the sick, (whether or not belonging to the Local Government Circle), a patient who is not a pauper, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such patient to the Local Board, and may be recovered from him at any time within six months after his discharge from such hospital or place of reception, or from his estate in the event of his dying in such hospital or place.

Recovery of cost of maintenance of patient in a hospital.

99. A Local Board may, with the sanction of the Central Board, provide, or contract with any person to provide, a temporary supply of medicine and medical assistance for the poorer inhabitants of the Local Government Circle.

Power to provide temporary supply of medicine.

100. Every Local Board, in exercising the powers vested in it by the six last preceding sections, shall conform to such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make in that behalf.

Local Board to conform to Government rules.

101. Subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Lieutenant-Governor, it shall be lawful for the Central Board to make rules, consistent with the provisions of this Act, for the purposes of fixing the standard of professional qualification to be required of medical officers employed by Local Board, of regulating the duties of such medical officers, the inspection of dispensaries and hospitals, the forms of returns and reports to be made by the Local Board, and generally in respect to the duties imposed on Local Boards by sections ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, and ninety-nine;

Power of Central Board to make rules.

And such rules, from time to time, to add to, modify or revoke.

All rules made under this section, and all additions thereto, or modifications or revocations thereof, shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

102. It shall be the duty of the Local Board to collate the statistics of births and deaths supplied by the Union Committees under section forty-five into such registers, and to submit such returns, as the Central Board may from time to time require, and generally to compel Union Committees to perform the duties imposed upon them by the said section.

Local Board to collate statistics supplied by Union Committees.

Joint Local Boards.

103. Notwithstanding anything in section seventy-four contained, a Local Board may from time to time, with the consent of the Central Board, concur with any other Local Board or Boards in appointing out of their respective bodies Joint Boards for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in delegating to any such Joint Boards any power which might be exercised by any or either of the Local Boards, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such Joint Board.

Joint Local Boards may be constituted.

If any dispute arise between two or more Local Boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Central Board shall be final.

104. All Joint Local Boards constituted under the last preceding section shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter so far as the same are applicable.

Provisions of this chapter applicable to Joint Boards.

Bye-laws.

105. A Local Board may frame such bye-laws as it deems fit, not being inconsistent with this Act, and may by any bye-laws made by it, under this Act, impose on offenders against the same such reasonable penalties as it thinks fit, not exceeding the sum of fifty rupees for each offence, and in case of a continuing offence a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for each day after written notice of the offence from the Local Board.

Power to impose penalties on breach of bye-laws.

Nothing in the provisions of any Act incorporated herewith shall authorize the imposition or recovery, under any bye-laws made in pursuance of such provisions, of any greater penalty than the penalties in this section specified.

106. Bye-laws made by a Local Board under this Act shall not take effect unless and until they have been submitted to and confirmed by the Central Board, which Board is hereby empowered to allow or disallow the same, as it may think proper; nor shall such bye-laws be confirmed—

Confirmation of bye-laws.

Unless one month at least before the making of the application, notice of the intention to apply for confirmation has been given in one or more of the local newspapers circulated within the Local Government Circle to which such bye-laws relate, or if there be no such newspapers, then in such manner as the Local Board may direct; and unless for one month at least before any such application a copy of the proposed bye-laws has been kept at the office of the Local Board, and has been open during office hours thereat to the inspection of the inhabitants of the Circle to which such bye-laws relate, without fee or reward.

The Local Board shall, on the application of any inhabitant of the circle, furnish him with a copy of such proposed bye-laws, on payment of four annas for every hundred words contained in the copy.

A bye-law requiring confirmation by the Central Board shall not require confirmation, allowance or approval by any other authority.

107. All bye-laws made by a Local Board under this Act shall be printed in the vernacular of the district and hung up in the office of the Local Board; and a copy thereof shall be delivered to any inhabitant of the Circle on his applying for the same.

Bye-laws to be printed, &c.

CHAPTER II.—OF LOCAL WORKS.

Roads and Water-channels.

108. On the commencement of this Act, all roads, bridges, tanks, ghats, wells, channels, and drains in any Local Government Circle (not vested in any Union Committee under

Public roads, &c., vested in the Local Board.

section thirty-seven, not being private property, and not being reserved by Government to be maintained at the public expense), now existing or which shall hereafter be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided therefor, shall vest in and belong to the Local Board.

Local Board to send particulars as to roads to Central Board.

109. Every Local Board shall, within such period as the Central Board may fix, submit to the Central Board a schedule of all roads which have become vested in such Local Board under the last preceding section. Such schedule shall specify the length and width of the roads, the number, description, and dimensions of bridges, and shall contain any other particulars that the Central Board may require.

The Local Board may from time to time revise such schedule, or may be required by the Central Board so to do.

Local Board may, with consent of owners, take over and repair roads, &c.

110. The Local Board at a meeting may agree with the person in whom the property in any road, bridge, tank, ghat, well, channel or drain is vested to take over the property therein, and after such agreement may declare, by notice in writing put up thereon or near thereto, that such road, bridge, tank, ghat, well, channel or drain has been transferred to the Local Board.

Thereupon the property therein shall vest in the Local Board, and such road, bridge, tank, ghat, well, channel or drain shall thenceforth be repaired and maintained out of the Circle Fund.

Local Board to appoint Surveyor.

111. Subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine every Local Board shall forthwith appoint a properly qualified person to be Surveyor to such Local Board, or shall combine with any other local authority or authorities in appointing such person to be Joint Surveyor to the combining local authorities.

Any arrangement between two or more local authorities, made under this section, may be determined by any of them after such notice as the Central Board may prescribe.

Salary of Surveyor to Local Board.

112. The Local Board at a special meeting shall determine the salary which it is prepared to give to the Surveyor to the Local Board, and shall report the same to the Central Board, who may approve such salary, or require the Local Board to increase or to reduce it. The salary so determined and approved may from time to time be altered by the Local Board with the approval of the Central Board.

When two or more local authorities shall have appointed a Joint Surveyor under section one hundred and eleven, such local authorities shall determine the salary to be given to such Joint Surveyor, and the proportions thereof to be borne by them respectively, and shall report the same to the Central Board, who may approve such salary and proportions, or require the combining Boards to increase or reduce the salary.

Appointment or dismissal of Surveyor to be subject to approval of Central Board.

113. Every appointment or dismissal of a Surveyor shall be subject to the approval of the Central Board.

Disputes to be appoint to Central Board.

114. Any dispute arising between two or more local authorities acting under the provisions of sections one hundred and eleven or one hundred and twelve shall be referred to the Central Board, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Local Board to appoint overseers, &c.

115. Subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine the Local Board may for the purposes of this chapter appoint such and so many subordinate officers as it may think necessary; all such persons shall be subordinate to, and under the orders of, the Surveyor to the Local Board.

Duties of Surveyor to Local Board.

116. It shall be the duty of the Surveyor to the Local Board to prepare all designs, estimates, and plans which the Local Board may require, and to carry out such works as it may direct.

Local Board to construct and maintain roads, &c.

117. It shall be the duty of the Local Board to provide for

the repair and maintenance of roads, bridges, water-channels, and other means and appliances for facilitating communications which have been taken charge of by the Local Board under this Act, or towards which it may have agreed to contribute; and

the construction of new roads, bridges, water-channels, and other means of communication.

Local Board may contribute towards means of communication, &c.

118. It shall be lawful for the Local Board to take measures for, or to contribute towards, the construction, provision, repair, and maintenance of, any means and appliances for facilitating communication within the Local Government Circle or between the Local Government Circle and other Local Government Circles;

the planting of trees by the roadside; and

the construction and maintenance of any means and appliances for improving the supply of drinking-water, or for providing or improving drainage:

Provided that it shall be lawful for any Local Board, under the provisions of section forty-one, to delegate to any Union Committee within the Local Government Circle the duty of repairing and maintaining so much of any public road as may be situate within its Union.

Duties of District and Divisional Engineers towards Local Boards.

119. Any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint to be District Engineer and Deputy Inspector of Local Works of any district or districts, shall, subject to such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may make in that behalf, act as Consulting Engineer to all the Local Boards within the district or districts to which he shall have been appointed, and prepare all plans, estimates, and designs for local works which, in the opinion of any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint to be Divisional Engineer and Inspector of Local Works for the division within which the Local Government Circles of such Board are situate, may be beyond the professional qualifications of the Surveyor to any such Local Board.

Divisional and District Engineers to inspect works, &c.

120. The Divisional Engineer and Inspector of Local Works, or the District Engineer and Deputy Inspector of Local Works may inspect all works which may be under construction by, or under the charge of, the Local Boards or Union Committees within their respective divisions and districts.

For the purposes of such inspection the Divisional Engineer and Inspector of Local Works and the District Engineer and Deputy Inspector of Local Works may at all times enter on, or cause to be entered on, any immoveable property belonging to such Boards or Committees, or any work in progress under their direction, and may require them to furnish such statements, estimates, and reports as they think fit.

Reports of such inspection shall be prepared, and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the Boards through the Magistrate of the district.

In all matters of professional and departmental detail the Boards shall be guided by the opinions of such inspecting officers.

Powers of Boards under sections 117 and 118 to be subject to approval of plans.

121. The powers of the Local Board under the provisions of sections one hundred and seventeen and one hundred and eighteen shall be subject to such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make, regarding the submission for approval of plans, designs, and specifications.

Tramways and Railways.

Local Board may construct tramways.

122. It shall be lawful for any Local Board, either singly or in combination with any other local authority to construct and maintain within, or partly within and partly without, its own Local Government Circle, a railway or tramway under the provisions of any law for governing the construction of railways or tramways for the time being in force in Bengal, and to do all lawful acts which may be necessary in that behalf.

Local Board may raise loan to construct tramway.

123. The Local Board may, for the purposes of the last preceding section, borrow and take up at interest, on credit of the local cesses, any sums of money necessary for defraying the expenses of such construction and maintenance, and may guarantee the payment of interest on such loans, or may subscribe to any debenture loan raised by the Government of India or by any local authority for the construction or maintenance of any railway or tramway, which, in the opinion of such Local Board, is likely to be of direct benefit to the Local Government Circle of such Local Board.

Last two sections to be read with Bengal Tramways Act.

124. The last two preceding sections shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, be read with and form a part of the Bengal Tramways Act of 1883.

Sanction of Central Board required to proceedings under these sections.

125. No proceedings of a Local Board under the last three preceding sections, except such proceedings as are matters of routine, shall be valid unless and until they shall have received the sanction of the Central Board.

Buildings.

Government may put public buildings under charge of Local Board.

126. The Lieutenant-Governor may, with the consent of the Local Board from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct that any public building, which is under the control of the Government, and which is situate within a Local Government Circle, shall be placed under the charge of the Local Board for the purpose of alteration, repair or maintenance, or entrust a Local Board with the construction of a new building.

Every order made under this section shall specify the conditions upon which such building is placed under the charge of, or is to be constructed by, the Local Board :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any building which shall have become vested in a Local Board under any other section of this Act.

Sanitation.

Local Boards to provide for sanitation.

127. Subject to any rules that may from time to time be made by the Lieutenant-Governor or by the Central Board, it shall be the duty of every Local Board to provide, so far as may be possible, for the proper sanitation of so much of its Local Government Circle as is not included in any Union, and to incur such expenses or undertake such liabilities as may be necessary in that behalf.

Every Local Board shall have and exercise, as regards such portions of its Local Government Circle as are not situate within any Union, the same powers and duties as are vested in or imposed upon Union Committees under the provisions of sections forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, and fifty of this Act.

Provision for obtaining order for cleansing offensive ditches lying near to, or forming boundaries of, circles.

128. Where any water-course or open ditch lying near to or forming the boundary between the Circle of any Local Board and any adjoining Local Government Circle is foul and offensive, so as injuriously to affect the Circle of such Local Board, the Central Board may, on the application of such Local Board, call upon the Local Board of such adjoining Circle to shew cause why an order should not be made for cleaning such water-course or open ditch, and for executing such permanent or other structural works as may appear to the Central Board to be necessary; and the Central Board, after considering the cause shewn (if any), or *ex parte* in case of the default of the Local Board to shew cause, may make such order with reference to the execution of the works, and the persons by whom the same shall be executed, and by whom and in what proportion the costs of such works shall be paid, and also as to the amount thereof and the time and mode of payment, as to the Central Board may seem reasonable.

Local Board may require Union Committee to cleanse public tanks.

129. The Local Board may require any Union Committee subordinate to it within eight days or such longer period as the Local Board may fix, to cleanse or repair any public tank, stream or well, or public drain within the Union of such Union Committee, and to charge the cost of such cleansing or repairing to the Union Fund, or, if such fund be not sufficient,

to levy the same from persons resident within the Union in such manner as may be provided in any Act for the levying of the Chowkeedaree Tax for the time being in force in the district.

If the Union Committee make default in carrying out such order, the Local Board may itself perform the same, and may require the Union Committee to make good the expense thereby incurred.

Local Board may direct Union Committee to call upon owner to cleanse private tanks, &c.

130. The Local Board may direct any Union Committee subordinate to it to call upon the owner of any tank, stream or well used for drinking purposes to cleanse or fill up the same, or to call upon the owner or occupier of any land which appears to be in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood to clear or drain the same, or to take such other action with respect thereto as it may think fit. If such owner makes default in carrying out the said order the Local Board may authorize the Union Committee to perform the work, and to recover the expense thereby incurred from such owner: Such expense shall be recoverable in the manner provided by any law for the time being in force for the recovery of public demands.

Provided that, when the cost of carrying out any order under this section shall be estimated as likely to exceed the sum of one thousand rupees, the Local Board shall not issue such order without the consent of the Central Board.

General powers for supplying circle with water.

131. Any Local Board, may, with the consent of, and subject to such limits of cost as shall be imposed by, the Central Board, provide its Local Government Circle, or any place therein, or any part thereof, with a supply of water proper and sufficient for public and private purposes, and, for those purposes or any of them, may—

(1) construct and maintain water-works, dig wells or tanks, and do any other neces ary acts; and

(2) take on lease or hire any water-works, and purchase any water-works, or any water, or right to take or convey water, either within or without its Local Government Circle; and

(3) contract with any person for a supply of water.

Penalty on obstructing or diverting water.

132. Any person who shall unlawfully flush, draw off, divert or take water from any water-works, well or tank belonging to or under the management or control of a Local Board, or from any water or stream by which such water-works are supplied, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Local Board to appoint Sanitary Inspector.

133. Every Local Board may appoint a properly qualified person to be its Sanitary Inspector, and shall, subject to the provisions of sections sixty-nine and one hundred and thirty-five, fix the salary of such Sanitary Inspector, and the details of the establishment subordinate to him.

The Local Board may, with the consent of the Central Board, dismiss its Sanitary Inspector.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS POWERS AND DUTIES OF LOCAL BOARDS.

Vaccination.

Local Boards to have supervision of vaccination within their Circles.

134. Every Local Board to which the provisions of this and the next four succeeding sections shall have been extended, shall, within its Circles, be charged with the appointment, payment, management, and supervision of all public vaccinators.

Local Board to appoint Inspectors of Vaccination.

135. Every such Local Board shall appoint a properly qualified person to be Inspector of Vaccination within its Local Government Circle, and shall, subject to the provisions of sections sixty-nine and one hundred and thirty-three, fix the salary to be paid to such person.

Every Inspector of Vaccination appointed under this section shall, within the Local Government Circle, exercise the powers and perform the duties assigned to the Superintendent of Vaccination under the provisions of the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880.

The Inspector of Vaccination shall also perform the duty of Sanitary Inspector to the Local Board under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-three of this Act.

Local Board to have powers of Magistrate in Circles to which the vaccination Act extends.

136. In every Local Government Circle to which the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880, has been, or may hereafter be, extended, the Local Board shall have the powers of the Magistrate of the district under section twenty-five of the said Act.

Central Board to control vaccination and make rules.

137. Every Local Board to which the provisions of sections one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and thirty-seven, and one hundred and thirty-eight shall have been extended shall, in the exercise of such provisions, be subject to the general control and supervision of the Central Board. It shall be lawful for the Central Board, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time, to make rules consistent with this Act and with the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880:

And such rules, with the like consent, from time to time to modify, add to or revoke.

Act to be read with the Bengal Vaccination Act.

138. The four last preceding sections, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be read with, and form a part of, the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880.

Of taking a Census.

Central Board may direct Local Boards to take a census.

139. It shall be lawful for the Central Board, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, at any time to require a Local Board to take an account of the number of persons who, at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Local Government Circle of such Local Board and for that purpose to employ such and so many persons and incur such expenditure as the Central Board may direct.

140. Every Local Board which shall be required to take an account under the last preceding section shall, in taking such account, conform to any rules that may be made in that behalf by the Central Board with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and to the provisions of any Act for regulating the taking of a census that may for the time being be in force in Bengal.

Powers for taking census.

Famine Relief.

141. Subject to such limit of expenditure as may be prescribed by the Central Board, every Local Board to which this section shall have been extended shall be authorized to take such measures as it thinks fit for the relief of famine within its Local Government Circle, and for that purpose may—

Local Boards to take relief measures in case of famine.

(1) Open and maintain such and so many relief works as may be necessary.

(2) Open and maintain such and so many temporary hospitals, poor-houses, orphanages, and places for the gratuitous distribution of food, as may be necessary.

(3) Employ such extra medical or other assistance as may be necessary.

(4) Combine with any other Local Board or Boards for all or any of such purposes.

Miscellaneous.

142. It shall be lawful for any Local Board, with the consent of the Central Board, and subject to any rules which may, from time to time, be made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor, or by the Central Board with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to

Miscellaneous powers of Local Boards.

(1) Construct and maintain, at such places within its Local Government Circle as it thinks fit, staging bungalows for the use of travellers, and charge such fees for the use of such bungalows as it thinks fit:

Staging bungalows.

Provided that such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the Central Board.

(2) Offer rewards, upon such scales as may be approved by the Central Board, for the destruction of noxious animals within the Local Government Circle.

Rewards for destruction of noxious animals.

(3) Establish and hold fairs and hâts within its Local Government Circle.

Fairs and hâts.

(4) Hold, within its Local Government Circle, from time to time, exhibitions of cattle, country produce, and agricultural implements, or local manufactures, and incur such expenditure and charge such fees in that behalf as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Central Board.

Exhibitions.

(5) Undertake and carry out any other local work likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public and not provided for in any other chapter of this Act.

Works not otherwise provided for.

PART V.

Of the Duties and Powers of the Central Board.

143. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint one or more persons to be Secretary or Secretaries of the Central Board.

Officers of Central Board.

The Central Board may from time to time appoint, for such period as it may think fit, such and so many Inspectors, Auditors, Clerks, and other subordinate officers as the Board may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, determine.

144. The Central Board shall be charged with the general control and supervision of the working of this Act, and for that purpose shall have power—

Central Board to have general control and supervision of local authorities.

(1) to constitute in any district to which this Act shall be extended, Unions and Union Committees and Local Government Circles and Local Boards under the provisions of Part I, Chapters I and II;

(2) to extend all or any of the provisions of this Act to any such Union Committees or Local Boards;

(3) to supersede or suspend any Union Committee under the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-three;

(4) subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine, to fix the establishments to be employed by any Local Board for the purposes of this Act, and the cost of such establishments;

(5) to fix the maximum amount of expenditure to be incurred by a Local Board in carrying out all or any of the provisions of this Act;

(6) to sanction the appointment for any of the purposes of this Act, and under the provisions hereinbefore contained, of Joint Local Boards; to fix the details of the establishment to be employed, and the maximum expenditure on work to be done, by such Joint Local Boards, and the proportion in which the cost of such establishment and works shall be borne by each of the combining Local Boards; and to give a decision, which shall be final, on any dispute that may arise between such Boards.

(7) To enter on and inspect, or to cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property occupied by a local authority or any work in progress under its direction.

(8) To call for and inspect any record or other document which may be, for the purposes of this Act, in the possession or under the control of any local authority.

(9) To require any local authority to furnish such estimates, statements, accounts, and reports as it thinks fit; to revise such estimates, statements, accounts, and reports, and to return them for modification, alteration or correction.

(10) To make bye-laws for the general purposes of this Act, and to make rules and regulations for the general control of local authorities.

The Central Board may from time to time modify, add to or revoke any order made by it under this section; and every order made under clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), or (10), together with any modification, addition to or revocation of such order, shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

145. The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, limit the amount to which the Central Board shall be empowered to sanction expenditure by the Local Boards in the various departments of their duty under this Act. Subject to those limits the Central Board shall be empowered to sanction the amounts to be expended by Local Boards under any of the provisions of this Act.

Lieutenant-Governor to fix amount to which Central Board may sanction expenditure.

146. The Central Board may from time to time cause to be made such enquiries as are directed by this Act, and such enquiries as it deems fit, in relation to any matters concerning the public health in any place, or any matters with respect to which its sanction, approval or consent is required by this Act.

Power of Board to direct enquiries.

147. The Central Board may make orders as to the costs of enquiries and proceedings instituted by the said Board under this Act, and as to local authorities by which such costs shall be borne.

Orders as to costs of enquiries.

148. Inspectors of the Central Board shall, for the purposes of any enquiry directed by the Board, exercise such powers as the Board may direct.

Power of Inspectors of Central Board.

149. The Central Board, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, may by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* extend all or any of the provisions of Chapter III of Part IV of this Act, to any Local Board, and such provision or provisions shall take effect accordingly in the Local Government Circle of such Board from the date specified in the notification.

Central Board may extend provisions of Part IV, Chapter III, to any Local Board.

PART VI.

CONTROL.

Control over Union Committees.

150. (1) If any Union Committee makes default in the performance of any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, the Local Board may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of the duty.

Powers for Local Board to provide for performance of duty in default of Committee.

(2) If the duty is not performed within that period, the Local Board may appoint some person to perform it, and may provide for the expenses of, and incidental to, its performance, out of the funds appropriated to or for the purposes of the Union Committee.

151. The Local Board may at all times enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected any immoveable property occupied by, or any work in progress under the orders of, any Union Committee in its Circle, and may suspend or prohibit the execution of any particular work.

Local Board may enter on and inspect works, &c., of Union Committee.

Any order made by a Local Board under this section, shall, with a copy of the reasons for making such order, be forwarded to the Central Board, and the Central Board may rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force, with or without modification, permanently or for such period as it thinks fit.

152. The Magistrate of the District or the Sub-Divisional Officer may at all times enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property occupied by, or any work in progress under the orders of, any Union Committee within their jurisdiction.

District Officers may inspect works.

153. If it shall appear to the Magistrate of the District or Sub-Divisional Officer that the execution of any order or resolution of any Union Committee within their jurisdiction, or the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, by such Union Committee, is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to any class or body of persons, or to lead to a breach of the peace, such Magistrate or Sub-divisional Officer may, by order in writing, suspend the execution, or prohibit the doing, thereof.

District Officer may suspend works.

When any Magistrate of a District or Sub-Divisional Officer, makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward to the Local Board a copy of such order, with a statement of his reasons for making it.

154. If a Union Committee or Joint Union Committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or otherwise by law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Central Board may, with the previous approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare Committee to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

Powers to supersede Union Committee in case of incompetency, default or abuse of powers.

155. When any Union Committee shall have been superseded under the last preceding section the following consequences shall ensue:—

Consequences of supersession of Union Committee.

(*a*) All members of the Union Committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members.

(*b*) All powers and duties of the Union Committee shall, during the period of supersession, be exercised by, and its property shall vest in, the Local Board of the Circle.

On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the Union Committee shall, subject to the provisions of sections nine and ten, be re-established by election, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (*a*) shall not be deemed disqualified for election.

Control over Local Boards.

Local Boards to act under general guidance of Central Board.

156. All Local Boards shall act under the general guidance and instructions of the Central Board, carry out its orders, and receive and give due weight to the advice of its officers.

Procedure in case of dispute between Central and Local Board.

157. When any dispute or difference arises between the Central Board and a Local Board, the Central Board may refer the points of dispute or difference, or any other question arising between itself and such Local Board, to the Lieutenant-Governor, whose decision thereon shall be final.

District Officers may inspect works.

158. The Magistrate of the District and any Sub-Divisional Officer within whose jurisdiction any Local Government Circle is situated, shall have power at all times to enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property occupied by, or any work in progress under the orders of, the Local Board of such Local Government Circle.

District Officer may suspend work.

159. If it shall appear to the Magistrate of the District that the execution of any order or resolution of a Local Board within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, or the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, by such Local Board, is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to any class or body of persons, or to lead to a breach of the peace, such Magistrate may, by order in writing, suspend the execution, or prohibit the doing, thereof.

When any Magistrate of a District makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward to the Central Board a copy of such order, with a statement of his reasons for making it.

Power to provide for performance of duties in default of local authority.

160. (1) When the Central Board is informed on complaint made or otherwise, that a local authority has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, the Central Board, if satisfied after due enquiry that such local authority has been guilty of the alleged default, may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Central Board may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to perform it, shall be forthwith paid by the local authority.

(3) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Central Board may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the Circle Fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance, and, if the default has been made by any Union Committee, to recover such expense from the Union Fund.

Extraordinary powers of Central Board in case of emergency.

161. (1) In cases of emergency the Central Board may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a local authority is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in its opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute or do it, shall be forthwith paid by the local authority.

(2) If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Central Board may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the Circle Fund to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from that balance, and, if the default has been made by an Union Committee, to recover such expense from Union Fund.

Central Board may suspend Local Board.

162. It shall be lawful for the Central Board at any time to suspend the action of any Local Board in regard to any specific proceeding or work, pending further enquiry.

Power to suspend execution of orders, &c.

163. If, in the opinion of the Central Board, the execution of any order or resolution of a local authority, or the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to any class or body of persons, or to lead to a breach of the peace, it may, by order in writing, suspend the execution or prohibit the doing thereof.

Power to supersede Local Board or Union Committee in case of incompetency, default or abuse of powers.

164. If any Local Board or Joint Local Board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or otherwise by law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Central Board may, with the previous approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Lieutenant-Governor may of his own motion, by an order published, with the reasons for making it in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare the Board or Joint Board to be incompetent, or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

Consequences of supersession of Local Board.

165. When any Local Board shall have been superseded under the last preceding section the following consequences shall ensue :—

(*a*) All members of the Board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members.

(*b*) All the powers and duties of the Board shall, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

(*c*) All property vested in such Board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Government.

On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the Board shall be re-established by appointment and election, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (*a*) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

Lieutenant-Governor to have general power of control.

166. All the authorities entrusted with the execution of this Act, shall exercise the powers and perform the duties by this Act assigned to them respectively, subject to the general control of the Lieutenant-Governor.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

167. If any member, officer or servant of a local authority, appointed under this Act, is, otherwise than as hereinbefore provided, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with that authority, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code, section 168.

Power to make compensation out of the Local Fund.

168. Every local authority may make compensation out of the Circle or Union Funds respectively, to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this Act.

No action to be brought against the members of local bodies or their officers until after one month's notice of cause of action.

169. No suit shall be brought against the members of any Local Board or Union Committee, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of such Local Board or Union Committee, and also (if the suit is intended to be brought against any officers of the said Board or Committee, or any person acting under their directions) at the place of abode of the person against whom such suit is threatened to be brought, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the person who intends to bring the suit;

And unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards.

If any such person to whom any such notice is given shall, before suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Number and Year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Act IX of 1880.	To amend and consolidate the law relating to rating for the construction, charges and maintenance of district communications and works of public utility and of Provincial public works.	Sections 110 to 181 inclusive.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Number and Year.	Subject.	Extent of amendment.
Bengal Act IX of 1880.	To amend and consolidate the law relating to rating for the construction, charges and maintenance of district communications and works of public utility and of Provincial public works.	In section 4, the following definitions shall be substituted for the definition of "The Committee—" Amendment of section 4. 'Central Board' means the Central Board constituted under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of "Central Board." "Local Government Circle" means any area subject to the jurisdiction of a Local Board constituted under the provisions of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of , and 'Local Board' means any Board so constituted. "Local Government Circle" and "Local Board." 'Circle Fund' means the Fund formed under section thirty of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of ." Circle Fund. In section 9 the words "and, together with other assets of such fund, shall be applied to the purposes mentioned in section 111," shall be omitted. The following section shall be substituted for section 38:— "38. The road cess for each year shall be assessed and levied in each district as provided in section 6, and, (subject to the maximum rate in that section mentioned), at such rate as may be determined for such year by the Local Board, or in any district in which there are two or more Local Boards, by the annual conference Rate at which road cess shall be levied, how to be fixed.

Number and Year.	Subject.	Extent of amendment.
Bengal Act IX of 1880.	To amend and consolidate the law relating to rating for the construction, charges and maintenance of district communications and works of public utility and of Provincial public works.	of Local Boards, under section seventy-four of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of ." In sections 82 and 83 the words "District Road Funds," and "District Road Fund" shall be substituted for the words "Committees" and "Committee" respectively. In section 98 the words "District Road Fund" shall be substituted for the words "District Road Committee." In section 108, the words. "and of all sums whatsoever which may be at the disposal of the District Road Committee as hereinafter appointed" shall be omitted. The following new section shall be substituted for section 109:— "109. The District Road Fund of every district shall be applicable to the following objects and in the following order:— (Application of District Road Fund.) *Firstly.*—To the payment of the cost of establishments entertained and expenses incurred by the Collector under section 91. *Secondly.*—To the indemnification of the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, for any other costs or damages which he may have incurred, or for which he may have become liable, in the course of the proceedings for the assessment and collection of the cesses under this Act. And the balance, after payment of such expenses, shall be credited to the Circle Fund of the district. Should there be more than one such Fund in the district, the balance shall be credited to such Funds in such proportion as the Central Board may direct." The following new section shall be substituted for section 182:— "182. The Lieutenant-Governor, and the Central Board with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, may from time to time make, and when made, from time to time, alter, add to, or cancel any rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act— (Lieutenant-Governor empowered to prescribe forms and rules.) (*a*) regulating the performance of the duties of the Local Boards and of all persons employed under this Act, and in regard to the qualification, appointment, election, and discharge of such persons; (*b*) prescribing the authorities by whom the execution of works of different classes respectively may be authorized and sanctioned; (*c*) prescribing forms for the estimates, accounts, reports, and statements required by this Act to be kept or made by the Local Board; (*d*) prescribing forms of accounts to be kept by the Collector under this Act; (*e*) providing for the submission and checking of any estimates or accounts and for the audit of such accounts as aforesaid; (*f*) fixing the dates for payment of instalments of cess under sections 42 and 57; (*g*) determining the amount of fees to be levied for supplying copies of proceedings of any Local Board as provided in section 68 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of ; (*h*) and generally for the purposes of this Act. Such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to give the people of Bengal a substantial interest and responsibility in the administration of their own local affairs. At present District Road and School Committees exist, but they have very limited powers and these powers are generally exercised under close official control. The Committees cannot be said to offer any attraction to men of education and ability, who desire to participate in the management of public business, and they afford no relief to the Government staff in the administration of the departments of work with which they are supposed to deal. Advantage has been taken of the extension of financial decentralization to revise the system under which official and non-official agencies are associated, and to provide for the establishment of Local Self-Government on a really sound and practical basis.

It is proposed to effect this by establishing (1) Union Committees for the management of affairs of immediate interest to the villagers, (2) Local Boards for the general control of Union Committees and for the management of works and institutions affecting the larger areas. It is hoped that these bodies will give scope for the two elements which are available for the development of Local Self-Government. By the first will be utilized the keen interest which the Bengali peasant takes in all that affects his village and its surroundings. The second will provide important duties to which the educated class may be able to devote their energies.

The area of each Union will be about 12 square miles. The Union Committees will be elected by the villagers themselves by such simple processes as may be familiar to them. They will have the management and control of the primary schools and pounds of the Union and of its roads, tanks and drains, and will be responsible for general sanitation and for the registration of vital statistics within the area under their charge. These Committees will also form an agency for the execution of larger works under the direction of the Local Boards. Thus they may be entrusted, either separately, or jointly with other Union Committees, with the maintenance of lengths of main road lying within the Union or Unions. It is hoped that the Union Committee, being entrusted with real powers and responsibilities, will become an object of importance to the villagers, and that as the voters come to realize the control which they are able to exercise in determining its constitution, a genuine and intelligent interest in the management of the affairs of the Union will gradually be awakened.

The area under a Local Board, to be called a Local Government Circle, must be determined according to local circumstances. The principles to be borne in mind are, on the one hand, that it should not be so large as to render it impossible that the bulk of the members of the Board should have some knowledge of and interest in the tract to be administered, and should be able to devote personal and practical attention to its administration; and, on the other hand, that it should be large enough to provide duties of sufficient importance to interest men of education, and to provide such men for the performance of those duties. It has been considered that the area of an ordinary sub-division is that which will best fulfil these two conditions In backward districts it is possible that only one Local Board can be established. In others two or more sub-divisions, but not all the sub-divisions of the dis rict, will be placed under one Board. In the advanced districts each sub-division will have its own Local Board, and it will only be in these that the success of the measure in its integrity can be anticipated. The Bill will provide that the area of each Local Government Circle may be altered from time to time.

It is recognized that no system of Local Self-Government can be complete if it does not rest on the basis of election. Provision will therefore be made for the election of a proportion of the members of the Local Board where an electoral body can be obtained. It is considered that where the system of Union Committees exists, such a body will be found in the members of these Committees. Where these Committees cannot be found there can be no system of election, as any attempt to enlist the interest of the people at large in the constitution of the Local Boards would be hopeless. It has therefore been provided that if half the area of any thanna is under the jurisdiction of Union Committees a proportion of the members of the Local Board to represent that thanna shall be elected by the members of the Union Committees, and by persons of a certain standard of education who have local interest within the thanna. The number of members for each thanna will ordinarily be three, and of these two will ordinarily be elected. There will be no *ex-officio* members, but one-third of the total number of members will be nominated, subject to the proviso that the number of Government servants so nominated shall not be more than one-fourth of the total number. It is considered necessary to provide for nomination in order to guard the interests of minorities, and to permit of the admission of men who from their position might be unable or unwilling to stand for election, but whose assistance might be essential to the successful working of the Board. Each Board will be allowed to elect its Vice-Chairman absolutely, and its Chairman subject to confirmation by Government.

The Local Boards will have the general control of the Union Committees within their jurisdictions, and will have power to compel them to do their duty. They will also exercise, with some enlargement, the powers now vested in District Road Committees. Provision has been made for an annual conference of delegates from the different Boards in a district for the purpose of fixing the rate of road cess to be levied. The Boards will, subject to departmental rules, have the management and control of all schools within their

Circles, and the allotment of grants, appointment of teachers and inspectors, fixing of standards, conduct of examinations, award of scholarships and the like. Exception has, however, necessarily been made of the powers already exercised by the managing committees of aided schools. The Boards will also be entrusted with extensive powers and duties in regard to hospitals and dispensaries, sanitation, vaccination, famine relief, maintenance of staging bungalows, holding of fairs and exhibitions, and other works of public interest and utility. Powers have been given to them to construct and maintain tramways, railways, and waterworks, and to take charge of or construct public buildings on behalf of Government. Provision has also been made for the appointment of Joint Boards for any purpose in which two or more Local Boards are interested.

The general control of all Local Boards will be undertaken by a Central Board, consisting of a President and so many members as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct. The local officers of Government will, however, have power to inspect the works of the Boards, and to suspend or prohibit any action which may be considered dangerous to the public interests. Copies of the proceedings of each Board will also be sent to the local executive officer. The Central Board will have power to compel a Local Board to perform any duty which it neglects, and it will have power to suspend or prohibit the execution of any work. It will receive and scrutinize the estimates and reports of the Boards, sanction their expenditure above certain limits, and make bye-laws for the general purposes of the Act. The Central Board will be under the general control of the Lieutenant-Governor. In the event of persistent default or abuse of its powers by a Local Board, the Lieutenant-Governor will have power to supersede it by formal order to be published, with the reasons for making it, in the Gazette. A period will in each such case be fixed, after which a Local Board will be re-established. Similar powers in regard to Union Committees will be exercised by the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

COLMAN MACAULAY.

The 20th February 1883.

C. H. REILY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

No. 1597J, dated Bhagulpore, the 14th September 1882.

FROM—C. T. METCALFE, ESQ., C.S.I., Offg. Commr. of the Bhagulpore Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medl. and Munpl. Department.

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your circular letter No. 5T—M, dated the 5th July 1882, to submit my report on the subject of the extension of local self-government.

2. The district officers of Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Maldah have furnished me with their reports, and the views of the influential and intelligent natives. The district officer of Monghyr has not yet furnished me with his opinion on the views of the public, and as the time fixed for the submission of my report is nearly up, I have thought proper not to delay it any longer.

3. I may preface my remarks with the statement that I have visited Monghyr, Purneah, Maldah, and have had many consultations with influential natives, and have discussed the question of local self-government with the district officers and many of the Municipal Commissioners. I shall in the first place deal with the question of the Municipal Boards, and submit my proposals regarding them.

4. Excluding the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the local self-government scheme is not to be introduced (although I consider the system might be introduced in the town of Deoghur), there are three first class municipalities, three second class municipalities, one station, and three unions, as follows:—

First class municipalities	... ...	(1) Monghyr. (2) Bhagulpore. (3) Purneah.
Second ditto	... ...	(1) Colgong in Bhagulpore. (2) Englishbazar. (3) Maldah.
Station ditto	... ...	(1) Jamalpore.
Unions ditto	... ...	(1) Kharakpore in Monghyr. (2) Ranigunge in Purneah. (3) Kishengunge in Purneah.

It may here be noted that the Jamalpore station is about to be converted into a second class municipality.

5. Full publicity has been given to section 16 of the Municipal law by regular notices hung up in conspicuous and public places; but the effect of it remains to be seen. In Bhagulpore only I am given to understand that signatures of the rate-payers are being collected. I much doubt whether the people care sufficiently about the matter to petition to be allowed the right of election of members, and if the Government insist on the rule, the elective system for which there is so much cry, will not, I fear, be introduced anywhere in this division. I am, however, of opinion that the system may be tried, and tried with success, in some of the municipalities to which I shall refer further on, and would recommend strongly that the rule requiring applications for the introduction of the elective system to be made before the system itself be introduced may be relaxed, if not rescinded altogether In every place where there has been any public demonstration in favour of the system in meetings fairly attended by intelligent people of all classes, it may be introduced.

6. The following is a summary of the public opinion regarding the Municipal Boards:—

Monghyr.—I have no information on the subject. As far as I am aware, there has been no public meeting.

Bhagulpore.—There were several meetings here. The leading members of the local bar representing as they claim to do the voice of the intelligent portion of the community wish that the Municipal Commissioners should be elected, and that the Commissioners should elect their own Chairman. The persons who took the lead at these meetings were Bengali pleaders, but a considerable number of the leading Behari rate-payers attended the meetings and seconded the resolutions. The meetings were generally well-attended; but the actual numbers are not given.

Purneah.—The meeting at which 36 persons were present dealt with the question of local board only. The majority of the rate-payers do not take sufficient interest to petition for right of election. The time of the meeting was very necessarily taken up with a discussion on the difficulties that would arise if men of inferior position were elected. It is a point to be remembered that the democratic principle of an English elective system will find few sympathisers among the higher class of natives whose lives have been passed on their own estates, and that it will take time to overcome the existing prejudices.

Colgong.—There was no meeting.

Englishbazar.—There were present eight members of the municipality and several leading rate-payers of the town at a meeting. They all voted for the elective system; the Chairman to be elected by the Commissioners subject to the approval of Government.

Maldah.—The number of people who attended the meeting has not been given. The decision arrived at was the same as at Englishbazar. Much interest was taken.

Jamalpore.—I am told there was a meeting, but no report of the proceedings has yet reached me.

Kharakpore, Ranigunge, Kissengunge.—There was no meeting, and no interest whatever has been taken in the subject, and no sufficient number of people could be got together to hold even the semblance of a meeting.

7. The Bhagulpore Municipality has a population of 67,695. The number of voters cannot be given till the qualification test is definitely settled. There are in the town 101 persons paying road cess of Rs. 25 and upwards, and 223 persons paying license tax of Rs. 20 and upwards, besides 24 persons who pay in other districts, but reside here. Two hundred and fifty-seven persons pay license tax of Rs. 10, besides five persons who pay in other districts. Fifty-two influential persons are named from among whom Commissioners might be elected. The municipality is divided into six wards, which are again sub-divided into 14 blocks. The district officer has proposed that 14 members should be elected by vote for the 14 blocks, and that seven members should be appointed by Government. He thinks that the Municipal Board would be strengthened by the appointment by Government of a certain number of members; for example, the Civil Surgeon, the Divisional Superintendent of Works, and the Executive Engineer. I would confine the Government nominees to the above officers, adding the Government Pleader in cases where he may not be elected. I am sanguine that in Bhagulpore the elective system will be successful; already the executive work is being carried on by an independent Vice-Chairman with the happiest results. Both Chairman and Vice-Chairman should be elected by the elected members.

8. The Purneah Municipality has a population of 14,827. It contains only 41 persons qualified to act as members according to the Government qualification test; but this test does not apply to municipalities, it being intended for local boards. Twelve members are recommended, half of whom should be nominated. I would reduce the number of Government nominees to the persons above mentioned, and increase the total number of members to 18. It must be remembered that marriage and religious ceremonies occupy a very considerable time of native gentlemen's leisure time, and provision should be made for a full attendance of members by an increase in the number of members. Thirty-six influential persons are known residents within the municipality, from among whom Commissioners might be elected. The district officer thinks that the Commissioners should be allowed to nominate their own Chairman and Vice-Chairman. In this I concur.

9. The Colgong Municipality has a population of 5,463. There are two persons paying Rs. 25 and upwards as road cess and 28 persons paying license tax of Rs. 20 and more. There are 29 persons paying license tax of Rs. 10 each The elective system is not recommended to be extended to this municipality.

10. In the Englishbazar Municipality, the population of which is 12,360, 83 persons are found who come up to the Government qualification test. Fifteen members are proposed for the Municipal Board. It is recommended that all members should be elected and the Chairman nominated by the elected members. The names of 32 influential men have been recorded, from among whom it is likely candidates for election may present themselves.

11. The old Maldah Municipality numbers 4,694 souls, with only 40 rate-payers up to the Government qualification test. Fifteen members are proposed for the Board; the whole to be elected. Eighty-five respectable persons have been registered, from among whom election, may be made.

12. I have not been furnished with similar details regarding the Monghyr and Jamalpore Municipalities, and Kharakpore, Ranigunge, and Kishengunge unions.

13. My recommendations are that in Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Maldah, Englishbazar, and Jamalpore the elective system be introduced thoroughly. All the Commissioners should be elected with the exception of the four Government nominees mentioned: the Commissioners to elect their own Chairman. The Chairman may be official or non-official, European or native, as the Commissioners may choose; and if an official is elected, he should be allowed to vote. I would not interfere with the present arrangements either at Colgong or in the unions.

14. The constitution of the municipalities should be as follows:—

Bhagulpore ...	28	members, at the rate of two to each block.
Monghyr ...	20	The municipalities must be divided into wards, and there should be a certain number of members for each ward.
Purneah ...	8	
Maldah ...	5	
Englishbazar ...	5	
Jamalpore ...	16	

15. *Voters in municipalities.*—In municipalities I do not see why the test of road cess or license tax or other than property within the municipality should be required as a qualification to vote; the right to vote should be conferred upon rate-payers. The qualification test which I would fix is the payment of a total annual rate, including house tax and tax on carriages and horses, of Rs 5 and upwards. The number paying Rs. 10 and upwards is found to be about 300; so the lesser rate of Rs. 5 is suggested.

Candidates for election.—Among persons who may stand as a candidate for election, I would include people who pay a total rate of Rs. 20 and upwards, officers in the service of Government drawing Rs. 50 and upwards a month; other qualifications should also be recognized in candidates for election. For instance, all graduates in arts, law, medicine, and engineering, and certificated vakils of all grades, diplomaed persons carrying on the profession of medicine and engineering, and school-masters resident within the limits of municipalities and graded, drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 50, may be allowed to stand as candidates for election irrespective of any property qualification.

16. As regards local boards, public opinion seems to be as follows:—

Bhagulpore.—There were several well-attended meetings of the Bhagulpore Association. The elective system was asked for in all the local sub-divisional boards, the elected members choosing their own Chairman. The Government qualification test for voters and also for candidates for election was considered too high. In the opinion of the meeting, persons paying road cess of Rs. 5 and license tax of Rs. 10 and having an annual income salaried or otherwise of Rs. 200, should be allowed to vote; and as regards candidates, the test to be Rs. 10 road cess and Rs. 20 license tax, or Rs. 500 annual income. In the case of joint-families, the qualification of voters and candidates should be double of what is required in the case of single persons. A meeting was also called at Bhagulpore by the district officer, at which about 130 persons belonging chiefly to the middle classes were present. The result of their deliberations was that the elective system should be introduced, and there should be a separate board for each of the four thanas in the sudder sub-division, and the members elected for each board should choose their own Chairman.

Banka in Bhagulpore.—A meeting was convened by the sub-divisional officer and was attended by upwards of 200 persons comprising the leading zemindars, mahajans, pleaders, and mooktears, and a fair number of the middle classes. They resolved that they might be permitted to elect the members of a local board to be presided over by the sub-divisional officer as Chairman with power to vote.

Supole and Mudhapura in Bhagulpore.—The meeting at the former place was attended by 265 persons and at the latter by about 100 persons The resolutions passed at both the meetings were in favour of the sub-divisional boards, the members of which should be nominated by Government to work under the sub-divisional officer, and that the elective system be postponed till education has made further progress.

Purneah.—At the meeting held, 14 Europeans and 22 natives were present Baboo Mohesh Lall, a rich banker, expressed a fear that persons might be elected with whom respectable members would not care to sit. The opinion of the meeting was that the present members of the Road Cess Committee should continue as members of the board, and should prepare, in consultation with the district officers, lists of qualified candidates for each thana, whose names should be submitted for election, and from among these the voters should be required to select members to sit on the district board. The members to elect their own Chairman.

Maldah.—The meeting was attended by the eight Commissioners of the municipality and several leading rate-payers It is said to have been an enthusiastic meeting principally attended by members of the local bar by whom the proceedings were conducted. The popular feeling is said to be in favour of all unofficial and independent members as Chairman. In the opinion of the meeting money qualification alone should not be insisted upon, as many of the more respectable residents are poor, and to exclude them would be to deprive the community of their services. Persons having an income of Rs. 200 to be entitled to vote.

17. The population of the sudder sub division of the district of Bhagulpore, excluding the two municipalities of Bhagulpore and Colgong, is 473,199, and the area 976 square miles. There are 304 persons qualified for membership according to the Government qualification test. The district officer recommends one sub-divisional board for the head-quarters sudder sub-division of 18 members, of whom 12, or 3 from each thana, should be elected, while the remaining 6 should be appointed by Government. In Banka, Madhapura, and Supole the population is 415,696, 398,006, and 600,874, and area 1,186, 872, and 1,275 square miles respectively. In the first-named sub-division there are 262 qualified persons. This information is not given regarding the other sub-divisions. In all the three sub-divisions the district officer proposes a board or committee, the members of which should be nominated by Government with the sub-divisional officer as Chairman. The decisions arrived at by the sub-divisional meetings are considered to be rather astonishing, because in Banka, which borders on the district of Sonthal Pergunnahs, and which is sparsely populated, where a considerable proportion of the inhabitants belong to semi-barbarous tribes, where education and civilization are pre-eminently backward, where most of the land is owned by non-resident proprietors, and where hardly three or four of these proprietors, who do reside in the sub-division, have had any education at all, the people have asked for the elective system.

18. The district officer of Purneah recommends a board for the sudder sub-division, which has a population of 773,310 and an area of 2,572 square miles. According to the Government qualification rule, there are 344 persons qualified to act as members; 20 members are recommended, half of them to be nominated. No recommendations have been made regarding boards at the Arrareah and Kishengunge sub-divisional head-quarters.

19. In Maldah, where there are no sub-divisions, the district officer will for the present have one local board at the district head-quarters, from which seven independent local boards

would be gradually formed from the union of chowkidari unions round important local centres at Chanchal, Mathurapore, Bholahat, Kaliachuck, Shibgunge, Rokunpore, and Nawabgunge.

20. As already stated, no proposals have yet been made by Mr. Kean. I am, however, decidedly of opinion that Monghyr is pretty fairly advanced, and there is every probability of success if the elective system were tried there at head-quarters and at both the interior sub-divisions. I would recommend a mixed elective system, two-thirds of the members to be elected and one-third to be nominated. The Chairman must in every case be chosen by the elected members. As regards Bhagulpore, I would make the same recommendation for the sudder sub-division. In the sudder sub-division of Purneah and in Maldah I would have a mixed elective system on the basis recommended by Mr. Weekes, that one-half of the members should be elected and the other half, owing to the backward nature of the district, nominated. In the Banka, Supole, Mudhapura, Arrareah, and Kishengunge sub-divisions I would have local boards wholly under the nomination system, but allow the members appointed to elect their own Chairman. The Chairman, as in the case of municipalities, may be official or non official, Native or European, and if an official is elected, he should be allowed to vote. Thus it will be seen that in all the districts local boards, whether by election or nomination, can in my opinion, be formed, and as such they come within class 3 of paragraph 8 of the Government circular.

21. In regard to the constitution of all the local boards where the elective system is proposed, I would recommend as follows:—

	Number of thanas.	Number of elected members.	Number of nominated members.	Total.
Monghyr, Sudder	5	15	7	22
Begooserai	2	10	5	15
Jamui	4	12	6	18
Bhagulpore	4	12	6	18
Purneah, Sudder	7	14	14	28
Maldah	9	9	9	18

In Banka, Supole, Mudhapura, Arrareah, and Kishengunge I would have 10 to 12 nominated members.

22. With reference to the qualification test for candidates and voters opinions vary. The district officers of Bhagulpore and Purneah approve of the Government standard. Mr. Porch of Maldah would fix the qualification of voters at Rs. 200 a year, and of members at Rs. 500 a year income. I have no objection no urge against the Government standard, *vide* paragraph 10; but I would enlarge the test by including officers in the service of Government, or recognized local bodies and professional men holding recognized positions, as recommended for the municipalities.

23. With reference to the mode of election of members of municipal and local boards I would propose the following rules for adoption:—

(*a*) The Chairman or Vice-Chairman of each municipality, in the case of a municipality, and the district or the sub-divisional officer in the case of a local board, are to prepare registers of qualified voters and eligible candidates, it being open to any qualified person, so desiring it, to apply to have his name registered. These registers are to be published conspicuously both in the district and sub-divisional kutcherries, and at such other places within the limits of the municipalities and sub-districts as shall be deemed advisable.

(*b*) After the publication of the registers as provided in rule (*a*), those who wish to propose to stand as candidates for election shall apply to the Chairman of a municipality, or to the district or the sub-divisional officer, as the case may be, notifying, not later than one month before date of election, their intention to stand for election. The Chairman, or the district or sub-divisional officer, shall thereupon send through the public post—the charge to be a charge on the rates under the budgeted head of "election charges"—to each voter a list of such candidates, together with a ticket of election, to be presented at the polling station.

(*c*) A day shall then be fixed for the election of members. Such day shall be notified by beat of drum or otherwise, in the widest manner possible, and the voters shall also be informed of the hours between which, and the places at which, they are to attend to turn their votes.

(*d*) On the day so fixed, properly appointed officers are to be posted at each polling station. The hours of attendance shall be so regulated as to suit the convenience of the people. To secure efficient supervision, the services of sub-deputy collectors, school-masters, canoongoes, may be utilised, and at least two officers shall be told off for duty at each station, receiving fees for travelling, &c.

(*e*) Votes are not to be recorded by the clerk, but shall be by ballot.

(*f*) At each polling station there shall be placed a box with an opening, into which the voting paper will be put up by the voter in person. In all cases where the officer in

attendance has grounds to doubt the identity of the elector, he should adopt proper means to make sure of such identity before the vote is received.

(*g*) The personal attendance of each voter shall be insisted upon, and none shall be able to vote by proxy. Save—

(*h*) In the case of wealthy persons who may have been exempted from personal attendance in the civil courts by Government, the votes recorded in paper enclosed in an envelope duly sealed may be received.

(*i*) At the end of the day the box shall be opened by the Chairman of municipalities or by the sub-divisional officer, or by the district officers, as the case may be, and the papers sorted and arranged, and the candidate in whose favour the largest number of votes shall be given shall be declared returned for their respective wards or thanas.

(*j*) Within 24 hours after election a list shall be published containing the names of the candidates returned under rule (*i*), and such names shall afterwards be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

24. With reference to rule (*d*), I may observe that it would be well if selected officers were appointed to be present at the polling stations to see the votes collected.

25. There might be some difficulty in adopting a uniform rule for the taking of votes; it would certainly be more satisfactory and tend to prevent jobbery if each voter were required to return a written vote. I have therefore proposed, *vide* rule (*e*), that the votes shall be by ballot.

26. The next point which demands consideration is the question—what funds are to be made over to the local and the municipal boards? The district officer of Bhagulpore proposes to place at the disposal of the several boards one-third of the proceeds of the license tax, of the ferries and pounds; and as regards the Public Works cess, he would keep the funds wholly in the hands of the Provincial Government, and cast upon it the obligation of maintaining and constructing certain provincial works now done by the Road Cess Committees. The district officer of Maldah proposes that to each Municipal Board should be made over its license tax, pound and ferry receipts. The Public Works cess, the rest of the license tax and pound and ferry receipts he would hold as the reserve of the district fund by the controlling body for grants for requirements of each municipal and local board. My recommendation is that, to the municipalities should be made over the whole of the proceeds of pounds, ferries, and license tax derived from residents, and to the local boards should be allotted proceeds of pounds, ferries, primary educational and grants-in-aid moneys, embankment and drainage cesses, and also the proceeds of the road and half of the Public Works cesses, reserving the other half for provincial purposes, leaving license tax as a source of provincial revenue.

27. The subject of the creation of a controlling agency or board for each district is one on which the district officers of Maldah and Bhagulpore are unanimous. The latter, however, proposes that such agency should be constituted entirely of Government officials. I would, however, modify this proposal. If a district controlling board is to be established at all, it is essential that there should be introduced into it a sufficiently strong non-official element to satisfy the elected bodies. If budgets are to be submitted to, and passed by, such a board, and if it has to guide and hold in check the elected bodies now to be created, the people themselves should be represented. I would therefore constitute a controlling board at the head-quarters of each district, consisting of as many delegates as there are municipal and sub-divisional boards. The Divisional Commissioner and District Magistrate, together with the Superintending and Executive Engineers, to be ex-officio members. To such a board might be assigned the functions of supervision and the duty of enforcing the performance of such obligations as may be conferred on the subordinate boards by statute. They might with benefit be clothed with the powers of compelling the discharge of important public trusts on the part of these boards by such modes as may be legally open to them. In cases of grave misfeasance of duty, relief might be obtained by injunctions and orders from the civil courts under a simplified procedure.

28. It may be that in the opinion of Government a divisional controlling agency is unnecessary, and that such agency for individual districts may not be needed at all. If a controlling authority for the entire province be organized in the metropolis it will be sufficient. In such cases I would wish to place on record that great risk of extravagant expenditure will be run, and the supervision requisite cannot be exercised.

29. In paragraph 14 of the circular under reply, I am asked my opinion with regard to the limit within which the local boards ought to be vested with absolute freedom of action. In view of the fact, I have carefully considered that these institutions will enter on their career with no experience to guide them, and the experiment now being tried ought to be made with caution and watched with anxiety. I have also carefully considered the effect of restricting elected bodies to limited expenditure on any single work, such as the limit at present imposed on Road Cess Committees, which is up to Rs. 2,500, and I am of opinion that practically the best check is the budget system, and requiring these bodies to submit detailed estimates and plans for the scrutiny and opinion of the controlling board. By-and-bye larger powers may be given, but till these bodies have had experience, all expenditure should be budgeted and sanctioned. The control should be limited *not* to the *work*, but to the specification and plans.

30. As regards the constitution of a managing committee for the supervision of zillah schools, I agree with the proposals as embodied in paragraph 13 of your letter.

No. 97LF, dated Chota Nagpore, the 18th September 1882.

From—J. WARE-EDGAR, ESQ., C.S.I., Officiating Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

IN continuation of my No. 85LF of the 1st current, I have the honour now to submit the report on the general question of the extension of local self-government in this division, called for in your circular No. 5FM of the 5th July last.

2. Besides calling for written opinions from the local officers, I have had frequent discussions on the subject with the Deputy Commissioners of Hazareebagh and Lohardugga, and with many native gentlemen of both districts, both officials and non-officials. I have also consulted the gentlemen in charge of the Anglican and Lutheran Missions, who from their long experience of, and intimate acquaintance with, this part of the country are peculiarly well fitted to give an opinion on the question. All are agreed that no part of the division is at present sufficiently far advanced for the introduction of institutions like those described in paragraphs 6 to 13 of your letter under reply, that the people do not wish for any such measure, and that if it were forced on them the results would be mischievous and the measure itself highly unpopular. After anxiously considering the circumstances of each district and the arguments used by the gentlemen consulted by me, I have come to practically the same conclusion. and have had to give up a hope at one time entertained of being able to recommend the formation of experimental local boards in small and carefully selected tracts in each district.

3. All the gentlemen consulted by me consider that the great obstacle to the introduction of any measure of self-government in the greater part of the division is the race antagonism between the aboriginal people and the foreign element, which we know led to the separation of these tracts from the Regulation Province in 1833. More stress is laid on this point than even in the ignorance of all classes, and the total want of public spirit displayed by them. It is believed that it would be impossible to get members of the different classes to work together, while a board formed exclusively out of any one class would most certainly do what it could to injure the other classes. One non-official gentleman thoroughly acquainted with all the districts of the division went so far as to say that if we were to force the introduction of local boards, we should have to increase the military force stationed in the province, and a leading representative of the family of the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore told me that he expected such a measure would end in a renewal of the troubles of 1832. The Bengali gentlemen occupied in Lohardugga and Hazareebagh either as pleaders or in the service of Government, who are by far the best educated and most intelligent part of the native community, are also opposed to any attempt to form local boards here at present, and those who know Manbhoom consider that district almost equally unsuited to the experiment. It seems to me clear therefore that no part of the division can be placed in either class 2 or 3 of paragraph 8 of your letter of the 5th July.

4. The local officers, however, are not unanimous as to the powers to be entrusted to the district committees who would remain in charge of the districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh adheres generally to the opinions put forth by him when reporting on the subject last year, which were dealt with in my predecessor's No. 76T of the 4th January last, but he also considers that the lines laid down in paragraph 3 of your letter to the Government of India of the 8th April last might be followed in legislating for districts like his. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom is of the same opinion. The Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga would give a much more independent position to his district committee. He says—"Having then formed as strong a committee as the circumstances permit, I would in most respects treat it as a local board. The committee might safely elect its own chairman, the district officer acting as adviser and controller, subject to the central board. I recommend that provisional roads and buildings be made over to the committee, that special grants from provincial funds, equal to the whole public works cess for a period of five years at a time, be placed at its disposal until communications, &c., are as advanced as elsewhere in the province generally; that it have an Executive Engineer of its own; that the grant for primary education be withdrawn, and in its place the administration and proceeds of the license-tax made over to the committee, including the license-tax paid in Ranchi Municipality." I am unable to agree with Mr. Power in his proposition that the chairman should be elected, and I find that the gentlemen consulted by me are of opinion that the Deputy Commissioner should be the ex cutive head of the committee, which they think should be rather a council than an administrative body. The Deputy Commissioners of Hazareebagh and Manbhoom propose that there should be branch committees at Giridih and Gobindpore, presided over by the sub-divisional officers and subordinate to the district committees. Mr. Power thinks that the branch committee at Palamow should be practically independent of the district committee. I agree with him on this point, and consider that the sub-divisional committees of Giridih and Gobindpore should also be practically independent of the district committees, though, of course, controlled by the Deputy Commissioner. It would be desirable in all the committees of the division, whether district or sub-divisional, to allow members to give their opinions in writing without the necessity of attending meetings which is practically impossible for a great part of the year. If this were provided for, it would be possible to form committees composed of members taken from different parts of the district or sub division, though, as mentioned

in a previous paragraph, they would be in no way representative of any except their own classes. My predecessor has already reported on other points connected with the formation and renewal of the committees in paragraphs 4 to 12 of the letter of the 4th January last, and I have nothing to add to his proposals.

5. The Deputy Commissioners of Lohardugga and Manbhoom propose that the receipts from license-tax in their respective districts should be made over to the committees. I cannot support this. It would be obviously undesirable to make over the assessment or collection of the tax to the committees, looking to the local conditions above described, and there does not seem to be any special reason for making over the receipts of this particular tax. On the other hand, if the provincial roads are to be made over to the committees, it would be well to make over the whole of the public works cess and probably an additional grant to each district. The roads throughout the division are very bad. It is not too much to say that, taken as a whole, it is worse off in the matter of communication than any part of Bengal or Behar, and no doubt its backward state in other respects is, in a great measure, owing to this want. I have no doubt that more progress would be made in road-making by the district committees if they had funds at their disposal than has been made by the Public Works Department. It seems probable that the people of the division would take some interest in the work, and their being consulted and allowed an influence in the matter might tend to train them to take a share in other branches of local administration.

6. The Deputy Commissioners of Lohardugga and Manbhoom advocate the maintenance of the existing unions in their districts on the ground that they may serve to educate the inhabitants in local self-government. I confess that I have not much hope of this from unions as constituted under Act V of 1876. There is, no doubt, a punchayet provided in the Act, but the amount to be raised and the manner in which it is to be expended is fixed by the Magistrate, and, as a general rule, the entire administration is practically in the hands of the subordinate appointed under section 345, unless when the union happens to be the head-quarters of the sub-divisional offices, or of a moonsiff with powers of a Magistrate as at Lohardugga and Raghoonathpore. If the unions are to be kept up, I should give the punchayets far more power than they have now, allowing them considerable control over the funds at the disposal of the unions, and making any officer employed therein subordinate directly to them. The district officer would have to exercise considerable supervision over them at first, but they would, in backward districts like those of this division, correspond, within the union areas, in some respects with local boards in more advanced districts. Such unions would differ from municipalities in having less power of taxation and of interference with the people, and they should be allowed a liberal share of the local district revenue in addition to the amount raised by taxation under the Municipal Act. I believe that it would be easier to introduce the principle of election into such unions than into many large towns, and the punchayets, whether nominated or elected, might select their own headmen from amongst themselves.

7. I annex copies of the reports received from the district officers.

No. 168LT, dated Hazaribagh, the 22nd August 1882.

From—MAJOR E. G LILLINGSTON, Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division.

WITH reference to your No. 153T, dated 11th ultimo, forwarding circular letter No. 5FM of the 5th idem, from the Government of Bengal, on the subject of local self-government, I have the honour to state that I reported on this subject as far as it concerns the municipalities of this district by my No. 162LF, dated 10th instant. I beg now to submit my report on the subject, as it concerns the district generally.

2. The points mentioned in the printed letters and resolutions have had my special consideration, and I have consulted as many native gentlemen with local knowledge as I could. I also convened a meeting of European and native gentlemen on the 19th instant to assist me in considering the question.

3. The only conclusion I can come to is that there is not within this large and sparsely inhabited district any intelligent non-official agency which would enable me to select any such rural areas as described in the Government of India Resolution, where local boards could be maintained. The rural population is almost exclusively agricultural, and for the most part uneducated.

4. The landholders are also mostly uneducated, unintelligent, and improvident. Perhaps it will be considered sufficient to point to the Encumbered Estates Act under which eleven embarrassed estates are being managed with a view to relieving them from the burden of debt under which they have been brought by the carelessness, improvidence, and extravagance of their owners or their predecessors, in order to shew that this district is not advanced enough yet for the introduction of the scheme in its entirety.

5. I therefore consider that this district should fall under class I, as mentioned in paragraph 8 of the Bengal Government letter received with yours under reference, having a district committee at head-quarters and a branch committte at Giridih, the sub-divisional head-quarters, subordinate to it, presided over by the sub-divisional officer.

6. As regards the question of the formation of the district committee and the powers to be given to it, I have nothing to add to my previous report on the subject, No. 203LF, dated 1st December 1881, except that, after reading paragraph 3 of Sir Ashley Eden's letter No. 921½, dated 8th April 1882, it appears to me that the district committee need not be so large as I at first proposed, as there will not be any necessity for forming a sub-committee.

7. The district committee here must, in my opinion, be presided over by the district officer. As the district is not far enough advanced for the introduction of the elective system for this committee, and, moreover, as the sub-divisional officer will preside over the sub-divisional branch committee, he could not well be made subordinate to any other than the district officer as chairman of the district committee.

8. The arrangements proposed in paragraph 3 of Sir Ashley Eden's letter referred to in paragraph 6 above are, as you have remarked, very suitable as the basis for that portion of the projected law which will relate to such districts as this.

9. With reference to paragraph 14 of that Bengal Government letter and paragraph 6 of your letter under reference, I beg to refer you to my previous report, No. 203LF, dated 1st December last, regarding the powers to be exercised by the district committee and the various departments which should be made over to its management.

No. 1318Cr, dated Ranchee, the 25th August 1882.

From—A. W. B. POWER, ESQ., C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga,
To—The Officiating Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division.

IN continuation of my No. 595R, dated 18th ultimo, I have the honour to submit herewith the further report called for in your No. 153J, dated the 11th ultimo.

2. Enclosed is a copy of the report furnished on this subject by the Assistant Commissioner of Palamow. In writing my own I have had the advantage of consultation with several gentlemen of experience, both European and native

3. It is our unanimous opinion that no fairly representative local board *which would work* could possibly be formed in this district at present, all the arguments urged by the Assistant Commissioner of Palamow in respect of his sub-division apply with even greater force to the head-quarters sub-division. Two pergunnahs of Palamow indeed are far more advanced than any other part of the district, viz., Beloniyah and Jupla, which were transfered from the regulation district of Gya in 1871. These contain a fair sprinkling of persons educated in the vernacular, but then they are so far from the sub-divisional head-quarters, and so utterly cut off in the rains by unbridged torrents, highly dangerous to cross even in boats, that pratically they may be left out of the question.

4. As in Palamow so at head-quarters our committees consists almost exclusively of aliens, Europeans, Beharis, and Bengalis; there is not among them all a single member who is an aboriginal native of the district. Some few there are whose extraction may be remotely connected with that source, but for generations they have assimilated themselves with the habits and religious observances of Hindus, so that between them and the bulk of the population there is almost as great antagonism as in respect of other aliens. These persons are descendants of the old chieftains, who under our *régime* have become deeply involved in debt, and whose property is rapidly passing into the hands of immigrant mahajuns, and this not through any change in their own habits, but simply because the rate of interests which was nominally charged when there was no security continues by force of custom to be entered in obligations, even though the courts established by us have conferred on the mahajuns the power to sell up landed property in satisfaction of their claims—a practice altogether unknown till comparatively quite recent times.

5. We have therefore an impoverished and (except in cases where the benefits of the Encumbered Estates Act have been conferred on individuals) a decaying aristocracy. Whatever good feeling used to exist between them and their tenants, has, to a great extent, been destroyed owing to their attempts to satisfy the exactions of mahajuns by levy of "benevolences" under one form or another from the ryots. In their place we have an immigrant mahajun class whose money is invested in land as a pure speculation; a third class consists of alien grantees of land imported by the Maharajah and his vassals while they were undergoing the Hinduising process. These men and their descendants form the class known as "elakadars," and are fully described in the statistical account of Bengal, Volume XVI, pages 370 to 375.

6. There could scarcely be a more complete parallel between any two countries than between Chota Nagpore Proper and Ireland. Members of the Maharajah's family represent the Irish tribal chieftains; our presence here is the conquest of Henry II; the Kol rebellion of 1832A.D. was suppressed just as the Irish rebellion was by Elizabeth; the "elakadars" are the Englishmen of the Pale, and coming to later times the mahajun class is almost identical with purchasers of encumbered properties on the Landed Estates Court. With such incongruous elements it is hopeless to govern by means of free institutions until a very advanced stage of enlightenment has been reached. But we are yet in cimmerian darkness, and the foundations of material progress have even yet been scarcely laid. Is there any probability that a system of partial representation which has been such an egregious failure in Ireland will prove any better in a country like Chota Nagpore? A Government at once strong, impartial, and just can keep the peace between parties divided by race antagonism, one of

which repays with hatred the contempt of the other, it can do so with ease when dissentions are avoided, but the task would be infinitely greater if every opportunity be given for exciting them, and Government is then called in to calm the storm it helped to raise.

7. This district is therefore one which contains no sub-division in which a local board can be formed. But as regards Palamow sub-division I think the Branch Committee there should be practically independent of the District Committee. Palamow differs in many respects from Chota Nagpore Proper, so much so that it is difficult to work the two sub-divisions on similar lines. The time is coming when it *must* be a separate district, and the sooner it prepares for the change the better.

8. I need hardly say that no part of the district is yet ripe for the elective principle in the selection of members. Lists have been prepared shewing persons who pay Rs. 25 road cess and Rs. 20 license-tax and upwards, and those who pay less than the above, but either Rs. 10 road cess or license-tax and upwards.

The totals are :—

(1)	Persons paying	Rs. 25 road cess and upwards ...	... 345	1st.
(2)	"	Rs. 20 license-tax and upwards ...	... 171	
(3)	"	Rs. 10 road cess and less than Rs. 25	... 697	2nd.
(4)	"	Rs. 10 license-tax and less than Rs. 20	... 447	

In class (1) I can find the names of 16 persons only who belong to the purely aboriginal classes, and nine of these in one thanah not on the plateau. Several of them are no longer in possession of their estates, but their names appear on the registers because the superior landlord declines to recognise the transferees as his tenants. In class (2) there is one aboriginal name; in class (3) there are 31 (20 in one thanah, and all but four in the five pergunnahs below the plateau); in class (4) there are two only. The great bulk of the population would be unrepresented, and power given to classes whom the aborigines not so long ago sought to exterminate, and whom they would gladly get rid of now if they only could.

9. Even with Government nomination it will be difficult to select a committee to whom administration powers might safely be entrusted. At this moment I can think of three persons only whom I consider fitting representatives of the old aristocracy their homes are 60, 50, and 30 miles from Ranchee respectively, and two out of the three are proprietors of estates so encumbered with debt that they have been sequestrated temporarily under Act VI of 1876. However eligible they may be as corresponding members of a committee at Ranchee, it is obvious that they will not incur the heavy expenses of travelling these long distances over the unbridged bridle paths to attend periodical meetings. There is no lack of representative mahajuns, but though elakadars are tolerably numerous, very few are enlightened enough to see beyond their own selfish interests. Unless, therefore, the alien element is admitted, no committee can be formed with any chance of success.

10. Having then formed as strong a committee as the circumstances permit, I would in most respects treat it as a local board. The committee might safely elect its own chairman, the district officer acting as adviser and controller subject to the central board. I recommend that provincial roads and buildings be made over to the committee; that special grants from provincial funds, equal to the whole public works cess for a period of five years at a time, be placed at its disposal until communications, &c., are as advanced as elsewhere in the province generally; that it has an Executive Engineer of its own; that the grant for primary education be withdrawn, and in its place the administration and proceeds of the license tax made over to the committee, including the license tax paid in Ranchee municipality.

11. Regarding the control to be exercised by Government, it appears to me that besides the points enumerated by the Government of India and Government of Bengal respectively, a limit should be placed in the committee's power of creating and endowing new appointments, and this whether the committee be an elected municipal or a nominated district one. Some check should also be devised for securing the proper tender and acceptance of contracts; the regular application of funds placed at the committee's disposal to the purposes contemplated by Government for regulating the amounts which may be contributed to other committees or to local boards of adjoining districts for works of common utility; the power to meet excess expenditure under one head of the estimates by transfer of funds from another (in this respect a wide discretion should be allowed to committee, but some control is advisable); for disallowing unreasonable withdrawal of grants-in-aid towards education and medical relief, and for discouraging any tendency towards adopting a retrogressive policy in the matter of sanitation. It would be premature to enter into details on these subjects until it is decided what form of local self-government is to be introduced here.

12. Mr. Renny is strongly in favour of retaining the unions in his sub-division, and in the main I agree with him. Daltongunge is the sudder station of Palamow sub-division; the union at present contains three purely agricultural villages; these should, I think, be eliminated, leaving the station itself to be managed by a section of the sub-divisional branch committees. Gurhwa is the largest trading centre in the whole district not even excepting Ranchee itself. Lohardugga is also an important trade depôt in these towns; the agricultural element is practically untaxed; I would therefore retain them all and encourage the tax-payers to prepare themselves for representative institutions.

No. 233J, dated Daltongunge, the 8th August 1882.

From—R. H. RENNY, ESQ., Assistant Commissioner, Palamow,

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report called in the Bengal Government circular No. 5FM, dated 5th ultimo, received under cover of your memorandum No. 1142Cr, dated the 9th idem.

2. Paragraphs 1 to 5 of the circular deal with matters concerning municipalities, and I have in my letter No. 218J, dated 26th ultimo, informed you that no such institutions exist in this sub-division.

3. I am afraid I misled you with opinions expressed by me in my letter No. 949, dated 29th November 1881; but as stated at the time, I wrote that letter in great haste and before I had time to consider the subject,—a subject as pointed out by Government full of difficulties arising from the fact that the experiment is entirely an innovation, foreign alike to the genius and instincts of the people, and to the system of rule which has obtained since the British power was established here—in other words, the system requires, that we should, if we adopt it, expect capacity for self-government from a people only partially civilized, and who before we became their masters were mere slaves of despotic Rajahs and Chieftains, who never possessed a will of their own and who ever since the British became their ruler, have had but very limited educational opportunities offered them, and who, from the isolated situation of the country, have had no intercourse with the civilized world; such a people, it must surely be admitted, are not ripe for taking upon themselves self-government, no matter how limited its scope may be.

4. From paragraph 8 of the circular I find that the districts of Singbhoom, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts have been exempted from the scheme I am personally acquainted with two of the above districts, viz., Singbhoom and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, for I have served as Deputy Commissioner in both, and I respectfully beg to urge that whatever may have been the reasons for exempting them, I feel certain the same reasons would apply with equal, if not greater, force to Palamow.

5. One of the chief features of the scheme, so far as I have been able to understand it, is the elective system. On this subject His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in paragraph 10 of the circular, says:—"In considering the applicability of this system to any tract, it will be necessary to recollect that in the promotion of local self-government the object chiefly aimed at is the political education of the people, *and obviously political education should succeed and not precede education in the ordinary sense of the term.*"

6. I have italicised the concluding sentences of the paragraph as I consider that the opinion expressed in the words italicised apply with great force to Palamow, where, as pointed out in paragraph 3 of this report, the people are all but totally uneducated.

7. Palamow is not a district, but merely a sub-division of the Lohardugga district. This may possibly be our reason why it has not been excluded from the scheme, and my sanguine report above alluded to may also have had something to do with its inclusion; but I would point out that though it is a sub-division nominally, it is in area 4,260 square miles, and its head-quarters are situated 110 miles from the sub-division. I make mention of these facts it order to shew that it cannot conviently be included in a district under any of the three classes set forth in paragraph 8 of the circular. My reasons for saying so are—

(I) It being a sub-division of the Lohadugga district, it cannot be included in a district under class I. (II) That if included in a district under class II, it would come under the category of a district with a sub-division in which a local board cannot possibly be formed; but then even it would be impossible to form in it such a committee as would correspond to a branch committee under the existing Cess Act; and (III) for the reasons given against class II, *i.e.*, impossibility of forming a local board, it cannot be included in a district under class III.

8. The only possible classes of districts in which the sub-division could be included would seem to be classes II and III; but I have stated above that it would be impossible to include its in either of these classes. My grounds for this opinion are:—(*a*) There are very few people of the country who have had any education at all; the little they know being limited to indifferently reading and writing an ungrammatical jargon which they call Hindi, and that therefore from an educational point of view they are unfit to be either the electors or the elected; (*b*) that most of these few persons are residents at too far a distance from the head-quarters of the sub-division to render it convenient for them to come in to attend meetings of a board; (*c*) that from absence of intercourse with the outer world and the secluded life they have been accustomed to live in the jungles, where their own domestic affairs are all that concerns them, the people are unfitted to transact public business.

9. I have stated that it would be impossible to form such a committee as would correspond to a branch committee under the existing Cess Act. I must here explain that the existing committee under the Cess Act, and in fact all other committees in Palamow, would have collapsed at the very outset, had not it been that the members number a sufficient proportion of foreigners, *i.e.*, European and Bengali gentlemen, to whose interest alone in the matters connected with the several committees must be attributed the work done, for with the exception of an individual member or two attending occasionally, all the other members who are natives of Palamow have been conspicuous by their absence.

10. In my report No. 949, dated the 29th November 1881, I nominated a board consisting of 20 members; but persual of my list will shew that out of those nominated—

9 are officials (two Europeans, six Bengalis, and one Behari);
11 non-officials (one European, two Bengalis, and eight zemindars and merchants of Palamow).

Such a board could hardly be styled a local self-government board, for in reality the majority of the members would be foreigners to the country and people. What Government require, as I read the resolution of the Government of India, is that boards should consist mainly of the people of the country over which they are to exercise self-government, and not principally of people of different nationalities, such as Europeans and Bengalis, nor of majority of persons in the service of Government.

11. It has been my most earnest desire to try and give effect to the wishes of the Government of India on this most important subject, and in order that there may be no mistake in the opinion arrived at by me, which were come to after very deliberate consideration and with a three-years' experience of the people under my charge, I took into my council most of the best informed people in my sub-division, and one and all are agreed that the scheme for local self-government is altogether far too advanced for a backward part of the country such as Palamow. I may here add that in order that the views of Government may not be misunderstood, I had the different resolutions translated and had them perused by the native gentlemen of the country whose opinion I sought.

12. If, after consideration of the above report, it is still considered desirable that the scheme should have a trial, this can only be done by admitting foreigners, both officials and non-officials, as members of the local board or committee. If foreigners, both Europeans and natives of India, are to be allowed, we might as well have a local board as a committee, as then competent members would be forthcoming. It will be still necessary to nominate and not elect the members, because even that moderate average of intelligence and knowledge among electors which is required in order to secure a high average of intelligence amongst representatives is wanting here. Again, out of a population of 484,822 people, there are very few who possess the very limited qualifications for voters proposed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraph 10 of the circular. Annexed are lists shewing the names of persons who are eligible as members and voters under the qualifications set forth in paragraph 10. In using the expression eligible I mean duly qualified; but I am very doubtful how many if any of those mentioned in the lists are qualified to serve, as members who reside at a greater distance than five miles from the head-quarters would consent to serve in the board. My own experience of the people leads me to infer that none would do so unless well remunerated for the trouble, and remuneration is out of question in Palamow, where, under the most favourable circumstances, the fund that would be at the disposal of the board would be very limited and incapable of bearing any such strain.

13. The lists annexed contain the names of persons qualified principally when judged from the amounts of road cess and license tax paid by them or the value of their income from sources other than that derived from land; if the educational qualification of these persons be enquired into, I am afraid over two-thirds of them would be found disqualified. I lay stress on these circumstances as it appears to me that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor particularly desires that both the electors and the elected should possess a fair amount of intelligence and some knowledge of local affairs, whereas, if put to the test, I am confident that not one in ten of the persons entered in the list would be found able to read and write or shew the slightest knowledge of local affairs. It is a startling fact, but nevertheless a true one, that though Palamow can shew a fair list of well-to-do persons, no more than one or two take the slightest interest in matters not immediately connected with their domestic concerns. I know most of the well-to-do persons personally, and I am only aware of one who takes a newspaper.

14. The summing up of my report shews—(1) that judged from every standpoint, Palamow is utterly unfit to be included in the local self-government scheme, for its people are uneducated and semi-civilized, and even the elders amongst them are hardly a stage better; (2) that unless foreigners are admitted, and that too on a large scale, it would be impossible to form a board or even a committee corresponding to the present branch committee under the Cess Act; (3) that if there is no objection to foreigners being admitted, it would be preferable to have a board to a committee, and to include the sub-division under the third class of districts as set forth in paragraph 8 of the Government circular; (4) that if such a board be sanctioned, it would be permitted to elect its own chairman, who should be some one other than the sub-divisional officer; and (5) that the members of the board should be appointed by Government and not elected.

15. I am of opinion that under no circumstances whatever should the two unions in the sub-division, viz., those of Daltongunge and Garhwa, be abolished. The unions are doing excellent work, and it is solely owing to the sanitary measures carried out in them that they at least, if not the sub-divison generally, can boast of having been free from epidemics of such scourges as cholera and small-pox for so many years. If the unions are abolished there will be no funds for carrying on the excellent sanitary measures now in vogue, and those two towns will, as a necessity, revert again to their old condition of hot-beds of filth and sickness. Of course if Government are prepared in a poor place, such as Palamow is, to supply us with sufficient funds for sanitary improvement purposes, then, but only then, can we afford to abolish our unions.

16. Considering as I do that Palamow is altogether too backward a country for extending the scheme of self-government to, I have not entered upon the questions raised in paragraphs 12, 13, and 14 of the Government circular, nor have I, for the same reasons, nominated persons for a board or committee. I am, however, ready to do so at a moment's notice, should my ideas of the manner in which such board or committee should be constituted be approved.

17. I beg I may not be considered as one who has preconceived ideas against the scheme of local self-government, for I have not. To me personally it would be an advantage if the scheme was a feasible one and could be put in force, for I have an immense charge with more work than I can properly attend to. If therefore a board could be constituted which would relieve me of work connected with primary education, road cess, license tax, &c., I should be most thankful, but I am here in a responsible position, and I consider I am in duty bound to lay such facts as I am acquainted with, together with my own free and unbiassed opinion, before my superiors in order that they may judge how far I am right or wrong; and this I have striven to do in this report.

No. 189L, dated Purulia, the 1st August 1882.

From—A. L. CALY, ESQ., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division.

YOUR No. 153T of 11th ultimo, with annexures.

Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the above letter have already been replied to by my No. 186L, dated 28th ultimo.

2. As regards your paragraph 4 (paragraph 8 of the Government circular), Manbhoom will probably fall into the first class of districts. The only sub-division is Govindpore, where there is no municipality nor even union—Govindpore itself is chiefly important as being the head-quarters of the sub-division. It is no great centre of trade, and the residents have hitherto shewn no signs of possessing the intelligence and public spirit that must be insisted on as indispensable qualifications for members of a local board.

3. Under the new arrangement, then, Manbhoom would be placed in charge of a district committee at Purulia, with a branch committee at Govindpore subordinate to the district committee and presided over by the sub-divisional officer.

4. (Paragraph 9 of the Government circular). Elective institutions not being considered suitable even for the Purulia municipality, cannot be recommended for the district committee the members of which should be appointed by Government on the local officer's nomination. The chairman must be the district officer, if for no other reason, because it would be, to say the least, inconvenient to make the sub-divisional officer in any capacity subordinate to any one else.

5. (Paragraph 12 of the Government circular.) The arrangements proposed in paragraph 3 of Bengal Government letter No. 921½ of 8th April last, would, as you say, probably form a convenient basis for that part of the new law which is to be made applicable to backward districts. The question of what functions should be entrusted to the new committees is dealt with in that paragraph, and has already been reported on in paragraph 3 of this office No. 44T, dated 13th December last. In that letter it was said that the district post forming, as it now does, part of the imperial postal system, should not be made over to local control. It is noted that the Bengal Government letter also does not mention it as one of the matters to be dealt with by the new committees, whose functions are limited to the supervision of local communications (including staging bungalows, serais, ferries, &c.), certain public works, education, and medical relief. Village sanitation is not specially mentioned, but was perhaps meant to be included in the list.

6. For providing the means of conducting local officers as indicated above, it is recommended that the receipts noted on the margin, estimated to aggregate some Rs. 88,000, be made over to the district committee. Education being very backward in these parts, the committee should be further empowered to raise a rate for primary and middle class schools from the inhabitants of all towns and villages containing not less than a certain number of houses: experience has shewn that, except under pressure, the people generally will not support schools.

	Rs.
Road Cess	32,176
Public Works Cess	32,176
Circuit-house and staging bungalows collection	50
Pound collection	3,200
Serai	3,500
Ferry	1,400
Union	2,500
License tax	13,000
Total ...	88,002

7. All Government grants for educational purposes should be under the committee's control, which would also extend to all funds belonging to dispensaries and other charitable institutions outside the municipality.

8. Considering the backward state of communications, education, and sanitation in this district, it will not probably be found that the above allotment of funds will be at all in excess of local requirements. Manbhoom has a heavy mileage of roads to keep up, and contains besides many unfinished lines commenced in famine time and abandoned when relief works were stopped. The early completion of these and the construction of new lines would greatly benefit the district, and it seems only fair that the whole of the cess locally raised should be spent for local purposes. The license tax is not very productive in

Manbhoom. If Government cannot make over the whole of this, the committee's share should certainly not be less than half.

9 (Paragraph 13 of Government circular.) As no local boards are proposed for this district, it seems that the abolition of the Raghunathpore and Jhalda unions is not desirable. The funds raised in these unions are locally very useful,and if for no other reason they may be kept up as a sort of preparatory schools for educating the people in local self-government. Representatives from each of these unions should serve on the district committee, which should also comprise intelligent residents of other important places in the district. The experience gained by these representatives or delegates in working with the district and sub-divisional commitees at head-quarters might help to qualify them for service on local boards in their own villages in future.

10. (Paragraph 14th of the Government letter.) Under the above arrangements, the new district and sub-divisional committees would be practically an amalgamation of existing road cess, school, and dispensary committees with enlarged functions. They would still be under direct official control, and it seems neither necessary nor convenient that they should have any connection with a central non-official body like the local Government board, the duty of which would apparently be to control the proceedings of local boards in more advanced parts of the country.

No 594G, dated Chittagong, the 18th September 1882.

From—E. E. Lowis, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

WITH reference to your circular No. 5TM, dated 5th July 1882, on local self-government, I have the honour to report that previous to the receipt of the resolution I had, in anticipation of some further action being taken in the direction of extending local self-government, addressed the district officers demi-officially, and desired them to take steps to ascertain popular feeling in the matter as so that they might be ready to report on the subject. My instructions were followed, and I have been favoured with a very full expression of the opinions of my subordinates on the points raised—opinions founded on careful investigation into the state of popular feeling on the subject.

2. The unanimous opinion of the district officers is that this division must be placed in the first class alluded to in paragraph 8, viz, as being one which contains no sub-division in which a local board can be formed. This is not only their individual opinion but is that entertained by those whom they have consulted, and is one shared by myself as well as every person with whom I have conversed on the subject.

3. As a specimen of the view taken by an intelligent native, I give an extract from a letter written by the Chairman of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Muradnagar, district Tipperah. He writes as follows: "I now take this opportunity of submitting a more detailed statement on the same subject. In paragraph 6 of the resolution of the Government of Bengal, in which it is proposed to give the fullest and the fairest trial to the introduction of local self-government in this country, it directs that a tentative and patient procedure in its introduction should be observed wherever the new policy is to be inaugurated. So far as I know of the mofussil organization of this district, I fully believe that this tentative and patient procedure should be observed in the case of Muradnagar. The scheme which the Government have laid down, though, on the one hand, one of every great importance, and is conceived in a most liberal and beneficent spirit, is, I think, too comprehensive and of wide scope to the agricultural population who inhabit the small circle of Muradnagar. And I do not think that the Government intend a hasty introduction of its views among a class of people who are yet far behind the general refinement and culture which the Government make a pedestal of upon which to construct its superstructure of permanent local boards to ensure solid and permanent results. Of course the Government do not wish to thrust upon the people an undue share of the administration of public affairs, simply because it evinces a sanguine desire to introduce a novel policy among a class of people whose genious and instincts, as its calls them, are foreign to it. The people themselves should evince an equally sanguine desire, and their desire must be commensurate with their education, culture, and general training to refined and enlightened views and ideas. The question then is, have the people (I am speaking of the people residing in and out of Muradnagar circle) received that education, cultural and general training which would precede political education? I would answer this question in the negative. There may be persons who are, at the first moment, heated with a passion as it were, at the idea of a political enfranchisement, not fully knowing the extent of responsibilty and self-sacrifice which are conditions precedent to the successful fulfilment of the charge entrusted to them. It is one thing to be led away by specious protests and bauble schemes, and quite another thing to meet manfully public questions of a profoundly public character in a trully sympathetic spirit and boldness. Few among them will patiently stand by and work amidst jealousies, class party, ill-feelings, and troublesome public criticisms for the sake of the work alone, and nothing which interests them more vitally. It has struck the Government of Bengal that if the members are unwilling to travel a few miles at their own expense, it is not probable that any of them will agree to undertake the labours and responsibilities of the chairmanship without remuneration. I should remark that this observation equally applies to a member of the local board also.

I say this somewhat from actual experience. How often have I marked the repeated absences of the members of this committee who are generally accepted as well-to-do gentlemen, and utter regardlessness and apathy of a few more in its affairs. All this I would attribute to the paucity of general education and enlightenment. Men therefore who lack in the first rudiments in this political arena, are not fit for independent and absolute dominion over the affairs, not only of their own, but of those who are helpless to carry their own burdens. As for the mass of the people whose voice in the self-government system the Government is anxious to secure, I would agree with you in saying that they are chiefly agriculturists who take no interest in anything outside their own jute plantations and rice-fields and occasionally harassing law suits with their landlords and neighbours, led about by sharp pettyfoggers and avaricious brokers."

4. The inhabitants of this division are Mahomedan agriculturists who have no political aspirations whatever, who do not know what self-government means, and whose ears the echo of the present movement has not yet reached so as to stir within them any desire to change the existing order of things. The subject has, it is true, attracted attention in the civil stations and amongst the educated classes; but even there it has been taken up and discussed mainly by the pleaders, amlah, and other educated men who are mostly Hindoos, and very often inhabitants of other districts, while the people themselves I am bound to say, have not evinced the slightest interest in the matter; and I feel sure that any attempt to thrust the system on the villagers in the interior who are not yet ripe for the change would only be to court failure.

5. But although I do not consider that any scheme of local self-government can be introduced at present in the interior, I hope the day is not far distant when an interest in such matters will have been awakened, and I feel sure that much may be done to hasten such an awakening by persistent endeavours to develop the punchayet system. It seems to me quite possible, as vacancies occur in the village punchayets, to arrange to have places filled by election; gradually to get the members of punchayets to take interest in carrying out local improvements; and so by degrees to induce a sense of responsibility and capacity for self-government. It would be far better thus to train the people themselves to undertake the duties we wish them to assume, than to thrust on them a system for which they are not as a body prepared

6. The village punchayets are, I admit, beginning to make themselves felt; and though as I have noticed in my annual Police Report, some of the district and sub-divisional officers complain of their interferences as mischievous, it is a sign of vitality amongst the agricultural population that is not without significance. But granting this, I am still of opinion that nothing in the immediate past of the history or traditions of the people has tended in any way to awaken the spirit which we now wish them to exhibit, and we must be content to limit our efforts to fostering any indications towards such an awakening, and to wait patiently for the result of our labours before we can expect the people at large to undertake intelligently the responsibilities we desire them to assume. Until we can feel sure that some considerable portion of the people respond to the invitation to take on themselves the cares of self-government, our advances must be cautious and guarded, and we must be careful not to be carried away by the enthusiasm of the educated few, who in some cases cry out for the bestowal of functions the proper discharge of which they have not always considered. As regards the rural portions of this division, I am clearly of opinion that the time has not come for the extension to them of the scheme set forth in the Government resolution In some of the towns it may be otherwise, though even there, in extending self-government to certain municipalities we will be following the recommendations of the few and not the expressed wishes of the many or even of a considerable minority.

7. As directed in the Government letter, everything has been done to ensure publicity being given to the proposed scheme. The requirements of the law also have been made known, and the advocates of free election personally warned that a petition signed by at least one-third of the rate-payers praying for the introduction of the elective system should be presented. Up to date, however, no petition has been presented, and I have been asked to accept in place of it the expression of opinion embodied in the resolutions drawn up at the public meetings held to discuss the question. A native gentleman of Chittagong expresses the general feeling of the promoters of the scheme when he writes: "If it (the presentation of a petition) be insisted on, no mofussil municipality would ever have elective system. Apart from the humiliating and troublesome task of going round to the rate-payers and voters for the purpose of obtaining signatures of one-third of the whole number to the petition, the difficulty to be experienced in obtaining signatures is very great."

8. The fact appears to be that the mass of the rate-payers do not care the snuff of a candle for the elective system, the only persons who have taken up the cry being the educated minority. I was present at the meeting held to discuss the question in Chittagong, and was struck by the total absence of all respectable Mahomedans. There were some of the lower class Mussulman population present, who had evidently been drawn there by curiosity, but the respectable portion of the assembly and those who spoke during the discussion were Hindoos. This is remarkable, for Chittagong is a Mahomedan district, and there are, I know, in the town several respectable Mahomedan zemindars and traders, whom I certainly expected to see, supposing the movement to have been a popular one.

9. I gather from the district reports that the same thing happened at Noakholly and Commillah, and this, coupled with the inability of the promoters of the scheme to obtain

signatures to a petition as required by law, leads me to suppose that the movement is confined to a minority which does not represent the public. Ignorance as to the proposal to hold the meeting could not be pleaded here, for printed notices were issued announcing the date, hour, and object of the meeting, so that those who absented themselves must have stayed away purposely, possibly sharing the feelings of the native merchants who when questioned by me declared that things were very well as they are.

10. The opinion of the English-speaking class is, however, in favour of the introduction of the elective system into the municipalities of Chittagong, Noakholly, Commillah, and Bramunberiah, and though they seem to have failed in carrying the rest of the community with them—I presume in deference to the wishes of the educated inhabitants,—the elective system will be introduced.

11. If this change in the manner of selecting members be adopted, I do not anticipate much change in the *personnel* of the committees, for I take it that the persons who have taken an interest in this movement will be able to get themselves nominated as members of the future municipal committees, and in that case the existing committees will remain very much as they are, with the exception possibly of one or two Mahomedans being excluded. These are, as I have said, entirely Mahomedan districts. The various committees are, however, composed to a great extent of Hindoos, and this state of things is likely to continue even under an elective system, for, as I have noticed, the educated Mahomedans here do not seem to identify themselves with the present movement, and unless they can be induced to do so, we will most assuredly have a government of the majority by members of the minority. I have discussed the question with some of the leading Mahomedans here, but find it difficult to combat what appears to be the general impression amongst this community that the present is only another means of throwing power and emoluments into the hands of the Hindoos.

12. As to the funds to be placed at the disposal of the several municipal committees, I do not consider that they can do more than administer the amounts raised by municipal taxation, for I do not advocate the charge of the public buildings being made over to them, nor that of the Government schools. Certainly, as regards Chittagong, it would not be desirable to place the Government school under the municipality, as that body have already got a school of their own which is a rival to the Government institution.

13. A suggestion has been made to make over the assessment of license tax to local bodies, or to invest them with power to levy taxes; but it seems hopeless to expect any assistance in this direction so far at least as the Municipal Commissioners in this division are concerned, for this power is one which they have no wish to be invested with. One point on which all are agreed is that any attempt on the part of a local body to levy a tax must soon render the measure unpopular, and it is quite clear that though the members of a municipality may undertake the responsibility of expending money provided for them by Government, they will not undertake to incur the odium of raising funds.

14. The question of the advisability of paying the members for their services has been raised in the resolution and caught up by those who have addressed me on the subject. One gentleman writes: "It would be better to make the chairmen stipendiary officers in order that they may be induced to take more active interest in the administration of the funds." Another says, the people of Chittagong have not yet learnt to work for the good of their country from disinterested motives; they will do nothing unless it brings some pecuniary advantages to them. In these opinions as to the necessity for paying members I cannot concur. The duties of the members of any municipal committee in this division will be light, and there appears to be no necessity for making the posts salaried ones.

15. As to the appointment of chairman, the wish of those who attended the meetings held to discuss the subject and who represent the class from whom the members of committee will be elected, seems to be that the committee should be allowed to elect their own chairman and vice-chairman, and this I see no reason for refusing, for unless the whole thing is to be a farce, it is necessary that these local bodies should be absolutely free in their deliberation and should not be fettered even by a semblance of official interference. The chairman thus elected will of course have a vote.

16. The qualifications for membership have been freely discussed, and a wish has been expressed that the standard should be made as low as possible, and also that all pleaders, members of the professions, and all graduates should be eligible, whatever their income or interest in the town. In this I cannot concur. Those who are to manage the local funds must have some personal interest in the town; and I would recommend the adoption of the test of qualification mentioned in paragraph 10 of the resolution. As regards the voters, the case is different, and I think the test in their case should be a low one. Various suggestions have been made regarding these, but the most feasible idea seems to be to fix the limit at an annual payment of Rs. 3 municipal tax. This would give a majority of the inhabitants an interest in the election and something to stir public attention. The limit is a low one; but all the municipalities in this division are poor and the majority of the taxpayers also poor. I have not yet obtained from the Collectors of Chittagong and Noakholly figures shewing the number of persons eligible as candidates and the number entitled to vote under the above conditions; but the information has been urgently called for and will

be forwarded when received. The Collector of Tipperah reports that the following are the figures for his district :—

	Possible candidates.	Voters.
Commillah	132	570
Brahmunberia	21	185

17. In each municipality a list of persons entitled to vote will be prepared and copies hung up in the public offices and various parts of the town. A list of persons eligible to sit on the municipal board will also be prepared, and such persons will be invited to send in their names to the Magistrate, if they wish to put themselves up for election. A list of the candidates for election will be published for the information of voters, and previous to the day fixed, voting papers will be available for all who wish to record their votes. The papers will be filled in with the names of selected candidates and deposited at some place or places previously arranged; up to a certain limit, the persons receiving most votes will be held to have been elected.

18. To sum up, I would not recommend the extension of local self-government to any part of my division, except to the municipalities of Chittagong, Noakholly, Commillah, and Brahmunberiah. The number of members for each may be fixed after consultation with the local authorities ; but the entire number to be elected by the voters themselves, this system being introduced in deference to the wishes of the educated few in the hope that its advantages will in time come to be appreciated by the many. The committee so elected by the rate-payers will be at liberty to select their own chairman and vice-chairman from amongst their own number, and will manage municipal matters, including the charge of the dispensary, as well as the tolls and ferries within the municipality, the funds at their disposal being those raised by municipal taxation, and their operations being limited only as regards the amount to be expended on any single project, sanction to any expenditure on any original work over Rs. 1,000 having to be obtained from Government. My proposal amounts to little more than allowing the members of committees to be elected instead of being nominated; but in view of the indifference with which the project has been received by the bulk of the inhabitants, I do not see my way to granting any more extensive powers or privileges.

No. 662G, dated Bankipore, the 23rd September 1882.

From—F. M. HALLIDAY, Esq., Commissioner of the Patna Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medl. & Municipal Department.

IN continuation of my letter No. 613G, dated 9th instant, I have the honour to submit this further report in conformity with the instructions contained in Government circular No. 5T—M, dated 5th July.

2. Taking first the district of Patna, I find the Magistrate considers it may be included in class 3, and local boards may be formed in each of the sub-divisions. The Sub-Divisional Officers of Dinapore and Behar have both reported in favour of it from their respective charges. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Barh, who has very recently joined, was at first adverse to the scheme ; but after further enquiry he states that "many of the leading gentlemen are of opinion that the system should be introduced to the full." I have in my previous letter shewn that several meetings have been held in Patna and one at Barh. These were attended by a considerable number of educated gentlemen, and were stated to be unanimously in favour of boards for the sub-divisions. The Magistrate considers rightly that, in the present state of education in he district nothing in the way of a popular expression of feeling can be expected.

3. For board purposes the Dinapore sub-division might be doubled up with the head-quarters. It is a very small sub-division, running along between the railway and the river. A very important part of its population lives along the Dinapore road between Bankipore and the cantonments, and has many interests in common with Patna City Access to Bankipore by the East Indian Railway is easy for all the inhabitants of the sub-division.

4. The election of the members of the board presents more difficulties than that of the municipal members. It may be taken as true in the main that the average of education and intelligence in the country is lower than in the towns, and that in Behar especially it is notoriously in a backward state compared with that of Bengal, while the population being more scattered it is harder to disseminate such new ideas as those now brought forward.

5. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Behar would leave the election of the members of the board to a committee formed of the most capable and influential men of the community ; but the Magistrate truly remarks how this committee is itself to be formed, or why, having obtained such a committee, we should not at once secure its services on the board, the Sub-Divisional Officer does not explain. The Dinapore Sub-Divisional Officer proposes that members should be chosen by the punchayets appointed under the Chowkidari Act. The meetings held were in favour of election generally. The facts stated in the circular shew that hitherto the urban population of Bengal has not availed itself to any extent of its elective privileges, and we cannot expect a less informed population to be more advanced. The Magistrate therefore thinks that for the present it would be well to confine the election of candidates by individual voters to the areas immediately surrounding the

towns. For the remainder of the district he would adopt the Dinapore proposal, and allow the punchayets to select members. I believe the proposal is well worth trial. The qualifications entitling to vote mentioned in the circular have been generally accepted. In addition to those it has been everywhere suggested that education should carry a special privilege. This could be met in the same way as proposed for municipal elections, by allowing two separate members on each board to be chosen by the educated classes of the community, the qualification being the same as for the municipality. It is agreed that the qualifications for candidates should be those mentioned in the circular, except only as regards candidates to be elected by the educated classes In their case the property qualification might be dispensed with.

If the election by individual voters were for the present confined to areas around towns, the election could be conducted for the most part by the same agency and under the same rules as that for the municipality itself. The Magistrate has shewn that the number of voters for each sub-division under the several heads would be as follows :—

Voters paying Rs. 10 license tax.		Paying Rs. 10 road	Private property.
		Head-quarters and Dinapore.	
826	...	925	700
		Barh.	
212	...	371	.....
		Behar.	
266	...	749	35

6. The appointment of chairman for the boards is certainly more difficult than in the case of municipalities. The work to be carried out is more varied, and requires consequently a higher standard of education, of tact and official discipline, while the experience which any of the native community have had is restricted. The Magistrate states that certain questions are at times submitted to the Dispensary and Educational Committees for their decision, and a few members occasionally take an active interest in the conduct of schools; but the majority have a very slight idea of the difficulties which have to be surmounted. These remarks apply still more forcibly to matters connected with roads and public works. To place a native gentleman who has had no previous acquaintance with the management of an office at the head of so many departments would be at once to court failure. For these reasons it seems to me that a suggestion made by the Magistrate is worth consideration; it is that, on the introduction of the scheme, the chairman elect should work as vice-chairman on probation for six months under the existing official chairman, and with this proviso a non-official chairman might be appointed on each of the boards of the district at the instance of the boards themselves, but subject to the approval of Government.

7. Adverting to paragraph 12 of your letter, I do not think the assessment and collection of the license tax could be made over to the boards or municipalities until a sense of responsibility for carrying out the works and improvements has been firmly established. This is also the opinion of the Magistrate. At present there would be a tendency to reduce the assessment at the expense of any other funds in the hands of the boards, and it would be difficult for us to say that a certain fixed sum must be raised. The Magistrate has made no suggestion as to the Public Works cess or any other source of revenue; but he points to the possible advantage of making over for collection a part of the excise revenue, such for instance as that derived from country liquor outstills. Local knowledge is specially needed for checking the establishment of stills in places where the population is likely to be much demoralized by them and for watching their effect.

8. As to question of unions, the following is a list of those in the Patna district :—

Dinapore sub-division.— Dinapore Nizamut, Monair, Khagoul.

Barh sub-division.— Futwa, Baikutpore, Nowadah, Mahomedpore, Mokameh.

Of these the Dinapore Nizamut, Khagoul, and Mokameh are the most important. The first has a population of 23,740, and immediately adjoins a large cantonment. The other two have a considerable resident European population, and Mokameh is likely to become of still more importance when the junction with the Tirhoot Railway line is completed.

	Rs.
Dinapore	8,739
Monair	1,367
Khagoul	2,423
Futwa	3,042
Baikutpore	1,314
Nowadah	1,204
Mahomedpore	1,734
Mokameh	3,019

The income raised by these unions has been as shewn in the margin.

Hitherto the greater part of this had been expended on the police force, even the road repair charges being almost entirely borne by the district cess.

If local boards are vested with sufficient power to enforce the necessary sanitation, there seems no reason why these unions should not be abolished. There are no small municipalities in this district.

9. For the district of Gya I beg to submit the following. In regard to the question as to under what category the district should be placed, it seems advisable to place it under category (2).

It is out of the question to have a local board for the Nowadah sub-division. The other sub-divisional officers seem to have reported under the impression that Government had

determined to have local boards in Aurungabad and Jehanabad. Gya is a backward district. If the scheme is to be introduced with *caution*, then I think sufficient will be done if an elective municipality is given to Gya town, and a district committee is appointed. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Aurungabad has reported that the election of any part of the members of a local board there would be impossible owing to the backwardness of the sub-division. In the Collector's opinion the condition of the people of Gya district is such as not to warrant the introduction of the elective system for the membership of local boards. When municipal elections have taken place for some years, then some notion of what is meant may have percolated to the interior, and an experiment might then be made by electing a local board for the sudder sub-division. But if it be decided otherwise, then the qualifications, so far as they go, proposed in your letter for members and voters may be tried according to those proposals; it is estimated that there would be the following number of persons qualified :—

	For members.			For voters.		
	By payment of Rs. 25 road cess.	By payment of Rs. 20 license tax.	By Rs. 1,000 per annum income not from land.	By payment of Rs. 10 road cess.	By payment of Rs. 10 license tax.	By Rs. 500 per mensem, other income.
Sudder sub-division	433	116	4	987	386	6
Aurungabad Sub-Divisional Officer's estimate	108	158	8	305	406	12
Sub-division head-quarters' estimate	241	130	4	646	354	12
Jehanabad sub-division	314	75	4	980	187	9
Nowadah ditto	656	40	3	1,226	159	12

It is not easy to estimate the numbers under the third qualification; in each case more detailed investigation would be necessary. Mr. Buckland considers that the enquiries necessary might be regarded as inquisitorial, and connected with a possible income tax He is also very decided in the opinion that, if a local board should be appointed in any sub-division in the district, it would be necessary that the sub-divisional officer, and in the sudder an official, should be chairman and have a vote. In this I concur with him.

10. As to the funds to be made over to each board, the Collector of this district also anticipates serious trouble if the license tax assessments and collections are made over to bodies more or less independent.

Under existing circumstances it is difficult enough to keep a check on these matters.

11. There are eleven unions in this district; but there would be no object in maintaining them where local boards are established. If the district is treated under category (1), they can be brought under the district committee.

12. *Shahabad.*—I take next the district of Shahabad. The Collector states that the proposal contained in Bengal Government letter No. 5, dated 5th July 1882, that there should be no district boards, was disapproved by all those whom he consulted, and all the natives and others agreed that the administration must be by districts, which is and has been for generations the unit of administration. On this point, however, it is not I think necessary now to enter upon discussion.

13. There are at present three sub divisional Road Cess Committees in this district, with a considerable allowance of Rs. 10,000 a year each to be spent at discretion on roads. All are agreed that these should be retained, and the local boards should be founded on their model. There is no area smaller than a sub-division which could with advantage be placed under a separate jurisdiction. Mr. Nolan, assuming that the Government of India has directed that members should be chosen by election wherever this may be practicable, reports that it is practicable in Shahabad, and that he sees no objection, except such as might tell against elective institutions for rural communities in all parts of India. Those consulted, including the members of the Road Cess Committee, considered that there should be a property qualification for a vote, and that the amount proposed by the Government of Bengal, viz., payment of Rs. 10 per year as road cess, or Rs. 10 license tax, or an income of Rs. 500, be adopted.

With this qualification the number of voters would be as follows:—

Sub-divisions.	Rs. 10 road cess.	Rs. 10 license tax.	Rs. 500 income.
Arrah	266	260	411
Buxar	158	239	309
Sasseeram	233	234	459
Bhubooah	162	123	162

The qualification for candidates suggested in the same letter was also approved of.

14. With regard to the appointment of chairman, those consulted at Bhubooah were in favour of having the sub-divisional officer chairman without a vote; but Mr. Nolan states that the feeling elsewhere seems to be for non-official chairmen to be elected by the members. Bhubooah is a backward sub-division, and I should place it in the same category as the Gya sub-divisions of Nowadah and Aurungabad. Sasseeram should certainly have the sub-divisional officer as chairman. On the whole, for the reasons I have given further on in connection with the circumstances of the Mozufferpore district, I am myself of opinion

that the proposals for Mozufferpore might well be applied to Shahabad. The sub-division of Bhubooah I would exclude, as I have proposed the exclusion of Sitamarhi in the Mozufferpore district.

15. As regards the district of Mozufferpore, it appears from reports of the proceedings of meetings which were held at Mozufferpore, Mahwa, Lallgunge, and Hajeepore, that the opinion was in favour of introducing the elective system in its entirety, and of selecting their own chairman and vice-chairman for each board.

Mr. Worsley, the Collector, is decidedly of opinion that the district is one which should be placed in class 3, *i.e.*, that it is one which contains sub-divisions in all of which local boards can be formed.

A fair commencement has already been made in the working of branch committees at Hajeepore and Sitamarhi under the Road Cess Act, and the experiment has proved that mixed committees of European and native gentlemen can be formed, by which the road work of the sub-divisions can be efficiently administered.

16. With regard to the election of members and appointment of chairman, Mr. Worsley recommends that (except in Sitamarhi sub-division, where the elective system should not be introduced at all at present) one-third of the members be elected, that the Joint-Magistrate in the sudder sub-division and the sub-divisional officer in the interior be chairman of each local board, and that the vice-chairman of each board be a native of Behar and be selected by the members of the board.

It is true that many influential and intelligent native gentlemen have joined in resolutions praying for the introduction of the elective system in its entirety, and for the right of managing local affairs without the intervention of officials; but Mr. Worsley rightly remarks that the number of those gentlemen, and of all who supported the resolutions, cannot be regarded as "a reasonable proportion of the persons who would be qualified to vote according to such standard as might be generally adopted." Mr. Worsley has gone carefully into the question, and as the circumstances of Mozufferpore and its meetings are peculiar, I venture to submit his opinion as follows:—"I have also reason to believe that the desire to follow the lead of other districts, the fear of being stigmatised as a backward and ungrateful body of people, ignorance of the real questions for consideration, and (in the case of Mozufferpore meeting) terrifying pictures of my possible successor in the district, were powerful factors in winning adherents to views which had been actually put forward or entertained at first by a small but influential set of persons. I have been informed on excellent authority that many of the principal residents of the town of Mozufferpore had at a preliminary meeting resolved to follow the previous resolutions passed in connection with municipal boards; but that at the formal meeting of the 20th ultimo most of them were pursuaded to abandon their decision. Again, but for the interest and action taken by the officers of Government in the proposed scheme, and their desire to promote public meetings on the subject, I firmly believe that the people themselves would have remained perfectly passive. The several resolutions and the letters of the Governments of India and Bengal had evoked no response in the district, and with the exception of those who have attended meetings, or have been directly consulted by myself and subordinates, I doubt if any of the residents in the interior have given the subject a thought, even if they have heard of it."

17. In the reports from the Sub-Divisional Officers of Hajeepore and Sitamarhi a good deal of detailed information regarding the state of education and other matters has been furnished. It is clear from the facts and figures given that "education in the ordinary sense of the term" is extremely backward, and that "political education" cannot be expected at present to make much progress, if indeed it can be said to have yet commenced at all. The qualifications for members and voters should I think be those proposed by the Government, viz., the payment of Rs. 25 road cess, or Rs. 20 license tax, or proof of income from other sources than land amounting to Rs. 1,000 per annum in the case of members, and in the case of voters payment of Rs. 10 road cess, Rs. 10 license tax, or Rs. 500 income. There seems no necessity for admitting such a wide range of qualifications as has been proposed in the case of candidates and voters in municipalities with the qualifications above mentioned; the probable number of persons qualified will be as follows:—

	Candidates.	Voters.
Mozufferpore sub-division	600	1,600
Hajeepore	450	1,200

18. No suggestions have been made on the mode of voting to be adopted, and the advocates of the elective system in this district do not appear to have proposed any mode as specially suitable.

19. In the matter of new local rates, Mr. Worsley recommends that none such be imposed for the purpose of providing additional funds; but that the maximum rates allowed in the Cess Act be increased; and he concurs in the view before expressed in this report, that the boards could not be safely trusted with the making of license tax assessments.

20. A special feature in the administration of the Road Cess Committee in the Mozufferpore district is the part which the indigo-planters have taken, and as in recent local prints some very unjust charges have been put forward by gentlemen who should have known better, I think it necessary to bring to notice Mr. Worsley's remarks on the subject in this report, as any scheme that would have the effect of excluding the indigo-planters from

a large share in the administration of the road fund of the district would be very undesirable. The unjust charge referred to by Mr. Worsley is that the indigo-planters have hitherto been specially and unfairly favoured in the matter of roads, and that the tracts round indigo factories have consequently been intersected with communications presenting the appearance of "a spider's web." The true explanation, however, is that in old times (as the records of the office will shew) the planters maintained many excellent roads in the vicinity of their factories at their own expense, and that in the famine year of 1874 many managers of factories were Circle Superintendents, and constructed under Mr. Worsley's own orders a large number of roads as relief works. It was only natural that most of such roads should have been subsequently brought into the district road list. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the planters for the gratuitous and excellent services which they have always rendered in the making and repairing of the roads.

21. *Sarun.*—Taking the district of Sarun, I will begin with the newest and at the same time the most backward sub-division—Gopalgunge. As regards this sub-division, I, in concurrence with the Collector, have no hesitation in saying that a local board, of which any portion of the members should be elected, or the chairman should be any person other than he sub-divisional officer, cannot be formed; and this is the general opinion. The sub-divisional officer remarks thus:—"It will readily be understood that throughout the thana of Baragaon the influence of the Hutwa Raj so predominates that it would be impossible to one who, as a member of a local board, would give an independent vote. The population consists of the ryots, servants, and thikadars of the Raj.

"The selection of members for thana Gopalgunge would be equally difficult."

22. Sewan is in a more advanced state than Gopalgunge, as indicated, among other ways, by the fact that it possesses a municipality, and the Branch Road Cess Committee is vested with larger powers than have been conferred on the Gopalgunge Committee. The general opinion of the educated portion of the native community is that a local board should be formed; but that for the present the members should be appointed by Government, and the chairman should be the sub-divisional officer, the vice-chairman being a non-official elected by the members of the board. It was considered that the introduction of the elective system is at present impossible.

23. I now come to the head-quarters or Chupra sub-division. Here the opinions of the native community, as expressed by their leading members, is practically unanimous on the following points:—

(*a.*) There should be a local board.
(*b.*) The chairman should for the present be the Magistrate of the district.
(*c.*) There should be a non-official vice-chairman elected by the members.

On the question of electing the members of the board opinions appeared to be more decided; but the prevailing feeling was in favour of making the experiment of filling up a certain proportion of the places by election, the proportion being generally put at two-thirds.

The Collector, Mr. Quinn, expresses his opinion that Chupra is the only sub-division in which the proposal of introducing the elective system is really open to discussion at all; but that even here it would be premature to attempt its introduction until the system has been tried in the municipality. It is not too much to say, he adds, that nine-tenths of the intelligence of the sub-division is contained in the municipality. There the elective system has not yet been introduced, and up to the present it has not even been applied for by the proportion of rate-payers mentioned in the Act. Mr. Quinn is very loath to apply the elective system until it has been worked for a year or two in the municipality, and he would in any case introduce it gradually, beginning with the Chupra thana, which contains a large proportion of the persons qualified to sit on the local board, and also contains the two municipalities of Chupra and Revilgunge.

The number of persons who, according to the qualifications suggested in the Government letter, would be eligible respectively to vote, and to be elected as members of the board in the Chupra sub-division, is as follows:—

Persons paying Rs. 10 license tax.	Paying Rs. 10 road cess.	Persons paying Rs. 20 license tax.	Paying Rs. 25 road cess.
1,055	1,400	424	782

It would be necessary to add a few classes to those qualified by the payment of tax or cess, so as to include persons of superior education.

24. It would seem that the interest taken in the native community is, as far as can be gathered, entirely confined to the educated class, and that in Sarun is a very small class.

The vast majority of the persons who would be entitled to vote according to the qualifications suggested by Government have seemingly in this district, more perhaps than in others equally advanced, no desire to have local affairs managed by a board of which they would be allowed to elect the members. A reduction of taxation is generally desired of course; but assuming that no reduction is made, and this may with fair certainty be assumed, it is believed that the tax-payers generally are quite indifferent as to the constitution of the governing body.

25. *Chumparun.*—The Collector of Chumparun has dwelt much in his report on the backward state of education in that district, and it is with reference to this that he has desired to shew the position which the district holds, if the extent to which education has been

diffused amongst the masses be accepted as any test of the fitness of the people to be entrusted with the management of their own affairs. The figures for Chumparun shew about 9,000 boys attending school out of a male population of about 900,000; in other words, that only 6 per cent. of the school-going population go to school. Practically speaking, it may be said that the mass of the people are totally uneducated, and that any progress made in diffusing education has been made amongst boys of a school-going age to the exclusion of the grown-up population. Mr. Henry rightly says that too much stress cannot be laid upon this fact, when the question under consideration is whether the people are or are not fitted to receive political education. With the knowledge of the very backward intellectual condition of the people, it seemed hardly necessary to dwell further upon the consideration of the category in which the district should be placed. With a view, however, of obtaining the best information available, the Collector consulted intelligent residents of the place, and he had the benefit of hearing the opinion of a most influential meeting convened and presided over by the Maharajah of Bettiah, who, with his son, has greatly interested himself in discussing the applicability of the Government scheme. This meeting was attended by all the leading men in the town of Bettiah, and by representatives from the interior. After due deliberation, the meeting recorded its opinion that it would for the present be inexpedient to extend the system of local self-government to the Bettiah sub-division, and they hoped that no steps in that direction would be taken until they were able to judge of the success at the introduction of the proposed system into the municipality.

26. I agree with the Collector, giving due weight to these facts, in thinking that Chumparun is a district where the development of the local self-government scheme can be secured only by utilizing existing institutions, improving such machinery as is already in working order, and giving enlarged functions to the members of the general district board.

We should have to revise and strengthen the existing Road Cess Committee, reorganizing it as a general district board, and allowing it to absorb the other committees. Mr. Henry points out that, as at present constituted, the whole of the work of the Road Cess Committee is performed by the European members. They alone attend meetings and display interest in road cess affairs. He proposes to add to the revised list of the members of the Road Cess Committee the names of two resident native gentlemen for each thana, who will have seats at the general district board, and at the same time be available for the thana sub-committees.

Having regard to the interests of the district, it does not seem advisable to recommend the introduction of local self-government on the broader basis sketched out in the Government letter.

27. *Durbhunga.*—As regards the district of Durbhunga, the Collector, Mr. Boxwell, considers that a district council is indispensable, and it should consist of delegates from the local boards. If election is granted, there is no doubt, he thinks, that the qualifications suggested in the Government letter are as good as possible.

Election in the Durbhunga sub-division would almost certainly result, according to Mr. Boxwell, in the appointment of some of the cousins of the Maharajah, but this would be no objection. The Durbhunga Raj is so big a thing in the district that it enters into almost every question, and it is hard to say whether canvassing would be the rule or not, and he thinks it would be a question whether the higher people would wish for the honour or dislike the trouble more. The Collector does not consider that any part of the district is suited for the franchise. In this he is supported by the Sub-Divisional Officers of Tajpore and Madhubunnee. On the whole, I would recommend that the proposition submitted by Mr. Henry for Chumparun should be first tried also in the Durbhunga district, that of revising and enlarging the present District Road Cess Committee, and absorbing in it the other committees at present existing.

28. On the subject of control to be exercised by executive authorities opinions appear to differ. The view that a central board of control is essential to the working of the proposed scheme is generally concurred in. Vigorous and energetic members should be appointed, and should be empowered to proceed on an inspection, to call for proceedings, and to issue stringent orders. It should be laid down that all municipal and local boards shall send copies of their proceedings, budgets, &c., to the district officer, and comply with his requests for information and explanation.

This appears to be in harmony with paragraph 17 of the Government of India resolution of 18th May last. The district officer might communicate to Government, or to the central board, or to both, where the failure of the local or municipal board to make due provision for roads or other important works is causing public inconvenience. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that affairs might be brought to a dead lock by internal dissensions on the local board or municipal board. I would submit for consideration whether the control of a *divisional* directing body would not be essentially necessary, as it is desirable that any authority of the kind should be able to act with promptitude. While a distant central authority was calling for further particulars, bridges and embankments would be rapidly disappearing. It must be borne in mind that the Indian working season is of short duration, and that, if the central body has to wait for repeated default before it is empowered to intervene, a whole year will frequently elapse before steps can be taken. On the other hand, the Collector of Shahabad points out that the proposal to create a

central board for supervision was not clearly understood by those he consulted. Supervision is exercised by the criticism of reports in the form of returns or otherwise, and by inspection. For the former a new board sitting in Calcutta would have no greater facilities than is possessed by the present executive machinery, while for inspection it would have little opportunity.

The Executive Government as organised has an elaborate machinery for control and inspection of all kinds, and it has been remarked that it is not clear why any new and probably less efficient body is desirable. A central board with its office would be expensive, and the money available for such a purpose might probably be better spent in other ways. Of late years the audit of accounts by experts visiting the different districts has become more regular, and this system might be still further extended.

For other purposes it would seem that the Commissioner and district officers would be the best persons to ascertain whether the boards worked satisfactorily.

No. 1707J, dated Bhagulpore, the 28th September 1882.

From—C. T. METCALFE, ESQ., C.S.I., Officiating Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

IN continuation of my letter No. 1597J of the 14th instant, regarding the extension of local self-government, I have the honour to give below an abstract of the report from the district officer of Monghyr on the subject.

2. As noted in my report, there is only one municipality in Monghyr, viz. at the head-quarters of the district; Jamalpore is a station, and Khurukpore a union.

3. A translation of section 16, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, with a notice, was widely published in the town, and the intensions of Government made known by beat of drum.

4. A public meeting of rate-payers was convened at Monghyr on the 21st ultimo, and also on subsequent dates, the result of which was as follows.

5. The meetings resolved—

I.—That the Chairman of the municipality be elected by the commissioners from among non-official members. Mr. Kean's opinion is that the commissioners should elect their Chairman, subject to the approval of Government, from the whole corporation (official and non-official).

II.—That the members of the municipal board should be chosen by election. Mr. Kean says that, as the people at large have to a great extent an intelligent interest and understanding of the municipal system and its working, the elective system may be tried; but as it has never yet been introduced, and is only tentative, it would be expedient to introduce it gradually, and, in this view, he recommends that not less than two-thirds of the commissioners should be elected and one-third appointed by Government.

6. With regard to the qualification of members and voters, the meetings resolved that the following persons should be eligible for members or commissioners:—

(a) House-holders paying a house tax of not less than Rs. 10 annually, independently of other taxation.

(b) Non-official residents of five years' standing, who are likely to continue as residents, whose annual income shall not be less than Rs. 750, and men of good reputation.

(c) Pensioners drawing not less than Rs. 20 per month.

7. It was resolved that no person who had been convicted of a non-bailable offence should be eligible.

8. With regard to the test for voters the meetings resolved upon the following qualifications being necessary:—

(a) All persons eligible to become members and persons paying municipal taxes amounting to Rs. 4 annually.

(b) Persons whose incomes from all sources amounted to Rs 200. These must be residents of at least five years' standing and likely to continue to reside, and men of good reputation.

9. The meetings came to no conclusion regarding the system or method of election to be adopted

10. In Mr. Kean's opinion, as regards the qualification for a candidate for election should be that he is a male rate-payer of full age, resident in the municipal limits; that he can read and write; that he has never been convicted of a non bailable offence; and that he pays house rate on his own account of Rs. 10 a year. The qualifications of a voter should be that he is a male rate-payer of full age; that he pays house rate on his own account of not less than Rs. 4 a year.

11. For the system of election Mr. Kean thinks that that now in force in the town of Krishnaghûr, or something very similar, should be adopted, viz. the town be divided into

wards, each of which should return two members ; any two rate-payers be entitled to nominate a candidate ; the nomination be intimated to the Vice-Chairman on or before a certain date each year, the consent of the nominee being intimated at the same time ; the notification required by rule 14 be issued ; if objections be made to eligibility of a candidate, they be notified in writing on or before a fixed date to the Vice-Chairman, who shall hear and decide the same The Vice-Chairman and three or four Commissioners should then sit for the purpose of conducting the elections ; they would decide on what day and at what places the poll shall be held, and they shall notify their decision, and the actual election should take place in the manner stated in paragraphs 7—15 of the rules for the election of municipal commissioners for the town of Krishnaghur, dated the 7th December 1875.

12. This election system cannot under the law be introduced unless a petition is filed on the part of one-third of the rate-payers. It was notified at the meetings that such a petition would be forthcoming, but it has not yet reached the district officer.

13. With regard to the question of local boards, Mr. Kean is of opinion that the district for the present should be provided with three such boards, viz. one for each of the sub-divisions. He states that it was at first thought practicable to form more than one board at each sub-division, and the sub-divisional officers recommended this scheme ; but after consultation with native gentlemen, it was found that, it would be next to impossible to do so, and he accordingly recommends to make the sub-division the unit of administration, making the only exception at Khurukpore, the union at which place should be abolished, and in its stead a local board established.

14. In the Begooserai sub-division a meeting was convened by the sub-divisional officer. The members expressed their wish that the elective system should be adopted, and that the Chairman should be elected by the members of the board ; this latter was not shared in by the European residents of the sub-division, of whom there are a large number. The sub-divisional officer is doubtful of the expediency of introducing the elective system, but thinks that, as it is the wish of the more advanced portion of the community, and there seems a fair chance of success, it should be given a trial. The scheme proposed is that each of the eight pergunnahs which constitute the sub-division should form an elective circle, and that votes should be recorded at certain selected centres in each pergunnah ; that the names of the candidates should be notified, and a set of circle clerks with a peon sent round to call in the voters. The district officer, however, after consulting the educated natives, has come to the conclusion that the scheme is not suited to this district, as it is very backward in education, and it would be impossible to insure independent voters. He recommends the local board at Begooserai should consist of 12 to 16 members, to be nominated by Government, selected so as to represent every part of the sub-division, one-sixth of the number being official and the Vice-Chairman to be elected by the board.

15. For the office of Chairman, the meeting resolved that the officer should be a non-official, and should be elected by the board. As, however, the European residents have protested against it, and have declined to associate themselves with the proposed scheme, unless the Chairman be an official, and as Mr. Kean thinks it would be difficult to find any non-official really fitted to be Chairman, he recommends that the post should be held by the sub-divisional officer, who, with the Sub-Inspector of Schools, should be *ex-officio* members, and that the Chairman need not have a vote in the proceedings, if it is considered to strengthen the independence of the non-official members.

16. The local board at Jamooi is recommended by the district officer to be similarly constituted. The meeting convened by the sub-divisional officer resolved that the members of the board should be elected by vote, and that the Chairman should be the sub-divisional officer, who, with the Sub-Inspector of Schools, would be *ex-officio* members.

17. In the Sudder sub-division the meetings convened were of opinion that the members of the board should be elected by vote, and that the Chairman should be nominated by the board. In this, however, the members of the Monghyr bar did not agree. Mr. Kean recommends that the members be nominated by Government, and should consist of three to four delegates from each thana, *i.e.* 12 to 16 ; that the Chairman should be the district officer, who, with the Deputy Inspector of Schools, would be *ex-officio* members. The district officer should have authority to delegate his powers to the Joint-Magistrate or Senior Deputy Magistrate.

18. It is recommended that the mofussil local board should be subordinate to the Board at head-quarters, unless it is contemplated to form a district council or board at the Sudder, in which case all local boards would be subordinate thereto, and the sub-divisional and Sudder local boards would be presided over by the sub-divisional officer and Joint-Magistrate respectively, and the latter council would be formed by delegates from the subordinate local board.

19. Mr. Kean further gives it as his opinion that each local and municipal board should be required to submit yearly a budget of its requirements and of proposed expenditure, and the amount from the license tax receipts from the pounds, ferries, and public cesses should be apportioned in accordance with such proposals when approved by the controlling authorities. The management of the zillah school, which is situated within municipal limits, should be placed under the control of a committee to be appointed by the rate-payers of the municipality. When budgets are submitted by the local and municipal boards and sanctioned by the controlling authority, no further interference would seem to be necessary on the part of the latter therewith except to point out errors.

No. 3260E, dated Calcutta, the 7th October 1882.

Memo. from—MAJOR G. F. E. S. NEILL, M.S.C., Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical and Municipal Dept.

IN reply to memorandum No. 440, dated the 24th July last, from the Medical and Municipal Department of this Government, the undersigned is directed to forward six spare copies of a note by the Joint-Secretary in this Department on the subject of the local boards scheme in its relation to the Public Works Department.

Note on the reorganization of the Public Works Establishments of Bengal with reference to the Scheme of Local Self-Government.

THE several propositions contained in the resolutions and orders of the Government of India on the question of self-government, which affect the relations to be established between the Public Works Department and the local boards, may be formulated as follows:—

(1) Full freedom of initiation, direction, and control in respect of all matters not being details of professional execution to be reserved to the local boards.

(2) The organization should be such as to render it possible eventually to entrust all cutcherries, jails, lunatic-asylums, and other public buildings, as well as roads, to the care of local boards, and to dispense with the necessity of keeping up a separate provincial engineering establishment.

(3) Each local board should have its own staff of overseers and the like, and the appointment and removal of this staff should be left to the board.

(4) Government should in all cases assist local boards in securing competent professional assistance, and even offer to supply competent Engineers.

(5) When a local board is unable to employ a competent Engineer of its own, Government should provide an officer of the Public Works Department to act as Engineer, to all or several of the local boards of a district.

(6) When a District Engineer is appointed by Government and made over to the service of a local board, the board to pay his salary and allowance in such proportion as may be determined.

(7) Government should in all cases supply professional supervision, the exercise of which will be necessary to enable the district officer to see that the boards do their work properly.

(8) Sufficient control to be reserved to Government to guarantee that the public money entrusted to local boards is usefully spent and made the most of, and that Government buildings and other works made over to them are properly maintained.

(9) No charge should be made for supervision and control by the superior officers of the department.

(10) It is recognized that in settling such questions as the lines of provincial, district or railway feeder roads, professional and departmental opinion must have a preponderating weight.

2. In giving effect to these propositions, which I have quoted almost in the words used by the Government of India, I think one postulate must be granted, and that is, that the transition from the existing order of things must be so managed that, while the end aimed at by the Government in the direction of local self-government is surely and steadily approached, there should be no avoidable or unnecessary disruption of the system or agency by which the current-work of the Government is being prosecuted. I have given my best consideration to the subject, and the result is the scheme which I now propose.

3. It is unnecessary for me to discuss the question of the constitution of the local boards. It is clear from Mr. Macaulay's circular of the 5th July that there will be many gradations of development in them. The three districts—Singbhoom, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts—will remain as they are. There will be some districts without local boards, which will continue under the administration of district committees as at present. There will be other districts in which some of the sub-divisions will have local boards and some remain under committees like the existing branch committees of the Cess Act. There will again be other districts more highly developed, in which all the sub-divisions will possess local boards, or in which there may be even more local boards than there are sub-divisions. And finally, there will be two or three classes of municipal boards. It is also proposed to place all the local boards under the Government of a central board of control.

4. Whatever may be the ultimate development of the system of local boards as to their number, the area of their jurisdiction, or their internal organization, it is clearly intended by the Government of India's proposals that each board should have its own establishment for the execution of work under its own immediate control. Hitherto the district has been the unit, and we have had district road cess committees with branch committees for sub-divisions and a District Engineer. But the unit in future will be the local board, and I propose that the chief officer of its executive establishment should be called the "Surveyor to the Local Board." He should be appointed, and his salary fixed by the local board much in the same way that the District Engineers are now appointed by the road cess committees. He should have a sufficient establishment of overseers and clerks under him. His pay and that of his establishment will depend on the income at the disposal of the board and the amount of work

to be done. In this, of course, there will be great differences between different boards, just as there are now between different road cess committees. Some 'Surveyors' will merely have the qualifications of subordinates; others will have those of Engineers according to the recognized tests. But the local board surveyor and his establishment will be the unit of executive agency by which all the work of the province will in the future, when the system has become matured, have to be carried out. The first four of the Government of India's requirements, as set forth in the category given in the first paragraph of this note, have to be met by the nature of the organization given to the Surveyor's establishment, and I do not think we can do better than adopt the organization and forms of account already prescribed by the Bengal Cess Act for the existing district road cess committees, and which would fully meet them. The defects which experience has shown to exist in the road cess committees are those which may be mainly attributed to the inexperience with which they were inaugurated. These have been remedied by the revised Cess Act of 1880. That Act, whilst it gave the committees full freedom of initiation, direction and control, applied suitable safeguards against the appointment of incompetent Engineers and the execution of projects without proper professional supervision. Most of the committees' executive establishments have gradually acquired efficiency, and there was every reason to hope that in a few years more they would have become effective instruments for the execution of all local public works transferred to their charge. The same hope may even more reasonably be entertained with regard to the establishment of the Surveyors to the local boards, for they will have more compact areas to deal with, and committees which are more interested in, and familiar with, local affairs to govern them. It has not been practicable hitherto, and it will probably not be practicable for some little time to come, to make over the construction and maintenance of all civil buildings to the management of the local committees; but there is no reason why this should not be partially done at once, and completely done as soon as the establishments of the Surveyors of the local boards become efficient. But it could only be done under the safeguards which will be introduced by the next step in the scheme, which I now proceed to describe.

5. The three next requirements of the Government of India, numbered 5, 6, and 7 in the list given in the first paragraph, refer to the provision of Public Works Engineers by Government for the service of such local boards as cannot afford to engage competent men of their own, the payment to be made for such service, and the need for exercising professional supervision, so that district officers may be enabled to see that the boards do their work properly. I see no way of effecting these objects so well as by making a re-distribution of the establishment of the Public Works Department, and placing one Engineer at least in every district. He should be called the "District Engineer and Deputy Inspector of Local Works." He should have his office at the head-quarters of the district, and his duties should be as follows:—

(*a*). He would continue to carry on the work of an Executive Engineer as long as any work remained to be done, that is, till the Surveyors of the local boards were sufficiently organized to undertake the execution of all kinds of work.

(*b*). He would be the professional adviser of the Magistrate and other departmental officers of the district, and prepare designs and estimates for all their requisitions for new buildings, or for additions and alterations, &c. These designs would, when approved and sanctioned, be made over to the local boards to carry out, but this would of course only be done when their organization was sufficiently advanced.

(*c*). He would be the Consulting Engineer to those local boards who could not afford to keep Surveyors of their own possessing the necessary qualifications; that is, he would have to prepare all projects for roads and bridges which might be beyond the powers of the Surveyor.

(*d*). He would be the Inspector of all roads and bridges and other works in the district. He would submit his inspection reports to the Magistrate, who would send a copy with his remarks to the local board and another to the Divisional Engineer and Inspector of Local Works to be laid before the Commissioner.

6. I will now explain these duties more fully. The present organization of the Public Works Department is such that the whole work of the General Branch, excluding Calcutta is grouped into ten divisions, which comprise 37 out of the 45 districts of Bengal. Each of these divisions, therefore, includes about four districts. The other eight districts are included in nine of the divisions of the Irrigation Branch, the Executive Engineers of which have to look after the general work of roads and buildings in addition to their irrigation work. The Executive Engineer has his office at the head-quarters of one district, while at the other districts of his division he has assistants or subordinates who take their orders from, and submit their accounts to him. This system is productive of unnecessary delays and references, and I think it is perfectly feasible to make the Engineer at the head-quarters of each district a dependent District Engineer, in direct correspondence with the Magistrate-Collector and the Superintending Engineer (or, as I propose to call him, the Divisional Engineer and Inspector of Local Works). One difficulty in the way of this has been the question of office establishments, but I think this can be got over. The result is undoubtedly one to be attained if possible, that each district

should have its Engineer, and that the complicated and ever-changing system of grouping, which has hitherto always prevailed in the Public Works Department, should be simplified and assimilated to the civil jurisdictions of the province.

7. The District Engineer and Deputy Inspector of Local Works need not necessarily be an officer holding the departmental rank of Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department. Many Assistant Engineers would be well qualified for the charge, and also many of the senior upper subordinates. Just as in the Medical Department officers of the Warrant grade are often employed as Civil Surgeons, so in the Public Works Department officers of similar rank would be qualified for employment as District Engineers, and the chance of such employment would be a great incentive to the whole subordinate service. I do not contemplate any increase in the Public Works establishment, but merely a re-distribution, the method of which will be explained in greater detail further on. The object of the re-distribution is to have a responsible local Engineer in each district in the service of Government, who shall discharge the functions detailed in paragraph 5, and on the proper discharge of which it seems to me the success of the local self-government scheme greatly depends. Ten years ago an attempt was made to reorganize the Public Works Department in Bengal on the system of District Engineers, but the mistake was made on that occasion of making the Engineers of the Public Works Department the servants of the district committees, the Magistrates, and of their own departmental superiors. The result proved the truth of the principle that no man can serve two masters, and was a failure which should be kept in view as a warning now. Subsequently, District Engineers were appointed to be exclusively the servants of the district committees, and Executive Engineers reverted to their old departmental position, and the two are now working side by side. There is ample work for both to do, for it has been possible for Government to afford a greatly increased expenditure on both provincial and local works. There is no reason to suppose that this increase of expenditure will not go on in the future. On the contrary, experience shows that it will go on faster as the development of the country proceeds. It would be a fallacy therefore to suppose that the provincial engineer establishment can be reduced or superseded by the creation of local boards. The creation of local boards is necessary, because it is the only way of increasing the working power of the machinery of Government to meet the increasing demands on it. But we must re-adjust the old machinery to meet the new circumstances. The staff of the Public Works Department must emerge from the condition of an executive agency to that of an inspecting agency.

8. It is in this view that I have set out above the duties of the District engineer and Deputy Inspector of Local Works. The range of his duties must first be made to correspond to the civil divisions of the province. Then as regards the first of the duties (*a*) it is, of course, essential to make provision for carrying on the executive duties of the Public Works Department while the local board system is being matured. These the District Engineer will continue to perform very much in the same way as he is performing them now under another name. He is now what is technically called a 'Sub-divisional Officer' of some Executive Engineer's division, and corresponds with, and submits his accounts to, the Executive Engineer. Under the new system, I propose that he should communicate direct with the Superintending Engineer (to be called under this system the Divisional Engineer and Inspector of Local Works who will be at the head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Division, and that he should submit his accounts direct to the Examiner. Gradually, as the local boards' Surveyors are able to undertake the work, he will hand over all building operations to the Surveyor, and remain himself the professional adviser and Consulting Engineer to both the local departmental officers of Government and the local boards, and he will become the official inspector of all local works in his district.

9. As regards the second duty (*b*), it appears to me that it will not be possible to place all provincial buildings in charge of local boards in the same way that they are now in charge of the officers of Public Works Department. And even if it were possible, it would lead to much inconvenience and be inexpedient. In the first place there are a great many troublesome duties involved in the mere charge of the buildings as the property of Government, such as the submission of returns, the periodical examination of the buildings for repair, the answering of questions regarding their extension or adaptation to other purposes, &c., all of which appear to me to be quite outside the idea of self-government by local boards. To hand over this duty to local boards is to hamper them with a great deal of troublesome and uninteresting business, and to sow the seed of future disagreements between them and the district officers. For instance, if the Inspector-General of Jails visits a jail and finds it necessary for administrative reasons to propose changes in it, is he to be subject to the approval of the local board in whose jurisdiction the jail happens to be, and if so, why of that board more than any other local board in the district if it happens to be a district jail, or in the division if it happens to be a central jail? There are many disagreements now as to the necessity of complying with all requisitions, and they have to be decided by Government. But at present everybody concerned is a servant of Government, and the decision is accepted in the ordinary course of business. If, however, the quarrel is between local boards and district officers, it is easy to see that much inconvenience may arise out of it.

10. In my opinion, therefore, the District Engineer, as the servant of Government, should continue to be the responsible officer in charge of all Government buildings, and the professional adviser of the Magistrate and other departmental officers of the district. He should prepare the designs and estimates for all their requisitions for new buildings or for additions and alterations, &c. But this being done, I see no reason why the execution of all work should

not be entrusted to the local board Surveyors. It may be asked what advantage would this be to the local boards—if they are not to have the initiative and control with respect to provincial buildings, why should they be saddled with the execution of work? The advantage would be twofold—first, the more work a local board has to do the larger will be its expenditure, and it will be able to afford to entertain a better and more competent staff; secondly, it falls in with the idea of local self-government that the procuring of labour and material, and the expenditure of public money for these purposes, should be placed under the control of local boards who, from their local knowledge and influence, may be presumed to be able to perform these duties to the best advantage both to Government and the community they represent. In these remarks I refer only to those provincial buildings which are used for the administrative purposes of Government. Any other buildings appertaining to departments which are made over to the control and management of local boards, such as schools, dispensaries, staging-bungalows, pounds, &c., may of course be placed under charge of the boards All roads should also be transferred to them.

11. As regards the third of the duties enumerated in paragraph 5, viz. that the District Engineer should be the Consulting Engineer of those local boards who could not afford to keep Surveyors of their own possessing the necessary qualifications, it is necessary to consider this question in connection with the propositions of the Government of India numbered 4, 5, and 6 in the first paragraph. It is already the practice in Bengal to place the services of officers of the Public Works Department at the disposal of road cess committees when they are applied for, and in such cases the committees fix the salary to be paid to them subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and they also pay the necessary contribution for the retention of such officers' claims to leave and pension allowances. Out of 40 District Engineers now employed, eight are officers or subordinates who are still borne on the rolls of the Public Works Department; 11 are officers who were formerly in the Public Works Department, but are now pensioned; and 21 are Engineers who have never been in the Public Works Department. The present rule is, when a vacancy occurs, for a committee to apply to Government for a list of qualified men who are willing to accept the salary offered A list containing not less than three names is then furnished, from which the committee make their election. The nominees entered in the list are now generally passed students of the Calcutta Civil Engineering College who have undergone the prescribed practical course of training in the workshops, and have besides served several years as Temporary Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department. The same procedure might continue to be followed when local boards are substituted for district committees. In this way the requirements of the Government of India, number 4, will be fully met. But as regards requirement number 5, it will necessarily happen, as already remarked above in paragraph 4, that there will be great differences in the incomes of the several boards, and that, while some Surveyors will be well qualified Engineers, others will have merely the qualifications required of subordinates of the Public Works Department. The Government of India suggest that in such cases we should appoint an officer of the Public Works Department to act as Engineer to all or several of the local boards of a district, and that the local boards should pay his salary and allowances in such proportions as may be determined. But if a local board is already employing a Surveyor and paying all it can afford for his salary, it could not afford to pay anything more for a share of an Engineer. I think, therefore, it would be necessary to place the services of the District Engineer and Deputy Inspector of Local Works at its disposal free of charge for the preparation of any projects which may be beyond the qualifications of the Surveyor. It would be more satisfactory in all respects for a local board to have as its exclusive servant a Surveyor of the highest qualification it can afford to pay for, than to go shares with a group of other local boards in an Engineer; and there would be no difficulty in having the deficiencies of such Surveyor made up by asking the advice of the District Engineer in the preparation of the more difficult or expensive projects. I believe many of our subordinates would apply for Surveyorships, and they would be competent to undertake, as they do now, the execution of the ordinary engineering work of a sub-division, if they were occasionally inspected. The local boards will have more independence under the scheme sketched out by me than if the suggestion of the Government of India were literally acted on; for it is, in my opinion, quite impossible for any officer to work satisfactorily if he is a servant in the joint pay of three or four independent boards. This, then, is the meaning of the third duty (*c*) mentioned in paragraph 6.

12. The fourth duty (*d*) of the District Engineer would be that of inspecting local works. The seventh and eighth of the proposals set out in the first paragraph are that Government should in all cases supply professional supervision, the exercise of which will be necessary to enable district officers to see that the boards do their work properly, and that sufficient control should be reserved to Government to guarantee that the public money entrusted to local boards is usefully spent and made the most of, and that Government buildings and other works made over to them are properly maintained. This implies systematic inspection, which, it may be assumed, will be necessary in all departments, whether Educational, Medical, or Public Works, to ensure the successful working of the local boards' scheme. In the Public Works Department I would propose to make the Divisional Engineer, who will be at the head-quarters of the Commissioner, the Inspector of Local Works, and the District Engineer at the head-quarters of a district the Deputy Inspector. The nature of the former appointment as regards *personnel* will be explained in a succeeding paragraph, and it will be convenient to consider

the duties of District Engineers in their capacity of Deputy Inspectors of Local Works in connection with those of the Divisional Engineer and Inspector, as, together, they will form one departmental system of inspection.

13. Under the Bengal Cess Act, the appointment of Divisional Superintendent of Works was created. On the application of a two-thirds majority of the road cess committees in any commissionership, or of a sufficient number of road cess committees not necessarily included in the same commissionership, the Lieutenant-Governor was empowered to appoint a Superintendent of Works for the control and supervision of the executive establishments of the committees Five such appointments have been made, and the actual duties performed by the Superintendents have been to advise and assist the Commissioner in his duties connected with the committees and to examine projects and inspect works. Their salaries are paid by a contribution, *pro rata*, from the incomes of the committees. The rules framed by the late Lieutenant-Governor required that the appointments should be filled up from officers actually serving in the Public Works Department, and who had been so serving at least ten years previous to their appointment. One appointment, however, that of Mr Heyman, was made before these rules were framed.

14. It is one of the proposals of the Government of India now that no charge should be made for the supervision and control exercised over local boards by the superior officers of the Public Works Department, and it appears to me, therefore, that the constitution of the appointment of Divisional Superintendents of Works will have to altered under the new Act, and that these officers must revert to the establishment of the Public Works Department. As the supervision and control must be maintained, however, I propose to abolish the present departmental circles of Superintending Engineers, and instead of them to place a superior officer of the Public Works Department, who may be either a Superintending Engineer or a senior Executive Engineer at the head-quarters of each Commissioner of Division, and to style him the Divisional Engineer and Inspector of Local Works. This would absorb the three Superintending Engineers of our sanctioned establishment, and six Executive Engineers. The remainder of our sanctioned establishment would suffice to provide 15 of the more important districts with District Engineers of the rank of Executive Engineer, and the remaining 30 with District Engineers of the rank of Assistant Engineer, with a proportion of selected upper subordinates This question cannot be worked out in greater detail at present till it is ascertained how many of the Public Works officers who are now employed by district committees will revert to the department. The question of office establishments and accounts also need not be gone into in detail here; but I may mention that the idea of making the District Engineers independent in the matter of accounts is based upon the transfer of the accountants from Executive Engineers' offices to that of the Examiner, and upon a general re-distribution of the remaining office establishments.

15. The reorganized Department of Public Works, in the General Branch, would thus consist of a Chief Engineer and two Assistants at the head-quarters of Government, nine Divisional Engineers at the head-quarters of Commissioners of Divisions, and 45 District Engineers at the head-quarters of districts, besides a Superintendent of Works and two Executive Engineers at Calcutta. These, with a proportion added for absentees and juniors, would form the permanent establishment, and would be worked on a departmental system as at present, but with considerable modifications in the direction of decentralization and affiliation to local civil authority. For the present the appointments would be filled up as best we can from the existing staff, and the department would carry on work much as before, retaining the subordinate establishment and reinforcing it by temporary Engineers as at present. But by degrees, as the local boards acquired strength and relieved the Public Works Department of the actual execution of work, the latter would become the departmental agency by which the Government control and supervision over the work of the local boards would be maintained, and the development of roads and buildings planned. With the increasing professional difficulties of such work the *personnel* would no doubt gradually have to be improved and strengthened.

16. The work of inspection, supervision, and examination of designs would, however, have to be begun at once in a systematic manner, and to this end the new Act should contain clauses defining the powers of the Inspectors, and the conditions which should regulate the necessity of referring proposals for expenditure for their scrutiny and approval. The consideration of this part of the subject will be much facilited by reference to the English Acts; but unfortunately I have not got them to refer to. I will therefore leave it to a future opportunity, and trust that what I have already written will suffice for the present to enable His Honor to proceed with the consideration of local boards' scheme as regards its effect upon the Public Works Department.

No. 425M, dated Dacca, the 16th October 1882.

From—N. S. ALEXANDER, ESQ., Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

WITH reference to your circular No 5T—M, dated 5th July last, and in continuation of this office No. 387M, dated 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report on the introduction of local self-government and the constitution of the proposed local boards in the districts of this division.

DACCA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.

1. MR. WESTMACOTT, the Magistrate, writes as follows:—

Manickgunge.—"The Deputy Magistrate of Manickgunge at first thought that every village in the sub-division ought to be represented on the local board, and regretted that there were only five places, besides the Manikgunge union, in which there would be found a sufficient number of qualified electors; but in his whole sub-division he considered that there would be 368 persons qualified to be electors, and 137 as representatives according to the qualifications proposed in paragraph 13 of Government letter No. 5T—M, dated 5th July 1882. It is not clear whether the 137 are included in the 368 or not.

2 "On receiving my first letter the Deputy Magistrate called meetings at Teota and Bolla, details of which are given in appendix E. The general opinion seems to have been that the local board could not work without the sub-divisional Deputy-Magistrate as chairman, and that the elective principle must be supplemented by nomination of some members of the board by Government. At that time, I think, the people had scarcely begun to understand the proposals submitted to them, which I hope were made to take a more practical shape by the questions proposed in my second letter (appendix F). I have no doubt also that the agitating party had, by the time the later meetings were held, been discussing the question among the people. Indeed, I hear that school-boys have been busily at work collecting signatures for some petition on the subject of local self-government.

3. "On the receipt of my second letter the sub-divisional Deputy-Magistrate held meetings at Manickgunge on the 6th August, appendix G, at Dasora on the 12th, and at Harirampore, appendix I, thana on the 16th.

4. "At the first 37 qualified electors attended, besides other persons, and the Deputy-Magistrate estimated the total number of qualified electors in thana Manickgunge at 198. At the second meeting there were 53 qualified electors; but there is no revised estimate of the total number in thana Jafurgunge. At the third meeting 83 qualified electors attended.

"The first question I asked was as to the wish of the qualified electors for the introduction of a system of electing representatives for a local board, and from the answers I gather that this is their wish. Secondly, I asked how many representatives they would propose for each thana or outpost jurisdiction for each large town or other local area In thana Manickgunge they mentioned 13 places or tracts which they thought should send up 25 representatives, in thana Jafurgunge 11 places with 20 representatives; but in thana Harirampore they propose the much more practical scheme of sending up 8 representatives from the whole thana jurisdiction, restricting the numbers on the board to 25."

5. Mr. Westmacott's own opinion is—

"That as there are no large towns in the sub-division, each of the three thanas should send up from 3 to 5 representatives, making the total number on the board from 9 to 15. Whether all these should be elected, or whether Government should reserve the power of nominating a certain proportion of them, say one-third, I leave to the decision of higher authority."

As regards paragraph 5, I am of opinion that five members for each thana will be quite sufficient; if more members are elected, the board will be composed of too many members, and it will be difficult to find accommodation for meetings to be held, and the work will be retarded by the number.

6. Mr. Westmacott continues—

"My third, fourth, and fifth questions were as to the proportion of qualified electors who would wish the sub-divisional officer to be the chairman of the local board, or to elect one of their own number.

7. "At the earlier meetings the people seem to have been unanimous in thinking that the sub-divisional officer should be chairman; but at the later meetings there was always a party, though in a minority, who wished to leave the board free to elect their own chairman if they could find one qualified; but I do not find any such violent objection to having an official chairman as I find in Dacca.

8. "I think," writes Mr. Westmacott," it would be wise if the board would have the sub-divisional officer as their chairman for at least two years, in order to have the advantage of his administrative training in organizing a new system of government, and also that they should have one or two vice-chairmen to be trained under him. I do not, however, think it so absolutely necessary that the board should commence operations under the guidance of a trained administrator as I think it in the case of municipalities, wherein there is a complicated origanization on which the health of a large community depends, as in the case of the city of Dacca, or wherein a great work of sanitation needs to be initiated, as in the comparatively new municipality of Naraingunge. I see no objection to leaving the board to elect their own chairman if they think they can find a qualified man; but unless it is the intention of Government to nominate some members of the board, I do not think their liberty of choice should be confined to such members. Whether the sub-divisional Deputy-Magistrate be a member of the board or not, it should be open to the board to elect him as chairman; but I see no necessity for giving him a vote, excepting a casting vote, if the board is divided on any question into two equal parties"

As regards Mr. Westmacott's remarks in paragraph 8, I am of opinion that it would be advisable for the first year at least that the sub-divisional officers should be the chairmen, and

that time should be given for the elected members to learn something of the work and procedure, &c. To start at once with totally untrained men seems to me to be courting certain failure.

9. Mr. Westmacott in his report continues—

"Every one appears ready to adopt my suggestion that members of the local board should be elected for two years only, and similarly they agree in thinking that the sub-divisional head-quarters should be the place at which the local board should hold its periodical meetings."

As regards his remarks in this paragraph, I concur with Mr. Westmacott.

10. "As regards the various kinds of work which the people are ready to undertake, the following is the list they suggest; but there are several items which I do not think it would be practicable to make over to them, and the selection must, I think, be left for future consideration:—

1.	Roads and bridges.	To be placed under charge of the Engineer's establishment under the board.
2.	Public tanks.	
3.	Drainage.	
4.	Repairs of ancient religious buildings or monuments.	
5.	Schools of various classes	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
6.	Dispensaries.	Under the medical establishment of the board.
7.	Sanitation.	
8.	Vaccination.	
9.	Epidemic relief	
10.	Collection of vital statistics.	
11.	Famine relief.	To be arranged by the chairman subject to the sanction of the Commissioner."
12.	Destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.	
13.	Village chowkidars.	
14.	Licensing of outstills and drugs shops.	
15.	Ferries.	
16.	Pounds.	
17.	Zemindari dâk.	
18.	Licensing tax.	
19.	Road cess and Public Works cess, assessment of.	
20.	Trade statistics.	

As regards paragraph 10, it has not yet been settled whether the boards are each to have a separate establishment or to unite in appointing joint establishments, such as that of road cess, schools, pounds, posts, ferries, &c. Until this is settled it seems to me useless to go into details.

11. *Moonsheegunge Sub-division.*—"The peculiarity of this sub-division," writes Mr. Westmacott, "is that it contains the pergunnah of Bikrampore, which is probably the home of more of the educated Baboo class from which are taken pleaders, clerks, and officials than any other place in Bengal.

12. "Appendix K is the sub-divisional Deputy Magistrate's reply* to my first letter, appendix A, and appendix I is his report on meetings held at five different places after receipt of my second letter, appendix F. He sent in a separate report respecting each meeting; but those I do not think it necessary to submit considering his abstract report sufficient.

* No. 136, dated 25th July 1882.

13. "The five meetings were attended by 391 substantial persons, of whom I am glad to see that 65 were Mahomedans, while 274 were traders, so that there were a number of persons present in addition to the educated Baboos. It was the opinion of these latter, however, that the bulk of the people followed. The Deputy Magistrate's estimate of the number of qualified electors cannot be accepted, because I see that he has included in it a great number of non-resident persons to whom I do not think the franchise should be extended.

14. "The desire to elect representatives for a local board appears to be unanimous.

"There were various opinions as to the number of representatives. There are only two thanas in the sub-division, and I think it would be enough if each thana sent up five representatives. As I said in the case of Manickgunge, I will not discuss the question whether Government should nominate any portion of them or not; but I may say what I omitted to say before that I think, in case of failure to elect with the record of certain proportion of the available rates, Government should nominate representatives, as I recommended in the case of municipalities."

As regards this paragraph, I agree with Mr. Westmacott in thinking that, if a certain percentage of the voters do not record votes, the Government should have the power to nominate the members. I may mention here that I think the thana will have to be sub-divided into circles for the convenience of voters; if the voters have to go all the way to the police station to record their votes, many will be found to neglect to do so.

15. "The opposition to making the sub-divisional officer chairman was," the Magistrate writes, "very strong, some even wishing that the board should be debarred from asking for his services in any case. As in the case of Manickgunge, I am desirous of allowing the board to elect any one they like as chairman, and shall be very glad if they can find a person qualified for the post other than the sub-divisional officer. Should they fail they should certainly have an opportunity of securing the services of that officer.

16. "A majority wish to elect the members of the board for three years. I do not think the matter important; but I am inclined to think two years enough.

17. "All think that Moonsheegunge, the sub-divisional head-quarters, should be the place of meeting. The numbers 30, 50, and 100 were suggested as suitable for number of members on the board. I think no work could possibly be done by so large a board, and have already suggested 10.

18. "As at Manickgunge, the people are ready to undertake any branch of administration that they can get hold of; but, as the sub-divisional Deputy Magistrate remarks, they have very little idea how the business is to be conducted, and he thinks much of what they propose will be too arduous for them—a sentiment in which I fully concur."

Paragraphs 17 *and* 18.—I am of opinion that 10 to 15 members will be found quite sufficient for all practical purposes, and it will be found more convenient to have such a number for the purposes of the transaction of business, as I have said in the case of Manickgunge; and for the same reasons I think the sub-divisional officer should for the first year, at all events, be the chairman.

19. *Naraingunge Sub division.*—"I have already," writes the Magistrate, "in appendix C given the Deputy Magistrate's answer to my first letter, but have hitherto discussed so much of it only as refers to the municipality.

20. "I have not yet received a full reply to my second letter, appendix F, as Mr. Fraser is still in the interior convening meetings on the subject; but he has sent me lists of persons qualified to be electors according to the standard suggested by Government, shewing in thana—

Roypoora	...	...	...	...	154
Roopgunge	...	...	...	...	148
Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	157

Among these, however, I observe that he has included several non-resident persons whom I know to be in service or employment in other districts. I observe that a great many of the persons qualified as electors are also qualified to be representatives.

21. "The sub-divisional Deputy Magistrate names three non-official natives, each of whom he thinks well qualified to be chairman of a local board, and I shall be glad if one of them is elected.

22. "I have heard from non-official persons that there is a strong wish throughout the sub-division for the introduction of an elected local board, the members of which should elect their own chairman."

Paragraphs 19, 20, 21, 22.—The Magistrate has not stated how many members he considers should be elected for this sub-divisional board. In my opinion there is no great difference between this and Moonsheegunge, and the same number of members might be elected. I do not think that a non-official chairman should be allowed to be elected for the first year at least; after that sufficiently trained persons may be found qualified for the post.

23. *Sudder Sub-division.*—The Magistrate says—

"He has entrusted the enquiries in the head-quarters sub-division to Deputy Magistrate Baboo Krishno Chunder Roy, a sensible and experienced officer, who is also a land-owner and old resident. As his replies to my first letter (appendix A) contained little more than his personal opinion, I have not appended them, classifying them with opinions which I have myself gathered in conversation with individuals.

24. "Appendix M, however, contains his reply* to my second letter, appendix F, after holding meetings at three places selected by me. He is now on his way to hold other meetings. He estimates the number of qualified electors in the sub-division at 652 as follows:—

* No. B, dated 1st September 1882.

Thana Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	174
Kapasya	...	...	...	...	65
Sabhar	...	...	...	...	234
Nowabgunge	...	...	...	...	179
					652

Taking into consideration the payment of road cess and license tax only of those possessing the third qualification, that of income, he gives me no estimate.

25. "The number of persons attending the meetings seems to have been much larger than in the other sub-divisions. My questions, however, have not been by any means clearly answered.

"I gather that the people want an elected local board and a non-official chairman, and it is also suggested that there should be more than one board in the sub-division, which is divided by large rivers.

26. "At this stage of the experiment I am not prepared to propose a local board for each thana; but there are certainly physical difficulties of communication which may render the administration of this sub-division less easy than that of the others. I should allow each thana to send up representatives as follows:—

Sabhar	4
Lalbagh	3
Nowabgunge	3
Kapasya	2
	12

and if Government reserves any power of nomination, I would suggest one nominee for each thana, the other eight members being elected."

Paragraph 26.—I am of opinion that the number should be 15; but any number from 10 to 15 would be a good working number.

27. *General remarks.*—"Having thus commented on such information as has as yet been collected for each sub-division I will now," the Magistrate states, "proceed to make some general remarks on the subject of local boards other than municipal.

"I think one should be constitued for each of the four sub-divisions of the district, or, if there be any doubt respecting the sudder sub-division, certainly for the other three; and I think each board should be allowed to elect any one they please as chairman, Government giving the services of an official if required.

28. "Should rate-payers of the city of Dacca and the municipality of Naraingunge be allowed votes, if duly qualified, for the sudder and Naraingunge sub-divisional local boards respectively, or not? I am inclined to think that it is undesirable that they should do so, unless resident in the interior and not in the municipality of which they may be rate-payers. I am not, however, sure upon this point, and must consider it further.

29. For qualifications of candidates, I can suggest no improvement as suggested by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

30. "For voters, I would reduce the road cess qualification to the payment of Rs. 5; and any payer of license tax should be qualified; but the question of income requires consideration. Rs. 500 means about Rs. 41 per month, and many people are desirous of reducing the qualification to Rs. 200. This represents a monthly income of Rs 16 only, and looking to the class of persons who hold clerkships on such pay, I think it too low a qualification, especially as His Honor has suggested no condition of residence, so that in such a constituency as that of Moonsheegunge the representation would be controlled by non-residents, comprising probably a third of all the clerks, pleaders, and native officials in Bengal. I think residence in the sub-division for at least 10 months in the year should be an essential condition to qualify an elector. There is much agitation as to allowing education, such as a university degree, to qualify. This I have considered very fully, and do not see the necessity for it. I would reduce the income qualification to Rs. 240, or Rs. 20 per month, and if a Bachelor or Master of Arts cannot shew an income of Rs. 20 per month in the sub-division in which he is resident, I would look on him as an unproductive idler and unworthy of a vote. The only question is as to the heirs of qualified electors living with their fathers, expecting to succeed to the estate and possessing a university degree, and I think some provision might be made for extending the franchise to them. I am not yet, however, prepared to propose definitely what the qualifications of electors shall be, and have directed the several sub-divisional Deputy Magistrates to invite all persons wishing to be electors to apply, stating their qualifications, and I think that, when I have a number of applications before me, I shall be able to judge what classes of persons desire the franchise, and to consider to what classes of them it should be extended."

I agree with Mr. Westmacott as far as regards the first part of this paragraph; but as regards the property qualification, I think it might stand as it has been suggested in the Government circular, it being a *sine qua non* that the candidate is a regular resident in the district of Dacca. Many of the clerks, &c., alluded to by Mr. Westmacott are non-residents for the greater part of the year in the district in which their property lies and ancestral homes are.

31. "Regarding qualification of share-holders in joint holdings or concerns, the possession of more votes than one, and cognate matters, my remarks respecting the municipalities will apply equally to sub-divisional boards."

The opinion recorded on part I of his report on local self-government on municipalities will apply and may be referred to.

32. "Where an official is chairman, I do not think it necessary that he should have a vote, except a casting vote, whenever the votes of the other members of the board are equally divided.

33. "The polling should be taken at each thana, and perhaps at other places in exactly the same way as I have proposed for the municipality, the sub-divisional officer presiding, and the presence of the elector being insisted upon as essential.

34. "The registration of the qualifications of electors must I think be left for the first election in the hands of the sub-divisional officer, with an appeal from his decision to the

Magistrate of the district. In future I hope the people may be found capable of managing their own elections."

As regards the other remarks of Mr. Westmacott, I think there must always be some revising or controlling authority without which elections cannot even be carried on in England. People here cannot be left entirely to manage their own elections.

35. "I am decidedly of opinion that to give the district officer any powers of control over the local boards will destroy all their independence, and I quite accept the proposal of a central board of control as preferable.

36. "I object quite as much to the existence of a district board as I do to the interference of the District Magistrate; but I think occasional conferences of delegates from various local boards may be desirable and perhaps necessary.

37. "In discussing the question as to the funds which may be made over to local boards other than municipal, I do not find so much difficulty in deciding what matters there are, the control of which may be transferred from Government officials to local bodies, as in deciding what may be better left in the hands of village punchayets than in those of the local sub-divisional board.

38. "In fact the scheme of giving power to local boards, which I am directed to discuss, militates against a scheme of my own, which I have long had under consideration of developing local self-government by adding to the functions, emoluments, dignity, and usefulness of the village punchayets.

39. "With reference to pounds, I think the utility of these institutions is rendered much less than it might be by the great distances from which trespassing cattle have to be brought, and that the gross income of pounds might be enormously increased if they were brought more than within reach of the people for whose convenience they exist. I am therefore proposing that every punchayet should be allowed to maintain a pound, from the proceeds of which it would support the village school and possibly a dispensary, village post office, and other institutions; the loss which Government would sustain from giving up the income from pounds being met by a corresponding deduction from the grant for primary education. But, while I would make the village punchayet a local committee for their school and dispensary, I would give the local sub-divisional board the duty of controlling their educational work by proper inspection, by giving grants to more advanced schools, by giving rewards on examination under what is known as Mr. Harrison's Midnapore system, and by giving scholarships. For these purposes educational funds must be made over to the local board, and I see no objection to giving them the proceeds of the license tax within their jurisdiction. From this also may be met the necessary expenditure on their office establishments.

40. "As regards roads, I think extreme caution necessary to prevent funds being frittered away upon bye-roads of merely local importance to the detriment of the communication of the district generally. For this latter purpose I think a certain proportion of the proceeds of the road cess must always be reserved, especially where a district is so destitute of main lines of road as is the case with Dacca. I do not think local boards can take a sufficiently broad and statesmanlike view of district or provincial requirements, and I believe that if the district road fund were left entirely in their hands, the district would after the lapse of a certain number of years be found well supplied with footpaths, each of a mile or two in length, converging to the several markets, with perhaps a few cart roads of equally limited value, while it would be impossible to drive a cart a dozen miles in any direction.

41. "I think, however, the local board may be entrusted with all funds for the maintenance and repair of existing roads with the trees thereon, and bridges of minor importance; such work as can be done without a trained engineer, and also with any money it may be considered advisable to allow for village roads; but I think the actual expenditure should be entrusted as far as may be to village punchayets.

42. "Local boards might suggest new lines of road; but I do not think the final selection of new roads should be left to them. I think, however, it might be possible for them to undertake the construction of new roads under proper supervision and after full specification of requirements as sufficiently and much more economically than is found practicable with the existing district staff. The repair and construction of large bridges would be left in professional hands. I think the local board would absolutely fail in collecting the road cess from themselves. That must be done by the State

43. "The licensing of outstills and drug shops, and the tolling of ferries might be very well left to local boards, and the only question would be how to compensate the Government for the loss of the income now derived therefrom by throwing upon the board equivalent expenditure. It might perhaps be balanced in distributing the educational funds."

44. As regards Mr. Westmacott's remarks in the foregoing paragraphs, my opinion is that the four local boards to be established in this district should be made to pay equally the salary of a competent engineer and for one quarter of the salaries of the Deputy Inspector of Schools and Inspector of Excise; each local board to pay half the salaries of a Sub-Inspector of Schools and Assistant Surgeon. These payments could be made from funds derived from the following sources:—Pounds, ferries, and outstills within the limits of the local board's jurisdiction, and from road cess levied within that area. The balance of the salaries might be paid either by local boards of other districts, or by Government as now. I do not think any details can now be settled as it is not yet settled even whether the boards will join together to maintain such officers as the District Engineer, Sub Inspector of Schools,

Excise Inspectors, and the like, or whether they will each appoint their own separate establishments.

45. "As regards the Public Works cess, I do not quite understand what is proposed, and doubt whether it is advisable to make over to a local board the sub-divisional cutcherries, residences, and subsidiary jails, munsifs' courts, and the like.

46. "It remains," writes Mr. Westmacott, "to consider what safeguard there should be against waste of money, abuse of patronage, and neglect of necessary work on the part of the local boards. There might even occasionally occur instances of still graver need for interference. Some form of watching their administration would be necessary and some form of control.

47. "I have already said that the interference of the District Magistrate, if permitted, may at any time reduce the system of local self-government to a sham; but, though the accounts of the boards may be scrutinized elsewhere, I do not see how their executive work can be examined and checked otherwise than by the local authorities. The Magistrate may point out defects and remonstrate; but when the necessity for actual supersession or interference arises, it will be better, if the independence of the local board is to be maintained, that the Magistrate should not himself interfere, but should report the case, invoking the interference of some external authority, and I do not see what better form such external authority can take than such a central board as the Government of Bengal has suggested."

48. As regards the above, I may remark that this is a matter of policy which must be considered and decided on by Government alone. My individual opinion is that the proper officers to control the committee are the district officers and the Commissioners of Divisions. No central board or any such body holding office in a distant capital can so efficiently check waste of money, abuse of patronage, and the like, as these officers. In any new law to be enacted, provision can be made that all employés of the boards drawing salaries beyond a certain amount, say, Rs. 50 per mensem, should not be finally appointed without the sanction of Government or the central board of control; also the maximum amount to be expended on any one work, without the sanction of Government or other controlling authority, might be fixed.

49. The district of Dacca should be, in my opinion, entered as a district under (3) of paragraph 8 of the Government circular. If the scheme of local boards is to be tried anywhere in this division, it must be in the Dacca district, as here it appears that there is the best chance of its being a success.

FURREEDPORE DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

Mr. Sharp, the Magistrate, writes as follows:—

"A large quantity of papers has been collected, and long and frequent consultations have been held in many places. The papers with which I have been favoured from non-official sources are annexed in original.

2. "Ever since the publication of the Government circular (No. 5T - M, dated 5th July 1882), I have conversed on the subject with persons of various classes as I have happened to meet them. I also called two meetings of different kinds. For the first I wrote letters of invitation in 'demi-official' form to 55 gentlemen living in or within moderate distance of Furreedpore, who were either known to me already, or who appeared to be qualified by position and intelligence to offer sound advice, and to form a kind of council by whose aid knowledge of the subject might be disseminated, and further discussion might be fostered and guided.

3. "At the same time I had printed notices stuck up at every market-place and village of any size throughout the district, inviting the attendance of all who wished to come at PUBLIC meetings on a later day. The plan succeeded capitally. Fifty gentlemen attended the first meeting at Furreedpore, which was held in the zillah school at 7 A.M. on the 1st ultimo. I explained the contents of the Government circular, and illustrated it by references to the former orders on the subject, and other matters bearing upon it. Many of the gentlemen present were already well up in it, and the meeting was soon put in possession of a very fair knowledge of what had been done and proposed up to that time.

4. "I then begged these gentlemen to spread information among as many persons as they could during the next few days, to invite such persons to attend the public meeting and freely express their views, and themselves to help to *start* the discussion on that future occasion. I also explained the way in which I thought the public meeting should be held, and the position which I proposed to take up for myself in regard to it, viz. that on the principle adopted in Europe the meeting should be convened by me as chief executive officer, but that once assembled it should elect its own chairman, preferably a non official; that I should be present and hoped to hear full discussion by a thoroughly representative body. I described the way in which the chairman should act, the custom of moving, seconding, and putting resolutions, &c., &c., and both at this and at the public meeting, and on other opportunities, I expressly stated that although it seemed best that I should thus call public meetings at Furreedpore and at the two sub-divisions, yet these were by no means to be held to indicate any desire that they should be exhaustive; on the contrary that any persons who wished to meet at other times and places open either to the public or members of classes, or in the way of clubs or associations, would be abundantly justified in collecting and

publishing opinions, and presenting them either to or through me, or direct to Government as they might think fit.

5. "We then began a consultation on the principal points stated in the Government circulars and on kindred subjects. In this first meeting no resolutions were formally moved, and no set speeches made, but I was enabled to ascertain pretty clearly, and perhaps more thoroughly than at the latter public meeting, the ideas of the leading and really intelligent residents of the neighbourhood, and most of the suggestions that I shall make as being expressive of non-official opinion and desire are in fact grounded on the consultation held at this first meeting. I may say that it was the best meeting of the kind that I ever saw. Discussion was free and hearty, but at the same time in admirable order and courtesy, and every single person who came, seemed to have made up his mind to do his best towards really helping on the project without any selfishness or approach to bombast. A list of the gentlemen who attended is annexed (appendix B), and they have my best thanks for their conduct on the occasion and also at the public meeting which followed.

6. "Some points were at the first meeting settled by mere discussion, but on a few others, such as the rate of taxation, &c., which should qualify for suffrage and for membership respectively, votes were easily and quickly taken by show of hands. At this meeting I presided, and those who attended were good enough to pass votes of thanks, on the first occasion, as to the chair, and on the second on the grounds that I had called the meeting and ensured free discussion.

7. "The public meeting was also held in the morning at the zillah school, and was very largely attended by persons of all sections of the upper and middle classes. Baboo Baikuntha Chandra Chakravarty, a resident zemindar, was voted to the chair and conducted the proceedings admirably. Some excellent speeches were made not only by pleaders, but two or three by unprofessional gentlemen, whose delivery, aptitude, and knowledge of the subject were remarkable. A copy of the resolutions carried out at the meeting is given in appendix A, and by the speeches, and especially by such shorter remarks as were applauded or were evidently acceptable, I was enabled, as by the consultation at the former meeting, to gauge the popularity of different views.

8. "The sub-divisional officers were asked to act in the same way, first inviting selected gentlemen to a consultation and calling public meetings to be held on a later day. A copy of my instructions, Nos 1293-4, is submitted in appendix A, together with copies of the two vernacular notices, A and B, and English translations. A puts before the public an exact statement of the Government views on the extension of elective powers to municipalities as contained in the late circular, and upon it the authorized translation of the quoted section of the Act is printed at length. It was also notified that any information on the subject would gladly be given, and many questions in connection therewith have been put and answered; 50 copies of this notice were hung up in and near each of the three municipalities; 150 in all.

9. "Of B, announcing the meetings to be held at Furreedpore, Madaripore, and Goalundo, and inviting the public thereto, 100 copies were posted in each sub division, at all market-places, and large villages; 300 in all. I also supplied copies of the principal papers to Baboo Tara Nath Chakravarty, Government pleader, as one of the leaders of the bar, requesting him in a letter (No. 1410), of which a copy is annexed in appendix A, to allow access to them by others. Additional copies of the rules for election, &c., were also supplied to Baboo Hara Bilash Mukherjee, Secretary to the Branch Indian Association. Besides the two meetings in which I took part at Furreedpore, several were held by zemindars and other residents, and I was demi-officially informed of the general results of some of these. We spoke of local self-government at the meetings of the different committees, and on all kinds of other occasions.

10. "One of the most important towns in the district is Bhanga, 20 miles south of Furreedpore, and as no gazetted executive officer is stationed there, I addressed the first munsif (No. 1409, copy in appendix A), suggesting the desirability of ascertaining the public views on the late Government circular of which I annexed a copy for communication to others.

11. "At the sub-divisions also the people were put in the way of full information. At Goalundo a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was called to discuss the subject, but at it only three native gentlemen attended. Mr. Badshah, the sub-divisional officer, then invited 26 of the chief zemindars and others at Khangunge, the most central place in the sub-division, but only eight came He explained the scheme, and asked them to take time to understand and form their opinions on the subject. About the same time, while Mr Badshah was in camp, the Municipal Commissioners of Goalundo held an informal meeting, at which about 30 persons, mostly pleaders and muktears, attended. On the 11th August Mr. Badshah presided at a public meeting, previously called under my instructions, to which some 150 persons came. He says: 'There were several leading men present. I should have liked to see more of them. I explained for what purpose the meeting was convened, and invited a discussion and a free expression of opinion' He has taken pains to give a *résumé* of the speeches and the gist of the opinions will be stated further on in this report.

12. "At Madaripore a public meeting was held on the 8th ultimo, at which a very large number of persons attended, and it is satisfactory to note that none of the five thanas were unrepresented. Some of them are very far from Madaripore, but the sub-divisional officer,

Baboo Kali Nath Bose, reports that there were at least four or five persons from every one. The greater number naturally came from thana Madaripore and the neighbouring thana Palong. He had also sent letters inviting the well-known residents, and acquainted them with the scheme, which was also fully explained to the people, especially in regard to elections. A further meeting was fixed for that day week, so that in the interval there might be time to discuss and form opinions.

13. "In Bhanga, already mentioned in paragraph 10, three meetings were held by the People's Association, and copies of the proceedings were sent to me; the copies are submitted in appendix C. Two public meetings were also called under the auspices of this Association and of the local munsifs, to whom I had written as stated in paragraph 10 and appendix A, and the inhabitants of the three southern thanas of the head-quarters sub-division (Bhanga, Ayanpore, and Magsudpore) largely attended these meetings. The Association also sent special delegates to the public meeting held at Furreedpore on the 8th ultimo. That part of the district has therefore had a double series of opportunities for stating its views.

14. "The first munsif favoured me with a full report, and he thus describes the proceedings:—'After the return of Baboo Koylash Chandra Sen and his colleagues, the delegates to the Furreedpore meeting, and encouraged by the interest taken by you in their presence there, the meeting alluded to above was gladly convened on the 14th instant, which, though preceded by a short notice, was attended by not less than 500 persons, representing all classes of the people residing within the jurisdiction of the Bhanga munsif. I along with my colleagues, the second munsif, Baboo Jogendra Chandra Mullick, and extra munsif Baboo Purna Chandra Dey, were present at the meeting; Baboo Bipin Bihary Roy of Manickdoha, a well known leading zemindar of this part of the country, presided at the meeting, and the eagerness and the attention with which the scheme was discussed and listened to shewed the greatest earnestness on the part of all assembled. * * * * *
After the receipt of your letter on the 17th, another meeting was, at my suggestion, convened and held yesterday in which the same subjects were discussed, and the attendance which was a very respectable one, evinced still more interest in the matter This meeting was presided over by a representative of one of the oldest Raja families of the country, viz., Raja Prasanna Chandra Roy of Ujani. I along with my colleagues attended the meeting.'

15. "The second public meeting at Bhanga also appointed a committee of 17 gentlemen with power to add to their number for the purpose of explaining the Government scheme to people in the interior. Memorials on this subject were also presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on his late visit to Furreedpore, of which copies were previously supplied to me by the Furreedpore People's Association, by the Bhanga People's Association, by several residents of Madaripore and its neighbourhood, and by 148 residents of Bhanga and its neighbourhood (appendix C), submitting the proceedings of the two public meetings mentioned in paragraph 13.

16. "A meeting was also held at Gopalpur in the Madaripore sub-division, at which a memorial (appendix D) was drawn up and signed by 645 persons, praying for a local board in that sub-division and for the elective system. The two last-mentioned memorials have been made over to me, and I now submit them with this report, in which remarks upon them will be made further on. The one marked appendix C was handed to me by His Honor after he had heard and replied to it, and that marked appendix D was transferred to me by post from the Private Secretary's office.

17. "I have also read a long letter, containing remarks worthy of notice, from Baboos Shyama Shankar and Girija Shankar Majumdars, zemindars of Baniboho, in thana Belgachi. I had written to ask their opinion, also inviting them to the first meeting; but as they were among the few who could not come, I was glad to have their views on paper.

18. "It will be seen from the above that the people of this district have had the fullest opportunities of information, of consultation, and of stating their sentiments, and it seems right to describe these matters very fully as an introduction not only to the opinions contained in this report, but to future letters that may be required in connection with any part of the subject which may thus be considered with the assurance that this office has means of appraising popular views, and that all classes have had facilities for airing their own particular ideas.

19 "All the memorials, resolutions, and letters received from non-official persons unite in recommending (1) the creation of local boards; (2) the elective system both for such boards and for municipalities; and (3) the election by the members of the board or committee of their own chairman, preferably a non-official. But it will be seen that these statements of desire must be practically taken with some qualifications.

20. "Each of these three points is included in resolutions II and III (appendix A) of the public meeting held at Furreedpore on the 8th ultimo. Mr. Badshah writes of the public meeting held at Goalundo on the 11th ultimo—'There was a consensus of opinion that the proposals of Government should be accepted and welcomed. But none of the speakers entered into details The two leading ideas in their heads were that the members of the local committees should be elected by local suffrage, and that the chairman should be, if possible, a non-official. But when discussing the last proposal, most of the speakers addressed the meeting with a certain diffidence and hesitation. If they could get a non-official chairman they seemed to think it would be the best thing for them. But they

seemed to doubt whether they could get such a person in this sub-division. Many speakers carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment did not express this doubt—this diffidence. But in course of private conversation with me they betrayed their real feelings. They thought that no man could undertake the onerous duties of a chairman, as no man could spare time or incur the expense of constantly going to Goalundo. More than once I was asked if the chairman would receive any salary for his work. So far I have gathered from the most enlightened, the most influential, men of the sub-division.'

21. "Reporting a 'very able and eloquent speech' by the first munsif, he further writes—'He called upon his hearers to come forward and undertake the duties which Government required them to do. He denied that people were not able to bear the burden. He urged on the zemindars present to come forward for the office of a chairman. That they would have to undergo much trouble, expend large sums of money, devote a great deal of time to their work, he did not deny; but for the public interest they ought to accept the burden. He ended by moving two resolutions—(1) That the meeting is very grateful to Lord Ripon for his generous policy; (2) that the meeting accepts in all its details the scheme propounded by Government, and leaves to it the method of working it out.' The resolutions were carried unanimously.

22. "But further doubts enter in. Of his *first* meeting with the leading residents specially invited he says—'From what I could gather from them, the leading men seemed averse to any change in the present system. with the exception of two gentlemen, one Faiz Baksh Choudhuri, a part owner of the Belgachi pergunnah, and the other Ishan Chandra Ghosh, a retired pleader.' Another speaker at the public meeting 'described the duties of a vice-chairman and chairman, and called upon his hearers to declare whether these duties can be efficiently discharged by them. He also desired that the number of members of the committee should be large. as the members cannot attend the meetings often, both on account of expense and the trouble of coming a long distance.'

23. "Baboos Shyama Shankar and Girija Shankar Majumdars (mentioned in paragraph 17) intimate a similar difficulty in the following passage:—'The desire of a person to represent his fellow and neighbouring villagers would be great; but we fear that the ability to attend the board would be very much curtailed by the distance, the want of facilities of communication, the expense required for the journey, and all sorts of inconveniences arising therefrom. The success of the measure would depend much upon the punctuality of attendance, and in order to ensure it we would humbly suggest that some such rule might be framed, that if a member be absent from six successive meetings a warning is to be given to him, and that if in spite of that warning he still remains absent from two or three other successive meetings, his name is to be taken off the list of members, and the voters of his ward directed to elect another in his place. The member so excluded should not, however, be debarred from offering himself as a candidate for membership in the next general election.' Considering the small area of the Goalundo sub-division in which these gentlemen live, and the unusual facilities of communication enjoyed by its inhabitants, one might fear that a board at which absence at eight or nine successive meetings is contemplated as a not unlikely event, would hardly be energetic and persevering in the despatch of public business."

As regards this paragraph, I can only say that if such very lax attendance is prognosticated now when the scheme is new and people are more or less enthusiastic about it, there is very little hope of a local board at Goalundo being a success.

24. "Mr. Badshah thus somewhat diffidently sums up his report on popular opinion—'The interest taken in the new scheme is not so strong as it should have been. Many of the leading men have kept aloof from the agitation. But for that reason I would not recommend that the boon of local self-government should be denied. There are many men who understand the question, whose natural longing is to come forward and undertake the duties which they are required to perform under the new scheme.'"

25. On the subject of a local board for the sudder sub-division of Furreedpore, Mr. Sharp writes—

"There are in and about this station a fair number of very intelligent gentlemen, who have, moreover, proved their energy and attention to public business. One at least devotes a great deal of time and pains to it. I believe that a local board here constituted would be likely to succeed quite as well as in most other districts, and I recommend the trial. I have some apprehensions whether there is a large enough number of qualified gentlemen to admit of many *changes* at future elections or appointments; but I do think that the number is large enough to justify a beginning. *Most* indeed of those of whom I think are pleaders (though of these several are also holders of land in the district); but some are unprofessional. Among these there are some who would, in my opinion, be competent chairmen of a local board under the new system. I would therefore recommend that the head-quarters local board be allowed the power of electing its own chairman.

26. "The power ought, however, to be continued, I think, only so long as the committee are able to find a competent non-official chairman. It would be undesirable that a Magistrate, Collector, or other executive officer should discharge his functions as the tenant-at-will of an elected committee, and the following considerations seem to be of greater and real importance. Privilege should connote duty, and it would be opposed to the principles of self-government to allow the mere option without the necessity of finding means and men to do the work. It would be demoralizing if, besides obtaining self-government as a gift rather than as a thing

won, the people should not be called upon even to keep the instrument bright with use, and should be able to exercise control without responsibility, putting up one of themselves when it suited them, but otherwise lazily leaning on the old props and getting their work done at cost of time and pains not their own."

I quite agree with Mr Sharp in his remarks in this paragraph; if there are persons (non-officials) who are capable of doing the work, by all means let them be unhampered; educate them not to lean on Government officers for support; but if properly qualified persons cannot be found, we must fall back on officials or salaried officers of some sort. My own opinion is that pleaders and merchants have not sufficient leisure; they will not give up time more profitably spent in making their fortunes in order to look after what they would consider other persons' business.

27. "It is not of much moment, in my opinion, whether an official chairman, if there be one, has or has not a vote. He has generally a good deal of influence by his position, and though it is now the fashion to decry this influence, yet to destroy that influence would be to forego the use of such wisdom as may be the outcome of training and experience. It is a mistake to think that deference to the views of an official chairman always springs from his *power* as an executive officer. Sensible men are apt, in the majority of cases (without giving up their freedom of selecting those in which they decline it), to follow the advice of men whose knowledge and ability in the matter on hand they feel to be greater than their own. On many points the resident non-official members are better advisers than a Magistrate-Collector, and he himself, if he knows and does his duty, will welcome their opinions on that footing. On the other hand, there are many points on which he has means of forming a sound decision quite beyond theirs, and under such circumstance to profit by the advice of such a man is neither cringing deference nor anything other than what is done by the freest and most enlightened assemblies in the world.

28. "Many of the foregoing paragraphs touch on the questions connected with local boards, and I have already (in paragraph 25) recommended the constitution of a local board for the head-quarters sub-division, which consists of five thanas, for each of which there should be two elected members in addition to five (in all) appointed members; total 15. For this sub division the thanas might conveniently be the elective wards I would also recommend that the board should be allowed to appoint its own chairman, subject to the proviso suggested in paragraph 26.

29. "Mr Badshah has said little of these boards, and the sub-divisional officer of Madaripore has not yet reported on the subject at all. I waited some time for his report, and have now had to write this without it. This would nevertheless have been ready some days ago, but for an attack of fever which made me quite unable to do work of this kind properly. Mr. Badshah says—'I have been unable to discuss the details of the scheme with the people of the sub-division. It was very difficult for them to grasp the general ideas of the scheme, and they were unable therefore to descend into particulars. It is with hesitation therefore I recommend that a local board be created in this sub-division. If it can be useful in any other sub division of Eastern Bengal, it will be useful here' * * * and 'as regards the appointment of a chairman, I do not think that any man resident in the sub-division has the intelligence, education, time, and influence to enable him to make a good chairman. I know that some people whose homes are in the sub division, but who reside in other places, can very well act as chairman; but the appointment of such men is simply out of the question, because they do not reside in the sub division at all.'

30. "I do not quite understand why he has been unable to discuss this question with the people. They seemed to enter eagerly into it here. The absenteeism which he mentions is indeed a serious matter, and unluckily clings to all parts of the district. Mr. Jeffery was led by this and other considerations to pronounce (No. G—812, dated the 23rd December 1881) against any plan of self-government; but I am by no means content with his somewhat offhand verdict. Since I have been here the landholders have not shewn that invariable failure in attendance on which he comments; and although there is, as has been pointed out (paragraph 25), a difficulty of making any large *changes* among the members, I think that when it has been resolved to extend self-government to all districts, save those which present special circumstances of real difficulty, it is clearly right to offer a full and fair trial here. With reference to paragraph 10 of the late Government circular, I may state my belief that the intelligence among those who would be *electors* is certainly up to the average, and though there may be now comparatively few likely to make able and energetic members, yet there are enough, and the intelligence of the electors aided by the education that consists in the employment of such privileges may be reasonably expected to call forth in due time a larger number of qualified candidates.

31. "The petition (appendix D) from inhabitants of Madaripore prays for a local board; but in regard to the sub-divisional officer's letters, it would seem better to postpone the constitution of such boards in both the sub divisions. If the first board succeeds well I should be inclined cordially to recommend another. Mr. Pellew was inclined to have one at first limited to one thana, or even to part of a thana (No. M—263, dated the 24th July last); but I venture to think there would be great difficulties in working so small an area with a board apart, and besides I do not think that such a limited exercise of functions as would thus be called into play would attract the best men. The trial would hardly be fair. The members could deal with only one or two roads, and one or two schools, pounds, &c.,

and their authority would be in a continual state of deference and adjustment with other officers

32. "If a local board were constituted for the head-quarters thana, the majority of the members would probably be elected from among those already on the district road cess committee, and the double position might cause much embarrassment, while to declare the ineligibility to one board of the members of the other might deprive, whichever of the two should be held the less disqualified, of the services of the best men.

33. "There will be some difficulty in arranging for the efficient performance of work in outlying sub-divisions or thanas when a local board is constituted for the head-quarters sub-division. In such cases it is notified that a committee corresponding to a branch committee under the present Act will administer the outlying tracts; but a branch committee can only exist in connection with the district road committee, which would thus sit away from its chief remaining work at head-quarters, where also the local board would almost independently control the neighbouring thanas. The position seems to be one which may lead to inconvenience. In such a case the branch committee might be entrusted with the fullest powers allowable by the Act, and a larger number than usual of its members might be appointed members of the district committee. They could thus come into vote on the distribution of funds, and do most of their own executive work in the branch committees; but I doubt whether the difficulty would thus be adequately met, and would invite further consideration of the point.

34. "The people of Bhanga have urged their claims for a separate local board to be constituted at that town and to administer thanas Bhanga, Magsudpore, and Ayanpore. Their case is stated fairly and without exaggeration in paragraph 4 of the petition (appendix C) presented to the Lieutenant-Governor at Furreedpore—

'4. That your petitioners beg most respectfully to represent that Bhanga, though not the seat of a sub-division, is nevertheless an equally important station, whether considered as the centre of commerce and all sorts of business of this part of the country, where, in consequence of its advantageous position at the confluence of three rivers, a brisk trade is actually carried on during the whole year, or a civil station where three munsifs' courts are located to administer civil justice to the people residing within the three thanas, comprising the Bhanga munsifee, and the sub-registrar of deeds and the Mahomedan marriage registrar of Bhanga hold their offices, where the police station is situated, where there is a Government aided school and a post-office, and where there is a political association, called the Bhanga People's Association, or whether viewed in regard to its almost central position in the district, or the extent and intelligence of its population, or the great number of middlemen, whose welfare and properties are at stake in the management of the proposed board.'

"The substance of this has been affirmed in the resolutions in appendix C. I should be inclined to support the application on the terms stated in paragraph 31; but for the present it is better to have one local board only, and at Bhanga there is the special difficulty of the absence of a gazetted executive officer. There ought in my opinion to be a sub-division there, and I shall probably submit this question for separate consideration. If a sub-division should be established, its position as regards a local board would be similar to that of Madaripore now."

As regards paragraphs 32, 33, and 34, I do not, I confess, understand how a local board for a thana or sub-division is going to manage its affairs and leave the rest of the district to be managed as it now is, nor does Mr. Sharp record his opinion as to how it is to be worked. However, as he is of opinion that properly qualified members for such a board are forthcoming, his proposal may be sanctioned, and a local board elected for the sudder sub-division.

35. This district should accordingly fall under class (2) of paragraph 8 of the late Government circular.

36. "The opinions communicated to me on the qualifications for voters and for candidates are very various; but their general tendency has been not only to greatly lower the scale of rates proposed by Government, but to admit professional men and others quite irrespective of payment. The latter point is directly opposed to the words in that paragraph—'Mr. Rivers Thompson is distinctly of opinion that the ownership or occupancy of some kind of property, or the direction of some trade or business in the area to be represented should be an essential condition of the franchise. * * * * * * It is essential that both the voters and the candidates should have some stake in the locality.' As instances of native views I may refer to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Gopalpur petition (appendix D), paragraph 3 of the minutes of the Bhanga meeting of the 14th August (appendix C), and paragraph 3 of that of the 21st idem, proposing further reductions.

37. "On the other hand, Baboos Shyama Sanker and Girija Sanker Mozumdars (appendix E, paragraph 4) consider the qualifications stated in the Government circular to be just and proper; but they raise the pertinent question of granting separate votes to each member of a family paying joint-rates. Their views appear to be well entitled to consideration.

38. "A fair solution would seem to be the grant of one vote to each family for every Rs. 10 license tax, or Rs. 25 road cess, provided that no more votes be allowed than there are adult recorded sharers. So long as the family remains undivided, it might be required, as in other business, to give each vote in the name of all the members, or each member might be

allowed one vote up to the limit of the number of votes that could be held by individuals making separate payments, aggregating the same amounts of road cess and license tax respectively.

39. "The reason of the proviso is the extraordinary consent with which every one of my advisers has protested against the suggestions made in the Government circular, that a single rate-payer should have a number of votes corresponding to the amount of his payment. In the meeting here of the 1st August the proposal was unanimously deprecated, and this view seems to be a healthy sign of a wish to commit power of the people *en masse* rather than to the already influential classes. The reports from Goalundo corroborate this view. Mr. Badshah writes—'To increase the number of votes to be given by individuals will tend to enable big zemindars to send in their own nominees. It is a well known fact that practically the zemindar is a very powerful man; he directs in ordinary matters of life his ryots to follow a certain course, and it is followed without much hesitation. By enabling him to give more than one vote, he will be able to return a man of his own choice, although he may not be the fittest person, and the consequence will be that the boards will be filled with nominees of zemindars.'

The course recommended by Messrs. Sharp and Badshah, viz., the giving of votes to the mass (in this part of Bengal agriculturists) would, I should say, for this very reason, give great power to the zemindar, and he would work his tenants. and make them vote his way; whereas if there were a money qualification, giving extra votes to those paying extra tax, many merchants and men of business would have extra votes and be better able to contend the zemindar's influence.

40. "The payments proposed in paragraph 10 of the Government circular appear to meet the circumstances of this district; but I venture to propose, as a fair concession to the weight of native opinion, that half of those payments should qualify in the case of any person falling under any one of the classes (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*), (*k*), and (*l*) in paragraph 38 (*vide* paragraph 9 of my letter No. 387M—A, dated 23rd September 1882, regarding Furreedpore second class municipality)—

(*d*) 'Who holds a title granted by Government;
(*e*) Who holds a certificate of January 1877;
(*f*) Who has been exempted by Government from personal appearance in civil courts;
(*g*) Who has been exempted by Government orders from service as a juror or as an assessor;
(*h*) Who holds any university degree;
(*i*) Who is commonly recognized as a pundit, a moulvie, a kazee, or as holding any academic title proceeding from any Sanscrit, Oriental or normal school, or any madrassa;
(*j*) Who is a teacher in any Government, municipal, or aided school;
(*k*) Who is a barrister, attorney, pleader, muktear, or marriage registrar: or,
(*l*) Who (in the language of section 406, Code of C. P.) openly and constantly practises in the profession of physic. I think that such an arrangement would tend to promote the object stated by Government—'the gradual training of the most capable and influential men in the community to a participation in the business of the part of the district in which their interest lies.'

41. "To ascertain the number of *persons* paying road cess of Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 respectively *and upwards, and living within a given area*, would be a work much more difficult and tedious than was apparently estimated, and its magnitude may be appreciated from a note by the Cess Deputy Collector, of which a copy is annexed (appendix F). The cess registers, unlike those of the License Tax Department, take no account of the residence of the payers; and even after finding the amounts paid by individuals, the residence (which is the point at issue) of a vast number would still be unknown without minute enquiries. The number of estates is extraordinarily large in this district, and the apportionment of joint-payments among different persons is extremely minute. Without stopping ordinary work to an extent which I think not intended, it would be impossible to make a complete list of such persons; but the revenue agents have been questioned, and they have supplied lists which are, however, quite imperfect.

42. "In the margin is an approximate list of the persons who would be qualified respectively as voters and as candidates by payment of the sums specified in paragraph 10 of the Government circular; but I venture to think that, when the terms of the franchise are fixed, all who will care to *vote* will also care to register their names, and the testing of their claims will be easy enough when the names are put in, though the production of the names without such previous indication is very difficult. People whose names have to be found out for them by official action are not likely to send in their votes, and while it would be desirable to notify the names of those who can be identified according to their residence as payers of license tax, it will, to the best of my belief, be enough to publish in every village a clear statement of qualifications, and an invitation to all others who would exercise their right to cause their names to be registered.

	Voters	Candidates.
Head quarters s b division ...	705	82
Goalundo ditto ...	453	105
Madaripore di to ...	768	176

43. "Baboos Shyama Shanker and Girija Sanker Mozumdars offer the following remarks on this part of the question: The people 'should be called upon to offer themselves as

candidates if they like, and to represent their residence, and on such offers and representations being made, a revised list of the qualified candidates for membership should be prepared, and such revised list, as also the list of qualified voters, be printed and published in all thanas, post-offices, principal villages, and other conspicuous places, calling upon the voters to submit their voting papers, printed forms of which should be kept for distribution in all thanas, post-offices, &c.'

44. "On the subject of polling they write—'The village post-offices, which are many in number, might, we beg to suggest, be utilized by requiring every voter to sign his name, as also the name of the candidate for membership whom he would vote for in the voting paper, in the presence of the postmaster, who should be directed to countersign the same as a witness. If any voter has any objection to the same, he may sign his paper in the presence of two other qualified voters who would sign their names as witnesses thereto. The papers may then be sent to the thana direct or by the post,' and the plan seems practicable and useful.

45. "These gentlemen are, as on other subjects, very moderate in their views of the powers to be exercised by the board. They say 'the road, education, and dispensary matters may, we hope, be safely entrusted.' Some are, however, very much more ambitious. There was at the Goalundo meeting some expression of a wish to have the assessment of the license tax, and to this the Bhanga public meeting would add the Public Works cess and other funds. It also passed an unanimous resolution that 'power be given to the board to levy or abolish additional tax if necessary.' I do not think it would be well to commit the assessment of the license tax to the boards till they have proved themselves in matters of less difficulty. Nor would they be willing probably to discharge the duties of that department if they really know how onerous they are.

46. "This district for instance would eagerly welcome a large share of the Public Works cess, for the representatives of the people are now prone to complain that what is collected from them is spent largely on feeder roads in other districts (as Rajshahye, Bogra, Dinagepore, &c.), the superiority of whose claims they are unable to recognise, while no grant has been made to those of this district where the need is none the less great. Thus, if a large or even a moderate share of that cess were localised, the advantage of this and of other districts would be equalised to that extent. To that same extent, however, the advantage of some other districts would suffer by the localisation, and Government, which sees and can adjust the claims of all, must alone decide on all the merits of the case. It is not easy therefore to report on this point as regards a district thus situated, otherwise than to the effect that the more complete the localisation of the proceeds, the more suitable would the decision be from its own point of view.

47. "My recommendation of non-official chairman wherever possible implies preference of control from without rather than from within the boards. Sanction to expenditure and to works involving professional consideration would apparently be acceptable much on the lines of the procedure now adopted in connection with the road cess committee; but there seems to be a strong feeling that in respect to the selection of works and their localities, to the decision of the amount to be spent upon each, and to such matters not needing professional advice, the boards should have greater freedom than is now allowed by sections 151 and following of the Cess Act. Some gentlemen have not unreasonably urged that in practice the committees are reduced under these sections to little more than consultative bodies, for not only the total and the general arrangements, but every detail in their budget estimate may under the present law be changed.

48. "Nearly all seem to admit the necessity of control by central authority, and of provision against the possibility of local abuses, class prejudices, &c.; but they are inclined to think that alterations of their resolutions on matters so essentially affecting their particular charge as budget estimates should proceed only on tangible and ascertained grounds of that kind, or on clear professional advice, and that the views of the local committee should not be liable to large or fundamental revision, proceeding on the general opinion that other projects would be more suitable. Only a few opinions have reached me on the subject of the central board of control, consisting of selected representatives, and they are in favour of its constitution."

49. The district of Furreedpore may be classified as coming under (2) of paragraph 8 of the Government circular, a local board being appointed for the sudder sub-division with head-quarters in the town of Furreedpore. There should be 15 members, three being elected by each of the five thanas which comprise the sub-division. In my opinion it would be better if the Magistrate and Collector were for the first year at least to be the chairman.

50. As regards the other divisions of the district, Goalundo and Madaripore, I notice that even at the very outset it is prognosticated that there will be great laxity of attendance on the part of the members of the local board if one is established for Goalundo, and it does not appear that there are any well qualified residents within the sub divisions of Goalundo and Madaripore from among whom a local board can be elected. These sub-divisions must therefore remain as at present.

BACKERGUNGE DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

As regards the district of Backergunge, Mr. Fiddian, Officiating Collector, writes as follows:—

"The sudder sub-division is the only one in which the formation of a local board, referred to in paragraph 8 of Government resolution, appears practicable or at least desirable. The

officers in charge of the outlying sub-divisions, viz., Perozepore, Patuakhali, and Bhola, after holding meetings and duly considering the question, have arrived at the following conclusions :—

2. "The sub-divisional officers of Patuakhali and Perozepore agree in considering a branch committee preferable to an independent local board. In Patuakhali the meeting held on the subject agreed with the sub-divisional officer.

3. "In Perozepore resolutions were passed in favour of a local board; but as the proposed board would be under the control of the sudder board at Burrisal, I do not see that it would differ materially from a branch committee (or branch board).

4. "As regards Bhola, the sub-divisional officer recommends a local board subject only to the controlling authority mentioned in paragraph 14 of the Government resolution; but I do not see any warrant for such a suggestion, or in what respects the sub-division is specially fitted for independent action. There has not even been a municipality in the whole of the sub-division; the zemindars are non-residents, and the only ground put forward in support of the suggestion is that there are a number of independent talukdars within the area of the sub-division. In this respect all three sub-divisions should be treated alike, nor can I see any essential difference between them.

5 "As a rule the zemindars are absentees, and of the middle classes the bulk of the people are ignorant and uneducated cultivators, who have accumulated a little money and so become respectable. The necessary materials for even a tolerable local board are not at present to be met with in any of the sub-divisions, unless indeed officials and pleaders connected with the courts are to form a leading element.

6 "In the sudder sub-division there are six thanas, of which the Kotwali (or Burrisal) thana, Gournadi, and Mendigunge constitute roughly the centre and north of the sub-division, and the remaining three, Jhalakati, Nalchitti, and Backergunge form the southern portion. This latter portion, viz, Jhalakati, and Nalchitti, and Backergunge I propose to form into a separate branch committee or board, similar to those in the outlying sub-divisions. At present there are municipalities at Jhalakati and Nalchitti which have given some training to the residents there, and there is one union at Backergunge. They are also important centres of trade. Such materials as there are for self-government in those three thanas would have a better opportunity for devolpment in a separate branch board than if they were included in the Burrisal board. As, however, they lack the services of an experienced and responsible person like the sub-divisional officer, it would be necessary to make the Magistrate of the district or the chairman of the Burrisal board their presiding officer, and Nalchitti, being within easy reach of Burrisal and central for the three thanas, would be the most suitable place at which to establish the branch office.

7. "This district would therefore come under class (2) of paragraph 8 of the Government resolution, and the arrangements I beg to propose are—

(1) "A local board at Burrisal for the larger portion of the sudder sub-division, viz., thanas Kotwali, Gournadi, and Mendigunge.

(2) "A branch board, *i.e.*, branch committee, at Nalchitti for the remaining thanas of the sub division.

(3) "A branch board for each of the sub-divisions Perozepore, Patuakhali, and Bhola."

Election of members and appointment of chairmen.—"The next point to be considered is the election of members and appointment of chairmen.

"The principle of electing members by popular vote can only be sparlingly adopted in this district, because the inhabitants are mostly cultivators, living in isolated homesteads, and somewhat exclusive in their habits, so that they are not accustomed to act together for the public good.

"There are one or two thanas, parts of which contain much larger number of educated and business people, and in these the experiment of electing members might be tried; but as a rule this procedure would be either nugatory or altogether untrustworthy.

8. "As regards the outlying sub-divisions, the Deputy Magistrates in charge of Bhola and Patuakhali agree in the opinion that the members should be selected by Government.

"In Perozepore the Deputy Magistrate thinks that one-third should be nominated by Government and the rest elected. The meeting which was held here preferred that all the members should be elected. The Deputy Magistrate himself, however, admits that both voters and members are to be found only in parts of two thanas, Sarupkati and Perozepore. Why, under those circumstances, there should be election in the case of the remaining two thanas, Bhandaria and Motbaria, where there is scarcely any one to vote, does not appear. The meeting which was held represented mainly the neighbourhood of the head-quarters and not the whole sub division. I could not therefore speak for the whole sub-division. The eastern portion of Sarupkati thana is thickly populated, and contains a considerable number of Baboos and educated people. That thana and Perozepore thana are the most suitable portions of the three sub-divisions in which to try the experiment of election, and I think there would be no risk whatever in attempting it there. If the experiment failed, the Government would then be able to nominate members instead.

"With the exception of these thanas, then, I would recommend that the system of electing members be not introduced into any of the above three sub divisions.

9. "For the branch board of thanas Jhalakati, Nalchitti, and Backergunge I would recommend that the members be selected by Government in the first instance. It will be

a sufficient advance to give them separate action as a branch committee without attempting a so entirely new procedure as the election of members by popular vote. The local board at Burrisal should consist partly of elected and partly of nominated members. 'The sudder or Kowtali thana includes the town and sub-division of Burrisal, and in the mofussil contains the homes of many zemindars and other educated persons. The system of election by popular vote might be fitly introduced there. In this case and at Perozepore the voters living within 10 miles of the polling station should, I think, be obliged to come in and record their votes. Those who live more than 10 miles away might give their vote in writing.

10. *Appointment of chairman.*—"In Bhola, Patuakhali, and Perozepore there is, in my opinion, no suitable person besides the sub-divisional officer for holding the post of chairman Munsifs are debarred from such offices; pleaders would not give the necessary time; and minor Government officials, such as a head clerk or police inspector, or even a sub-registrar, would not command sufficient weight. As far as I can learn there is no non-official in any of the sub-divisions who could safely be entrusted with the management of the branch committees, and is at the same time willing to give his time and attention to the duties of the office.

11. *Appointment of chairman in sudder sub-division.*—"At Nalchitti there is no sub-divisional officer, and it would be preferable, I think, to make the Magistrate of the district, or chairman of the Burrisal board, the head of that branch board. It would also prevent local jealousy between Nalchitti and Jhalakati, two rival communities. As regards the Burrisal local board there are no doubt non-officials competent to undertake the office or chairman, and I think the board might safely be trusted with his nomination, the general sentiment being in favour of this step. It is not equally certain that any one would be found willing to accept the appointment, or that they would not be obliged to fall back on an official. In the latter case the Government should reserve a controlling power to accept of reject the nomination.

12. *Qualifications of voters.*—"As regards the qualifications of voters those suggested by the Government appear to be the most suitable as an index of the voter's income and position in life, viz, the payment of Rs. 25 road cess, Rs. 20 license tax, or an income of not less than Rs. 1,000 a year for members, and Rs. 10 road cess, Rs. 10 license tax, or an income of Rs. 500 a year in the case of voters.

"The test, however, in respect of road cess would be a difficult one to apply in this district, as each man who pays in the cess does so on account of so many other tenure-holders and cultivators besides himself. I have consulted the Road Cess Deputy Collector who has had much experience, and I agree with him in thinking that it would be a work of great difficulty and magnitude if not an impossibility to prepare even an approximate list of those who pay a given amount of road cess on their own account. In prepairing any estimates, we should be obliged to content ourselves, I think, with the statistics of license tax and of general income so far as the latter can be gauged, and leave those who claim a vote on the ground of road cess payments to come forward and establish their claim for themselves.

"The figures shewing the estimated number of persons qualified to vote or to be members are given in the table B annexed to the report.

"Residence within the area of the local board or branch committee should be an essential requisite of membership.

"The proposal of the Government for cumulative voting seems reasonable.

"Taking for example the basis of license tax assessment, to vote might be allowed for a voter paying Rs. 20 license tax, three for Rs. 50, four for Rs. 100, and five for a payment of Rs 200 or upwards.

"Instead of 123 votes of the lowest class in the sudder thana and Burrisal town, and an aggregate of 65 in all the other classes. we should then have a proportion of 103 to 167, which seems more equitable. The same proportionate cumulation of votes might be allowed in regard to the other forms of qualification"

13. As regards the above, I concur with the Magistrate in this, as I have assigned my reasons in my remarks on the Furreedpore report.

14. *Arrangement of wards.*—"No other arrangement of wards apart from thana seems necessary. It would be a difficult matter to divide one thana into two or three wards, and as in the thanas proposed for the trial of the elective system there could be actual polling in one circumscribed locality only, it would not be worthwhile to make the remainder of the thana into a separate ward.

Form of voting.—"No special form of voting seems necessary. Voters within a fixed distance of the polling station, not more than 10 miles, might be required to record their votes in person, while those living at a greater distance could be allowed to do it by letter.

Number of Members.—"For the sub-divisional branch committees, I would recommend the following number of members:—

"Bhola 12, Patuakhali 16, Perozepore 16. Bhola is a small sub-division, comprizing two thanas. The other two sub-divisions contain each four thanas. In Perozepore sub-division four members might be allotted to each of the four thanas, and in Sarupkati and Perozepore thanas three out of the four members might be elected by the voters. In Bhola and Patuakhali all the members should be selected by Government. In the Sudder sub-division I would recommend 15 members for the Nalchitti branch committee and 18 for the Burrisal local board. The Kotwali or the Sudder thana being much the most important of the three thanas,

nine members should, I think, be allotted to it; six to be elected by the voters and three nominated by Government. Government would nominate the members for the other thanas, but should not be restricted as to the locality from which to choose if sufficient suitable members are not to be found in those thanas.

"It appears to be the general opinion that where an official is appointed chairman of a local board or branch committee, he should not have a vote, but if a non-official, he should be allowed to vote.

"As regards travelling expenses, I think it would be advisable not to prohibit payment on that account to members living at a distance of more than 10 miles from the head-quarters of the local board or branch committee, at least for one meeting in each quarter. In some cases the cost of travelling might be felt as burdensome, and it is better not to place obstacles in the way of a fair trial of the new system.

16. "The scheme which is put forward in this report gives a considerable measure of liberty for self-government, and quite as much, I think, as the peculiar character of the district will allow. Being far removed from the centres of civilization, and with only limited means for communication with the outer world, the people, as a rule, are in a backward condition, and but slightly prepared for self-government. To go further than is now proposed in the direction of self-government would be rash and only court failure.

"I beg to apologize for the delay in submitting this report which has been caused by the shorthandedness of the staff of subordinates and other unavoidable circumstances."

17. As I am but little acquainted with the general circumstances of the Backergunge district, I have given the report of Mr. Fiddian, the Magistrate, in its entirety. It appears to me that the district should be classed as one coming under (2) of paragraph 8 of the Government circular. A local board for the Sudder sub-division of Burrisal being established with 18 members, three to be elected by each of the six thanas of which it is comprised, I do not see any advantage in having branch boards at the places suggested by the Magistrate; nor do I think that in this district there could be two local boards established within the Sudder sub-division.

MYMENSINGH DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

As regards Mymensingh, I submit extracts from my own report made as Magistrate of that district.

2. "I will premise by saying that this part of the country is probably as backward in matters of education and civilization as almost any in India. We are here at least a quarter of a century behind districts like the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly and similar districts near the metropolis; there are no railways and steamers are rare, and the residents of the district have little intercourse with the outer world; there are no great staples of manufactures such as tea, indigo, or silk to bring in capital and enterprise, and create new ideas among the indigenous population. I must confess therefore I should prefer to see the experiment of local self-government tried first in the more advanced parts of the country before it is extended to this district which is decidedly of the nature of a rural district as described in paragraph 8 of the Government circular.

3. "As regards the district generally, I am disposed, as said before, to see the results of the experiment in more civilized parts of Bengal before seeing it tried here; but if the scheme is to be tried at all, it should be tried first in the Sudder sub-division only. Members for this sub-division might be elected to sit at the general district board as that recommended to be instituted in my letter No. 5T, dated 12th December 1881, a copy of which is appended for ready reference. I will, if this is approved, submit lists as approximately correct as can be got ready from our office records on such short notice showing the names of persons paying license tax and road cess to the amount of Rs. 10 and upwards per annum, or possessing property to the value of Rs. 500 and upwards, residing within the jurisdiction of the Sudder sub-division. I would propose that all such persons should have one vote for every Rs. 10 of tax paid by them, or for every Rs 500 worth of property held by them. Thus a payer of Rs. 50 license tax would have five votes, or a zemindar or talookdar possessing Rs. 5,000 worth of property have ten votes, and so on.

4. "If you approve of this plan as to the introduction into the Sudder sub-division of the elective system as recommended by me, I will submit the list of persons eligible as voters and members, and a further detailed report at an early date. All persons paying Rs 25 as road cess or license tax and upwards per annum, or possessing other property to the value of Rs. 1,000, and upwards, might be made eligible for election to be members of the local board.

5. "As to the office of chairman of the local board, I shall adhere to the views expressed in my report No. 5T, dated 12th December 1881. I think for some time to come yet, the only officer who can be chosen as chairman is the district officer (the Magistrate and Collector). In this backward part of the country, unless the local board is presided over by him, matters would very soon come to a dead lock; it is difficult enough to get things done as it is."

6. With reference to the above extracts it will be seen that it is doubtful whether Mymensingh should be entered under (1) or (2) of paragraph 8 of the Government circular.

7. Having had now before me the reports from the Backergunge and Furreedpore districts, I would recommend that as in those districts a local board should be established for the Sudder sub-division, which comprises thanas Kotwali, Iswargunge, Fulpore, and Guffurgow. This area contains the largest number of educated and well-to-do persons. Three

members might be elected for each thana, giving a total of 12 members for the board. According to the scale laid down by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the number of voters will, it is roughly estimated, be 773, and persons eligible as candidates 181. The chairman should, for the present, be, I think, the district officer or the Joint-Magistrate at the Sudder, as I am certain a properly qualified chairman, who would devote himself thoroughly to the work, could not be found. As I have said elsewhere, the zemindars and merchants, the best men for the post, will never give up sufficient time to the work, and as to men of independent means, who would take the trouble, there are none.

GENERAL.

With reference to paragraphs 10, 12, 14 of the Government circular in which I have been called on to give my opinion on certain specific points, I have the honour to add the following memorandum.

2. As to modes of voting, many of my correspondents have laid great stress on the necessity of allowing what they term "an intellectual-qualification," by which they mean that all persons who have attained a certain educational standard, such as graduates of universities, diplomaed physicians, pundits, and others, should have votes purely on the ground of their being such, and quite irrespective of their having any property within the municipality or district within which the election is to take place. Some also hold that such persons should be eligible for candidature as members, solely on the ground of their intellectual capacity as proved by their being graduates, &c. This idea as to an intellectual qualification seems to be very popular, but I can hardly say that it seems to be one that can be recommended for adoption as the election of such members by such votes would tend to cause the primary object of the boards, viz. the looking after local matters and interests, to be quite lost sight of.

3. As regards paragraph 12, the license tax assessments in most towns would far exceed any charges that Government could transfer to the municipalities. The funds to be made over to boards might be, besides those derived from pounds and ferries, and the primary education grants, a portion, say one-half, of the road and public cess funds, estimated to be levied within the area of the local board's jurisdiction. This would, I think, furnish them with requisite funds. Municipalities have ample funds or means at their disposal for increasing taxation for any particular object, and it is only in the case of local boards that any special funds will have to be provided. I think if local boards are to be saddled with the cost of drainage, and other such more or less costly schemes, they will be entitled to have a portion of the public works cess made over to them for expenditure.

4. As regards paragraph 14, I have noted before in the report on the Dacca district some of the points on which I am of opinion sanction to their acts should be obtained by local boards such as—

(a) The appointment of employés up to and beyond certain amounts of salary

(b) The maximum amounts to be expended on any one work by a board without the sanction of Government, or a board or controlling officer.

(c) The raising of loans and rules thereto might be provided for in the Act and not left to be laid down in rules, which might be disregarded by independent bodies, such as the future local boards.

(d) The manner in which appointments are to be made of employés of the boards must be, I think, carefully laid down, so as to prevent jobbery and abuse of patronage, as there will be none of the many appeals which are now allowed to discontented candidates for employment.

(e) All appeals from employés dismissed or degraded might be allowed to mose controlling authority.

No. 2484, dated Dacca, the 12th September 1882.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Dacca,

To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

WITH reference to your No. 242 of 10th July 1882, with enclosure as per margin, and also with reference to your No. 263 of 24th July 1882, on the same subject, I have the honour to report as follows respecting the introduction of the principle of local self-government into the district of Dacca.

Bengal Government (Financial) No. 5TM of 5th July 1882.

2. The district is divided into four sub-divisions including the central or head-quarters one. The city of Dacca forms a large and important municipality of the first class; Naraingunge another, which, although now only of the second class, is of growing importance, being a place of increasing commerce, and ought to be raised to the first class. The reason of its being now in the second class only is that the last census was taken in the month of February, when the jute trade is quite at a standstill, and a very large proportion of the ordinary population is absent. I am sure that a census taken in the mouth of August would shew the population to be sufficient to satisfy the legal requirement for raising the municipality to the first class.

3. The head-quarters station of the Manikgunge sub-division now forms a municipal union, but being nothing more than a group of villages, may, I think, be abolished.

4. The head-quarters sub-division consists of four thanas with a population exclusive of the city of Dacca as follows:—

	Population.
Thana Lalbagh	244,448
„ Sabhar	174,831
„ Kapasya	119,515
„ Nowabgunge	160,235
Total ...	699,029

The Naraingunge sub-division consists of three thanas with population exclusive of the town of Naraingunge as follows:—

	Population.
Thana Naraingunge	91,252
„ Roopgunge	164,159
„ Raipura	202,738
Total ...	458,149

The Moonsheegunge sub-division consists of two thanas with population as follows:—

	Population.
Thana Moonsheegunge	243,463
„ Sreenogor	275,984
Total ...	519,447

The Manikgunge sub-division consists of three thanas with population as follows:—

	Population.
Thana Manikgunge	184,196
„ Jafargunge	143,012
„ Harirampur	100,009
Total ...	427,217

5. I hope that it will be practicable to introduce the elective system into the two municipalities of Dacca and Naraingunge and to form a local board, also on the elective system, in each of the four sub-divisions. I will proceed to discuss the condition of each in detail.

6. Appendix A gives certain questions which I circulated among sub-divisional officers and others, and I give below the substance of the replies I received with my own opinion upon them.

CITY OF DACCA.

7. Appendix B is the reply of Mr. A. C. Tute, Vice-Chairman, to my questions. Dacca is among the most advanced places in Bengal, and if any town or tract in the country is ready for the introduction of the elective system it is Dacca. Ever since the subject of local self-government was mooted a certain section of the people of Dacca has taken an interest in it, and on the 24th July a meeting was held by a body, calling itself the Peoples' Association, at which there was a considerable amount of declamation on the subject in presence of a large concourse of people. On the 3rd August I called a meeting of rate-payers of the municipality, and addressed them for three quarters of an hour, endeavouring to explain the nature of the proposals of Government, to point out what it was necessary for the people themselves to do, and the precautions which I thought advisable to prevent local self-government being either a failure or a sham. Addresses to the same effect were given by a Deputy Collector in Bengali and by the Superintendent of the Madressa in Hindustanee, with both of whom I had previously discussed the subject.

8. There is no doubt that a large section of the community represented by the aforesaid Peoples' Association is eager for the introduction of an elective system and for the appointment of a non-official Chairman. This section consists of the men who have received an English education—pleaders, clerks, school-masters, and the like—and who form almost the only class which makes its wants known by public declamation or by writing in the public newspapers I must not, however, conceal the fact that there is in the background a large mass of people with less English education, but by no means wanting in intelligence, and including the principal portion of the Mahomedan citizens who view the movement with distrust if not with dislike. These people are averse to coming forward in public affairs, and I think it very doubtful whether they will exert themselves to obtain a fair share in representation, and whether they will not at least at first leave a monopoly of representation to the Hindoos who have received an English education, but who possess by no means so large a stake in the country as others who do not make themselves so prominent.

9. This is to be regretted, but I think it an evil that will gradually correct itself. Either the representatives will so manage affairs as to satisfy the quiet people who at first hold aloof from electioneering, or they will manage them so little to their liking that in future elections these people will see the necessity of exerting themselves to come forward and to secure representatives of their own. This appears to me an argument in favour of electing representatives at first for a short period only, certainly not more than two years, and perhaps not more than one.

10. Representation should be by dividing the city into wards, each ward electing one or more representatives. The city has been divided into seven blocks for conservancy arrangements, and I am not aware of any better system on which to divide it into elective wards, and I would suggest the adoption of these seven blocks as elective wards.

11. Mr. Tute has suggested that no person paying less than eight annas monthly house-rate should be allowed a vote. Should this qualification be adopted, the number of electors in each ward is estimated to be as follows :—

Ward No. 1	...	...	...	321
" " 2	...	...	...	472
" " 3	...	...	...	112
" " 4	...	...	...	176
" " 5	...	...	...	310
" " 6	...	...	...	104
" " 7	...	...	...	141
		Total	...	1,636

Accordingly, Mr. Tute proposes that wards 1, 2, and 5 should return each three representatives, and 3, 4, 6. and 7 each two only. I think some such recognition of the difference in importance of the wards is advisable, but the numbers Mr. Tute proposes would give 17 members for the municipal bo rd which appears rather a large number. Perhaps it would be enough if the larger wards elected each two representatives, and the smaller one, giving a total of ten.

12. The next point to be considered is the qualification of voters.

13. In Burdwan and Krishnanagor, under the rules of 1875, every rate-payer was allowed a vote, and I believe the same was the case in Serampore; but in this latter municipality, at all events, I hear that this system worked very badly, and in the revised rules of 1880 the payment of Rs. 4 at least as annual house-rate was made a necessary qualification. I am of opinion that the payment of a certain minimum amount of tax should be insisted on as the qualification of an elector. It would be very easy to lower the franchise hereafter if found desirable, and I think Mr. Tute's figures shew that the payment of eight annas monthly would qualify a sufficient number of electors in each ward to secure fair representation. Out of a total population, including women and children, of 82,210, 1,636 men would have votes, or perhaps about one in every 20 adult males. I find, however, that in Dacca the landlord frequently pays the municipal rate collecting it from the tenants, and consequently the tenant, not appearing on the books as a rate-payer, would not be entitled to a vote. I would therefore recommand that the occupation of a house of such annual value as involves the payment of a monthely rate of at least eight annas, should be as good a qualification as the actual payment of that rate. I think this measure would probably raise the number of electors to about 2,500.

14. Next must be considered the division of the vote among the several co-sharers, where a qualification is possessed *ijmali*, or jointly among co-parceners. Taking eight annas as the qualification, I would say that two persons having equal shares in a holding rated at one rupee, or four persons having equal shares in a holding rated at two rupees, should each be qualified electors, and that any person whose contribution to the rate on the holding in which he has a share would in due proportion to his share amount to eight annas, should be a qualified elector. Respecting this question I do not think it difficult to decide.

15. It is less easy to say what should be done in the case of holdings paying a monthly rate of eight annas, or perhaps much more, held by several co-sharers, not one of whom would in proportion to his share con tribute so much as eight annas monthly. It appears to me that unless as many co-sharers as between them would contribute eight annas join in appointing a representative, it would be impossible to allow a holding so sub-divided to qualify an elector at all.

16. I would give no vote to any but adult males of sound mind, but I do not think residence in the ward, or in the municipality, or a knowledge of reading and writing, should be essential. Many highly intelligent natives cannot read or write, and so long as a man contributes a certain amount to the rates, I think he should have a voice in the election of the persons who spend those rates wherever he may live.

17. Much clamour has been raised in favour of giving a vote to educated persons irrespective of other qualifications. Respecting this I shall have something to say presently, when discussing local boards in the interior ; but as regards a municipal board, where the expenditure of municipal rates is in question, I would allow no vote to any person who does not in some way contribute a certain amount to these rates.

18. Bearing in mind the distrust felt by natives of anything new, and the ignorance even among their leaders of electioneering tactics, I am prepared to find that at first only a small proportion of the qualified electors will come forward to register their votes. It would be ridiculous to hold a candidate duly elected if only half a dozen or a dozen votes were recorded, and I think that the record of a certain minimum proportion of the available votes should be a necessary condition of proper election. I do not mean that this minimum number should be recorded in favour of any one candidate, but that it should be recorded at the polling place for the various candidates. I find it by no means easy to say what should be the minimum proportion of available votes the record of which should be necessary to make an election valid, and I think it would be better that no election should be valid until confirmed by Government. A comparison would then be possible as to the amount of interest taken in the matter by different wards and by different municipalities or elective areas, and it might be decided by such comparison whether in any particular place the elective system had failed or not. I think this would be better than prescribing a fixed proportion beforehand.

19. At this point comes in a practical difficulty in ascertaining what the real number of qualified voters might be, for the same reason which would, I believe, prevent voters coming forward would also probably prevent the registration of their qualifications, and I believe the register of rate-payers by no means represents the number of really qualified persons. The heirs of deceased persons, for instance, or purchasers of holdings, often continue to pay the rates without any transfer of names on the books. I fear that the registers of rate-payers will continue to be the only registers of qualification of electors, though by no means representing the truth, and I can only hope that electors will gradually apply for correction of the said registers under section 100 of Act V, 1876.

20. On the 14th August 1882 a petition was presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the introduction of the elective system purporting, under section 16 of Act V, 1876, to be signed by one-third of the rate-payers; but the petitioners themselves express a fear that their names will not be found registered on the municipal registers of rate-payers. I have therefore addressed to them a letter of advice recommending application for correction of the registers, under section 100 of the Act aforesaid, by registration of the names of those who are now actually rate-payers.

21. I believe that this correction of the registers and preparation of correct lists of duly qualified electors will be very laborious, if the canvassers understand how to make the electors bestir themselves. I think it may be confided to a sub committee of the present Municipal Commissioners in each ward, and, from an expression used in the petition above referred to, I hope volunteers will come forward to assist them as assessors. The expression used appears to indicate a feeling of distrust of the Magistrate, who, the petitioners presume, would himself undertake the scrutiny of qualifications in a hostile spirit. This proceeds from an utterly unfounded assumption that I, as Magistrate, wish to throw obstacles in the way of the introduction of an elective system which is of course not the case, and I do not understand the object of the persons who are industriously fostering such an assumption and dishonestly misrepresenting my attitude.

22. The polling should be held by a sub-committee of Municipal Commissioners in each ward. I think that voting papers should be distributed among the electors beforehand; but that in case they did not understand how to fill them up it might be done for them at the polling place. In every case, however, I hold it most essential that the elector should personally present himself at the polling place to be identified, and that in addition to filing the voting papers, the Polling Committee should enter in the register, opposite the elector's name, the candidate or candidates for whom he votes.

23. I should have mentioned before that I would give each elector as many votes as there are representatives allowed for his ward. If the ward returns three representatives, he would have three votes; if one, he would have only one vote; but in no case should he be allowed to give more than one vote for any one candidate.

24. I do not think it necessary now to go further into the details of polling rules, but looking to the Calcutta rules published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 30th August 1881, I may briefly note that, premising that the actual presence of the elector at the polling place is essential, rules 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, with some modification, appear applicable.

25. Mr. Tute advocates the qualification of electors otherwise than by contribution to the rates, by payment of license tax, and by the receipt of a certain income. To this I object altogether. I consider contribution direct or indirect to the municipal rates an essential qualification.

26. It remains to consider whether eight annas being the minimum rate the payment of which should qualify an elector, the payment of a larger sum should give more votes than one. Bearing in mind the principle that contribution to the rates should qualify, I see no objection to allowing a larger number of votes to the larger contributors, so that the payment of one rupee should give two votes, of two rupees four, and so forth; but I think a limit desirable, and would allow no elector more than ten votes in any one ward for any one candidate, whatever the number of his holdings or the amount of his contribution to the rates.

QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES.

27. Mr. Tute has proposed various qualifications for representatives of the wards on the the municipal board. From these I propose to reject the qualification by payment of a certain license tax and the qualification by the receipt of a certain income. I think the two essential duties of a Commissioner are economy in administration and efficiency in administration, and I think the former will be best secured by his being a contributor to the rates, and the second by his being a resident in the ward, and so acquainted with its requirements in such matters as sanitation, conservancy, water-supply, roads, lighting, and the like.

28. I think that if a man occupies a house of a certain value he may be looked on as a contributor to the rates whether they are actually paid by the landlord or by himself, and I would therefore omit the qualification by payment of rate and retain only that of occupation of a house of a certain annual value with residence therein for at least ten months in the year. I see no objection to accepting Mr. Tute's suggestion that Rs. 400 might be adopted as the annual value to be prescribed. This would be equivalent to the payment of a rate of Rs. 32 per year, or Rs. 2-8 per month, and Mr. Tute is of opinion that 250 persons would be found so qualified in the city. As regards qualification by the possession of a share only in a joint-holding, I would follow the lines which I have indicated respecting the qualification of electors.

29. Should any ward fail to elect any duly qualified person as its representative, either from the absence of any duly qualified candidate or from the failure of the electors to record whatever may be considered the minimum proportion of the registered number of available votes, I think, to secure efficient administration, it would be necessary that the Government should nominate some person or persons to represent the ward, and herein I think there should be no restriction of qualification, and that official persons should be as liable to nomination as others not in the service of Government.

30. It must next be considered whether the municipal board should consist only of elected Commissioners and of Commissioners nominated by Government in consequence of failure on the part of the wards to elect, or whether such Commissioners should form a proportion only, such as two-thirds, of the board, the remaining proportion being nominated by Government. This is a question of general policy upon which I do not understand that my opinion is now asked for. Whether it be necessary or not at first for Government to nominate certain members of the board in addition to those elected, I hope it would eventually be found possible to abolish such nomination, and leave the administration entirely in the hands of the elected representatives of the rate-payers; otherwise I should consider that the system as one of self-government had failed.

31. I will now go on to discuss the question whether the municipal board should be permitted to elect their own Chairman, or whether Government should nominate a duly qualified person to be Chairman. That section of the community to which I have already referred as eager for the introduction of an elective system is also eager for the appointment of a non-official Chairman; but it remains to be seen whether that section really represents the views of the substantial rate-payers of the city, who have a real interest in the matter.

32. The only non-official citizens whom I could select as in any way qualified to undertake the duties of a Chairman are too much occupied in their own business to be able to devote sufficient time to the laborious duties of the post. Mr. Tute instances the management of the water-works, the control of a very troublesome body of imported scavengers upon whom the whole system of conservancy depends, and the urgent need of sanitary reform as making the post of Chairman one of unusual difficulty. If the election of Chairman is to be left to the municipal board, it should certainly not be confined to their own number, so that they might elect an experienced official if they should see the need of it; but if the power falls into the hands of those who are most prominent in crying out for a non-official Chairman, I feel little doubt but that they will elect some one of their own number whether fit for the post or not, and if he proves himself unequal to the duties, his failure will be a breakdown in the municipal administration involving most serious injury to the citizens. A failure in the water-supply or a strike of the *mehtars* would be misfortunes not to be trifled with.

33. If only a qualified person can be found, I should think it most desirable that a non-official should be Chairman; but I do not at present see such a person.

34. What I should propose is that the Magistrate or Joint-Magistrate should be made Chairman for a year, the board electing two Vice-Chairmen to whom the Chairman should delegate as much of his duties as he finds possible, reserving to himself the power of resuming the reins in case of failure, and that at the end of the year the board should consider whether one of these Vice-Chairmen, after a year's training, has shewn himself qualified for the Chairmanship.

35. I fully recognize the fact that the scope of the municipal board in the independent management of the affairs of the city might be seriously limited if the Magistrate of the district were Chairman, and if he chose to intervene actively; but I think this objection would be much less if the Joint or Assistant Magistrate were made Chairman, and I think in most instances such officer would be found sufficiently experienced in administration for the post. Some official training, however, seems to me essential to prevent the large municipal establishments now entertained from becoming disorganized. I bear in mind particularly

the fact that the water-works require a European Engineer, and I doubt his working cordially except under a European superior. Should an official be appointed Chairman otherwise than by election by the members of the municipal board, I see no necessity for giving him a vote, except a casting vote in case the votes of the board be equally divided.

36. In case an untrained non-official Chairman be appointed, the working of the administration must be very closely watched to avoid the possibility of a breakdown with the disastrous consequences that would be entailed on the citizens of Dacca.

37. It will not be out of place here to mention that very soon after I came to Dacca, I saw the desirability of entrusting more municipal work to the people than has hitherto been done, and devised a system of Ward Committee with a view to delegating to them much detailed work. I proposed that in addition to the Municipal Commissioners resident in each ward, the rate-payers should elect other persons to sit on the Ward's Committee. It appeared to me that this would give the people some training in the details of electioneering of which they are of course utterly ignorant, and their ignorance of which will, I foresee, prove a great source of difficulty in the details of introduction of an elective system.

38. I regret to say that my scheme has broken down altogether, the people abstaining from coming forward to register their votes, and I have reason to believe that this is due to mischievous agitation by which my motives have been misrepresented and twisted, I cannot understand how, into a desire to frustrate the introduction of the elective system into the municipality.

39. I see no necessity for placing any additional funds at the disposal of the municipality the income of which has lately been largely increased by its relief from charges on account of police. Should license tax and excise receipts be made over to the municipality, I do not see any equivalent saving to be made in Provincial or Imperial expenditure.

MUNICIPALITY OF NARAINGUNGE.

40. Naraingunge exports very large quantities of jute, several European firms doing business in that staple, besides cotton and other merchandise; and imports cloth, salt, and other goods. It will be the terminus of the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway, the construction of which will shortly be commenced, and it is altogether a place of rapidly-growing importance. I have already stated (*see* paragraph 2 above) that it ought to be classed as a first class municipality.

41. It is the head-quarters of a sub-division, and the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division is now Chairman of the municipality. It is at present in a most insanitary condition, and the work of sanitary reform to be organized is enormous.

42. Appendix C is the Deputy Magistrate's reply* to my questions given in appendix A.

* No. 824 of the 25th July 1882.

43. On the 7th August 1882 I addressed a meeting of rate-payers of the Naraingunge municipality, explaining to them the nature of the proposed local self-government, and in my presence the Deputy Magistrate went round and personally questioned about sixty rate-payers. Their opinion was almost unanimous that they were content with their present Chairman, and did not want an elective system so long as they had a non-official native Vice-Chairman.

44. Appendix D gives the Deputy Magistrate's official report† of this meeting.

† No. 829 of 13th August 1882.

45. The truth is that the native rate-payers of Naraingunge, as well as the European merchants, are very busily engaged in their own affairs, and are quite content to have municipal affairs managed for them by officials. There are no idlers or unoccupied persons in the place. It would be very desirable to induce one of the European merchants to act as Chairman, but I do not believe that any of them would consent to do so. It is very difficult to get any of the present Municipal Commissioners to take any interest in municipal affairs.

46. The result of enquiry hitherto has been disheartening, and it does not appear easy to rouse the rate-payers of Naraingunge into taking an intelligent interest in their own affairs. I have, however, heard indirectly that there was an idea abroad that those who wished for an elective system were acting in opposition to the wishes of the officials, and that it was more loyal to disclaim any desire for its introduction. I have also heard that the agaitating party of Dacca has since commenced operations in the municipality of Naraingunge, and it is possible that they will induce the rate-payers to come forward with a petition for the introduction of the elective system. I have also begged the Deputy Magistrate to do what he can to dispel the idea that there is any official objection to the elective system, and to explain that on the contrary it is desired that it should be introduced.

47. In this smaller municipality, I think the qualification of electors should be less than in Dacca. It might be reduced to the payment of four annas monthly rate, or the occupation of a holding of equivalent value, and that of candidates to the occupation of holdings rated at one rupee per month.

48. As regards the Chairman, unless a European will come forward I think the Deputy Magistrate is the only qualified person, and I do not think any non-official native among the residents would consent to undertake the work. The place is so small that I do not think division into wards at present necessary, except that Modongunge, on the other

side of the river Lukhiya, should be separately represented. Naraingunge might elect five persons to a seat on the municipal board, and Modongunge three, or a third of the members might be nominated by Government.

MANIKGUNGE.

49. The municipal union of Manikgunge, though possessing an income of Rs. 4,266 and a population of 11,289 persons, consists only of scattered villages, and there is really no municipal work to be done in it. I propose its abolition, and the formation of a local board for the sub-division.

50. Appendix E is the Sub-Divisional Deputy Magistrate's reply* to my question given in appendix A; appendix F is a letter which I addressed to the several sub-divisional officers on receipt of their replies to my questions in appendix A, and appendices G, H, and I give the replies of the Deputy Magistrate of the Manikgunge sub-division to my second letter (appendix F).

* No. 156 of 24th July 1882.

51. The Deputy Magistrate at first thought that every village in the sub-division ought to be represented on the local board, and regretted that there were only five places, besides the Manikgunge union, in which there would be found a sufficient number of qualified electors; but in his whole sub-division he considered that there would be 368 persons qualified to be electors, and 137 as representatives according to the qualifications proposed in paragraph 10 of Government letter No. 5TM of 5th July 1882. It is not clear whether the 137 are included in the 368 or not.

52. On receiving my first letter the Deputy Magistrate called meetings at Testa and Bulla, details of which are given in appendix E. The general opinion seems to have been that the local board could not work without the Sub-Divisional Deputy Magistrate as Chairman, and that the elective principle must be supplemented by nomination of some members of the board by Government. At that time I think the people had scarcely begun to understand the proposals submitted to them, which I hope were made to take a more practical shape by the questions proposed in my second letter (appendix F). I have no doubt also that the agitating party had by the time the later meetings were held been discussing the question among the people. Indeed, I hear that school-boys have been busily at work collecting signatures for some petition on the subject of local self-government.

53. On receipt of my second letter the Sub-Divisional Deputy Magistrate held meetings at Manikgunge on the 6th August, at Dassara on the 12th, and at Harirampur thana on the 16th.

54. At the first 37 qualified electors attended besides other persons, and the Deputy Magistrate estimated the total number of qualified electors in thana Manikgunge at 198. At the second meeting there were 53 qualified electors, but there is no revised estimate of the total number in thana Jafargunge. At the third meeting 83 qualified electors attended

55. The first question I asked was as to the wish of the qualified electors for the introduction of a system of electing representatives for a local board, and from the answers I gather that this is their wish.

56. Secondly, I asked how many representatives they would propose for each thana or outpost jurisdiction for each large town, or other local area. In thana Manikgunge they mentioned 13 places or tracts which they thought should send up 25 representatives, in thana Jafargunge 11 places with 20 representatives; but in thana Harirampur they propose the much more practical scheme of sending up eight representatives from the whole thana jurisdiction, restricting the numbers on the board to 25.

57. My own opinion is that, as there are no large towns in the sub-division, each of the three thanas should send up from three to five representatives, making the total number on the board from 9 to 15. Whether all these should be elected, or whether Government should reserve the power of nominating a certain proportion of them, say one-third, I leave to the decision of higher authority.

58. My third, fourth, and fifth questions were as to the proportion of qualified electors who would wish the sub-divisional officer to be the Chairman of the local board, or to elect one of their own number.

59. At the earlier meetings the people seem to have been unanimous in thinking that the sub-divisional officer should be Chairman; but at the later meetings there was always a party, though in a minority, who wished to leave the board free to elect their own Chairman if they could find one qualified, but I do not find any such violent objection to having an official Chairman as I find in Dacca.

60. I think it would be wise if the board would have the sub-divisional officer as their Chairman for at least two years, in order to have the advantage of his administrative training in organizing a new system of government, and also that they should have one or two Vice-Chairmen to be trained under him. I do not, however, think it so absolutely necessary that the board should commence operations under the guidance of a trained administrator as I think it in the case of municipalities wherein there is a complicated organization on which the health of a large community depends, as in the case of the city of Dacca, or wherein a great work of sanitation needs to be initiated as in the comparatively new municipality of Naraingunge. I see no objection to leaving the board to elect their own Chairman if they think they can find a qualified man; but unless it is the intention of Government to nominate some members of the board, I do not think their liberty of choice should

be confined to such members. Whether the Sub-Divisional Deputy Magistrate be a member of the board or not, it should be open to the board to elect him as Chairman, but I see no necessity for giving him a vote except a casting vote if the board is divided on any question into two equal parties.

61. With reference to my next question, every one appears ready to adopt my suggestion that members of the local board should be elected for two years only, and similarly they agree in thinking that the sub-divisional head-quarters should be the place at which the local board should hold its periodical meetings.

62. As regards the various kinds of work which the people are ready to undertake, the following is the list they suggest; but there are several items which I do not think it would be practicable to make over to them, and the selection must, I think, be left for future consideration :—

(1)	Roads and bridges	To be placed under charge of the Engineer's establishment under the board.
(2)	Public tanks	
(3)	Drainage	
(4)	Repairs of ancient religious buildings or monuments	
(5)	Schools of various classes	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
(6)	Dispensaries	Under the medical establishment of the board.
(7)	Sanitation	
(8)	Vaccination	
(9)	Epidemic relief	
(10)	Collection of vital statistics	
(11)	Famine relief	To be arranged by the Chairman, subject to the sanction of the Committee.
(12)	Destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes ...	
(13)	Village chowkidar	
(14)	Licensing of outstills and drug shops	
(15)	Ferries	
(16)	Pounds	
(17)	Zemindari dâk	
(18)	License tax	
(19)	Road cess and public works cess, assessment of ...	
(20)	Trade statistics	

MOONSHEEGUNGE SUB-DIVISION.

63. The peculiarity of this sub-division is that it contains the pergunnah of Bikrampore, which is probably the home of more of the educated Baboo class, from which are taken pleaders, clerks, and officials than any other place in Bengal.

64. Appendix K is the Sub-Divisional Deputy Magistrate's reply* to my first letter; appendix A and appendix L are his report on meetings held at five different places after receipt of my second letter, appendix F. He sent me a separate report respecting each meeting; but those I do not think it necessary to submit, considering his abstract report sufficient.

No. 136 of 25th July 1882.

65. The five meetings were attended by 391 substantial persons, of whom I am glad to see that 65 were Mahomedans, while 274 were traders, so that there were a number of persons present in addition to the educated Baboos It was the opinion of these latter, however, that the bulk of the people followed. The Deputy Magistrate's estimate of the number of qualified electors cannot be accepted, because I see that he has included in it a great number of non-resident persons to whom I do not think the franchise should be extended.

66. The desire to elect representatives for a local board appears to be unanimous.

There were various opinions as to the number of representatives. There are only two thanas in the sub-division, and I think it would be enough if each thana sent up five representatives As I said in the case of Manikgunge, I will not discuss the question whether Government should nominate any portion of them or not; but I may say, what I omitted to say before, that I think in case of failure to elect with the record of a certain proportion of the available votes Government should nominate representatives, as I recommended in the case of municipalities.

67. The opposition to making the sub-divisional officer Chairman was very strong, some even wishing that the board should be debarred from asking for his services in any case. As in the case of Manikgunge, I am desirous of allowing the board to elect any one they like as Chairman, and shall be very glad if they can find a person qualified for the post other than the sub-divisional officer. Should they fail they should certainly have an opportunity of securing the services of that officer.

68. A majority wish to elect the members of the board for three years. I do not think the matter important, but am inclined to think two years enough.

69. All think that Moonsheegunge, the sub-divisional head-quarters, should be the place of meeting.

The numbers 30, 50, and 100 were suggested as suitable for the number of members on the board. I think no work could possibly be done by so large a board, and have already suggested ten.

70. As at Manikgunge, the people are ready to undertake any branch of administration that they can get hold of; but as the Sub-Divisional Deputy Magistrate remarks, they have very little idea how the business is to be conducted, and he thinks much of what they propose will be too arduous for them - a sentiment in which I fully concur.

NARAINGUNGE SUB-DIVISION.

71. I have already, in appendix C, given the Deputy Magistrate's answer to my first letter, but have hitherto discussed so much of it only as refers to the municipality.

72. I have not yet received a full reply to my second letter, appendix F, as Mr. Fraser is still in the interior convening meetings on the subject; but he has sent me lists of persons qualified to be electors according to the standard suggested by Government, shewing in thana Roypura 154, thana Reopgunge 148, thana Naraingunge 157. Among these, however, I observe that he has included several non-resident persons whom I know to be in service or employment in other districts.

I observed that a great many of the persons qualified as electors are also qualified to be representatives.

73 The Sub-Divisional Deputy Magistrate names three non official natives, each of whom he thinks well qualified to be Chairman of a local board, and I shall be glad if one of them is elected.

74. I have heard from non-official persons that there is a strong wish throughout the sub-division for the introduction of an elected local board, the members of which should elect their own Chairman.

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.

75. I have entrusted the enquiries in the head-quarters sub-division to Deputy Magistrate Baboo Krishna Chandra Rai, a sensible and experienced officer, who is also a landowner and old resident.

As his replies to my first letter (appendix A) contained little more than his personal opinion I have not appended them, classifying them with opinions which I have myself gathered in conversation with individuals.

76. Appendix M, however, contains his reply* to my second letter, appendix F, after holding meetings at three places selected by me. He is now on his way to hold other meetings.

No. B, dated 1st September 1882.

He estimates the number of qualified electors in the sub-division at 652 as follows:—

Thana Lalbagh	...	...	...	174
,, Kapasya	...	...	...	65
,, Sabhar	...	..	...	234
,, Nowabgunge	...	...	...	179
				652

taking into consideration the payment of road cess and license tax only. Of those possessing the third qualification, that of income, he gives me no estimate.

77. The number of persons attending the meetings seems to have been much larger than in the other sub-divisions. My questions, however, have not been by any means clearly answered.

I gather that the people want an elected local board and a non-official Chairman, and it is also suggested that there should be more than one board in the sub-division, which is divided by large rivers.

78. At this stage of the experiment, I am not prepared to propose a local board for each thana; but there are certainly physical difficulties of communication which may render the administration of this sub-division less easy than that of the others.

I should allow each thana to send up representatives as follows:—

Sabhar ...	...	...	...	4
Lalbagh	...	...	...	3
Nowabgunge	...	...	...	3
Kapasya	...	...	...	2
				12

and if Government reserves any power of nomination, I would suggest one nominee for each thana, the other eight members being elected.

GENERAL REMARKS ON LOCAL BOARDS NOT MUNICIPAL.

79. Having thus commented on such information as has as yet been collected for each sub-division, I will now proceed to make some general remarks on the subject of local boards other than municipal.

I think one should be constituted for each of the four sub-divisions for the district, or if there be any doubt respecting the sudder sub-division, certainly for the other three; and

I think each board should be allowed to elect any one they please as Chairman, Government giving the services of an official if required.

80. Should rate-payers of the city of Dacca and the municipality of Naraingunge be allowed votes if duly qualified by the Sudder and Naraingunge sub-divisional local boards respectively, or not? I am inclined to think that it is undesirable that they should do so unless resident in the interior and not in the municipality of which they may be rate-payers. I am not, however, sure upon this point, and must consider it further.

81. For qualifications of candidates I can suggest no improvement on those suggested by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

82. For voters, I would reduce the road cess qualification to the payment of Rs. 5, and any payer of license tax should be qualified; but the question of income requires consideration. Rs. 500 means about Rs. 41 per month, and many people are desirous of reducing the qualification to Rs. 200. This represents a monthly income of Rs. 16 only, and looking to the class of persons who hold clerkships on such pay, I think it too low a qualification, especially as His Honor has suggested no condition of residence, so that in such a constituency as that of Moonsheegunge the representation would be controlled by non-residents, comprising probably a third of all the clerks, pleaders, and native officials in Bengal. I think residence in the sub-division for at least ten months in the year should be an essential condition to qualify an elector. There is much agitation as to allowing education, such as a university degree, to qualify. This I have considered very fully, and do not see the necessity for it. I would reduce the income-qualification to Rs. 240, or Rs. 20 per month, and if a Bachelor or Master of Arts cannot shew an income of Rs. 20 per month in the sub-division in which he is resident, I would look on him as an unproductive idler and unworthy of a vote. The only question is as to the heirs of qualified electors, living with their fathers, expecting to succeed to the estate, and possessing a university degree, and I think some provision might be made for extending the franchise to them. I am not yet, however, prepared to propose definitely what the qualifications of electors shall be, and have directed the several Sub-Divisional Deputy Magistrates to invite all persons wishing to be electors to apply stating their qualifications, and I think that when I have a number of such applications before me, I shall be able to judge what classess of persons desire the franchise, and to consider to what classes of them it should be extended.

83. Regarding qualification of shareholders in joint holdings or concerns, the possession of more votes than one, and cognate matters, my remarks respecting the municipalities will apply equally to sub-divisional boards.

84. Where an official is chairman, I do not think it necessary that he should have a vote except a casting vote, whenever the votes of the other members of the board are equally divided.

85. The polling should be taken at each thana, and perhaps at other places in exactly the same way as I have proposed for the municipality, the sub-divisional officer presiding and the presence of the elector being insisted upon as essential.

86. The registrations of the qualifications of electors must, I think, be left for the first election in the hands of the sub-divisional officer with an appeal from his decision to the Magistrate of the district. In future I hope the people may be found capable of managing their own elections.

87. I am decidedly of opinion that to give the district officer any power of control over the local boards will destroy all their independence, and I quite accept the proposal of a central board of control as preferable.

88. I object quite as much to the existence of a district board as I do to the interference of the District Magistrate; but I think occasional conferences of delegates from various local boards may be desirable and perhaps necessary.

89. In discussing the question as to the funds which may be made over to local boards other than municipal, I do not find so much difficulty in deciding what matters there are, the control of which may be transferred from Government officials to local bodies, as in deciding what may be better left in the hands of village punchayets than in those of the local sub-divisional board.

90. In fact the scheme of giving power to local boards, which I am directed to discuss, militates against a scheme of my own, which I have long had under consideration, of developing local self-government by adding to the function, emoluments, dignity, and usefulness of the village punchayets.

91. With reference to pounds, I think the utility of these institutions is rendered much less than it might be by the great distances from which trespassing cattle have to be brought, and that the gross income of pounds might be enormously increased if they were brought more within reach of the people for whose convenience they exist. I am therefore proposing that every punchayet should be allowed to maintain a pound, from the proceeds of which it would support the village school, and possibly a dispensary, village post-office, and other institutions, the loss which Government would sustain from giving up the income from pounds being met by a corresponding deduction from the grant for primary education.

But while I would make the village punchayet a local committee for their school and dispensary, I would give the local sub-divisional board the duty of controlling their educational work by proper inspection, by giving grants to more advanced schools, by giving rewards on examination under what is known as Mr. Harrison's Midnapore system, and by

giving scholarships. For these purposes educational funds must be made over to the local board, and I see no objection to giving them the proceeds of the license tax within their jurisdiction.

From this also may be met the necessary expenditure on their office establishments.

92. As regards roads I think extreme caution necessary to prevent funds being frittered away upon bye-roads of merely local importance to the detriment of the communications of the district generally. For this latter purpose, I think a certain proportion of the proceeds of the road cess must always be reserved, especially where a district is so destitute of main lines of road as is the case with Dacca. I do not think local boards can take a sufficiently broad and statesmanlike view of district or provincial requirements, and I believe that if the district road fund were left entirely in their hands, the district would, after the lapse of a certain number of years, be found well supplied with footpaths, each of a mile or two in length, converging to the several markets, with perhaps a few cart-roads of equally limited value, while it would be impossible to drive a cart a dozen miles in any direction.

93. I think, however, the local board may be entrusted with all funds for the maintenance and repair of existing roads, with the trees thereon, and bridges of minor importance, such work as can be done without a trained Engineer, and also with any money it may be considered advisable to allow for village roads; but I think the actual expenditure should be entrusted as far as may be to village punchayets.

94. Local boards might suggest new lines of roads; but I do not think the final selection of new roads should be left to them I think, however, it might be possible for them to undertake the construction of new roads under proper supervision and after full specification of requirements as efficiently and much more economically than is found practicable with the existing district staff. The repair and construction of large bridges would be left in professional hands. I think the local board would absolutely fail in collecting the road cess for themselves; that must be done by the State.

95. The licensing of outstills and drug shops and the letting of ferries might be very well left to local boards; and the only question would be how to compensate the Government for the loss of the income now derived therefrom by throwing upon the boards equivalent expenditure. It might perhaps be balanced in distributing the educational funds.

96. As regards the public works cess, I do not quite understand what is proposed, and doubt whether it is advisable to make over to a local board the sub-divisional cutcherries, residences, and subsidiary jails, moonsif's courts, and the like.

97. It remains to consider what safeguard there should be against waste of money, abuse of patronage, and neglect of necessary work on the part of the local board. They might even occasionally occur instances of still graver need for interference. Some form of watching their administration would be necessary, and some form of control.

98. I have already said that the interference of the District Magistrate, if permitted, may at any time reduce the system of local self government to a sham; but though the accounts of the boards may be scrutinized elsewhere, I do not see how their executive work pan be examined and checked otherwise than by the local authorities. The Magistrate may point out defects and remonstrate; but when the necessity for actual supersession or interference arises, it will be better if the independence of the local board is to be maintained, that the Magistrate should not himself interfere, but should report the case, invoking the interfence of some external authority, and I do not see what better form such external authority can take than such a central board as the Government of Bengal has suggested.

APPENDIX B.

Note on self-government as applied to the Dacca Municipality.

THERE can be no question that if any Bengal community is fit to be entrusted with an elective franchise, that of the city of Dacca is. It is the leading city in Eastern Bengal, and contains a population of men of education, wealth, and intelligence far beyond that contained in any municipality of which I have had any experience in India, not even excepting the two large towns in the Madras Presidency—Trichinopoly and Salem—of which I have had some slight experience.

Queries Nos. 1 & 2.—The most suitable method of election for members of a Municipal Committee, and the rules proposed for election.—The present Committee consists, between officials and non-officials, of 17 members.

I would fix the number of Commissioners to be elected under the new system at the same number—17.

To these I would add two *ex-officio* members, who would not, however, have a vote, viz., the Executive Engineer and the Civil Surgeon. It is true that Government have announced their willingness to place the services of these officers at the disposal of the Committee; but I consider that it would be far more satisfactory for these officers to be able to attend and speak at meetings on subjects which concern their departments. It would save endless correspondence and possible friction. At the same time it could not be said that the presence of these officers would cast the shadow of officialism over the general proceedings of the meeting,

for they are both men whose own work is far too pressing to allow them to attend municipal meetings, unless the subject under discussion were one which intimately concerned their own departments; and I am sure that once that subject was discussed and over, they would not seek to interfere in the discussion of others with which they had professionally no concern. For the purposes of conservancy the town is divided into seven blocks. I consider that, for the purposes of electing a Municipal Committee, we could not make a better division. It has the merit of being familiar to the people, and by the time that the local self-government scheme will have come into operation, it will have been rendered still more familiar by the experience of an election for Ward Commissioners which is now going on.

When the day of election has been fixed, as it would be, by the Magistrate, each intending candidate should give six weeks' notice of his intention to stand for the ward for which he seeks election; and every person seeking to be registered as an elector should do so two months before the day of election. Thus, if the system comes into force, as doubtless it will, on the 1st of April, each candidate should have notified his intention, and should take care that he has duly qualified himself by application for registration on the 15th February; the lists for voters, however, would remain open only until the 1st February. A strong committee of revision should meantime be appointed under the presidency of a responsible officer, such as the Vice-Chairman of the existing Municipal Committee. I should say that the members of this committee should be remunerated for their trouble. It is true we are getting this work done gratuitously for the Ward Committees; but it must be remembered that the work of revision in the Ward Committees is very light compared to what it will be for an election to a seat at the Municipal Board, and still more that the Ward Revision Committee is working a scheme under which there is no apprehension of the position of its members being assailed; whereas in the municipal revision, the revision status is about to pass away altogether, or to remain after the trouble of, it may be, a contested election. The work of revision should be concluded 10 days before the date of election to enable voters to obtain their voting papers and to have the lists properly drawn out. With the registration of a voter's name in the register, a voting paper should be given to him bearing a number corresponding to the number opposite his name in the register, and that must be handed in on the day of election. When it is so handed in, the presiding officer at the booth should make a mark against the name in the register, and thus prevent two votes being given in the same name.

I have said that there are seven wards or blocks in Dacca. Of these some are in every way, both by population and wealth, more important than the others. I would therefore allow Wards 1, 2, and 5, which are by far the most important, to return three members each, and Wards 3, 4, 6, and 7 to return only two. If the committee is properly to look after the interests of the town, I should say that both for candidates and electors residence in the ward should be a *sine quâ non*. I should also limit the privilege of plumping, and compel every voter to record in his voting paper the names of at least two candidates. This will tend to mitigate any undue influence which might be brought to bear on electors by their zemindars or creditors.

The actual number of election according to the house rate would be—

		Electors.
Ward 1	...	321
" 2	...	472
" 5	...	310
" 3	...	112
" 4	...	176
" 6	...	104
" 7	...	141

Query No. 3.—*The qualifications proposed for electors, and the approximate number of persons so qualified.*—The general theory of qualification for a municipal franchise in England is the payment of municipal taxes. Whilst this is quite applicable to a city like Dacca, it is not, I consider, wide enough. Several of the most intelligent men in Dacca, such as pleaders at the local bar, medical men and Government servants and pensioners, do not live in houses for which they would pay a rate entitling them to a vote; many live in lodgings, and not a few in houses of a poor description. On the other hand, in the older parts of the town many of the better class of houses are occupied by men to whom their fathers have left, as their only legacy, the house and the ancestral load of debt which burdens them. It would therefore be obviously unwise to exclude the former and include the latter. The true course would be to devise a franchise embracing both classes. I would therefore propose the following franchise as one which would obtain for us the most intelligent body of electors, and would include at the same time a sufficient number to make the municipal body a fairly representative one:—

(1) The payment of eight annas monthly as house tax, exclusive of any other impost, such as latrine tax, &c. This will give a constituency of 1,636 electors, who will represent a fair amount of intelligence and prosperity in business, or otherwise going below that would not be safe, as I do not think that householders, as householders paying four annas a month, would be proper persons to entrust with the franchise. We have made four annas the limit for our Ward Committees—the electors to the Municipal Committee require a higher household suffrage. I would then suggest the introduction of the franchise which, as I said before, will include persons who should be, but would not be, included in a mere household suffrage, and I would here adopt the lines laid down by the Government of Bengal in its resolution, and give a vote to every man paying Rs. 10 license tax, or of private income from untaxable sources of not less than Rs. 500 per annum. I do not think that the payment of road cess should enter as factor into a suffrage that is purely municipal.

The license tax franchise would give a total of about 360 persons, that of income would total about 250 persons. It may be readily imagined that the latter figure is but approximate. I have derived it, however, by taking figures furnished to me by the leading men in various professions and by consulting native gentlemen who would know as well as most men what persons enjoyed incomes derived from the interest on Government promissory notes and other sources. We should then have an elective body of 246 persons. This, out of an adult male population of about 25,000 persons, would, I think, fairly represent the proportion of the population who could reasonably be entrusted with the franchise. The cumulative vote would increase this number, and I would propose here to give an extra vote up to four for every Rs. 3 house tax, and for every Rs. 50 license tax, and for every Rs. 200 independent income. It may be said that undue prominence is here given to house tax; but the higher we go in household rating the nearer we come to a class of men who ought to be, if they are not capable of exercising the franchise intelligently. These cumulative suffrages would give us an extra number of votes as follows:—

Giving a total number of possible votes, 2,565.	Under house tax	...	...	205
	License tax	...	...	114

Qualification from income may be disregarded; the numbers would be very few, and it is almost impossible until those who seek registration come forward to estimate the numbers with anything approaching accuracy.

Query No. 4.—Qualifications for candidates, and the approximate number so qualified.—The choice of persons to be qualified as candidates for a municipality like Dacca is one of the most important parts of this scheme, and I consider that it is safer to take too high than too low a level in deciding to what men we shall practically hand over the disposal of a sum of money amounting to about a lakh and a quarter of rupees annually, and still more, to whom we shall entrust the settlement of the very important questions of sanitation and other municipal requirements upon which depend the health and well-being of a population of 82,000 souls. We shall have to ensure that only men with a considerable stake in the town be allowed to stand as candidates We must select men whose interests are bound up in the well-being of the town, and not mere needy adventurers whose sole object is their own aggrandisement. To gain this end I would propose that—

(1) Every person occupying a house, the annual value of which is Rs. 400 or upwards, should be entitled to stand as a candidate for the ward in which he resides;
(2) Every person paying house tax to the value of Rs. 3 or upwards;
(3) Every person paying Rs. 50 license tax;
(4) Every person enjoying an income, not derived from any taxable source, of Rs. 2,000 or upwards.

The first class would furnish about 250 possible candidates, the second 150, the third 60, the fourth approximately about 100 persons; but this is a mere approximation to the real number. We should have here an ample number of possible candidates, and would ensure that all of them were at any rate men who have a substantial stake in the municipality, and who might fairly be supposed to be capable of managing municipal funds in an intelligent manner.

Queries Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.—As to the election of Chairman.—This is a question which has given me much anxiety and thought. I have consulted several native gentlemen of experience on that point, and briefly the result I have arrived at is that it would be impossible, at any rate at the outset, to carry on the business of the municipality unless the Magistrate or some official were at the head of it. My reasons are many. In the first place, although we could get several non-officials willing, nay eager, to take the chair and preside at meetings, and generally assume the dignity of the Chairmanship, I do not think there is a single non-official in Dacca who without remuneration would undertake the drudgery and work connected with the office. There is not a non-official who, without remuneration, would spend his mornings on the roads looking after repairs, and who would give some hours of his day to office work, as the Chairman is obliged to do. It may be that in course of time we may get men educated up to that pitch of self-abnegation, but at present I am sure they do not exist in Dacca. The executive work of this municipality is unusually heavy, and by no means easy to learn. There is the water-works establishment to supervise, a number of unruly imported sweepers to keep in order, and a state of insanitation to cope with that requires a very strong and unfettered hand. Dacca is passing throughout a transition state of sanitation. Within my time (three years) here the conservancy establishment has been got together, and after much toil and difficulty the conservancy arrangements that exist—and they are as yet sadly inefficient—have been put into practice.

I have had a tolerably long experience of the municipality now, and the result of my observations has been that, whilst the members of the Committee are willing enough to acknowledge the blessings of sanitation and to vote when they are at a meeting and away from their surroundings for most sweeping sanitary reforms, they are very reluctant personally to make themselves obnoxious to their neighbours and report or take action upon any breach of sanitary law of which they may be guilty. Unpleasant though the admission may be, the people of Dacca, advanced though they are in education, are apathetic to the most rudimentary requirements of sanitation; and although they might call out and complain loudly if their own privy was neglected by the municipal sweepers, they would view

with the utmost indifference an accumulation of filth in that of their next-door neighbour but one. I have said that the present Commissioners are reluctant to make themselves obnoxious to their neighbours, yet they are men nominated. Their seats are secure. If such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry, when the very existence of the Municipal Commissioners, as such, depends upon the good-will and favour of those very neighbours, with whom, if they do their duty, they are bound to render themselves unpopular.

Besides this, the routine work of a municipality, such as that of Dacca, is no easy matter to learn, and it would be simply impossible for any non-official to take up the reins when the present Chairman lays them down and drive the municipal coach. I do not think it necessarry that the Chairman should have a vote; but he should certainly wield the executive power of the municipality. Were that power now to pass out of responsible and experienced hands into those of some non-official who knows nothing of the routine, and still less of the difficulties with which the municipality have to contend, I am convinced that Dacca would relapse from even the small advance it has made. Well-privies and other abominations that have been closed would be re-opened, and sanitation become a thing of the past. This, too, is the opinion of almost all the men of intelligence with whom I have spoken on the subject. They at first were all for a native Chairman, assuming, as I said at the beginning, that the Chairman's duties began and ended with taking the Chair at meetings. On putting the questions discussed above practically before them, they all admitted, some without reserve, and all that for the first few years at any rate the Committee would require guidance; added to this the people of Dacca, who are most in favour of local self-government, are men who are constantly asserting their independence. Such men as these would not be likely to be unduly terrified by the presence of an official in the chair. As a matter of fact the *nominated* Commissioners are by no means *ap-ke-waste* men. They state their opinions fairly and independently, and I am sure an elected body of men would do so in the same manner. For these reasons I strongly advocate that, for the present at any rate, the Magistrate of the district should be the Chairman and chief executive authority of the municipality of Dacca.

Queries 10 *up to* 13 have been answered in the body of this report.

Query 13.—One would scarcely like to assume that, as a body, elected Municipal Commissioners in Dacca would entirely neglect their duty regarding sanitation, education, roads, conservancy, and drainage as I have already said. The Commissioners will, I consider, be ready enough to vote for intelligent scheme of sanitation, &c., and if the executive authority be left with the Chairman, there is but little fear of anything like a collapse regarding these subjects. It is of course, however, necessary to guard against all contingencies, and I would propose that in cases when the Committee passed resolution contravening the laws of sanitation or militating against the proper repair of roads, drains, &c., or detrimental to the interests of education, a reference similar in its nature to that made by a Judge to the High Court against the verdict of a jury should be allowed to be made by the Chairman to the Central Board of Control, or whatever body is to be appointed generally to supervise the proceedings of municipalities and local boards; and I would allow the Chairman the right of suspending his action upon the vote of the Committee until such reference had been made and a ruling thereon had been obtained. In cases of presistent *neglect* on the part of the Committee of its duties regarding sanitation, &c., I would allow a similar report to be made on the part of the Chairman, and I would empower the Central Board to authorize him to spend a certain amount of money requisite for the due performance of these duties without any reference to the Committee whatever.

In individual cases of omission, I would propose that every member of the Committee who, without leave from the Committee, absented himself from four consecutive meetings, or from 8 meetings out of the 12 held in the year, should be deemed to have ceased to be a Commissioner by this fact, and that a new election should be held to supply his place. Similarly, every member who refused to act on or neglected the duties devolving upon him as a member of two consecutive special sub-committees, should *ipso facto* cease to be a member of the committee. This last clause is one upon which I would insist, as the duties of sub-committees are those which will show whether the Commissioners really care for their work, or have sought election merely for the honour of the position and as an opportunity for putting themselves forward. Men who are willing to serve on sub-committees are the sort of men we want, for all these sub-committees presuppose a certain amount of unostentatious work.

These are briefly my views on the question of local self-government as applied to the city of Dacca. In formulating them, I have endeavoured to bear in mind that the object of Goverment is not to thrust power upon a body of men who are quite unprepared for it, but to educate the most *capable* amongst the inhabitants of the city into the habit of self-government. I have tried by the adoption of a fairly high franchise to ensure that those elected shall be capable men. and that the electors should be men of fair intelligence, and who have shewn, by attention to their own affairs, that they are capable of exercising a business-like understanding.

I consider that by this we shall get the best set of candidates, men who under proper guidance can be gradually educated to the proper use of the privileges conferred upon them.

A. C. TUTE,
Offg. Joint-Magistrate.

No. 23MG, dated Alipore, the 16th October 1882.

From—J. MONRO, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical and Municipal Dept.

WITH reference to your circular No. 5T—M of 5th July last, on the question of local self-government, I have the honour to submit the report therein called for.

2. On the general principle of local self-government no remarks are needed. That principle has already been affirmed by the Government of India. It is the desire of Government that the elective system should be introduced, and that non-officials should be chairman of local boards wherever practicable, and I am now called on to report how far the wishes of the Government of India can be carried into effect in the various districts of the Presidency Division. The question really comes to be—Can the people of the Presidency Division be trusted to carry out the principle of local government themselves without the guidance of local officials; if so, in what places in the division is the development of this principle to be so entrusted to the people themselves?

3. Leaving the application of the principle to municipalities to be discussed further on, I proceed to consider the question as affecting the districts of the division generally.

4. I do not consider that, whether the elective system be introduced or not, the local boards can carry out any system of self-government without guidance in the shape of an official chairman. I am of opinion that the people of the Presidency Division are not sufficiently advanced to be allowed the system of self-government without such guidance. I base my opinion on the following grounds.

5. It is an undoubted fact, as shown in the history and progress of all nations, that, except in the case of slaves or serfs, freedom is not a matter of gift on the part of a ruling power; the attainment of political freedom is the result, not of generosity from without, but of discipline and effort from within, a nation, otherwise the gift of political freedom to a people unprepared for it is but as a present of edged tools to children—a thing to be played with to the ultimate injury of the recipients of the boon.

6. The introduction of democracy, or a democratic feeling into the management of local affairs, implies, first, the existence of a *Demos*; secondly, indications on the part of the *Demos* of fitness to rule.

7. Has there therefore been, historically considered, or is there now, a *Demos* in the Presidency Division, and what indications of the *Demos* being prepared for rule have been manifested in the various districts of the division?

8. Democracy starts with the fullest recognition of the fact that all men are free and equal. It is well known that the religious tenets of the Hindoos contain a distinct enunciation of the opposite principle. Nothing can be clearer from the laws of Manu than that all Hindoos are not only not free, and not equal, but can never become so.

"Whatever exists in the universe is all in effect the wealth of the Brahman since the Brahman is entitled to it all by his primogeniture and eminence of birth.

One principal duty the supreme ruler assigned to a Sudra, viz. to serve the beforementioned classes (Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaisyas) without depreciating their worth."

9. This is the constitution of Manu, and the doctrine of religious, social and political inequality pervades the whole of his laws. The duties and privileges of Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaisyas are given in detail; the whole duty of the Sudras, the vast majority of the population, is summed up in two slokes, and made to consist in servile attendance on, and subjection to, the other castes.

10. The government of Manu, as laid down in the books on the duties of the Brahmanical and Kshatriya class, is a military, subject to a priestly, despotism of the most stringent character, and in every detail, with reference to every relation of life, the excellence and divinity of the Brahmans are most strictly insisted on.

11. For democracy or democratic tendencies there is no place found in such a polity. Manu knew nothing of the *Demos* and its rights; and any elevation of the *Demos*, and assertion of democratic principle, is directly opposed to his teaching and that of all commentators on his books. The idea of democracy is absolutely and utterly opposed to the existence and exercise of caste as laid down in the religious books of the Hindoos. No Hindoo of the times of Manu could by any possibility have started or believed in the doctrine of social or political equality; and any heterodox assertor of such irreligious opinions would assuredly have been consigned to the lowest hell in any transmigration.

12. The doctrines of Manu, as regards caste, are to this day the religious tenets of the vast majority of the Hindoo people. There have been attempts made to resist the tyranny of caste, and to a small extent these have succeeded. The great Buddhistic revolt against caste has for many centuries been suppressed by Brahmanical influence, and the fact remains that, amongst the vast majority of Hindoos, the tenets of Manu, are still the basis of all the relations of life, and the doctrine of religious and social and political inequality which he preached is still acquiesced in by all classes. Education may have in many instances undermined belief in the Hindoo *religion*, but it has not destroyed the system of Hindoo *caste*, and the educated Brahman is still as arrogant with reference to his own inherent excellence, and as contemptuous towards those of low caste, as were his ancestors in the days of old.

13. Education has not yet penetrated to the level of the lower classes: when it does so extend, the results with reference to caste may be very startling, but at present education is confined to the higher castes, and amongst such educated classes the power of caste is still enormous. The touch of the Chandal is still as abhorrent to the Brahman as in

former days, and an educated barber is looked on with derision and dislike. *Chota lokke briddhi hoile, bapke bole shala* is a proverb which still most faithfully represents the feeling of educated men of high caste with reference to the elevation—political, educational, or otherwise—of the lower classes. I have known an instance in this division, where a jury acquitted a Brahman because it was the day of the full moon, and convicted his servants, low caste men, against whom there was precisely the same evidence as against the Brahman. I have known another instance in which it was considered a disgrace for a Brahman to visit one of the most influential low caste landholders in the division. I can point to a third case in which the usefulness and influence of a public officer was seriously injured on account of his being a low caste Hindoo. I have known a fourth case in which, at the Imperial Assemblage of 1877, in one of these districts, a low caste man, selected for the honour of a sunnud, was not allowed to sit amongst the *bhodro lok* on account of his caste. I am aware of another case in which the contractor for a school building was objected to on account of his low caste But I need not multiply instances, and content myself with a repetition of the remark that in spite of all attacks upon it, the power of caste amongst the people of the Presidency Division is still enormous, not to say overwhelming.

14. It seems to me therefore that the existence of democratic feeling and democratic development are impossible amongst people whose polity is based on the doctrine of political inequality. In the present day there is no *Demos* in Bengal; there is only an educated aristocracy of birth, most jealous of their position, and most unsympathetic as regards the interests of the lower classes. To vest such men with power of local self-government is not to develope or advance democracy, but to create an oligarchy, the most tyrannous of all forms of government. Until the people of the Presidency Division emancipate themselves from the despotism of caste, any real political progress is impossible, and any attempt at representative government without control impracticable. A local board of educated high caste men would in no respect be representative of the *Demos* of the division; on the contrary, as far as any such board could be called representative at all, it would represent interests inconsistent with, and, owing to the religious requirements of caste, hostile to, those of the mass of the population.

15. In connection with this aspect of the question, I would call attention to the fact that, while educated men are deceiving themselves into the belief that they are possessed with democratic feelings in demanding self-government, they are deliberately, and as a matter of practice, denying to millions of the inhabitants of India rights which, under the old despotic system of Manu, they possessed, and of which they have only been deprived in times comparatively recent. I allude to the women of India, who are condemned to life-long imprisonment by both Hindoos and Mussulmans, who have been deprived of the right which they undoubtedly possessed in former times of appearing in public, and the recognition of whose claims to individual and social freedom would undoubtedly be resisted by all educated men, including those who clamour for self-government and talk of constitutional principles as a gross infraction of the right of every Hindoo to practically imprison the females of his family behind the *purdah*. How can it be said that democratic feeling can exist, and self-government without guidance be possible, amongst a people who deny to their females the exercise of the most elementary right of any class professing to be free, viz. the right of personal liberty.

16. From the above then it follows :—(*a*) That a despotic form of government is that which has been laid down by authority believed to be divine as most suitable for Hindoos, including those in Lower Bengal and this division; (*b*) that any approach to democracy is only possible in direct opposition to the principles of the system believed to be divinely inspired; (*c*) that so long as caste, involving as it does the maintenance of religious, social, and political inequality amongst Hindoos, is not done away with, the elements of democratic feeling must necessarily be wanting amongst the Hindoos; (*d*) that there has never been a *Demos* in India; (*e*) that any government by the *Demos* which is now supposed to exist must, in consequence of caste, and in spite of educational advancement, be a government by, and in the interests of, the few, not in any way representative of, or in harmony with, the interests of the masses.

17. I proceed now to enquire in what respects the people of the Presidency Division, whose government from time immemorial has been despotic, have shown themselves fit to emerge from such a form of administration of their affairs, and to be allowed to manage them for themselves and by themselves without guidance.

18. The character of the Bengalees for ages has been that of a dependent and parasitic people. While in many provinces of India other tribes have maintained their independence to a greater or less degree, ruling themselves by Chiefs sprung from amongst themselves, the Bengalees have been distinguished as being always in a state of subjection and subjugation. There are no Chiefs amongst them, and the landed aristocracy is a creation of less than a century.

19. The idea of dependence pervades almost all the relations of life amongst people in these provinces, including this division. In their families, the master of the house is not the master, he is the servant of the *Ma Thakurani*; in the management of their estates they are tools in the hands of their amlah, in their very quarrels they have to depend upon the services of hired latials or mercenaries of a more warlike or turbulent spirit than they.

20. Amongst them there has been no lack of quarrels and oppression. Whenever a landlord dies leaving more than one heir, division, faction fighting, litigation, is the invaria-

ble course of events amongst the members of the family; the fight is carried on for generations, the people are oppressed, the combatants in the end are ruined, and their places taken by their dependents upon whom they have throughout relied, and whose elevation involves destruction of their masters.

21. Have, then, the educated class shown themselves in any way fit to walk alone by manifesting practical signs of self-dependence or independence? Have the educated class of landlords shown themselves better zemindars than their forefathers—less quarrelsome, more law-abiding, more inclined to support the law? Have they shown any real desire to help themselves and help their poorer neighbours? Have they ceased to oppress their ryots by vexatious enhancements of rent and illegal exaction of cesses? Have they shown any increased and practical desire to extend education to the masses, and to raise those masses to some higher position socially, intellectually, or politically than what they now occupy? Have they shown any real desire for sanitation, and made any strenuous efforts to carry it out? Have they done anything practically to manifest their belief in the possibility and reality of self-government, and in the responsibilities of those who undertake it?

22. Looking at the matter from the stand-point of practical experience, I am compelled to answer most, if not all, of these queries in the negative with reference to the landholders of the Presidency Division.

23. With the state of the people in three of the districts of the division I have minute personal acquaintance, and from what I know, I can without fear of contradiction assert that the educated zemindars of the division have made little or no practical progress in the way of administering their estates for the benefit or advancement of the interests of their tenants, or in the way of becoming themselves, or teaching those connected with them to become, better or more useful public citizens. Family quarrels are just as rife amongst educated zemindars as they were amongst their forefathers. The imposition and collection of illegal cesses is just as common in the estates of zemindars who speak English as in the zemindaris of representatives of the old school; vexatious enhancements of rent are resorted to by literate landholders as freely as by those who do not profess to be highly educated; the *régime* of the English-speaking landlord is as despotic towards the ryot as was the system of administration fifty years ago, and his exactions are just as keenly felt by the ryot, although these are now made to a large extent through the agency of the law courts instead of bands of burkundazes or latials. In this respect, viz. the diminution of forcible and violent proceedings, there has been of late years a great change, owing to the improvement in criminal administration; but this change is visible with reference to the proceedings both of educated and non-educated zemindars, and is not peculiar to one class more than the other

24. Of sanitation in the interests of ryots there is now less than there used to be. In former times nothing was more common than for zemindars to dig tanks in their estates which served to perpetuate their memory and do good to the people. This form of displaying interest in the welfare of their people has disappeared. Old tanks have remained unrepaired No new ones have taken their places, and villages have year by year become more insanitary as to their condition, owing to the increase of population and the absence of all efforts on the part either of zemindars or ryots to do anything in the way of removing the very obvious causes of unhealthiness and disease.

25. In paragraph 50 of the report of the Nuddea Fever Commission, I find these remarks recorded:—

"The old class of men who used to dig tanks, sometimes for the benefit of the public, but chiefly for the good of their own souls, are gone. They have been succeeded by a generation who lack their faith, but are ignorant of the sanitary code of modern civilization. The consequence is that most of the old tanks are in ruins and overgrown with noxious vegetation, and the number of new ones is very small."

26. Schools have been established in many places, chiefly for the education of children of the *bhadro lok*, and many landholders have not hesitated to tax the people for the means of education thus apparently bestowed upon them as a gift. Dispensaries too have been brought into existence by landholders, but dharmsalas have disappeared along with the declining influence of the *dhurma* which gave them birth. The memorials of the old piety, and pity for the poor pilgrim, of the Hindoos of former times still exist along the road to Jagernath in ruins, and the spirit which dictated the erection of these charitable institutions has not descended to the heirs of the founders. At the bottom of the establishment of such institutions as dispensaries of modern times lies no desire for the benefit of the public or the poor, but a wish to obtain the favourable notice of Government, to secure the services of an experienced native doctor as a family attendant, or the hope of the bestowal of a title.

27. In short of public spirit properly so called there has in my experience been no development amongst the zemindars of the division; they remain as despotic, as disregardful of the interests of their tenants, and as selfish as were their forefathers.

28. Amongst the masses there has been, so far as I am aware, no development of political life, of democratic feeling, of independent tendencies. So long as they are left alone to reap their crops and till their lands, they are quite indifferent as to the mode of Government under which the country is ruled, and they certainly evince no desire to be associated with the governing body in either a democratic or a despotic form.

29. Between the landed aristocracy and the masses comes the large and influential educated class of pleaders, educationists, and professional men generally. For them education has done much, and it is amongst them that we must look for any signs of fitness for that political education which the bestowal of self-governing powers is to confer. I fully recognize the importance of this class; I thoroughly acknowledge the advances which they have made within the last fifty years; I confidently anticipate that they will advance further and further, but I cannot admit that they have as yet sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with self-governing powers without guidance and direction, and I believe that the bestowal upon them of such powers, without further training and guidance, would in the end prove to be neither a benefit to them nor to the people at large.

30. Amongst this large and influential class I find much agitation for benefits to be conferred on themselves, but little sympathy with the great body of the people; much discontent with circumstances over which they have no control, but little discontent with their own failings and shortcomings; much clamour for their supposed rights, but little performance of their admitted duties; much public speaking, but very little public spirit; much grasping at power and position, but little inclination to accept the responsibilities which the attainment of such power and position involves; much talk of constitutional principles, but no development of "constitutional morality."

31. That these defects of character will be remedied after long years of trial and of effort, I well believe; but these shortcomings are at present most conspicuous, and I cannot but hesitate to say that the educated classes of this division, under such circumstances, are fit to be entrusted with self-governing powers without guidance or direction. It seems to me that we are bound to be just towards the great mass of the people before being generous to a particular class, and the bestowal of such self-governing powers without guidance upon the educated could not be effected without a sacrifice of the interests of the masses whom the educated classes do not represent, of whose advancement they are most intolerant, and to whose real welfare they are indifferent

32. I fully admit that the bestowal of political privileges under certain circumstances tends to beget and create the feeling of political responsibilities; I am quite willing that a beginning of political education should be made, but all that I contend for is that it should be a beginning made under proper guidance and direction. The bestowal of self-governing powers without guidance and direction on the people of this division, who are devoid of real democratic feeling, will no more make them fit to govern themselves than will the wholesale gift of arms make efficient soldiers of a population who are destitute of warlike instincts.

33. Looking therefore at the subject from a general point of view, I feel compelled to report that the people of this division are not yet sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with powers of self-government without guidance and direction.

34. I proceed now to consider the question with reference to practical details. *Firstly.*—I have to consider the feelings and wishes of the people themselves on the question. I have taken considerable pains to ascertain this, and I have lost no opportunity of trying to find out what is the real opinion of all classes on the subject.

35. I am not inclined to attribute much weight to the fact of many public meetings having been held on the subject. There has been a unanimity of opinion and a sameness of proceedings on the part of those who have attended such meetings which diminish their value as exponents of real public feeling, and point to such gatherings as not having an independent origin, but as springing from some common source.

36. With reference to more than one district of this division, I know that there has been such a common source of these gatherings, and that emissaries have been despatched far and wide to stimulate the enthusiasm of the people, and make it appear that all classes are longing with impatience to receive the boon which has been promised to them. I am also aware that inducements and delusive promises have been held out as to the result of the introduction of self-government measures, and, in consequence, a ductile enthusiasm has been in many parts of the country revoked.

37. But from enquiries which I have made, I am convinced that such enthusiasm is not real, and that the public meetings which have been convened have been the result of instructions from a *census* of agitators and the operations of their emissaries, or of that imitative tendency on the part of natives to follow a lead, without being specially aware of the objects of the leaders, or the subject of the movement in which they join.

38. The class of local pleaders, educationists, newspaper editors and professional men generally are in favour of the principle; but the great bulk of those who have local and landed interests, and many educated men whom I have consulted, are decidedly opposed to the introduction of the scheme, on the ground that the people are not yet sufficiently advanced to receive it.

39. The great mass of the people are incapable of understanding either the meaning or the application of the principle of the scheme.

40. The opinion of officials, both European and Native, is decidedly against the adoption of the scheme in its entirety; and I cannot help remarking here on the intolerance which has characterized the proceedings of the supporters of the measure with reference to the free expression of their opinions by officials. From the commencement of the agitation it has been assumed in an ungenerous manner that officials would oppose the scheme from the meanest motives, and any native official who has ventured to moderate the zeal of the adherents of the movement has at once been stigmatized as a sycophant and traitor to the national cause.

41. It has been assumed and asserted that officials would oppose the movement solely and entirely from interested motives, from a fear of loss of power and local influence.

42. Without touching here upon this ungenerous aspersion upon the characters of hundreds of native officials who, amid many difficulties and unsupported by the classes who ought to give them valuable assistance, have carried on the administration of their sub-divisions in a manner which entitles them to consideration and not to contempt, passing over this ungenerous aspersion on the characters of these gentlemen, I wish to point out that the assumption of loss of power on the part of the district and sub-divisional officers by the introduction of the scheme has absolutely no foundation. The *power* of each district and sub-divisional officer lies in the fact that he is the head of the criminal administration of the district or sub-division, and that power is left absolutely untouched by the adoption of the self-government scheme either in whole or in part. Whether the usefulness of the local officers may not be impaired, when their interest in local affairs is limited or restricted, is another question; but their *power*, which I have no hesitation in saying is to the native mind represented by the *foujdar*, remains practically untouched. I do not for a moment mean to say that a Magistrate in a district or sub-division ought to be nothing more than a policeman; far from it: but the root of every Magistrate's power in any district or sub-division is the fact that he is *foujdar*, and so long as he remains *foujdar*, so long will his power and the belief of the native inhabitants in his power remain untouched and unshaken. This is a narrow basis of influence I fully admit; I can only say that in the present circumstances of the country it is a fact.

43. As to the reasons which have been given by those non-officials whom I have consulted for not wishing to have local interests made over to undirected local boards, they are various, and I shall have occasion to deal with some of them further on; but the chief grounds put forward by the objectors are, first of all, that competent members of such local boards could not be obtained; and, secondly, that they could not trust to such boards for the conscientious and impartial discharge of those duties which are now performed by local and disinterested officials.

44. On the whole, the result of my enquiries has been to lead me to the conclusion that the introduction of the measure is not wished for by the bulk of the people who have local interests to be cared for, and that those who desire it are a comparatively small body of educated people who have no local interests in the districts where they reside, and who have advocated the introduction of the system without any real regard for, or understanding of, the welfare of the people at large, whom they do not represent, and whose interests are not indentical with theirs.

Secondly.—The introduction of the elective principle in the constitution of local boards in the district of this division is, in my opinion, inexpedient with reference to the habits of the people.

45. It is proposed that there should be a local board for each sub-division or for each thana. Taking the thana as the smaller unit, it must be borne in mind that the habits of the people of this country are essentially local. The great mass of the people know nothing of the various localities in a thana beyond their own village, and those villages on the road to their hat which they frequent, and even landholders and educated men know little or nothing of the country beyond the immediate vicinity of their own villages. Bengalees are naturally lazy and apathetic. It is not in accordance with their nature or customs to travel and visit localities other than those in which they reside, and as a rule landholders and educated men are surprisingly ignorant of the topography of the districts, or sub-divisions, or thanas in which they live.

46. Electors therefore will know absolutely nothing of those whom they are called on to elect, and those to be elected will know nothing of the wants or requirements of the electors. Electors will vote entirely in the dark, and election will be simply a sham. Any such elective system will simply develope in every village the spirit of faction-fighting and disunion which is now only far too prevalent, and the consequences of which are even now disastrous. The electors will not vote for the man or men who will represent their public interest: they will vote under pressure of their local zemindar, or under delusive promises of reduction of their rents and cesses, and a door will be opened wide for the exercise of corruption in every form It is only to-day that I read of the elections in the capital of India that the elective system is new to the people of Calcutta; that savages do not conduct civilized warfare; and that, with respect to elections, the electors are savages to this extent, that they battle upon rules new to them, and have not had an opportunity of judging as to what is right and fair in the matter. If this can be said without contradiction of the working of the elective principle in Calcutta, it can easily be understood how unsuitable such a principle will be for even comparatively advanced districts or sub-divisions in the mofussil.

47. In connection with this part of the subject I have to notice one almost certain result of the adoption of the elective principle in mofussil districts, and that is the exclusion from local boards, and the neglect of the interests, of Mahomedans. To anyone who knows the country, and has watched the progress of the present movement, it is very evident that the agitators in this matter are Hindoos, and that local boards constituted as proposed will be comprised almost entirely of Hindoos, to the exclusion of Mahomedans. Whether the Mahomedans may or may not have themselves to blame for this state of things is another question; but the fact remains as I have stated above, and this fact goes very far to show how non-representative the character and constitution of local boards

on the elective principle will be. The exclusion from administrative posts of Mahomedans in favour of Hindoos is not unfelt by the former, and public expression has only lately been given to the feeling by an able Mahomedan gentleman in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*. "The Mahomedans," he remarks, "have simply been 'crowded off,' to use an expressive Americanism, from the public service and the independent professions. The entire government of the country, so far as it affects the natives of India, is virtually in the hands of the Hindoos. Their influence is all powerful in every department of State, and their influence is almost invariably exercised to exclude the Mahomedans, whom they regard as aliens, from their proper and legitimate share in official preferment."

48. I entirely agree with the writer of these remarks as regards the facts which he records. They are undisputed and cannot be gainsaid Is it then just, or wise, or prudent to introduce a system of local government which will undoubtedly have the effect of more and more "crowding of" Mahomedans in favour of Hindoos from any share in the exercise of political privileges to be conferred, and which will practically leave more or less unrepresented the local interests of above fifty millions of the population of India? Such a policy would be as unjust as it would be unwise. "If then," writes the Editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, "it is essential to the stability of British rule in India that the Indian people should be admitted into a share in the administration of the country, it is no less necessary that the people should be represented properly. The admission of this class or that class of one particular section of the community to power in matters relating to administration will not do. Such a course will not meet the requirements of the case It will be a half measure. The Government must be the Government of all parties, of all sections of the people." With these remarks I entirely agree, and I argue against the introduction of self-government through local boards composed of elected members, because boards so constituted will only represent a small section of the community; will not represent all sections and all classes; and, notably, will practically exclude from representation the interests of fifty millions of the population of India.

Thirdly.—Present experience shows us how difficult it is to procure the attendance of members of district or branch road committees or school committees, or dispensary committees, even when such meetings are held once a quarter. This is a patent fact and admits of no dispute. It is said that the want of interest shown by members of such committees is due to the fact of the excess of interest displayed by local officials in such matters, and that, as all the executive work is done by such officers, the consultative functions of the members of the boards are but sparingly exercised.

49. I can quite understand that to a certain extent this may be the case. Want of interest in public affairs, and reliance on the executive for the performance of executive duties, are characteristic of the people. But another very strong reason for the apathy shown in matters of local administration lies in the fact that every occasion of attendance involves a certain expenditure of time, trouble, and money which the members of such boards are unwilling and, it may be, unable to incur.

50. Is it then likely, when members of local boards have to meet very much oftener than at present, and when they have to attend at least weekly, if not oftener, for the despatch of business, that men will be found who are able and willing to incur largely increased expenditure from public spirit? My experience of the people of this division leads me to believe that such men will not be found, and indeed this is not to be wondered at. Taking the thana as the unit, and supposing that two delegates from each thana become members of the local board, the calls upon the time and purses of such members will be by no means inconsiderable, and I cannot therefore believe that men will be found who will be able or willing to make the necessary sacrifice of time and money from motives of public spirit.

Fourthly.—Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the local board for each subdivision has been constituted, so far as regards members, how is it likely to discharge the duties entrusted to it?

51. I have had many conversations with educated men who are promoters and antagonists of the self-government scheme, and I have been very much struck with the ignorance which prevails as to the duties and responsibilities which will devolve upon members of local boards. Nearly all of those whom I have consulted, and who have professed their willingness to serve as members, fail to realize that, when the control of local finances is made over to local boards, the members of such boards will have to perform real work, the work which is now performed by the executive officers of Government in the several departments to be made over to local boards. It is supposed that the assumption and performance of these duties mean nothing more than attending meetings at not very frequent intervals, and the fact that all the details of work which is at present done executively will now have to be arranged for by the members of local boards themselves, seems never to have made itself clear to the minds of those who are ardent advocates of the introduction of the new system. I am quite convinced, from what I have seen and heard, that when this fact is realized the enthusiasm of many candidates will wax cold, and their eagerness after office, which will involve serious responsibility and real exertion, beyond attending occasional meetings, will very sensibly diminish.

52. Further, I cannot blind myself to the fact that local boards left to themselves will almost certainly become the means of developing faction feeling to an alarming extent. In every village this exists already; in almost every municipality this feeling is developed; and in every local board it will most certainly prevail and act most injuriously on the various

interests committed to the charge of members. In each board there will be a *dal*, which will be opposed in every act by another *dal*. I fully appreciate the advantages which arise from the criticism of a party in opposition; and were the opposition at local boards likely to be healthy, I would be the last to say a word against it, or do anything to discourage it. But such opposition is not likely to be healthy. No opposition of such factions as will certainly appear is ever confined to *public* matters; it invariably extends to *private* affairs, simply because there is no development of public spirit, and because all differences on public matters invariably begin or end with personal disagreements between the parties.

53. Such disagreements will never beget healthy opposition. On the contrary, bickerings and disputes will constantly arise, which will have a most injurious and disastrous effect on the conduct of public business.

54 I am also not prepared to make over to local boards without check or control, such as is afforded by the presence of an official chairman, the distribution and administration of the local funds which would form the subject of their management. I do not in any way wish to be ungenerous; but supposing the local boards to be representative institutions, I cannot say that the experience which we have had of the manner in which local funds have hitherto been administered by local bodies is such as to inspire confidence as to the way in which they will be dealt with by local boards who represent the people.

55. It is not unfrequently the custom to point to the village punchayets as the germ of municipal and local self-government. This view I regard as mistaken, for in ancient times the punchayet was nothing more than a social institution, devised by the Brahmans for maintaining uniformity in questions of caste in each village. But when the punchayet has gone beyond the scope of its original institution, and meddled with questions of local finance, what has been the result? No other than what was to have been expected—the sacrifice of the interests of the poor and low caste men to those of the higher castes—assessments which we call iniquitous and unfair, but which are the natural exposition of the Hindu feeling that the lower castes were made to pay for the Brahmans, and to consider that they were exercising a privilege in doing so.

56. This feeling pervades all classes still. The expression of it is found in the assessments made by punchayets, and it will, in my opinion, most certainly be displayed amongst the members of local boards, when, left to themselves, they are allowed to have the management and distribution of local funds. Class interests and caste interests will undoubtedly be subserved, and the welfare of the masses will not be regarded. The poor Brahman will be exempted as a matter of right from bearing his share of the burden of taxation. The poor Sudra will be taxed as unfeelingly as he is now.

57. But it may be said that the necessary control of local boards may be exercised by district and sub-divisional officers from without, and not from within, the board. This can be done; but such control will be the control of unfriendly friction, not of friendly guidance and direction. That this will be the case I am only too sure of from the conduct of those who advocate the introduction of the measure, and who, from the very commencement, have manifested a most vehement, not to say virulent, desire to get rid of all connection with the sub-divisional officer with reference to local boards. The spirit which has been manifested in this direction destroys, in my opinion, any hope that the control to be exercised by the sub-divisional officer will be met in any other way than by constant and injurious friction between him and the local boards. These boards will not regard him in any other light than a hostile mentor, always on the watch to catch them tripping, and no amount of tact or forbearance on the part of the sub-divisional officer will in my opinion, save in very exceptional instances, suffice to prevent constant friction and frequent collisions between him and the board. Where the members of the board, as I have pointed out, probably deal with local matters in the interests of certain classes and sections of the community, the public spirit of the local officer will undoubtedly check them, and the result will as undoubtedly be friction and collision, to the detriment of the public administration, through no fault on the part of local officers, but from impatience of legitimate control on the part of members of the board.

58. With the sub-divisional officer in his, as I venture to think, proper position as chairman of any local board such friction would probably not occur. He would check faction feeling, direct and guide the boards to look at matters from a public point of view, and train them gradually to deal fairly and impartially with the interests of all classes.

59. I have said very little regarding the question of a non-official chairman, for, from the remarks which I have made above, it may be gathered that if there be great difficulty in getting competent and impartial members of the board, there will be much greater difficulty in procuring a non-official chairman who has any acquaintance with the tract made over to the board, who can spare time to perform the important duties of the office, who will command the confidence of the people, who will be free from party feeling, who will deal fairly and impartially with the interests of all classes. It does not therefore appear to me that the powers of local self-government can be conferred upon the people of the districts of the Presidency Division, except under responsible guidance and direction. They are not yet fit to exercise such powers as a means of political education without official tutors and instructors; and to confer on them, uncontrolled and unguided, such powers would, in my opinion, bestow on them no real benefit in the way of a sound political education; would lead to the sacrifice of the local interests of the great mass of the people; and would seriously impair the efficiency of the administration.

60. Summing up, I am of opinion—

(a) That the history of the nation affords no ground for believing that, so long as caste inequality exists, self-government on a democratic basis can be introduced amongst the people;

(b) That admitting the progress made by education, the people of the Presidency Division, whether educated or uneducated, are not yet sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with powers of local self-government without direction and guidance;

(c) That the great mass of the people do not wish for the introduction of any such system, and that the desire for self-government has been manifested by a small class of the community, who have very little stake in the country;

(d) That the introduction of the elective principle in the constitution of local boards is unsuited to the people and practically unworkable;

(e) That any local board at present constituted will in no way be a representative institution, will be nothing but an oligarchy, and will specially deny representation of Mahomedan interests;

(f) That it will be impossible to constitute a board of really working members, who will receive no remuneration;

(g) That local boards left to themselves will simply be the means of developing faction feeling to the detriment of public interests;

(h) That in the hands of such boards the impartial administration of local funds is not likely to be effected;

(i) That no real or healthy control can be exercised by the sub-divisional or district officer from without the board, and that such control will simply degenerate into constant friction, and collisions between local officers and local boards;

(j) That the presence of the district or sub-divisional officer on the board as chairman is necessary

61. While therefore I think that the people of the districts of this division are not sufficiently advanced to be entrusted, uncontrolled and unguided, with the powers of local self-government, a beginning of political education may safely and advantageously be made by handing over to local boards constituted otherwise than on the elective principle, the management of local affairs.

62. Such local boards I would recommend being appointed at the head-quarters of each district (for the Sudder sub-division), and of each sub-division. The members of such boards should be nominated by local officers, two members being taken from each thana, the chairman of each board being the sub-divisional officer, and power being given to the members to elect their own vice-chairman, who should be a non-official.

63. The travelling expenses of all members, except those at head-quarters, should be paid, otherwise I am convinced that members from distant places will not attend, and indeed cannot be expected to attend meetings of the board.

64. From each of such local boards delegates selected by the local boards should be sent to constitute a district board presided over by the District Magistrate, and consisting, in addition to such local delegates, of a certain number of official and non-official members, care being taken that the non-official element should largely preponderate, and that officials should only be included as members for the purpose of guiding and directing the operations of the board generally. The vice-chairman of the district board should be elected by the members, and should be a non-official.

65. The district board should determine and decide all questions of local administration affecting the district as distinguished from the sub-divisions; should receive and allot to local boards the funds made available by Government for local administration, after reserving a certain amount for district purposes; and should, subject to Government sanction, have the power of imposing local rates, and providing ways and means for local administration.

66. All delegates from local boards should receive their travelling and legitimate expenses, and the proceedings of all district and local boards should be submitted to the Divisional Commissioner through the District Magistrate.

67. I am not prepared to go further than is implied in the above remarks in the way of conferring powers of local self-government upon local bodies in the districts of the Presidency Division at present. Local officers I would retain as at present necessary to instruct members in matters of local administration, and to ensure efficient and harmonious working of local boards in the interests of the public; but as soon as the benefits of local administration by representatives of the people are appreciated, and the discharge of the functions of political instructors is no longer necessary, local officers may be dispensed with, and the local boards left to manage their own affairs. When such period of fitness may arrive depends upon the people themselves; but at present they stand in need of instruction and control, and the presence of local officers at boards in the capacity of chairmen, with power of voting, is, in my opinion, indispensable. Much may be left, and ought to be left, to be done by the elected vice-chairmen of local boards, but the whole of the management of local affairs cannot, in my opinion, at present be safely or advantageously made over to such local boards in this division without an official chairman.

68. I have now to consider what sources of revenue should be made available to district and sub-divisional boards for the purposes of local administration. I would begin by giving

the boards limited, although sufficient, funds. As they acquire experience, their financial control and income may be increased. On this principle I would make over to them receipts from pounds, ferries, road cess, educational grants, license tax collections, and any medical receipts. I would not at first make over any part of the Public Works Cess; that may be transferred afterwards. The license tax collections I would make over in lump sums, to be allotted by the district board, who would be able to decide on the claims of sub-divisional boards and municipalities to their shares of the tax. I think it will be advisable to adopt the principle of allotment of specific sums, rather than of making over to boards the power of realizing assessments made under the License Tax Act.

69. With reference to the control to be exercised over local boards, I have already indicated that, in my opinion, there should be a district board to which delegates from local boards should be sent, and with which would rest the responsibility of providing ways and means for local administration. The proceedings of such district boards would be controlled by Government through its local officers and Commissioner. I am not in favour of the proposal to establish a central board of control. Such a board would take little or no interest in the local administration of districts; would be very far removed from the inhabitants of out-of-the-way districts who might wish to make representations to it; could only work through local officers, who, in many respects, would not be subordinate to the central board; would be expensive, and would not, by the efficiency of its supervision, satisfactorily replace the local officer, who, in my opinion, cannot, for purposes of control, be ignored with safety or advantage to the administration.

70. I proceed now to give the opinions of local officers regarding the establishment of local boards, and the application of the elective principle *in places other than municipalities.* I forward the reports with their enclosures in original, so that it may be seen how the orders of Government regarding the ascertainment of the views of the people generally have been carried out.

71. 24-*Pergunnahs.*—The Magistrate is generally of opinion that in the rural parts of the district, as distinguished from those to which the Municipal Act has been extended, the people are not yet sufficiently advanced to have the elective system introduced into the constitution of local boards. In all of the sub-divisions, except Baraset, Mr. Stevens proposes having a board of nominated members, to whom, in all places except Baripore, he would give the privilege of electing their own chairman. His proposals are as follow:—

72. *Sudder Sub-division.*—A local board of nominated members, two members from each thana, chairman and vice-chairman, to be chosen by members.

Diamond Harbour.—A nominee board on the same principle as for the Sudder.

Busseerhat.—As Diamond Harbour.

Baripore.—A small nominee board with the sub-divisional officer as chairman.

Barrackpore.—A very small nominee board, electing their own chairman.

Dum-Dum.—Owing to the smallness of the population, a separate local board impossible. The suggestion is made that it might be possible to combine Barrackpore with Dum-Dum, and have one small local board for both places.

73. *Baraset.*—In this sub-division the Magistrate proposes to introduce the elective system as an experiment, and I quote his remarks *in extenso*:—

"With regard to local boards, the sub-divisional officer thinks that two ought to be established in the sub-division (one at Halishahar and another at Baraset) if the limits of the municipalities are circumscribed as he wishes. If they remain as they are, he would have a central board of not less than 12, or more than 20, with head-quarters either at Nebaudh or Chota Jagulea. The chairman should be elected by the members, and the qualifications for voters and members should be those proposed by Government. He would not have any members nominated. At the same time he draws so gloomy a picture of the state of the people that it might well make Government hesitate before introducing an elective local board into this sub-division. I am not in favour of the proposal to have two local boards, for I do not think that there is work enough for them, and the sub-division is sufficiently compact, and its several parts accessible. The board in this sub-division would have under their care over 45 miles of metalled and 66 miles of unmetalled roads, costing on an average annually Rs. 8,892 and Rs. 3,107 respectively to keep in repair. He would also have 69 village roads, costing Rs. 1,465 a year in repairs, five pounds, no ferry, no dispensaries.

"I have no statistics with regard to the road cess payment of Rs. 25 and upwards, but under the license tax test 96 people would be qualified for the commissionership.

"There would be 186 persons qualified as voters under the road cess qualification, and 1,468 under the license tax, including inhabitants of municipalities. The Deputy Magistrate has not supplied a list of persons likely to be qualified under the *income test*, suggested by Government for those who would not be qualified under the other two But the number of such would be very small: the great majority of such persons would be pleaders and doctors, or Government servants and pensioners. Few of the last two classes drawing qualifying incomes would be found, and there would be no pleaders out of Baraset. There may perhaps be a few doctors, but altogether I should question whether there would be a dozen persons who would qualify. For my own part, I would prefer not introducing an income qualification to Government.

"There is, however, one qualification which has occurred to me, and is perhaps worth consideration. I am disposed to recommend that the experiment may be tried of giving a vote to the collecting member of each village punchayet. This office is a somewhat irksome one and is not sought with much avidity. Possibly the bestowal of a vote would attach an

additional attraction to it, but the chief advantage would be that a connection would be established between the village organization and the local board, and it seems possible that eventually this might become more intimate. There are punchayets in the sub-division, and my suggestion would add as many voters.

"From what has been said above, it will be gathered that I propose to make a trial of the elective system in Baraset. That sub-division on the whole is more advanced, and it is certainly more homogeneous than any other in the district; and if the system is to succeed anywhere in the rural portions of the 24-Pergunnahs, it will be in Baraset. Even in this sub-division, however, the Municipal Act has been extended to the more populous and advanced portions, and I would not restrict membership of the board to persons actually resident in the mofussil parts, but would admit persons residing in the municipalities of the sub-division. The sub-division contains four thanas. For each of these I would propose three members, of whom two should be elected and one nominated. I should propose that at first the sub-divisional officer should be chairman, though the vice-chairman should be elected In order to prevent the vice-chairman being overshadowed by the chairman, I would assign him certain definite functions by law, though empowering the chairman to make over to him any part of his own duties. This system would be to a certain extent elective, and would pave the way to the more complete measure of permitting the local board to elect its own chairman.

"There is no special mode of voting which I think is called for by the local circumstances of Baraset, the only sub-division in which I propose to try the experiment of an elective board. I confess my entire inability to devise a system of election which would be free from all difficulty. If votes are given in person, they can only be given at the thanas, since there is no other machinery available which can be deemed in the least degree trustworthy. Such an arrangement would be inconvenient to most of the electors, and probably a large proportion of them would not take the trouble to vote. If the election be conducted by means of voting papers, there is no doubt that, in case of a contest, it would be impossible to prevent malpractices. Upon the whole I think the latter would be the better plan. The voting papers might be issued and collected through the chowkidars; and, as a slight protection, each vote might be attested by the signatures of two witnesses, inhabitants of the same village as the voters. It has been suggested to me that the witnesses might be members of the punchayets. This would afford a check in scrutinizing the votes.

"I am strongly of opinion that it would be better to give the local boards and municipalities fixed grants than to give them the license tax assessments and collections."

74. On the general question, Mr. Stevens first remarks on the desire of the people for self-government in the following terms:—

"Especially do I wish to repeat my conviction that there is great danger of overrating the importance and extent of the agitation for self-government. Notwithstanding all that has been written and spoken on the subject during the last few months, I am firmly of opinion that the vast majority of the people do not take the slightest interest in it, and that a considerable number, even of the more intelligent and well educated, are opposed to it, while the number of those who hold extreme views is not really large. There are, however, localities in which I believe there is a genuine and comparatively general wish for the exercise of wider political authority than is now enjoyed by non-official persons, and I admit that in such places there are indications that a system of self-government is called for, and is even likely to be more efficient than the system which it will supplant. I regard the establishment of 'people's associations' and 'rate-payers' associations,' of which there are now so many, especially in the metropolitan districts, as indications of political activity, and it would be unjust to deny that such societies have done good.

"Wherever there exists a body of men fit to work a system of self-government, I am anxious to introduce such a system; but to throw heavy responsibilities on men unable or unwilling to sustain them will only bring discredit on the liberal policy of Government."

75. The bulk of Mr. Stevens' report is taken up with discussion of the application of the principles laid down by Government with reference to municipalities—a question which will be dealt with further on.

76. The proposals referred to in paragraph show that in Mr. Stevens' opinion the extension of the elective principle beyond municipalities is for all sub-divisions of the districts, except Baraset, unadvisable. The method in which he proposes to deal with the electoral experiment in Baraset has also been detailed at length.

77. With reference to the allotment of funds to local boards, Mr. Stevens is of opinion that it would be better to give local boards fixed grants than to give them the license tax assessments and collections.

"It must never be forgotten that in Bengal violent party feeling prevails almost universally, and that the power of making assessments of license tax is certain to be seriously abused. The grant to different localities would be most unequal, in some cases greatly exceeding the local wants, while in others they would be insufficient. If shares only should be given, a different rule would have to be made for each municipality."

"A system under which Government makes grants according to the necessities of each locality at the time se ms to me to possess the advantages of elasticity and economy, while it gives the Government an opportunity of retaining greater control than it otherwise could will exercise over the more important extraordinary works which the local committee might undertake I see really no advantage in the proposition to give over the license-tax to local bodies. My objection to give them the public works cess is simply that I think Gov[illegible]n-

ment ought to keep this as a reserve fund, and to deal it out to localities where it might be most required."

78. With reference to the control to be exercised over local boards, Mr. Stevens records his opinion as follows:—

"It is said in paragraph 13 of Government circular No. 5T—M, dated the 5th July last, that there is to be no general district council. Evidently Government must have under consideration some other method by which questions affecting whole districts may be settled. It will be necessary for some authority to arrange for the distribution of the services of the engineer and other higher establishments, and to provide for the construction and maintenance of works affecting areas more extensive than the jurisdictions of the local boards. I have heard (I know not how far the information is correct) that the Government of India has declined to accept the proposal to establish a central board in Calcutta. If this be so, it will be necessary to substitute some other authority. To make over the control to the local officers would apparently be inconsistent with the views of Government. Under these circumstances I see no solution of the difficulty before us. My own individual opinion is strongly in favour of the original scheme, under which the general management should be in the hands of a district board, while the arrangement of purely local affairs should be made over to purely local boards.

"It is extremely difficult to make any definite suggestions with regard to the control to be reserved to the executive authorities until we know exactly by whom, and over whom, this control is to be exercised. If we knew these particulars, there would be no great difficulty in suggesting a scheme for trial. Some of the principles which I would recommend for adoption are the following:—

"(1) Nothing should be done, without sanction, which is likely to affect any other locality than the jurisdiction of the local committee.

"(2) No new work should be done, without sanction, which is likely to have an injurious effect, whether within or without the jurisdiction.

"(3) No new work should be undertaken, without sanction, which will cost more than a certain sum.

"(4) No repairs should be executed, without sanction, in excess of certain scales laid down by Government, either generally or with reference to the locality.

"(5) Limits may be laid down by law defining the proportion of income which may be expended on this or that department (as, for instance, *establishment*, so much per cent, *education*, so much per cent, &c.), and expenditure in excess of these limits should require sanction.

"(6) The appointment of the superior members of establishments should require sanction.

"(7) The banking arrangements of the boards should require sanction.

"(8) The issue of the debentures should require sanction.

"It is also necessary that powers analogous to those of the local Government Board in England, to compel the execution of necessary works, must be given to some authority. I am sorry to express myself so vaguely on these topics. It is unavoidable in the present stage of the discussion. Hereafter, when the main principles have been clearly and finally settled, it will be possible to make detailed proposals. This, however, would be best done by a committee empowered to draft a scheme. The isolated opinion of individuals may have some value as suggestions, but what is really required is a committee acquainted with the final opinion of Government, and able to proceed, step by step, so as to prepare a consistent and practicable scheme in harmony with their opinion."

79. Mr. Stevens concludes his report as follows:—

"I wish it to be understood that in the detailed recommendations which I have given regarding the several localities under consideration, I have gone as far as I think it is possible to go without great risk; but I have felt myself bound by the orders of Government to go so far as I have done. My own views of the general policy to be pursued are very nearly those which were given in my former report, and these differ but little from those expressed in Sir Ashley Eden's letter to Government, and indeed but little from the first intentions of the Government of India. I am decidedly in favour of giving the people more and more power by degrees, but I would do so more gradually and tentatively than the Supreme Government appears to think expedient. In writing this report I have, however, endeavoured to bear in mind that it is my duty to carry out the wishes of Government rather than my own views of general policy, and I am prepared to do this to the best of my ability.

80. My opinion on the general questions at issue has been given in another part of this report. I need only here deal with the recommendation of the Magistrate with regard to local boards in sub-divisions.

81. With regard to the sub-division of the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, Buseerhat, Baripore, I see no reason why a local board, consisting of nominated members, selected as proposed in paragraph of this report, and presided over by the sub-divisional officer, should not work efficiently and form a means of guiding the people in their political education I am not prepared to grant to the members of such boards the power of electing their own chairman, for reasons which I have already given.

82. As regards Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, I feel inclined to adopt the suggestions that they should be amalgamated under one local board, presided over by the sub-divisional officer, either of Barrackpore or Dum-Dum, as might seem most expedient.

83. I regret that I cannot feel justified in recommending the extension of the elective principle to Baraset, as proposed by Mr. Stevens. The same difficulties which beset the question elsewhere are conspicuous in Baraset, and I am constrained to agree with the opinion of a valued native friend, who has personal experience of the sub-division to guide him, and who wrote to me as follows :—"The physical, intellectual, and moral condition of the country requires further amelioration before the people can be entrusted with the independent management of its public affairs, and Baraset is no exception to this rule."

84. I can only recommend that Baraset should be treated like other sub-divisions, getting a local board of nominated members, presided over by the sub-divisional officer as chairman.

85. *Jessore.*—Mr. Barton, the Collector, would class Jessore amongst those districts which contain no sub-division, where a really useful local board can be formed.

86. At the same time, if boards are to be introduced at all, Mr. Barton would have the members nominated, not elected, the elective system being, in Mr. Barton's opinion, entirely unsuited to the people of Jessore. I gather from the general tenor of the report that Mr Barton would have one such board at each sub-division, presided over by the sub-divisional officer, and a district board, of which the Magistrate should be chairman.

87. The control over such boards would be vested in the district officers, and to the establishment of a central board Mr. Barton has very strong objections.

88. As to the duties to be performed, and the funds to be managed by the boards, Mr. Barton reports as follows :—

"I see no objections to making over to the boards (provided the members are not appointed by election, but nomination) the management of the following funds :—Pound, ferry, road cess, provincial rates, education, license tax, municipal cesses and medical receipts, as subscriptions, donations, &c. The local proceeds should be fully expended on local wants.

"As regards the transfer of public works cess to the board, I think it might be tried, provided the board is, as I suggest, under the official control of the executive head of the district. If all the charges connected with the funds transferred be made over to the boards, a certain amount will have also to be allowed by Government to defray expenses of works, including establishment, contingencies, and travelling. Public works buildings, as suggested by Government, may be made over to the boards also.

"All municipal charges of education, provincial roads, works tending towards improvement of village sanitation, village drainage, village water-supply, management of ferries and of pounds, embankment, irrigation, bridges, dispensaries, primary, aided vernacular and circle schools.

"The Government assignment to the zillah school is Rs. 200 per mensem. This amount could not possibly be met from the funds of the poor municipality at Jessore, which has already been made responsible for all the hospital charges, and in which no increase of cess is possible. The zillah school can only be taken over by the municipality, if Government makes a special assignment for it, or if Government includes an allowance on this account on the proposed annual grant from the provincial revenues."

89. There is no doubt that Mr. Barton is right when he says that Jessore, although a rich and prosperous district, is one of the most backward in the division. I entirely agree with Mr Barton in considering the introduction of the elective system as impracticable; and although I do not think that work will be better done by local boards than by the present executive staff, I think that we are bound to try the experiment as a means of commencing the political education of the people. I would therefore, as in other districts, have a local board at each sub-division, consisting of nominated members from each thana, presided over by the sub-divisional officer, and working in connection with the district board.

90. It is to my mind a recommendation of this system of local boards that it is suitable both for districts which are backward and those which are more advanced, but not yet sufficiently advanced to be allowed complete independence.

91. In both cases the means of political education is afforded by the presence of the sub-divisional officer. In backward districts, no doubt, the personal influence of the officer will be more felt on such boards than in more advanced sub-divisions. But this is as it should be, and in accordance with the wishes of Government. In more advanced districts, members of local boards will not slavishly follow the lead of the local officers while they can reap benefit from his experience and instructions, and gradually, after a course of training under such officers, the members will be able to do without the sub-divisional officer at all, and render themselves fit for the introduction of the elective system, and independence in the management of their local affairs.

92. *Moorshedabad.*—The district report from Moorshedabad is very much the same as that from Jessore. Mr. Mosley, the Collector, alludes to the difficulty which he found in obtaining the real opinions of all classes whom he consulted, inasmuch as the agents of agitators had been at work, and the opinions expressed had been formed and been influenced by the operations of such men. The feeling generally is in favour of the introduction of the elective system, but Mr. Mosley does not share this feeling, and would not have a local board at any sub-division.

"From all the above it may be gathered that, in my opinion, the answer to paragraph 8 of the Government No. 5T—M, as regards this district, is that all sub-divisions, including that of the sudder, come under the first head.

"I regret to come to this determination. The scheme is one which I should be, above all things, delighted to see carried out if it were possible. It would be good for the people, and would relieve district and sub-divisional officers of work—a very desirable thing. But it is one that, however admirable, is too much in advance of the present state of the district, and could only end, I fear, in lamentable and disastrous failure."

93 I would, at each sub-division of this backward district, have a local board on the same principle as that recommended for Jessore.

94. *Khoolna.*—The report of the district officer is short, and on some points not very clear.

95. Mr. Clay would class his district in No. 3, as one in all of the sub-divisions of which local boards might be formed. In their capacity for supplying a serviceable board, he thinks the three sub-divisions are about equal. Mr. Clay adds :—

"Similarly, I think that no distinction among the sub-divisions is required in the matter of the election of members of the board, or in the principle upon which the chairmen are to be selected."

Further on, after stating that the general feeling was in favour of election, he says :—

"My own feelings are against the immediate introduction of the system of election in this district. I should have preferred that the boards in the first instance should have been composed of persons selected by lot from among such as appeared to the local officials as suitable representatives of the classes who will hereafter be entitled to vote, and that the system of election should have followed the establishment in working order of the boards so formed."

96. From my own experience of the district, I can say that it is entirely unsuited at present for the introduction of the elective system. Khoolna and Bagirhat were the two most backward sub-divisions of the backward district of Jessore, neither of them having a municipality even of the lowest class, and the introduction of the elective principle would be simply a farce. Satkhira is more advanced than either of these sub-divisions, but by no means so advanced as to warrant me in recommending the introduction of the elective system.

97. It is doubtful whether a working board, even on the nomination system, will be procured for some parts of Khoolna and Bagirhat; but I think the experiment may be tried in the same way as proposed for Jessore.

98. Mr. Tayler, the Magistrate of Nuddea, reports generally that he is unable to recommend the introduction of the measure as a whole :—

"It seems to me that those who support the scheme, in asking for entire independence, and for the non-interference of Government officials in any form, are acting inadvisedly, and will, I fear, find in the end, if their wishes are granted, that they have been the worst enemies to the scheme. I do not believe that they realize all the responsibility, labour, and trouble which will be thrown upon them; the difficulties against which they will have to contend; and the time which it will be necessary for them to devote in order to carry out their duties efficiently.

"I am very strongly of opinion that, if the scheme is to be a success, it should be introduced by degrees, and the members of local boards should, at least for a time, be associated with officials as their chairmen, under whose guidance they may not only acquire an insight into the requirements of self-government, but may by experience realize what are its difficulties, and thereby be in a better position to judge whether they really can undertake its duties independently.

"That there are many persons, especially in this district, who, if they give their time to it, are capable for the duties, I doubt not; but I very much doubt whether such persons can be found to represent all the different parts of it. Indeed, from the report submitted by the sub-divisional officers of Meherpore and Bongong, I do not see how it is possible to have a local board at these sub-divisions.

"The above view is more or less shared by all my subordinates, and was, till the late resolutions of Government were circulated, concurred in by all native gentlemen with whom I have conversed on the subject. Now, however, as far as the latter is concerned, there has been a complete change, and nothing will suit those who have taken any active part in the several meetings which have been held throughout the district but a full introduction of self-government, unrestrained by official interference, but, as a general rule, without the power of taxation."

99. Mr. Tayler is of opinion that, owing to the backward state of the people at Meherpore and Bongong, no local board can be established at those sub-divisions, and that at other sub-divisions of Kooshtea, Ranaghat, and Chooadanga local boards may be established, two-thirds of the members being elected, and one-third nominated by Government, the sub-divisional officer being chairman at least for the first year or two.

100. With reference to this latter point, Mr. Tayler writes as follows :—

"The general desire of the educated and higher classes is to elect their own chairman, but I am of opinion that this is chiefly confined to those classes, the lower orders being quite ignorant of the advantages or disadvantages of any change of this kind in the administration of affairs. If, however, the Government are desirous of making the attempt, the boards at Kishnaghur and Ranaghat may be granted the power; for, if the measure succeeds anywhere, it ought to do so at those two places. At Kooshtea and Chooadanga success is more doubtful. The sub-divisional officers are, however, prepared to make the attempt; and if the desire of the people is acceded to, the failure, if such turns out to be the case, will, I am sure, not be

due to any unwillingness on the part of the Government officials. At Bongong the sub-divisional officer reports that there are not persons fit to represent all the thanas within the sub-division. At Meherpore it is evident that very little real interest is taken, except by a few, in the schemet. It will therefore, I consider, be necessary to establish at these sub-divisions a committee corresponding to a branch committee under the existing road cess, as can be formed by an amalgamation of the road, education and dispensary committees, with the sub-divisional officer as chairman thereof."

101. With reference to rules for election, Mr. Tayler shares the general opinion that the standard of electoral qualification is too high, and he makes the following proposals :—

"That all drawing Rs. 500 per annum, salaried or otherwise, or paying road cess of Rs. 5, or license tax of Rs. 10, as well as all pleaders, school sub-inspectors, postal inspectors and superintendents, graduates in arts, medicines, science, civil engineering and law, should be qualified as members; while those drawing Rs. 200, salaried or otherwise, or paying road cess of Rs. 2-8, with all certified mukhtears, pundits, licensed doctors, teachers, post masters, university graduates, and titled pundits of tolls, might have a vote.

"The recording of votes should be carried on at each of the police stations, a trustworthy officer being deputed for the purpose. It will be for the candidates to induce voters to go to the stations; but if the sections are carried out only at head-quarters, I doubt whether the greater number of voters will care to attend."

102. With regard to funds to be allotted to boards and control, Mr. Tayler continues :—

"It is unanimously proposed that a fixed grant from provincial funds should be given by Government to supplement the receipts from pounds, ferries, &c. Indeed, the general desire is that the boards should have as little as possible to do with taxes of any kind; and hence it is suggested that such a fixed grant is preferable to a portion of the license tax, and to the power of levying a local rate for purposes of sanitation, &c. The idea which prevails is that the scheme should be made as popular as possible, and apparently that the members of the board should avoid everything which may make them obnoxious to the masses.

"In this I cannot concur. Indeed, this view is one of those which makes me think that even the educated, who so strongly support the introduction of self-government, are scarcely alive to the duties which they will have to perform. The boards should certainly have at least the power of taxation; but, as regards the license tax, whatever portion of it the Government can spare, may be added to any grant which would otherwise have been assigned.

"Lastly, in regard to the matter of control. If official chairmen are appointed, the power of supervision by the Magistrate, and of suggesting improvements or modifications which may appear to him to be necessary, and finally of referring the question, if such suggestions are not carried out, will, I consider, be quite sufficient. Of course, however, to render any such supervision possible, copies of all proceedings and resolutions must be forwarded to the District Magistrate, and no work performed which has not been duly recorded by the committee, who should meet at least once every month.

"If the chairman, on the other hand, be elected by the members, and especially if a non-official, the responsibility of the District Magistrate must be much restricted; for, with the strong feelings which appear to exist everywhere against official interference, it will, I think, be easy for the board to carry out some measures which they are greatly in favour of, but which the District Magistrate would, if fully cognizant of, be averse to, by so recording their resolutions as to prevent the matter coming prominently to his notice, till at last it was too late to interfere. I do not mean to insinuate that the board will resort to such doings as a rule; but since it will be in their power, it will be only just to District Magistrate, who will gradually at the time that the measures are being adopted have nothing but the proceedings to guide him, that he should be relieved of much of the responsibility which would otherwise attach to him.

"There is some difference of opinion as regards the boards of control For the passing of estimates, the distribution of grants, and indeed for the consideration of all duties in which the boards and District Magistrate agree, a central board, composed of specially selected representative members at the provincial head-quarters, would, I am of opinion, answer well; but unless these members have a thorough knowledge of the district, it seems to me that their control would be absolutely *nil* in matters in which there was a conflict of opinion between the district authorities. To be of any real use there must be a central board for each division at the least, each district being represented by several members well acquainted with the whole district."

103. I regret that I cannot see my way to recommending the introduction of the elective system in any of the more advanced sub-divisions of Nuddea. There is not amongst the people any more real capacity for the development of self-governing principles than elsewhere, and in Nuddea, as well as in the other districts of the division, it seems to me that political education can be best commenced by a system of local boards consisting of nominated members, and presided over by the sub divisional officers as recommended for other districts. I can quite imagine that in Nuddea the first advance to independence of local officers will be made; but I do not think that the people are sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with such independence as yet. For the grounds on which I base my opinion I refer to the body of my report.

104. The same system, for reasons elsewhere given, would work in the backward sub-divisions of Bongong and Meherpore.

105. The second question which requires an answer is with reference to the introduction of self-government in municipalities. The difficulties which beset the consideration of the question of self-government, with reference to the extension of self-government in the districts at large, do not present themselves in discussing the subject with regard to municipalities. In these places there has already been for the last 18 years a certain amount of local government; educated men, possessing as tax-payers local interests, are to be found wherever municipal institutions have been introduced. Attention can be given to public matters by rate-payers without that sacrifice of time and expenditure of money which must attend the presence of members of local boards in the mofussil. The area in most cases being limited, the wants and requirements of rate-payers can be ascertained without difficulty, and without Commissioner being required to travel long distances In short, in municipalities local self-government is possible, and not, as in the case of sub-divisions, impracticable at present.

106. The questions which, in discussing this subject, require an answer are—

(*a*) To what class or classes of municipalities can the self-government principle on the elective system be applied?

(*b*) How far is the introduction of the elective system advisable with reference – (*a*) to the members of municipal boards being appointed entirely by election, or partly by election and partly by nomination; (*b*) with reference to the chairman being an official or not?

(*c*) What qualifications should be required in the case of voters and members of boards?

(*d*) Under what rules should elections be carried out?

(*e*) What connection should exist between municipal and local and district boards?

(*f*) To what control should municipal boards be subject, and what funds should they manage?

(*a*) The answer to this question has been indicated in paragraph 4 of the Government of Bengal circular, and I consider that the proposal therein made to extend the elective system to first and some second class municipalities is good.

(*b*) I do not think that it would be wise to have all the members of municipal boards elected, and I consider that for many reasons it will be sufficient if two-thirds of the members are elected and one-third nominated by Government.

107. As to the chairman being an official or non-official, this must depend upon the circumstances of each municipality. My recommendations upon this point will be found in the remarks against each municipality in the various districts of the division. Whether the chairman be an official or not, he ought to have a vote.

(*c*) As to the qualifications required for electors and members, it is very difficult to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to degree; but I am of opinion that *residence* and *payment of rates* ought to be insisted on as necessary qualifications in any one seeking to be elected, or to elect. The amount of payment of rates which would confer on residents the necessary qualifications need not be strictly defined at present, and I think, as recommended by the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, this might fairly be left to be determined by executive order, it being understood that the standard ought to be low, rather than high. I do not consider that any educational qualification is required, or that educational acquirements should be allowed to confer qualification in the absence of payment of rates. The more educated rate-payers we can include amongst the number of voters and members, the better; but rate-payers alone, whether educated or not, should be allowed to manage their local affairs.

108. Voters should be males, adults, and persons who have not been convicted of any non-bailable offence. I do not think that women who, in the cases of females of the higher classes, are debarred from the exercise of the right of personal liberty, should be allowed to vote. For obvious reasons it would be unwise to confer on women of the lower orders, or of loose character, who pay rates, a privilege which is denied to those of higher position and more restricted liberties. It would obviously be anomalous that a prostitute should have more political rights than a *purdah nashin*.

109. In connection with this part of the subject I reproduce some very pertinent remarks of the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, in most, but not in all, of which I entirely concur:—

"A general question of some importance is whether any tests, except property tests, for electors or for members should be required. A large number, in fact the majority, of the persons consulted, are in favour of educational tests in substitution for, or in addition to, property tests. The cases of electors and candidates seem to me to differ. In the case of electors I am not of opinion that any but rate-payers should have votes. I would fix the qualifying rate low enough to prevent the monopoly of a single class; but I would insist rigidly on the payment of rates as a qualification. I do not know that in wisdom and discretion a young gentleman, who has recently passed the Entrance examination, is likely to be in any very marked degree superior to a shrewd, but uneducated, shop-keeper or workman of double his age. No doubt he will have fewer prejudices, but he will be far inferior in experience of practical life. But I think that it is unnecessary to found our judgment on such considerations. If the question were of a parliamentary franchise, I should by no means object to education as a qualification, though I should fix a high standard. There are many subjects which come before the Legislature in which all alike are directly interested, whether they do or do not possess property to a certain value. But the immediate purpose of a

committee for local self-government is the expenditure for local purpose of taxes locally raised, and it appears to me that those who pay should exercise the control.

"It has been suggested that a certain amount of education should be required in addition to the property qualification. The suggestion is plausible and easy to make, but in practice it would be difficult to work out. By what process would the qualification of this man or that be ascertained? The standard must be low, and who is to fix it? Besides, I do not think that the mere possession of the arts of reading and writing necessarily implies fitness for the franchise, or the want of them unfitness. The assumption seems to be sufficiently safe for practical purposes, that the head of a household contributing a certain amount of taxes is fit to exercise the franchise. I would allow women to vote.

If we had, or could reasonably expect to have, a thoroughly intelligent body of electors, perfectly sensible of their own true interests, and not liable to be drawn away by prejudice, by the persuasions of designing men, or by party feeling, I should say that it would be unnecessary to lay down any qualification for candidates. But we are not so sanguine as to expect this, and therefore I think that it is necessary to limit the choice of the electors to a body of men who may be presumed to be the most fit to be chosen. Doubtless, whatever mode of limitation we adopt, we shall find unfit persons who will be eligible under our law and rules, and also fit persons who will be ineligible. This is an unavoidable difficulty. To reduce it as far as possible it is necessary to have regard to local circumstances, and for this reason I would not lay down in the law any rigid limit, either in the case of candidates or in that of electors. I would let the limit be fixed by executive order of Government in the first instance, and I would give power to revise the orders as occasion might require.

"If there is to be separate qualification for candidates, it seems to me that the same reasons exist for a property qualification as in the case of electors. It has been suggested that educational qualification should also be insisted on. Some even go so far as to say that every candidate should have a competent knowledge of English. In some cases, for example in the Suburban Municipality, this is no doubt necessary; but in others it is not, and I would not make it the subject of a general rule. Perhaps it is hardly necessary to lay down any rules at all on this head, for matters will certainly adjust themselves. In a few instances incompetent men may get into the committees whom rules might have kept out; but if our electors are to be held to be fit to choose their representatives, we must trust them to some extent, though not absolutely. It is certain that no perfectly illiterate person will ever be elected.

"I would retain for candidates the restriction which is at present in existence, that they shall not have been convicted of a non-bailable offence, but I am disposed to think that it would be better to substitute "imprisoned on conviction" for "convicted" A suggestion has reached me that any person who has been convicted of a non-bailable offence during the past three years should be disqualified. But a considerable proportion of our jail population, not to speak of undesirable persons now at large, would thus be pronounced fit for service, and there would seem to be little ground for making an invidious distinction between these persons and others, whose felonies may have been committed or discovered more lately."

(*d*) I am not prepared to extend the elective system unless one-third of the rate-payers apply for the privilege, and I would place the same restriction on the bestowal of the power of electing a chairman. It is alleged that the imposition of such a restriction will give rise to all kinds of machinations in municipalities, and that fictitious agitation will be created. This is very likely to be the case, but still I do not think that on this account the restriction should be removed. I would reserve to Government the right of selecting the municipalities in which the experiment is to be tried, and I would not make it compulsory on Government to introduce the system, simply because, apparently, one-third of the rate-payers wish it. Both conditions I would require to be present before the introduction of the system could take effect, *viz.*, the application of the rate-payers, and the consent of Government.

110. It is hardly necessary to decide now as to the procedure to be observed in voting. The principle which regulates any of the rules in force in Kishnaghur, Serampore, or Burdwan can easily be made applicable to any locality in which the elective system is introduced.

(*e*) The municipal boards should be entirely separate from the local boards, and the only matters in which co-operation would be required between the two would be in connection with maintenance or contribution to zillah schools, district roads connected with municipal roads, ferries partially district and partially municipal, allotment of funds to be partially enjoyed by municipalities and district boards, &c.

111. Such questions might, it seems to me, be arranged between the district and municipal boards, subject to the confirmation or, in case of disagreement, the decision of the Divisional Commissioner.

(*f*) The funds to be made over to municipalities would be those which they now have, plus any contribution which might be made from district funds, which they might have an equitable right to share in, or any allotment by Government of moneys, such as license tax collections.

112. I would give as much freedom as possible to municipal boards. They would be under the general control of the Divisional Commissioner, and their proceedings should be sent to that officer through the District Magistrate. No new taxes should be imposed, and no

existing taxation should be discontinued, without the consent of Government. Similarly, without such consent no loans should be contracted, nor municipal property permanently alienated No new works should be undertaken beyond a certain scale without the sanction of Government, such scale being fixed with reference to each locality and the income of each municipality. The proportion of municipal funds to be spent on establishment should be regulated by Government, and beyond a certain percentage of income, no such expenditure should be incurred without sanction.

113. I proceed now to consider the application of those general principles to the various municipalities in the several districts of the division.

114. 24-*Pergunnahs*.—The only first class municipality in the district is the Suburban Municipality, and the question as regards the board here may be left out of the discussion, as its constitution is under separate consideration by Government.

In the sudder sub-division there are three second class municipalities—

1.—South Suburban.
2.—Baranagore.
3.—Rajpore.

1.—SOUTH SUBURBAN.

115. With reference to this municipality, the recommendations of the Collector, after consultation with his advisers, are briefly—

(*a*) That the elective system should be introduced, two members being elected and one nominated by Government for each ward.

(*b*) That the qualifications for the voters should be—

(1) Residence.
(2) Non-conviction of non-bailable offence.
(3) Full age.
(4) Payment of rates up to Rs. 3 per annum.

(*c*) That there should be no property or educational qualification.

(*d*) That the qualifications for a member of the board should be—

(1) Residence
(2) Non-conviction as above.
(3) Age of 30 years.
(4) Payment of yearly rates to amount of Rs. 12.

(*e*) That the chairman should be elected, the Commissioner having the option of electing an official or non-official.

(*f*) That the chairman should have a vote. (This I gather from Mr. Stevens' general observations.)

(*g*) That elections should be triennial.

2.—BARANAGORE.

The recommendations of Mr. Stevens for this municipality are very much the same in principle as those made for the South Suburban Municipality.

3.—RAJPORE.

So also for Rajpore; the principle of the recommendations is the same. There is a little difference in the qualification proposed for members of boards.

116. Taking the recommendations for these three municipalities together, the recommendations amount to these—

(*a*) That the elective system should be introduced on the principle of two-thirds of the members for each ward being elected and one-third nominated.

(*b*) That the chairman should be elected by the Commissioners themselves, the option of electing an official or non-official being left to them.

(*c*) That the qualifications for voters and Commissioners should be residence, non-conviction of unbailable offence, full age, and payment of a certain amount of rates.

Under the qualification proposed, the number of voters in each of the municipalities would be—

					Population.
South Suburban	..	..	..	1,530	51,658
Baranagore	..	..	..	942	29,962
Rajpore	..	..	..	415	10,576

117 I accept the recommendations made as regards Baranagore and Rajpore, and I think that a commencement of the elective system, with an elected chairman, may be made in these two municipalities as an experiment, the election of chairman in each case being subject to the sanction of Government. I may note here that introduction of the elective system in any place, both as regards voters and chairman, would be subject to the conditions as to the wishes of the rate-payers referred to in my paragraph number

118. The amount of payment of rates necessary to give a vote has been fixed at Rs. 3 per annum, and this may be adopted to begin with, although this might remain for subsequent consideration and modification when the principle of rate-paying as a qualification has been definitely decided Similarly, I have no objection to the amount of Rs. 12 payment of rates suggested, as the qualification necessary for a Commissioner, being accepted to start with. I would far rather have a low qualification than a high one.

119. As regards the South Suburban Municipality, I agree in all the recommendations made, with the exception of that regarding the chairman being elected.

120. Party feeling runs very high in this municipality, there is a very strong minority who are opposed to the elective principle being applied to the appointment of chairman, and I think it would be safer to start the elective system under an official chairman for a year or two at all events.

121. *Buseerhat sub-division.*—In this sub-division there are four municipalities with a union—

	Population.
Busseerhat	14 843
Baduria	12,981
Goberdanga	6,154
Taki	5,120
Etenda	5,607

122. The Collector, while hesitating as to the expediency of adopting the elective principle in the three smaller municipalities, ultimately adopts the suggestion of the sub-divisional officer that the experiment should be tried in all of them.

123. The recommendations then made are—

(*a*) That the elective principle should be introduced.

(*b*) That the qualification for voters should be payment of rates to the amount of Rs. 3 annually by residents. The qualification in the case of Commissioners being payment of rates not below Rs 4 8 per annum by residents of full age, who have never been convicted of any non-bailable offence.

(*c*) That two-thirds of the Commissioners should be elected and one-third nominated.

(*d*) That the chairman should be elected by the Commissioners themselves.

124. The number of persons who would be entitled to vote under the qualification above laid down is not given.

125. I do not think that it would be advisable to extend the elective system to either Taki or Etenda. From what I know of the people, I am not prepared to say that they are advanced enough to appreciate the system.

126. In the three larger municipalities of Buseerhat, Baduria, and Goberdanga, I would introduce the elective system, but I would not start this self-governing principle, except under an official chairman for some time at least. The people of these places are not, in my opinion, fit to be left to themselves without such guidance or direction.

127. *Barripore sub-division*—In this sub division there are two municipalities—Baripore and Joynagore

128. With reference to these two the Collector writes as follows:—

"There is a general consensus of opinion that Baripore is not fit for the elective system. It is a small town, containing only 3,742 inhabitants, who are divided into two factions, led by the contending parties among the zemindars. I am informed that the violence of the party feeling in this locality was the cause of the establishment of the sub-divisional head-quarters at Baripore. Now, however, the peace is kept, but still there is great irritation. There is no third party and no middle class. The people have not the least desire for the elective system, and it is clear that it ought not to be introduced."

129. From these remarks, and my own knowledge of the state of matters at Baripore, I have no doubt that in that municipality the elective system should not be introduced.

130. I have also considerable hesitation as to recommending the introduction of election into Joynagore, but I have no objection to try it as an experiment. I would not, however, have an elected chairman. The people are certainly not fit to be left entirely to themselves; and although great latitude would be left them by the appointment of an elected vice-chairman, I am not prepared to leave them without the wholesome supervision of an official chairman.

131. *Barrackpore.*—In this sub-division there are two municipalities, regarding each of which the Magistrate writes as follows:—

"The more important, and by far the more advanced, of the two municipalities is that of South Barrackpore, containing 30,317 inhabitants. Mr. Bright, who had charge of this sub-division formerly, and is well acquainted with it, informs me that, in his opinion, this municipality is well fitted to have the elective system. The municipal commissioners are active, intelligent men, most of them possessing a good knowledge of English, and many of them showing marked activity and interest in the conduct of municipal affairs. If the experiment of a non-official chairman is eventually determined on, there are certainly one or two gentlemen who are probably quite equal to the post. The inhabitants too are to a

large extent clerks of offices in Calcutta, and take perhaps a more real active interest in municipal matters than the residents of other places. From the large grants, amounting to Rs. 1 700, which are now made to education, it is clearly shown that they are energetic and zealous in the service of the public.

"The case of North Barrackpore is not so strong. The municipality in question does not contain nearly the same number of educated natives as that of South Barrackpore, and does not include nearly such populous villages (the population being only 17,702, as compared with 30,317 in South Barrackpore), and many of the present municipal commissioners possess absolutely no, or at any rate a very limited, knowledge of English. There are, however, marked indications of progress. An excellent school has been founded by Baboos Sridhur and Bansidhur Mundle of Nawabgunge, which will very probably supersede the Government school at Barrackpore, and must in time exercise a powerful influence on the locality. I would introduce the elective system, and would allow the commissioners to choose their own chairman. It is doubtful whether a suitable non-official chairman could be readily found, and no doubt the Cantonment Magistrate would be elected. The town should be divided into wards, each with three commissioners, two of whom should be elected and one nominated. I would propose the same qualifications as elsewhere."

132. It seems to me that in South Barrackpore the elective principle, with an elected chairman, under the same conditions as proposed for Baranagore and Rajpore, should be fully introduced. In North Barrackpore I would introduce the elective principle, however, an official chairman to begin with. It will be interesting to notice how the two systems work in localities which are close to one another; and if the people of North Barrackpore progress as they are doing, they may soon be in a position to have the privilege of electing their own chairman conceded to them.

133. *Dum-Dum.*—In this sub-division there are two municipalities—North Dum-Dum with a population of 14,108, and South Dum-Dum with 5,201 inhabitants.

134. Concerning these places the Collector writes as follows:—

"It may perhaps be thought advisable to introduce the elective system into so small a place as South Dum-Dum, but I should not object to it in both municipalities. A committee of nine members in the one case, and six in the other, would seem to be sufficient. The sub-divisional officer submits some extremely vague resolutions passed by certain people at a public meeting, which afford no accurate data on which a judgment can be framed.

"The qualifications for a municipal voter proposed by them are the possession of property, education or social position, or the payment of a rate of not less than Re. 1-8 per annum.

"The commissioners should have not less than Rs. 500 annual income, or should pay not less than Rs 3 per year rates.

"This last qualification seems an extremely low one, and would not, I think, be an advisable one to adopt. They also propose that the tenure of office should be two years, and not three, as suggested by nearly everyone else. The chairman might, they think, be either official or non-official: he should be elected by the commissioners; and if an official, should not have a vote.

"They at the same time considered it advisable that a separate local board should be established for the sub-division, and that no junction should be made with Barrackpore.

"Members of the board should be men possessing property, education and social position, or paying a cess of not less than Rs. 2 per annum, or possess an income of not less than Rs. 300 per annum.

"It will be seen that it will be extremely difficult to draw a line where the status of a man of social position begins or ends: the standards suggested are very much too low."

135. It seems to me that in the municipality of South Dum-Dum the elective principle should not be introduced, and that, in the municipality of North Dum-Dum, it may be tried as an experiment under the guidance of an official chairman. The qualifications for voters and commissioners to be as proposed for other similar places in the district.

136. *Baraset.*—In this sub-division there are two municipalities at Baraset and Nyehati. I gather from the Collector's remarks that he approves of the introduction of the elective system, but I do not find special recommendation regarding elected chairman.

137. I reproduce the remarks at length:—

"Baraset contains two municipalities—(1) Nyehati with 21,533 inhabitants; (2) Baraset with 10,533, while the rural population amounts to 240,508. The sub-divisional officer recommends the introduction of the elective system into both these municipalities without any application being made under section 16 of the Municipal Act. He recommends that the franchise for a voter shall be given to—(1) payers of Rs. 4 a year house-rate, or possession of an annual income of Rs. 500 or over; (2) pleaders, school-masters, &c. At the same time he considers that commissioners should possess an income of at least Rs. 1,000 per annum. The commissioners would hold office for three years, and should elect their own chairman, who should be remunerated. In my opinion it is quite impossible, and at the same time extremely inadvisable, to carry out this proposal of the sub-divisional officer; impossible, because in most municipalities the funds at disposal would not be sufficient to allow of an adequate salary being given to the chairman without hopelessly crippling the resources of the municipality; inadvisable, because it would probably give rise to a large amount of scheming amongst needy men, who would be only too glad to act as chairman of any municipality if they could receive a sufficient amount of pay. Both these objections are to my mind fatal to the chances of success of this scheme. I should be inclined to allow the payment of Rs. 3 house-tax to constitute the voting qualification.

"The sub-divisional officer appends to his report proceedings of three public meetings held in his sub-division. The chief points insisted on by the first meeting are the following:—

"(1)—That the chairman shall be elected; and if he be an official, he shall be denied the privilege of a vote.

"(2)—That all persons and rate-payers residing permanently within the jurisdiction of the local board and of the municipality, having an income of Rs. 300 a year, and teachers, pleaders, muktears, licensed doctors, titled pundits, moulvies, moonshees, akurjis, university graduates, and educated men of integrity and honesty, shall have votes; and in the case of municipalities a rate-payer, paying not less than Re. 1 per quarter, shall have a vote.

"(3)—That all residents possessing an income of Rs. 500, payment of Rs. 5 per annum road cess, or Rs. 10 license tax, and all licensed doctors, pleaders, and teachers, whose annual income is not less than Rs. 1,000, be eligible for membership of the local and municipal boards.

"(4)—A somewhat complete emancipation from official control. No official of lower rank than that of Commissioner is to interfere at all, and he only when moved by the '*bonâ fide* application' of 50 voters, and in the case of expenditure of not less than Rs. 5,000.

"(5)—The license tax, ferries and pounds, road cess and public works cess are to be made over entirely, and the committee is to have the power of raising money by local rates.

"This is certainly a very liberal programme, and argues no little self-confidence on the part of its framers. I do not, however, discuss it at length, as I have already declined to recommend the introduction of the educational test apart from property, and the remaining propositions are not likely to meet with the entire approval of Government. With regard to the resolutions of the second public meeting, I consider that the qualifications proposed for voters (12 annas yearly house rate) and commissioners (Rs. 3 a year house rate) are much too low.

"The proceedings of the third meeting, held at Duttapooker, which commenced, as we are told, 'with several speeches,' are too vague to be of much value. The special point to be noticed is that it is proposed that, in addition to the property qualification suggested by Government, there shall be a 'merit qualification,' *i.e.*, 'all men of education, honesty, and integrity be allowed to be voters, and men of profound education and known honesty and integrity be allowed to represent at the board.' It would be extremely difficult to work such a system practically. I confess myself unable to distinguish practically between the 'men of education, honesty, and integrity,' who are to be voters, and the 'men of profound education and known honesty and integrity,' who are to represent them on the board, but it would appear that the framers of the resolution had some distinction in their minds.

"It is suggested in the resolutions that 'official control should be conferred to sanction certain acts and interferences when the educated men of ten villages make a representation against the board.' Another resolution permits the sub-divisional officer 'to prepare lists of electors and representations according to the qualifications proposed, and to convene a meeting of the electors for the election of the members of the Baraset board." I might well have left these resolutions in the appendix to the Deputy Magistrate's report, had my object been merely to consider such proposals as are likely to be of any practical use. But I have thought it right to reproduce them here, because I think they will serve as warnings to anyone who may desire to throw the administration of local affairs too much into the hands of what are sometimes termed the 'educated classes.' It may well be doubted whether the persons who could frame these vague and unpractical suggestions are likely to prove efficient administrators. I do not say that in time they may not, and I am not about to propose that they shall not, have the opportunity; but I do think the necessity for caution is clearly apparent."

138. I consider that the elective system may be introduced into both these municipalities, but I do not consider that at either place should the experiment be tried without an official chairman. If it is desired to introduce the system under an elected chairman in one or other of these places, then it might be tried at Baraset, but I do not recommend this being done.

139. *Nuddea.*—The Magistrate of Nuddea has not treated the subject as regards each municipality in detail, and definite proposals regarding each locality have not been submitted. I gather, however, that the Magistrate is in favour of the general introduction of the elective system in municipalities, and thinks that a beginning of self-government might be made in Kishnaghur and Ranaghat by allowing the chairman of the municipal board at these places to be also elected.

140. In this district there are three first class municipalities at—

Kishnaghur, | Ranaghat,
Santipore,

and six of the second class at—

Nuddea, | Beernugger,
Kooshtea, | Moheshpore,
Meherpore, | Coomercolly.

I think the elective system might be introduced in all these places, with perhaps the exception of Moheshpore, Coomercolly, and Beernugger. But even in these localities I am not averse to the experiment being tried.

141. I would have the same qualifications as in similar places in Nuddea, viz. payment of rates by resident male adults, who have not been convicted of any non-bailable offence, the amount of such payment to be determined afterwards, but to be about Rs. 3 for a voter and Rs. 12 per annum for a Commissioner.

142. I am strongly of opinion that it would be very unwise to commence the introduction of the experiment otherwise than under the supervision of an official chairman at any place in the district, except at Kishnaghur itself. At Ranaghat I do not think that any non-official would be found competent to perform the duties efficiently, and at Santipore the election of a non-official would in my opinion be impracticable, owing to the bitter faction feeling which has always prevailed, and still prevails, in that miscalled city of *Peace*.

143. At none of the second class municipalities are the people advanced enough to be allowed to have independent charge of the affairs without the direction and guidance of an official chairman.

144. At Kishnaghur the experiment may be tried, for the people are intelligent and have been accustomed for some time to municipal institutions. There is still a good deal of party feeling, and not much real public spirit properly so called; but a beginning must be made, and such beginning I would make at Kishnaghur.

145. *Jessore.*—There is in the district of Jessore but one municipality at the head-quarters of the district. The Magistrate is strongly opposed to the introduction of the elective system in the municipality, and points out that the so-called town of Jessore is in reality nothing but a series of villages, the majority of the rate-payers in which are ignorant agriculturists, and that the town part has simply been brought into existence by the cutcherries and courts.

146. There is, no doubt, much weight in the Magistrate's remarks. The population of Jessore is composed principally of pleaders and mukhtears, amlah of the courts, some shop-keepers, and a large number of prostitutes. The bulk of the official and pleader class do not belong to the district or locality, but remain at Jessore in the exercise of their profession. They have always been distinguished for apathy in municipal matters even when left to themselves, and I do not believe that of late years there has been any improvement in this respect. I am convinced that the shop-keepers, and those who really have local interests in the place, do not wish for the elective system to be introduced, and I do not consider that the introduction of this system would, under the peculiar circumstances of Jessore, be of any advantage to the people.

147. If, however, on enquiry made, it is found that the necessary number of male rate-payers wish that the elective system should be introduced, I am prepared to give it a full and fair trial. If the system is introduced, the presence of an official chairman on the board is indispensable.

148. The only other places in Jessore, where there is an approach to municipal institutions, are Kotechandpore and Keshubpore. At both of these places the introduction of the elective system is hopeless, and no change in their present constitution is required.

149. *Khoolnah.*—In two of the sub-divisions of Khoolnah—Khoolnah and Bagirhat—there is no municipality.

150. With reference to Satkhira, the information given in the district and sub-divisional report is of the most meagre description, and affords me very little grounds for making any recommendations.

151. Of the municipalities in the sub-divisions I have very little personal knowledge, and beyond saying that I think the elective system under an official chairman might be introduced at Satkhira itself, I do not at present wish to make any definite recommendations until I have some more knowledge of the circumstances of the other municipalities in the sub-divisions.

152. *Moorshedabad.*—In Moorshedabad there are no first class municipalities, and four of the second class at Berhampore itself, Lalbagh, Jungipore, and Kandi.

153. The Collector considers that the elective principle can be introduced in all these municipalities except Kandi, where the backward state of the people, and the dissension which reigns among them, preclude the idea of the elective system being worked with any chance of success. In these recommendations I entirely agree.

154. The Collector does not consider that it would be advisable to have elected chairmen in the boards, and in this view I also agree. At Berhampore there is very decided party feeling, and I do not think it would be wise to start the system at first without the presence of an official chairman. If the elective principle answers satisfactorily, it may be extended to the appointment of a chairman afterwards, but it has much more chance of having a fair trial, and showing satisfactory results if introduced under the supervision of an official chairman than if brought into force under the influence of uncontrolled party feeling, and under the direction and guidance of a chairman who cannot fail to be a partizan.

155. I would have the same principle as to qualification for voters and Commissioners as recommended in other districts.

156. In two of the districts of the division, therefore, I propose to introduce the elective system under elected chairmen, and the places which I think suitable for the experiment are—Baranagore, Rajpore, South Barrackpore, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and Kishnaghur in the district of Nuddea.

157. In the following municipalities I would introduce the elective system under an official chairman :—

South Suburban Municipality,
Joynagore,
North Barrackpore,
Baraset,
Nyehati,
Buseerhat,
Baduria,
Goberdanga,
in the 24-Pergunnahs;
Satkhira,
in the district of Khoolna;
Ranaghat,
Santipore,
Nuddea,
Kooshtea,
Meherpore,
Beernugger, } doubtful
Moheshpore, } doubtful
Coomercolly, } doubtful
in the district of Nuddea;
Berhampore,
Lalbagh,
Jungipore,
in the district of Moorshedabad;
Jessore (doubtful),
in the district of Jessore.

158. In submitting this report, I am fully aware of the imperfect sketch which I have been able to present of the system which I think might be introduced. When the principle of the system to be followed has been laid down, it will be easy to fill up details in points of procedure which are now wanting, and it seemed to me premature to elaborate details, when the extent to which the principle of local self-government may be applied in this division has not yet been fully determined.

No. 811G, dated Alipore, the 10th October 1882.

From—C. C. STEVENS, ESQ., Collector of the 28-Pergunnahs,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

IN reply to your Circular No. 4MG, dated 12th July last, I have the honour to make the following report.

2. I do not understand that the question of general policy is to be considered as now open any longer for discussion, and I do not propose, therefore, to discuss it further than may be absolutely necessary and called for in connection with details.

3. At the same time I wish to say that all the facts on which, in my former report, I based my recommendation that great caution should be exercised in the introduction of the great changes proposed by Government, must still have their due weight in the discussion of practical measures.

4. Especially do I wish to repeat my conviction that there is great danger of overrating the importance and extent of the agitation for self-government. Notwithstanding all that has been written and spoken on the subject during the last few months, I am firmly of opinion that the vast majority of the people do not take the slightest interest in it, and that a considerable number even of the more intelligent and well-educated are opposed to it, while the number of those who hold extreme views is not really large. There are, however, localities in which I believe there is a genuine and comparatively general wish for the exercise of wider political authority than is now enjoyed by non-official persons, and I admit that in such places there are indications that a system of self-government is called for, and is even likely to be more efficient than the system which it will supplant. I regard the establishment of "People's Associations" and "Rate-payers' Associations," of which there are now so many, especially in the metropolitan districts, as indications of political activity, and it would be unjust to deny that such societies have done good.

Wherever there exist a body of men fit to work a system of self-government, I am anxious to introduce such a system; but to throw heavy responsibilities on men unable or unwilling to sustain them will only bring discredit on the liberal policy of Government.

5. I have made these observations because I am desirous that the spirit in which I approach the subject may be understood. I shall throughout this report assume that the policy of the Government of India is to be universally carried out, and I shall specify such limitations as appear to me to be necessary, whether arising from peculiar local conditions or from other considerations.

6. The first limitation of a general character which I should propose is that whenever the elective system is introduced, a certain proportion of the committee, whether municipal or otherwise, should still be nominated. The propriety of this is admitted even by the majority of those who are in favour of introducing a system of election. The advantages are that while the elections give the rate-payers an opportunity of securing representation on the committee, the reservation of a certain number of seats for nominees will enable Government to prevent the monopoly of particular classes, and also to provide for the representation of the interests of Government itself. Further it is generally allowed that there are not a few native gentlemen of position and education who are willing to give their time to honorary public work, but are not willing to suffer the labour and unpleasantness attending a popular election. Even in our own country, and still more, I believe, in the United States of America, the position of a candidate for a contested seat is not altogether dignified or pleasant, and there are many persons eminently fit for the discharge of business who shrink from the toils and degradations (if this be not too strong a word) involved in the election. No wonder is it that native gentlemen, whose sense of personal dignity is not exceeded in any other country in the world, should feel reluctant to contest a seat. But there are many such persons whose services would be of great value to

our committees, and whose absence from our committees would even be a distinct source of weakness. They will serve as a counterpoise to the class of political adventurers, which is small indeed now, but which is certain to increase in the future; and they will confer a certain status on the committees. It may be suggested that such members, being nominees of Government, would feel themselves dependent. To this objection I assign no weight, for in the first place they would everywhere be in a minority in the committees in all cases in which it might be considered that Government was exercising undue pressure, and in the second, I do not think that experience has shown (as, for example, in Calcutta) that the nominated are in any way less independent than the elected members. As I believe then that the reservation of a certain proportion of the seats for nominees is likely to add to the efficiency and dignity of the committees; as it would be desired by a considerable and important section of the public as a necessary check on the elective system; and as it would be accepted by the great majority of even those who are in favor of the elective system, and as it would be opposed only by the few who hold extreme views, I have no hesitation in recommending it in all cases.

7. The next point for consideration is the proportion of members to be nominated. I think it will be well to make the rule that for every two members to be elected there shall be one nominated; this is the proportion subsisting in the Calcutta Municipality, and I believe it would meet with general approval. The number of nominated members should be sufficient to give them weight in the committees, but they should nevertheless be a minority. I would have no absentee ex-officio members, such as the Commissioner of the Division or the Sanitary Commissioner; and any Government officers whom Government might wish to appoint either personally or ex-officio should be among the one-third nominated. I would permit the electors to choose any one, whether a Government servant or not, and I would also leave it to the committees to elect their chairman, leaving it in their option to choose either Government servants or private persons. I would only say in both cases that the election of a Government servant should require the sanction of his official superior.

8. I would strongly urge the reconsideration of the determination that an official chairman shall not have a vote at meetings. It does not appear possible to avoid his having a casting vote under any circumstances. I have no objection to allow the chairman to be elected every where except in the three metropolitan municipalities; * but whether he be an official or not, he should have a vote like any other member. I am aware that this is not in harmony with the most advanced views, but I would point out that the motives and objects of the extreme party are by no means the same as those of the Government of India. The Government fears least the influence and example of the official chairman should lead the other members of the committee to vote with him against their own convictions, but I am certain that the object of the agitators is perfectly different. They know very well that in the more advanced municipalities, such as those of which they themselves would be members, the chairman has no such influence as is ascribed to him, and they wish, not so much to relieve the ordinary members of official pressure, as to tie the hands of the official, and to make invidious distinctions. When I say that in the advanced municipalities the chairman does not prevent the Commissioners from expressing their own opinions and voting accordingly, I may speak with some confidence, as I have been chairman to the Krishnagur, Burdwan, Dacca, and Suburban municipalities; and though I am not prepared to say that no individual member of any one of these would vote to please me, I do believe that I could not carry any measure which did not really commend itself to the majority.

* Calcutta, Howrah, and the Suburbs.

9. In a committtee, the members of which are weak and easily let to vote against their convictions, the fact that the chairman has or has not a vote will be perfectly immaterial. If the chairman is known to have a strong bias in one direction or the other, the mere act of voting, or abstaining from voting, will be immaterial. Indeed I am of opinion that a chairman who is inclined to be overbearing and to force his own views on the committee is more likely to exert himself for this purpose if he has no vote than if he has one: he will be an unseen puller of wires, and not the less powerful because he is unseen. On the other hand, a chairman who endeavours to ascertain the real wishes of the members, and to confine himself in the main to the prevention of mistakes, is not a person whom it is either necessary or even wise to deprive of the legitimate expression of his opinion by his vote.

I object therefore to the proposal, because I think that in the more advanced committees the diminution of the prestige of the executive officers will not be counterbalanced by any advantage, and that in the less advanced the rule suggested would defeat its own objects, especially in the very cases which it is designed to meet.

10. There is one respect in which I should be disposed to go beyond the proposals of Government. I do not think that either the introduction of the system of election of members or the bestowal of the power to elect a chairman should be made to depend upon the presentation of a petition signed by one-third of the rate-payers. It is not generally proposed that all rate-payers, irrespective of the amount of tax paid, shall have votes; and it is not reasonable to expect that rate-payers who will not have votes will care to petition that other people shall have them. Even in cases in which one-third of the rate-payers sign the petition, it is to be feared that very questionable means will often be employed to procure the signatures, and that the petition will not really be an expression of the deliberate and intelligent opinion of so large a proportion of the rate-payers. It is a fact not without significance that though my subordinates and I have taken every opportunity of making known the provisions of section 16 of the Municipal Act, and though in one important case I have

expressly said that I would support an application made in accordance with the terms of the law, not one petition has yet been received. In some cases efforts have been, and are being made: in others it is admittedly hopeless to expect compliance with the provisions of the Act. Why should the hands of Government be tied? Why should Government not be allowed to decide whether the elective system should or should not be tried? If it is really desired to extend this system, the restriction should be removed, and Government permitted to act on the best information available.

11. A general question of some importance is whether any tests except property tests for electors or for members should be required. A large number, in fact the majority of the persons consulted, are in favour of educational tests in substitution for or in addition to property tests. The cases of electors and candidates seem to me to differ. In the case of electors I am not of opinion that any but rate-payers should have votes. I would fix the qualifying rate low enough to prevent the monopoly of a single class, but I would insist rigidly on the payment of rates as a qualification. I do not know that in wisdom and discretion a young gentleman, who has recently passed the entrance examination, is likely to be in any very marked degree superior to a shrewd but uneducated shopkeeper or workman of double his age. No doubt he will have fewer prejudices, but he will be far inferior in experience of practical life. But I think that it is unnecessary to found our judgment on such considerations. If the question were of a parliamentary franchise, I should by no means object to education as a qualification, though I should fix a high standard. There are many subjects which come before the legislature, in which all alike are directly interested, whether they do or do not possess property to a certain value; but the immediate purpose of a committee for local self-government is the expenditure for local purpose of taxes locally raised, and it appears to me that those who pay should exercise the control.

12. It has been suggested that a certain amount of education should be required in addition to the property qualification. The suggestion is plausible and easy to make, but in practice it would be difficult to work out. By what process would the qualification of this man or that be ascertained? The standard must be low, and who is to fix it? Besides I do not think that the mere possession of the arts of reading and writing necessarily implies fitness for the franchise, or the want of them unfitness The assumption seems to be sufficiently safe for practical purposes, that the head of a household, contributing a certain amount of taxes, is fit to exercise the franchise. I would allow women to vote.

13. If we had, or could reasonably expect to have, a thoroughly intelligent body of electors, perfectly sensible of their own true interests, and not liable to be drawn away by prejudice, by the persuasions of designing men, or by party-feeling, I should say that it would be unnecessary to lay down any qualification for candidates. But we are not so sanguine as to expect this, and therefore I think that it is necessary to limit the choice of the electors to a body of men who may be presumed to be the most fit to be chosen. Doubtless whatever mode of limitation we adopt, we shall find unfit persons who will be eligible under our law and rules, and also fit persons who will be ineligible. This is an unavoidable difficulty; to reduce it as far as possible, it is necessary to have regard to local circumstances, and for this reason I would not lay down in the law any rigid limit either in the case of candidates or in that of electors. I would let the limit be fixed by executive order of Government in the first instance, and I would give power to revise the orders as occasion might require.

14 If there is to be a separate qualification for candidates, it seems to me that the same reasons exist for a property qualification as in the case of electors It has been suggested that educational qualification should also be insisted on; some even go so far as to say that every candidate should have a competent knowledge of English. In some cases, for example in the Suburban Municipality, this is no doubt necessary; but in others it is not, and I would not make it the subject of a general rule. Perhaps it is hardly necessary to lay down any rules at all on this head, for matters will certainly adjust themselves. In a few instances incompetent men may get into the committees, whom rules might have kept out; but if our electors are to be held to be fit to choose their representatives, we must trust them to some extent, though not absolutely. It is certain that no perfectly illiterate person will ever be elected.

I would retain for candidates the restriction which is at present in existence, that they shall not have been convicted of a non-bailable offence; but I am disposed to think that it would be better to substitute "imprisoned on conviction" for "convicted." A suggestion has reached me that any person who has been convicted of a non-bailable offence during the past three years should be disqualified But a considerable proportion of our jail population, not to speak of undesirable persons now at large, would thus be pronounced fit for service, and there would seem to be little ground for making an invidious distinction between these persons and others whose felonies may have been committed or discovered more lately.

15. Having thus briefly discussed a few of the more prominent matters of general importance, I now proceed to consider this district in particular. In doing so I feel that I am at a great disadvantage, for I have been in charge for a very short time, and the exigencies of work at head-quarters have prevented me from obtaining even the local knowledge and experience which might have been acquired in this brief space. I have done all in my power to compensate for this want of personal knowledge by referring to other people, but yet I am sensible that it must detract from the value of my report. I know enough, however, to be thoroughly aware that the problem before me is much more difficult than hat which is to be solved in any other district of which I have had experience. One is

apt to think of the 24 Pergunnahs as the metropolitan district, and to imagine it a tract subjected for some generations to the civilizing influences of the great city of Calcutta, and therefore ripe for political experiments of the most advanced nature. Where is "local self-government" (one might ask) to take root and flourish, if not within a circle whose radius does not exceed some 50 miles from the head-quarters of Government, of commerce, of education, and generally of all civilization in Bengal? In fact, however, the district contains tracts in all stages of development, from impassable forest and marshes up to the Suburbs of Calcutta, which, except in the maps, are not to be distinguished from the city itself. The western portion from Garden Reach to the northern extremity of the district, a distance of 30 miles, is one continued line of towns inhabited by educated and enterprising communities, while, on the east, the population is almost purely agricultural, and, on the south, what population exists is occupied in reclaiming lands which have been waste for centuries. In the first of these tracts there is a school in almost every village; in the whole of the last there is not a single important school aided by Government. It is sufficiently clear that it is no easy task to deal with these gradations; to lay down uniform systems of self-government is impossible: lines of demarcation must be drawn, and the question is, where these lines are to be drawn, so that we may carry out the policy of Government so far as may be possible, and yet abstain from pressing advanced institutions into regions to which they are unadapted? It will be necessary to consider each portion of the district in detail, and to deal with it separately, and this I now proceed to do.

Suburban municipality.

16. *Sudder sub-division.*—It is said that Government is separately considering the constitution of the Suburban Municipality, but I am not aware what changes it is proposed to introduce. I have, however, asked the Municipal Commissioners for reports. There is considerable difference of opinion amongst the Commissioners as to the advisability of the introduction of the elective system into this municipality. The majority are in favour of its adoption, but there is a somewhat strong minority, headed by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Sterndale, who consider that the present system works much better than the elective system ever would.

17. For a long time an attempt has been made to obtain the necessary signatures to a petition asking for the elective system; but up to the present this has not been successful I am informed that the promoters of the petition made the mistake of attacking the Commissioners under the existing system, with the obvious result of raising some opposition on the part of persons who would otherwise have been content to remain neutral or even friendly. A petition is again in circulation, and I am told that there is some chance that one third of the rate-payers may sign it; but this is doubtful. In connection with this matter I may mention that I was invited to preside at a public meeting of rate-payers at Kidderpore. It was satisfactory to me to find that an official chairman was not distasteful to the promoters of a meeting of this kind; but I thought it best to decline. It appeared to me that it was wiser for me to take no active part in the movement, and that I could do no good by simply putting to the meeting a series of resolutions in the form which has become stereotyped. In declining the invitation, however, I said that if the petition required by law could be submitted, I would recommend the introduction of the elective system in some form, and I think that this system should be introduced into this municipality. The area is very large, and contains many persons perfectly fit to be Municipal Commissioners; the conditions are not those of a mofussil town, where the officers of Government are well acquainted with all the prominent citizens; and there seems to me to be a special danger that the nominees of Government may not perfectly represent the rate-payers. In such a municipality it is to be feared that there is little chance than an able and ambitious man of no very high position can obtain a nomination; but there are men of this class who would be useful members, as I have mentioned above. I regard the establishment of "Rate-payers' Associations" as an indication that there are interests of importance which are not sufficiently represented in the existing institutions. The municipality itself should be the "Rate-payers' Association," and where there is an organized opposition outside, possessing any strength, I think it is clear that some modifications are required.

18. It will not, I hope, be understood that I wish to disparage, even in the smallest degree, the able and the experienced gentlemen of rank and position in society who are now Municipal Commissioners. They have much impressed me, during the short time that I have had the honor of being their Chairman, with their aptitude for, and devotion to public business, and I should hope that if the election were substituted for nomination, we should find many of them restored by the votes of the rate-payers to the office which they have so well filled. For reasons which I have already given, I would have two-thirds of the Commissioners elected and one-third nominated.

19. On the subject of the respective qualifications necessary for voters and for candidates there are great varieties of opinion. Universal suffrage is advised by one gentleman, a qualifying amount of income by others, while others fix the payment of rates to certain amounts as their standards. I will not now, as there is not before us at present any direct proposal to introduce the elective system, discuss at length these various suggestions. I will content myself by saying that in my opinion the condition of our society is not ripe for universal suffrage, and that there would be grave practical difficulties in the way of the adoption of *income* as a test. The payment of rates is a comparatively simple and satisfactory test. As to the amount to be taken as the standard, my advisers suggest amounts varying from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 25 per annum. It is obvious that perfectly different constituencies would be obtained by adopting these respective standards; for my own part I should prefer a low

standard to a high one. I do not propose to discuss the question whether the chairman should or should not be elected. The Government, I believe, has determined not to change the existing system in that respect. I shall enclose in this report the votes of the Suburban Commissioners, who have been so good as to favour me with their advice. I will, however, ask for their return, for they will be very useful if hereafter it may be necessary for me to report on or to devise a detailed scheme for the municipality.

20. I now come to consider the sudder sub-division apart from the suburban municipality. This tract comprises an area of 420 square miles and a population of 384,972, and includes three municipalities, viz. (1) the South Suburban with 51,658 inhabitants, (2) Baranagore with 29,982, and (3) Rajpore with 10,576. Subtracting these from the total population it will be seen that the rural population amounts to 292,756.

21. The Commissioners of each of the different municipalities propose that the elective system be introduced, and in truth it is probable that in these localities the probability of success is at least as great as in any other part of Bengal. At the same time, here as elsewhere there is no indication whatever of any real popular movement in favour of the introduction of the system, and in no instance has a petition in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act been presented. I will briefly discuss each municipality separately.

22. *South Suburban.*—At a meeting held by the Chairman, at which the Municipal Commissioners and a number of other leading gentlemen of the locality were present, the following resolutions were adopted:—

I.—The elective system should be introduced, but the municipality remain a second class one.

II.—That the system of voting should not be by ballot, but openly.

III.—That the qualifications for a voter should be—

(1) that he be a resident of the place;
(2) that he should be able to read and write;
(3) that he should have an income from whatever source, amounting to not less than Rs. 200 a year;
(4) that he should not have been convicted of any non-bailable offence;
(5) that he should be above the age of 18 years, *i.e.*, legal majority.

IV.—That the essential qualifications to be possessed by a Municipal Commissioner should be—

(1) actual residence;
(2) above the age of 30 years;
(3) non-conviction of any non-bailable offence;
(4) either (*a*) that he should be able to read and write, and at the same time should be able to understand English, and that he should in addition be in possession of a gross income from any source amounting to not less than Rs. 1,000 a year; or (*b*) that he should have property sufficient to entitle him to vote, and in addition should either be a B.A., a higher grade pleader, a qualified engineer, an engineer already in Government employ, or a deplomaed doctor.

V.—That there should be no representation of the minority.

VI.—That there should be a general election every three years, but that the Commissioner should be liable to removal by the local Government on good and sufficient cause being shewn.

23. With regard to the chairman, the majority were of opinion that the Commissioners should have the option of electing their own chairman, whether official or non-official; but a strong minority, with whom the present Chairman agrees, would have an official chairman for the present. I have no objection to an elected chairman. They are unanimously of opinion that the chairman should only have a casting vote.

24. In resolutions I and II I concur; in the case of resolution II, I should hold the opposite view if I could see any practical method of managing an election by ballot. I fear, however, it would be exceedingly difficult to secure secrecy. In the case of resolution III, I agree in clauses (1), (4), and (5), but not in (2) or (3). I need not repeat the objection to an educational test which I have already given above I do not think that it will be satisfactory to take income as a test, because I believe it will be impossible to ascertain the amount in many cases. Very difficult enquiries would sometimes be involved, and in the case of a hot contest innumerable attempts would be made by each party to gain strength by exaggerating the income of friends and by understating that of enemies. The rate is open to much less objection. The Russapugla Improvement Association suggests Rs. 3 as a limit, and to this I would agree. The number of voters so qualified would be 1,530.

24. In the case of Resolution IV, I approve clauses 1 and 3, and have no objection to clause 2. I would omit the income provision from clause IV (*a*), and would substitute for it the payment of a rate of not less that Rs. 12 per annum. I am disinclined to adopt 4 (*b*), though I have no very strong objection to it. For the present, till further experience is gained, I would accept Resolution V; to VI, I agree. The municipality now consists of 12 wards, and there are 17 members besides those who are *ex-officio*. I should be disposed to have two elected members for each ward, and half as many nominated members.

25. *Baranagore.*—The Commissioners and others wish the elective system to be introduced, but they wish that the present municipality should be split up into one first class one including the town of Baranagore, and two second class ones including the outskirts which are merely

villages. I have not local knowledge enough to offer an opinion. Probably what is really wanted is to exclude some of these villages from the municipality, but I would make no change at present. As regards voting qualifications, they are opposed to any sole educational qualification, and I consider that a resident, in order to be entitled to a vote, should pay Rs. 6 house-tax a year, and that a candidate for the commissionership should pay at least Rs. 25 in rates and taxes. This would give a total number of 438 eligible as voters and 107 eligible as Commissioners. They would prefer an elected chairman—a recommendation which is backed up by the late chairman, Mr. Badcock. I have received votes from the Baranagore Rate-payers' Association and the Areadaha Rate-payers' Association, to both of which I attach considerable importance. Both these associations advise the introduction of the elective system into the municipality, and to this I would agree. I would divide the municipality into blocks or wards, say six in number, and allow two elected members for each; for every two elected members on the committee I would have one nominated. On this latter point the associations are silent, but from the moderation with which they have expressed their views, I do not think that they would object. On the subject of qualification for voters they make the following proposals:—

Attainment of the age of 21 years.
Residence or ownership, provided that the voter—

(1) pays an annual house tax of Rs. 3, or
(2) pays Rs. 10 license tax, or
(3) has an annual income from any source of Rs. 300, or
(4) has passed the vernacular scholarship or university entrance, or is a registered mooktear, a certified native doctor or kabiraj, and a teacher or a pundit in any English school or pathsala or tole.

A second vote to be given to a qualified voter paying an annual house tax of Rs. 12 and upwards or having an income from any source of Rs. 1,000; but no voter to have more than two votes, whatever may be the number of his holdings.

Areadaha.

Adult age.
Also to be resident in the municipality.

(1) Payment of at least Rs. 2-4 house-rate.
(2) Having passed the Entrance Examination, being a mukhtear, pleader, a passed medical practitioner, licentiate in civil engineering, or pundit, or a school-master.

26. Of all these qualifications I would adopt three only, viz. adult age, residence, and payment of municipal taxes, of which I would fix the amount at Rs. 3, which would give a total number of 942 electors. Of the educational tests I do not approve, and I would point to these two examples of the difficulty of making an exhaustive list of educational qualifications which should be exempted. Obviously some trouble has been taken in framing these suggestions, but further consideration would have shown that there are serious omissions. For candidates neither Association proposes any property qualification. I have above shown my reasons for not accepting this suggestion. The qualification might be the payment of house tax to the amount of Rs. 12 yearly. Both Associations propose that the chairman should be elected by the committee, which should be free to choose either an official or a private person, and that in either case he should have a vote. With all this I agree.

27. *Rajpore.*—Here, too, although the municipality contains only 10,576 inhabitants the Commissioners wish for the introduction of the elective system.

They propose that the qualification for voters should be the payment of Rs. 3 house-rate yearly, or the possession of an income of Rs. 250 a year. The former test would give the franchise to 415 individuals.

The Commissioners' qualification is placed at the payment of Rs. 6 a month house-rate, or possession of at least Rs. 500 annual income.

They at the same time propose that an education qualification should entitle a man to vote, and a graduateship in either arts, law, medicine or engineering, or the passing of the First Arts Examination, should make a man eligible for a commissionership. Under the house tax qualification only 150 would be eligible for election. I would adopt the qualification of payment of house-rates as suggested; but for reasons which I need not recapitulate, I would reject the educational tests, as also the tests of income.

At a meeting of the inhabitants it was proposed that the chairman should be non-official, and that he should have votes. I would allow the Commissioners the option of choosing an official.

28. *Sudder Sub-Division, Rural Tracts.*—The sub-division contains four thanas outside municipal limits—Sonapur, Bistoopur, Acheepur, and Bhangur. Assuming the qualification for voters proposed in the Government circular, there would be 231 persons qualified under the road cess qualification, 332 under the license tax (this would include many residents within municipal limits). Under the same circular there would be 180 qualified by payment of road cess, 88 by payment of license tax, to sit in the board.

29. *Sudder Sub-Division.*—If the local board be established, it will have under its control—metalled roads, 26 miles, almost; unmetalled roads, 50 miles—costing annually Rs. 17,869 and Rs. 3,498 respectively. There are also village roads, the annual repairs of which cost Rs 2,006.

The rural pounds produce an annual income of Rs. 1,720, and there is an annual expenditure of Rs. 539. The annual aid to education throughout the sub-division amounts to Rs. 4,575. The work to be done in this sub-division is therefore somewhat important; but unless persons resident outside the limits of the rural tracts were admitted to the board, I think there would be considerable difficulty in obtaining suitable members. The municipal system has been so extended in this sub-division as to include almost all the town population, and with it the great bulk of the non-agriculturists. It is the opinion of many natives, even among those who wish to see elective municipalities, that an elective local board in this tract is not likely to be feasible. I agree with this view, and would allow the appointment of a board of nominated members. I would not insist on their being actual residents of the rural tracts, but would be content if they were residents of some one of the municipalities, provided they were in some way interested in the rural tracts. I would allow these nominated members to choose their own chairman and vice-chairman. I would not have a large number of members—not more than two for each thana; and in making the nominations, care should be taken to select for each thana representatives of the local interests.

30. It may be thought that this is a timid suggestion, but I am satisfied that, on the whole, the rural portions of this sub-division are backward—parts of it are very much so, and generally I should say that it is far less suited for the experiment of an election than any of the sub-divisions of Dacca, Burdwan, or Nuddea. I would, therefore, while giving those interested a large share in the Government of this tract, postpone the elective system till experience had been gained of that system in more favourable localities, and also of the working in this of the nominated committee which I am now proposing.

31. *Diamond Harbour.*—This sub-division is situated on the left bank of the Hoghly, and extends from the sudder sub division to Sagar Point It is to a great extent made up of small villages in a very backward state, and contains not one town, unless Diamond Harbour (into which, however, municipal institutions have not been introduced) be deemed to deserve that name. The area is about 417 square miles, and the population (by the last census returns) 344,330. It is divided into five thanas—Culpe, Bankipore, Davepore, Diamond Harbour, and Sultanpore. There is one charitable dispensary, no Government school, and only one aided higher English school in this sub-division.

32. The Sub-divisional Officer reports that at a meeting attended by at least 100 people out of a population of 350,000, it was resolved, on the motion of two non-resident gentlemen, to introduce the elective system and a local board without any Government official necessarily connected with it. This, however, in the opinion of the Sub divisional Officer himself, and in that of the moonsifs and other experienced men, would be an unwise step to take; and they would prefer a local board to be established with the Sub divisional Officer as chairman, a vice-chairman elected by the members of the board, one-third of whom should be nominated by Government, and two-thirds elected by the people. This is no doubt a counter view to that of the meeting quoted above; but the report of the Sub-divisional Officer seems to me to show clearly that to introduce the elective system, even with any modifications or restrictions which could be devised, would be simply to court failure.

In the *first* place the people are extremely backward in civilization, and the Sub-divisional Officer thinks would take but little interest in the work. In the *second* place, education does not seem to have made any progress at all in the sub-division. There is only one aided higher English school, and out of the whole population there are not three graduates or 30 under-graduates. *Thirdly*, the people are in a very backward state as regards trade. There are only 258 who pay any license tax at all, and out of these 216 are in class 6 and 42 in classes 3, 4, and 5. Assuming for a moment that the local board is established, and the qualifications proposed by the Sub-divisional Officer introduced (Rs. 10 license tax), there would be only 258 persons entitled to vote as possessing the qualification in this respect.

Fourthly, there are no resident zemindars of any substance; the greatest zemindars are non-resident, and the resident zemindars mere peasant proprietors. The real backbone, therefore, of the local board is conspicuous by its absence. For all these reasons it seems advisable to pause before introducing the elective system into this sub-divison. The number of those who would be entitled to the franchise is extremely small, and there seems no probability of the people taking any interest in the proposed scheme. Better reasons than these can scarcely be found for waiting a few years until education is advanced and the actual method in which the elective system can be wisely worked has been discovered by experience elsewhere. If, however, it be introduced, the Sub-divisional Officer proposes that the qualifications for voting should be the payment of Rs. 10 license tax, Rs. 10 road cess, or the possession of Rs. 300 income, and the qualification for membership should be the payment of Rs. 20 road cess, Rs 10 license tax, or the possession of Rs. 600 annual income. Under-graduates in arts, medicines, law and science, should also be eli ible. At the same time only two-thirds of the members should be elected, one-third being nominated by Government; the total number being regulated by the Sub-divisional Officer with reference to the number of thanas. Within the whole sub-division there are only 62 people who pay Rs. 10 road cess. Adding this to the number qualified by payment of Rs. 10 license tax, it will be seen that the total number of qualified voters for the local board elections amounts to 320.

33. Though every consideration points to the conclusion that Diamond Harbour is not yet fit to receive the elective system, I have no objection to attempt the introduction of a

nominated board. Such a board might eventually be supplanted by elected members when the sub-division is thought to be ripe for this change. I shall propose that the constitution of the board should resemble that which I have proposed for the rural tracts of the Sudder sub-division.

34. The following statistics will indicate generally the work to be done by the board :—They will have under their control metalled roads (1¾ miles), costing annually Rs. 548 to repair, and unmetalled roads (79 miles), costing Rs. 4,491 annually. At the same time the village roads cost Rs. 2,208 annually. The total expenditure on road repair is therefore Rs. 7,247 annually.

The grant to education amounts to Rs. 3,970. The income from pounds amounts to Rs. 2,185 annually, and the expenditure to Rs. 358.

35. *Bussirhat.*—This sub-division, which is 363 square miles in extent, contains a larger number of inhabitants than any other sub-division except the Sudder. It includes five municipalities within its boundaries—

(1) Bussirhat	...	...	...	...	14,843
(2) Baduria	...	...	...	...	12,981
(3) Gobardanga	...	...	...	...	6,154
(4) Etenda Union	...	...	...	...	5,607
(5) Taki	...	...	...	...	5,120

The last three may perhaps be considered too small to have the elective system introduced into them ; but the Sub-divisional Officer himself reports in favour of the extension of the scheme to all five municipalities, and I should be disposed to accept the suggestion. The Sub-divisional Officer considers that a certain amount of nomination by Government would be advisable, and recommends that two out of the 12 Commissioners of each municipality should be nominated, and that the remaining 10 should be elected by the rate-payers.

36. The qualifications for voters should be residence or holding property within the municipality, and the payment of an annual rate of not less than Rs. 3 ; 386 persons would be qualified in Bussirhat, 302 in Baduria, 203 in Gobardanga, 189 in Taki, and 93 in Etenda.

37. The qualifications for Commissioners should be residence and the payment of Rs. 4½ as rate, combined with ability to read and write. A Commissioner should also be of full age, and should never have been convicted of a non-bailable offence. The Commissioner should be allowed to elect their own chairman, who should have the usual votes whether he be an official or not. All these proposals I should accept except that I think a board of 12 Commissioners, eight elected and four nominated, would be suitable to the largest two municipalities, and one of nine (elected and nominated in the same ratio) for the small ones.

The Sub-divisional Officer is of opinion that it would be useless to attempt to introduce the local board into the sub-division, inasmuch as all the men who possess any education within the sub-division are residents of municipalities. Should it be determined, however, that a local board must be introduced, he suggests that it should be formed of two members from each municipality. This is plainly an untenable view. The local board is constituted for the purpose of managing the affairs of places outside municipal limits, and its members should be distinct from those of the municipal committees. Inasmuch, however, as there are no fewer than 278,356 people residing outside the municipalities, and as the country will shortly be opened up by railway, it will probably be thought advisable to establish a local board.

The elective system would probably not work here. The country apart from the municipalities is purely agricultural ; much of the sub-division is made up of reclaimed Sunderbuns ; there are few large villages, and communication with the more civilized parts of the country has hitherto been difficult. If any local board were established, it would be better to have a board of Government nominees, whose places could be taken by elected members at any future time, when the sub-division might be thought ripe for such an innovation.

The following information is given regarding the matters which would fall within the scope of the board's supervision :—The annual expenditure in road repairs amounts to Rs. 10,866, Rs. 7,200 being spent on 12½ miles of metalled roads, 1,576 or 44¾ miles of unmetalled, and Rs. 2,002 on village roads. The total annual grant to education amounts to Rs. 2,875.

The total annual income from pounds amounts to Rs 690, and the total annual expenditure to Rs. 146.

38. *Barripore.*—The sub-division of Barripore contains a population of 188,061 people, distributed among the jurisdictions of three thanas. The inhabitants of one of these thanas (Canning) are engaged simply in reclaiming jungle lands. Of the rest of the sub-division also, much is in an equally early stage of development. There are scarcely any persons of education and intelligence to be found outside the small towns of Barripore and Joynuggur. The materials for the formation of an elective local board are wanting, and there is no chance of success should an attempt be made to form such a board. I should be prepared to suggest, however, that a small nominee board might be appointed with the Sub-divisional Officer as chairman. It is under consideration whether the sub-division should not be abolished; if it be abolished, the local board might still remain, and the experiment be tried of appointing a local chairman.

The following statistics will indicate the work which the board would supervise :—

The pounds produce an income of about Rs. 900 with an expenditure of about Rs. 162. The board will have under their control metalled roads, 40½ miles, costing Rs. 15,546 annually to repair ; unmetalled roads, 21¼ miles, costing Rs. 981 ; and village roads, costing

annually Rs. 2,187, to repair. The total amount, therefore, annually expended on roads amounts to Rs. 18,714. There are no Government schools within this sub-division, but there are two aided English schools with a total annual grant of Rs. 105, and there are other schools also aided by Government. The total amount of the annual grants to education is Rs. 3,553.

39. The sub-division now includes two municipalities, Barripore and Joynuggur. There is a general consensus of opinion that Barripore is not fit for the elective system. It is a small town containing only 3,742 inhabitants, who are divided into two factions led by the contending parties among the zemindars. I am informed that the violence of the party-feeling in this locality was the cause of the establishment of the sub-divisional head-quarters at Barripore. Now, however, the peace is kept, but still there is great irritation. There is no third party and no middle class. The people have not the least desire for the elective system, and it is clear that it ought not to be introduced.

40. Joynaggur contains 7,685 inhabitants. Its conditions differ materially from those of Barripore. It is a place of trade, and has attracted a number of intelligent and enterprising persons. Party-feeling is not entirely absent, but there is probably not a town in Bengal of which this might not be said, and in Joynuggur it is perhaps less violent than usual. There appears to be a strong party in Joynuggur in favour of the elective system. A petition under section 16 of the Act is being prepared, and I believe the promoters expect to obtain the requisite number of signatures. The Sub-divisional Officer supports the proposal to make this municipality elective; he would propose that either a property or an educational qualification should be possessed by residents. The property qualification for voters would be payment of Rs. 3 per year as taxes. There would be 228 people within the municipality who could qualify on these terms. The qualification for Commissioners would be the payment of not less than Rs. 12 per year as rates. If this qualification were approved, 46 people would be eligible for election as Commissioners.

The educational qualification suggested for voters and Commissioners is the same, *i.e.* the passing of the University Entrance or any higher examination. This would probably make some small addition to the numbers mentioned above, but altogether they would probably not be more than 250 people eligible as voters, or 70 eligible as Commissioners. I would introduce the elective system into Joynugger, and would accept the property qualifications suggested above. The educational qualifications I would not admit. The town is small, and it would not be well to have so large a committee that there would be few qualified persons, or none, in reserve. It would probably be sufficient to divide the municipality into three wards, and have two elected and one nominated member for each ward. The chairman should be elected by the Municipal Commissioners; and as Joynugger is an outlying place, I have no doubt that a non-official chairman would always be elected.

41. *Barrackpore.*—This sub-division, which is 42 square miles in area, is one of the most advanced sub-divisions in the district. It consists of a long and somewhat narrow strip of country, traversed throughout its length by the Eastern Bengal Railway. On the west or riverside of the railway, the country is thickly populated, and contains several large and flourishing villages in which there is a considerable local trade. On the opposite side of the railway is one continuous expanse of paddy fields intersected by belts of jungle, and with few villages of any importance. How large a proportion the municipalities bear to the total area may be judged from the fact that out of a population of 62,417, only 14,398, or less than 25 per cent., live in places outside municipal limits.

The more important, and by far the more advanced, of the two municipalities, is that of south Barrackpore, containing 30,317 inhabitants. Mr. Bright, who had charge of this sub-division formerly, and is well acquainted with it, informs me that, in his opinion, this municipality is well fitted to have the elective system. The Municipal Commissioners are active, intelligent men, most of them possessing a good knowledge of English, and many of them showing marked activity and interest in the conduct of municipal affairs. If the experiment of a non-official chairman is eventually determined on, there are certainly one or two gentlemen who are probably quite equal to the post. The inhabitants, too, are to a large extent clerks of offices in Calcutta, and take perhaps a more real active interest in municipal matters than the residents in other places. From the large grants amounting to Rs. 1,700, which are now made to education, it is clearly shewn that they are energetic and zealous in the service of the public.

42. The case for North Barrackpore is not so strong. The municipality in question does not contain nearly the same number of educated natives as that of South Barrackpore, and does not include nearly such populous villages (the population being only 17,702 as compared with 30,317 in South Barrackpore), and many of the present Municipal Commissioners possess absolutely no, or at any rate a very limited, knowledge of English. There are, however, marked indications of progress; an excellent school has been founded by Baboos Sridhar and Bansidhar Mundle at Nawabgunge, which will very probably supersede the Government school at Barrackpore, and must in time exercise a powerful influence on the locality. I would introduce the elective system, and would allow the Commissioners to choose their own chairman. It is doubtful whether a suitable non-official chairman could be readily found, and no doubt the Cantonment Magistrate would be elected. The town should be divided into wards, each with three Commissioners, two of whom should be elected and one nominated. I would propose the same qualifications as elsewhere.

43. The sub divisional officer, agreeing in all points with the resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Barrackpore, recommends that the elective system should be introduced

with a non-official chairman, and would restrict the proportion of Government nominees (if any) to one-fourth of the whole number of Commissioners. He then proposes that the qualification of voters at municipal election should be the payment of Rs. 1-8 per year as tax, or the possession of Rs. 250 a year income. They must at the same time be residents, and in full possession of their senses. In order to be eligible for election as a Commissioner, a man must be a resident, must pay rates and taxes to the extent of Rs. 3 per year, or must be proved to be in possession of an income of not less than Rs 500 a year. From the lists furnished by him, it will be seen that there are in North Barrackpore and in south Barrackpore qualified voters and 424 and 555 persons qualified as Commissioners respectively. At the same time he proposes an alternative test to that of payment of rates and taxes, viz. the educational one. All residents who have passed the minor or vernacular scholarship examination or the Calcutta entrance examination, and all resident muktears and certificated native doctors, should be deemed eligible for a vote.

All resident graduates in arts, law and medicine, and engineering, and all residents who have passed the First Arts examination, should be eligible for election as Commissioners. This principle of educational franchise has never been favoured by Government, and would probably have a disastrous effect by enabling needy men with a smattering of education, who have no monetary stake in the municipality, to control its finances. I have already in several instances expressed my disapproval of the introduction of an educational test, and I have given reasons for not adopting the income test. I think the standard of property qualification suggested is somewhat low; it is certainly below the amount suggested by the great majority of opinions which I have received.

44. With regard to local boards, the sub-divisional officer proposes that the qualification for a voter should be residence and the payment of road cess of Rs. 2 per year, or the possession of income of Rs. 200 a year, and that the qualification for a member should be residence and the payment of road cess of Rs. 5 a year, license tax of Rs. 10 a year, or possession of an income amounting to at least Rs. 500 a year. These qualifications appear to me to be too low.

45. It is a matter well worth considering whether the parts of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, outside the limits of the municipalities, might not be formed into one local board. The total number of people who would come under a joint local board only amount to 26,667, which is a very small number compared with the next lowest rural tract population (*i.e.* Barrackpore), 188,061. The Dum-Dum Commissioners have indeed recorded their opinion in opposition to this view, but their objection (viz. that the proposed amalgamation would unnecessarily increase the jurisdiction of the board) is evidently not entitled to much weight. So much of the population of both these little sub-divisions is contained within municipalities, that the work left for a local board would be insignificant. The number of electors would be extremely small, and if a board must be appointed, I should say that a very small nominee board—say of five members—would be ample. They might elect their own chairman.

46. *Dum-Dum.*—This sub-division, the smallest in the district, contains only 31,578 inhabitants, of whom 14,108 live in North Dum-Dum, 5,201 in south Dum-Dum, and 12,269 in the outlying tracts.

47. It may perhaps be thought advisable to introduce the elective system into so small a place as south Dum-Dum, but I should not object to it in both municipalities. A committee of nine members in the one case and six in the other would seem to be sufficient. The sub-divisional officer submits some extremely vague resolutions passed by certan people at a public meeting, which afford no accurate data on which a judgment can be framed.

The qualifications for a municipal voter proposed by them are the possession of property, education or social positson, or the payment of a rate of not less than Re. 1-8 per annum.

The Commissioners should have not less than Rs. 500 annual income, or should pay not less than Rs. 3 per year rates.

This last qualification seems an extremely low one, and would not, I think, be an advisable one to adopt.

They also propose that the terms of office should be two years, and not three, as suggested by nearly everyone else. The chairman might, they think, be either official or non-official; he should be elected by the Commissioners, and, if an official, should not have a vote.

They at the same time considered it advisable that a separate local board should be established for the sub-division, and that no junction should be made with Barrackpore.

Members of the board should be men possessing property, education and social position, or paying a cess of not less than Rs. 2 per annum, or possess an income of not less than Rs. 300 per annum.

It will be seen that it will be extremely difficult to draw a line where the status of a man of social position begins or ends; the standard suggested are very much too low.

48. With reference to the establishment of a local board, it may be noted that only 12 people within the sub-division pay road cess of Rs. 10 or upwards; such being the state of the case, a separate local board would seem to be an absurdity.

49. *Baraset.*—I now come to consider the Baraset sub-division. Baraset contains two municipalities—(1) Nyehati with 21,533 inhabitants, (2) Baraset with 10,533, while the rural population amounts to 240,508. The sub divisional officer recommends the introduction of the elective system into both these municipalities without any application being made under section 16 of the Municipal Act. He recommends that the franchise for a voter shall be given to (1) payers of Rs. 4 a year house-rate, or possession of an annual income of Rs. 500 or over; (2) pleaders, school-masters, &c. At the same time he considers that

Commissioners should posses an income of at least Rs. 1,000 per annum. The Commissioners would hold office for three years, and should elect their own chairman, who should be remunerated. In my opinion it is quite impossible, and at the same time extremely inadvisable, to carry out this proposal of the sub-divisional officer—impossible because in most municipalities the funds at disposal would not be sufficient to allow of an adequate salary being given to the chairman without hoplessly crippling the resources of the municipality; inadvisable because it would probably give rise to a large amount of scheming amongst needy men, who would be only too glad to act as chairman of any municipaiity if they could receive a sufficient amount of pay. Both these objections are to my mind fatal to the chances of success of this scheme. I should be inclined to allow the payments of Rs. 3 house-tax to constitute the voting qualification.

50. The sub-divisional officer appends to his report proceedings of three public meetings held in his sub-division. The chief points insisted on by the first meeting are the following :—

(1) That the chairman shall be elected, and if he be an official, he shall be denied the privileges of a vote.

(2) That all persons and rate-payers residing permanently within the jurisdiction of the local board and of the municipality, having an income of Rs. 300 a year, and teachers, pleaders, mukhtears, licensed doctors, titled pundits, moulvies, moonshees, akunjis, university graduates, and educated men of integrity and honesty, shall have votes, and in the case of municipalities a rate-payer paying not less than Re. 1 per quarter shall have a vote.

(3) That all residents possessing an income of Rs. 500, payment of Rs. 5 per annum road cess or Rs. 10 license tax, and all licensed doctors, pleaders, and teachers whose annual income is not less than Rs. 1,000, be eligible for membership of the local and municipal boards.

(4) A somewhat complete emancipation from official control. No official of lower rank than that of Commissioner is to interfere at all, and he only when moved by the "*bona fide* application" of 50 voters, and in the case of expenditure of not less than Rs. 5,000.

(5) The license tax, ferries and pounds, road-cess and public works cess, are to be made over entirely, and the committee is to have the power of raising money by local rates.

51. This is certainly a very liberal programme, and argues no little self-confidence on the part of its framers. I do not, however, discuss it at length, as I have already declined to recommend the introduction of the educational test apart from property, and the remaining propositions are not likely to meet with the entire approval of Government. With regard to the resolutions of the second public meeting, I consider that the qualification proposed for voters (12 annas as yearly house-rate) and Commissioners (Rs. 3 a year house-rate) are much too low.

52. The proceedings of the 3rd meeting held at Duttapooker, which commenced, as we are told, "with several speeches," are too vague to be of much value. The special point to be noticed is that it is proposed that in addition to the property qualification suggested by Government, there shall be a "merit qualification," *i.e.* "all men of education, honesty, and integrity be allowed to be voters, and men of profound education, honesty and integrity be allowed to represent at the board." It would be extremely difficult to work such a system practically. I confess myself unable to distinguish practically between the "men of education, honesty and integrity," who are to be voters, and the "men of profound education and known honesty and integrity" who are to represent them on the board; but it would appear that the framers of the resolution had some distinction in their minds.

53. It is suggested in the resolution that "official control should be confined to sanction certain acts and interferences when the educated men of 10 villages make a representation against the board." Another resolution permits the sub-divisional officer "to prepare lists of electors and representatives according to the qualifications proposed, and to convene a meeting of the electors for the election of the members of the Baraset board." I might well have left these resolutions in the appendix to the Deputy Magistrate's report had my object been merely to consider such proposals as are likely to be of any practical use. But I have thought it right to reproduce them here, because I think they will serve as warnings to any one who may desire to throw the administration of local affairs too much into the hands of what are sometimes termed the "educated classes." It may well be doubted whether the persons who could frame these vague and unpractical suggestions are likely to prove efficient administrators. I do not say that in time they may not, and I am not about to propose that they shall not have the opportunity; but I do think the necessity for caution is clearly apparent.

54. With regard to local boards, that sub-divisional officer thinks that two ought to be established in the sub-division (one at Halisahar and another at Baraset), if the limits of the municipalities were circumscribed as he wished. If they remain as they are, he would have a central board of not less than 12 or more than 20, with head-quarters either at Nebaudh or Chotajagulia. The chairman should be elected by the members, and the qualifications for voters and members should be those proposed by Government. He would not have any members nominated. At the same time he draws so gloomy a picture of the state of the people that it might well make Government hesitate before introducing an elective local board

into this sub-division. I am not in favour of the proposal to have two local boards, for I do not think that there is work enough for them, and the sub-division is sufficiently compact and its several parts accessible. The board in this sub-division would have under their charge over 45 miles of metalled and 66 miles of unmetalled roads, costing on an average annually Rs. 8,892 and Rs 3,107 respectively to keep in repair. They would also have 69 village roads, costing Rs. 1,465 a year, in repairs, five pounds, no ferry, no dispensaries.

I have no statistics with regard to the road-cess payment of Rs. 25 and upwards, but under the license tax test 96 people would be qualified for the Commissionership

There would be 186 persons qualified as voters under the road cess qualification, and 1,468 under the license tax, including inhabitants of municipalities. The Deputy Magistrate has not supplied a list of persons likely to be qualified under the *income test* suggested by Government for those who would not be qualified under the other two. But the number of such would be very small; the great majority of such persons would be pleaders and doctors, or Government servants and pensioners. Few of the last two classes drawing qualifying incomes would be found, and there would be no pleaders out of Baraset. There may perhaps be a few doctors, but altogether I should question whether there would be a dozen persons who would qualify. For my own part, I would prefer not introducing an income qualification at all.

55. There is, however, one qualification which has occurred to me, and is perhaps worth consideration. I am disposed to recommend that the experiment may be tried of giving a vote to the collecting member of each village punchayet. This office is a somewhat irksome one, and is not sought with much avidity. Possibly the bestowal of a vote would attach an additional attraction to it, but the chief advantage would be that a connection would be established between the village organization and the local board, and it seems possible that eventually this might become more intimate. There are 404 punchayets in the sub-division, and my suggestion would add as many voters

56. From what has been said above, it will be gathered that I propose to make a trial of the elective system in Baraset. That sub-division, on the whole, is more advanced, and it is certainly more homogeneous than any other in the district; and if the system is to succeed anywhere in the rural portions of the 24-Pergunnahs, it will be in Baraset. Even in this sub-division, however, the Municipal Act has been extended to the more populous and advanced portions, and I would not restrict membership of the board to persons actually resident in the mofussil parts, but would admit persons residing in the municipalities of the sub-division. The sub-division contains four thanas; for each of these I would propose three members, of whom two should be elected and one nominated. I should propose that at first the sub-divisional officer should be Chairman, though the Vice-Chairman should be elected. In order to prevent the Vice-Chairman being over-shadowed by the Chairman, I would assign him certain definite functions by law, though empowering the Chairman to make over to him any part of his own duties. This system would be to a certain extent elective, and would pave the way to the more complete measure of permitting the local board to elect its own chairman.

57. I have now considered the whole district, taking each portion separately; and though I am fully sensible how incomplete the review has been, I trust it may still be of service. As I have already stated, no petition in accordance with the existing law has been presented to me, and it is therefore not necessary for me at present to report regarding methods of election, and the rules by which they should be guided in individual cases. If I should hereafter receive such a petition, I will deal with it separately and in detail. If the legislature should think fit to abolish the restriction requiring a petition of one-third of the rate-payers, and the Government should agree with my proposal to try the experiments of election in municipalities somewhat freely, I will then go more minutely into the case of each such institution. By that time I hope I shall have acquired local knowledge enough to enable me to deal with the question more efficiently than I can now do. In the matter of the appointment of an official or a non-official chairman, it will have been seen that I am in favour generally of allowing the committee to make its own selections if possible. In any law which may be passed, I think it will be well to give Government authority to declare that the committee shall have the power of electing its own chairman. In some instances, the committees may decline to avail themselves of this privilege, or there may be really no suitable person. In this case Government must make the appointment. As a rule I should prefer a resident non-official chairman in outlying municipalities, because I think the fact of his being resident and able to look after work is a valuable qualification.

48. There is no special mode of voting which I think is called for by the local circumstances of Baraset, the only sub-division in which I propose to try the experiment of an elective board. I confess my entire inability to devise a system of election which would be free from all difficulty. If votes are given in person, they can only be given at the thanas, since there is no other machinery available which can be deemed in the least degree trustworthy. Such an arrangement would be inconvenient to most of the electors, and probably a large proportion of them would not take the trouble to vote. If the election be conducted by means of voting papers, there is no doubt that, in case of a contest, it would be impossible to prevent malpractices. Upon the whole, I think the latter would be the better plan; the voting papers might be issued and collected through the chowkidars, and as a slight protection, each vote might be attested by the signatures of two witnesses, inhabitants of the same village as the voters. It has been suggested to me that the witnesses might be members of the punchayets. This would afford a check in scrutinizing the votes.

59. I am strongly of opinion that it would be better to give the local boards and municipalities fixed grants than to give them the license-tax assessments and collections.

It must never be forgotten that in Bengal violent party-feeling prevails almost universally, and that the power of making assessments of license-tax is certain to be seriously abused. The grant to different localities would be most unequal—in some cases greatly exceeding the local wants, while in others they would be insufficient. If shares only should be given, a different rule would have to be made for each municipality.

60. A system under which Government makes grants according to the necessities of each locality at the time, seems to me to possess the advantages of elasti ity and economy, while it gives the Government an opportunity of retaining greater control than it otherwise could well exercise over the more important extraordinary works which the local committee might undertake. I see really no advantage in the proposition to give over the license-tax to local bodies. My objection to give them the public works cess is simply that I think Government ought to keep this as a reserve fund, and to deal it out to localities where it might be most required.

61. It is said in paragraph 31 of Government circular No. 5T—M, dated 5th July, that there is to be no general district council. Evidently Government must have under consideration some other method by which questions affecting whole districts may be settled. It will be necessary for some authority to arrange for the distribution of the services of the engineer and other higher establishments, and to provide for the construction and maintenance of works affecting areas more extensive than the jurisdictions of the local boards. I have heard (I know not how far the information is correct) that the Government of India has declined to accept the proposal to establish a central board in Calcutta. If this be so, it will be necessary to substitute some other authority. To make over the control to the local officers would apparently be inconsistent with the views of Government. Under these circumstances I see no solution of the difficulty before us. My own individual opinion is strongly in favour of the original scheme under which the general management should be in the hands of a district board, while the arrangement of purely local affairs should be made over to purely local boards.

62. It is extremely difficult to make any definite suggestions with regard to the control to be reserved to the executive authorities, until we know exactly by whom and over whom the control is to be exercised. If we knew these particulars, there would be no great difficulty in suggesting a scheme for trial. Some of the principles which I would recommend for adoption are the following:—

(1) Nothing should be done without sanction, which is likely to affect any other locality than the jurisdiction of the local committee.
(2) No new work should be done without sanction, which is likely to have an injurious effect, whether within or without the jurisdiction.
(3.) No new work should be undertaken without sanction, which will cost more than a certain sum.
(4) No repairs should be executed without sanction in excess of certain scales laid down by Government either generally or with reference to the locality.
(5) Limits may be laid down by law defining the proportion of income which may be expended on this or that department, (as for instance, *Establishment*, so much per cent., *Education*, so much per cent., &c.) and expenditure in excess of these limits should require sanction.
(6) The appointment of the superior members of establishments should require sanction.
(7) The banking arrangements of the boards should require sanction.
(8) The issue of debentures should require sanction.

It is also necessary that powers analogous to those of the local government board in England, to compel the execution of necessary works, must be given to some authority. I am sorry to express myself so vaguely on these topics; it is unavoidable in the present stage of the discussion; hereafter when main principles have been clearly and finally settled, it will be possible to make detailed proposals. This, however, would be best done by a committee empowered to draft a scheme. The isolated opinions of individuals may have some value as suggestions, but what is really required is a committee acquainted with the final opinion of Government, and able to proceed from step to step, so as to prepare a consistent and practicable scheme in harmony with their opinion.

63. I wish it to be understood that in the detailed recommendation which I have given regarding the several localities under consideration, I have gone as far as I think it is possible to go without great risk, but I have felt myself bound by the orders of Government to go so far as I have done. My own views of the general policy to be pursued are very nearly those which were given in my former report, and these differ but little from those expressed in Sir Ashley Eden's letter to Government, and indeed but little from the first intentions of the Government of India I am decidedly in favour of giving the people more and more power by degrees, but I would do so more gradually and tentatively than the Supreme Government appears to think expedient In writing this report, I have, however, endeavoured to bear in mind that it is my duty to carry out the wishes of Government rather than my own views of general policy; and I am prepared to do this to the best of my ability.

64. I have been very materially assisted by the opinions and advice which I have received both from my own subordinates and from gentlemen not in the service of Government. Public meetings have been held in various parts of the district, and I have collected a considerable mass of individual opinions, to which I attach more weight than to the resolutions of quasi-popular assemblies. I forward for your purusal those noted in the margin, besides the report of the sub-divisional officers and their enclosures. I also enclose statements bringing together some details of the district administration, which I think will be of use to you. In conclusion, I wish to bring to your notice the great assistance which, in compiling this report, I have derived from the industry and intelligence of the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Bright

A.

List of Pounds in the District of 24-Pergunnahs.

Sub-division.	Police station.	NAME OF POUND.	Annual income.	Annual expenditure.	REMARKS.
		Rural Pounds.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sudder division	Sonarpore	1. Sonarpore	214	53	
		2. Khayadaha	182	121	
	Bistopore	3. Bistopore	217	57	
		4. Rugeshur	154	93	
		5. Bakrahat	240	78	
		6. Bholkhali	40	.....	Farmed.
	Atchipore	7. Atchipore	106	56	
		8. Budge Budge	96	20	
	Bhangore	9. Bhangore	226	57	Ditto.
		10. Bajarhat	155	4	Ditto.
		11. Bewta Abad	60	.....	Ditto.
		12. Torda	30	.....	Ditto.
Baraset	Nychatty	13. Amdanga	258	40	Ditto.
		14. Soragachee	151	58	Ditto.
	Deygunga	15. Deygunga	219	47	
	Habrah	16. Habrah	261	49	
		17. Kaisoo	141	40	
Buseerhat	Buseerhat	18. Itenda	84	20	
	Hurwa	19. Hurwa	196	27	
	Baduria	20. Baduria	190	54	
	Hosenabad	21. Chytal	100	44	
	Buseerhat	22. Bithri	120	4	Ditto.
	Canning	23. Canning	366	6	
Barripore	Barripore	24. Saugur	230	63	
		25. Basirah	295	92	
Diamond Harbour	Diamond Harbour	26. Diamond Harbour ...	197	54	
		27. Hajeepore	218	17	Ditto.
		28. Hughli Point	68	46	Ditto.
	Culpi	29. Culpi	361	23	
		30. Rungafula	259	38	
		31. Romonathpur	40	.....	Ditto.
	Bankipore	32. Bankipore	378	50	
	Mathurapore...	33. Mathurapore	308	55	
	Debeepore	34. Debeepore	195	57	Ditto.
		35. Fulta	161	18	
		Municipal Pounds in the District, 24-Pergunnahs.			
Sudder division	Tallygunge South Suburban Municipality.	1. Tallygunge	90	23	
		2. Bihalia	41	.....	
		3. Burtola	105	20	
		4. Tiljulla	117	17	
		5. Gurreah	118	10	
		6. Sursoona	34	7	
		7. Kawrapuker	76	12	
		8. Matiabrus	115	46	
		9. Ducuria	116	8	
		10. Bursea	65	.....	
		11. Shapore	65	17	Ditto.
		12. Jingerpule	97	20	Ditto.
		13. Pagladanga.	188	19	
		14. Buranaggur	183	43	
	Buranaggur South Suburban Municipality.	15. Belghuria	249	7	
		16. Palpara	186	44	
		17. Arrosdah	71	12	Ditto.
Dum-Dum	Dum-Dum North Suburban Municipality.	18. Kumardanga	208	17	Ditto.
	Ditto South ditto	19. Ghoogudanga	53	16	Ditto.
		20. Belgachia	104	17	Ditto.
		21. Gouripore	186	16	
Barrackpore	North Barackpore Municipality.	22. Pulta	113	28	Ditto.
		23. Nawabgunge	84	33	Ditto.
		24. Ichapore	160	26	
		25. Gorulia	160	32	
		26. Nyabasti	109	29	
	Barrackpore South Municipality.	27. Panihatty	67	37	
		28. Chandunpuker	104	21	
		29. Khurda	147	33	
		30. Augurpara	131	27	
		31. Soudpore	149	31	
		32. Talpooker	176	33	
Baraset	Baraset	33. Baraset	410	50	
		34. Badoo	228	20	
	Nychatty	35. Nychatty	153	35	
		36. Authpore	118	29	
		37. Kalkatola	68	28	
		38. Goriffa	170	16	
		39. Beejpore	161	18	
Bussirhat	Bussirhat Municipality ...	40. Bussirhat	273	56	
	Baduria ditto ...	41. Baduria	162	53	Ditto.
	Goberdanga ditto ...	42. Goberdanga	227	.....	
	Baduria ditto	43. Poorah	91	.....	
	Hasnabad Taki Municipality	44. Maroorkhali	117	11	Ditto
Barripore	Baripore Municipality ...	45. Taki	70	.....	
		46. Barripore P. S.	547	38	Ditto.
	Joynagore	47. Barripore O. P.	120	.....	
		48. Joynagore	411	13	

B.

List of Dispensaries.

Suburbs of Calcutta	North Suburban Hospital. Bhowanipore Charitable Dispensary. Alipore Charitable Dispensary.
South Suburban	Barisha or South Suburban Dispensary.
Diamond Harbour	Diamond Harbour Dispensary.
Canning Town	Canning Town Dispensary.
Barrackpore	North Barrackpore Dispensary. South ditto.
Barraset	Baraset Charitable Dispensary. Naihatty ditto.
Bussirhat	Bussirhat Dispensary. Taki ditto. Goberdanga ditto. These are solely maintained by their proprietors.

C.

Statement showing the Municipalities' grants to Schools and Dispensaries, &c

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Grants to schools.	Grants to dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Receipts from ferries.	Pound receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suburban Municipality	3,000	6,226	2,500	.....	3,000
South Suburban	500	1,905	96	.....	480
Baranagore	933	.....	100	965	845
Rajpore	...	500	.....	.....	200
Barripore	660	600	.....	.....	380
Joynugger	...	.....	...	.....	150
North Dum-Dum	624	500	26	.....	150
South Dum-Dum	716	640	40	.....	320
North Barrackpore	480	492	36	.....	646
South Barrackpore	1,700	576	36	.....	800
Baraset	2,650	800	60	... a	700
Nyehatty	1,800	1,400	100	1,000	900
Bussirhat	1,008	375	.....	.....	250
Taki	60	.....	.....	.....	120
Baduria	444	575	.....	.....	135
Goberdanga	1,164	.....	.....	.....	168
Itenda Union	192	.....	.....	.....	.....

a From Hooghly district.

D.

Population.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Area of sub-division.	Name of municipality in sub-division.	Population of the municipality.	Population of rural tracts.	Total population of sub-division.	Annual income from ferries, &c., situated outside the municipality.
	Square miles.					
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	23	Suburban	251,439	.....	251,439	Road cess of the district, Rs. 1,08,000.
Sudder	420	South Suburban ... ... Baranagore ... ... Rajpore	51,658 29,942 10,576	292,756	384,972	Public works cess, Rs. 1,08,000.
Dum-Dum	24	South Dum-Dum ... ... North ditto	14,108 5,201	12,269	31,578	Income from pounds situated outside the municipality, Rs. 7,200-10-9.
Barrackpore	42	South Barrackpore ... North ditto	30,217 17,702	14,398	62,417	
Baraset	389	Naihatty ... ... Baraset	21,534 10,538	240,508	272,574	
Bassirhat	368	Bassirhat ... ... Baduria ... ... Goberdanga... ... ... Itanda Union ... ... Taki	14,843 12,981 6,154 5,607 5,120	278,356	323,061	Income from ferries outside the municipality, Rs. 17,280.
Barripore	442	Barripore ... ... Joynagore	3,743 7,085	178,061	190,488	
Diamond Harbour ...	417	Nil	.....	344,330	344,330	

E.

ROAD CESS.

Number of persons paying Rs. 10 and upwards as Road Cess in each sub-division.

		Persons.
1.	Sudder	231
2.	Baraset	186
3.	Barripore	153
4.	Dum-Dum	12
5.	Barrackpore	23
6.	Diamond Harbour	62
7.	Bussirhat	231
	Total ...	898

Payers of Rs. 25 or over.

	Persons.		Persons.
Baraset	45	Sudder sub-division	103

F.

Statement showing the names of Sub-divisions and Thanas.

Sub-Divisions.	Thanas.
Diamond Harbour ...	Culpee. Bankipore. Davipore. Diamond Harbour. Sultanpore.
Barripore ...	Barripore. Joynuggur. Canning.
Sudder ...	Tallygunge. Sonarpore. Baranagore. Bhangore. Bistupore. Achipore.
Dum-Dum ...	Dum-Dum.
Barrackpore ...	Nowabgunge. Barrackpore.
Barraset ...	Barraset. Nyehatty. Habra. Deygunga.
Bussirhat ...	Bussirhat. Baguria. Hoshnabad. Harwah.

G.

Number of License-tax Assessees in each class in the district of 24-Pergunnahs on the 31st August 1882.

Number.	Name of Sub-division.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Total.
1	Bussirhat	.....	.....	2	11	68	156	237
2	Baraset	1	1	4	8	82	372	468
3	Barripore	.....	1	1	2	25	129	158
4	Diamond Harbour	.....	.....	1	1	40	216	258
5	Suburbs of Calcutta	6	6	31	95	433	1,262	1,833
6	Alipore sudder sub-division	1	4	1	13	69	244	332
	Total ...	8	12	40	130	717	2,379	3,286
	Alipore sudder sub-division. Barranagore or North Suburban Municipality	1	1	1	11	38	93	145
	Alipore sudder sub-division. Tallygunge sudder thana or South Suburban Municipality ...	.....	3	.....	2	13	68	86
	Alipore sudder sub-division. Sonarpore thana or Rajpore Municipality ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	18
	Alipore sudder sub-division. Bistupore thana	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	14
	Alipore sudder sub-division. Atchipore ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	27	34
	Alipore sudder sub-division. Bhangore ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	31	35
	Total ..	1	4	1	13	62	244	332

H.

List of Government and Aided Schools in the district of 24-Pergunnahs.

Class of Schools.	Alipore		Baraset including Barrackpore and Dum-Dum.		Barripore.		Bussirhat.		Diamond Harbour.	
	Number of schools.	Amount.	Number of schools.	Amount.	Number of schools.	Amount.	Number of schools.	Amount.	Number of schools.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Government High Schools ...	.....	.....	2	260	.....	.....	1	90	.....	.....
Aided ...	4	260	1	35	2	105	2	100	1	50
" Middle English ...	9	202	10	240	.....	.....	2	44	7	147
" " Vernacular	20	317	9	117	2	20	6	82	9	122
Government " " ...	1	25	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	1	25
Aided Upper Primary ...	2	11	4	27	.....	.....	2	10	7	46
" Girls' School	19	262	10	156	3	25	1	14	2	26
Circle Schools	15	92	6	120	3	66	6	107	5	95
Primary (Lower)	176	3,406	156	2,033	102	3,312	176	3,408	350	3,459

No. 1784JG, dated Kishnaghur, the 20th September 1882.

From—W. V. G. TAYLER, ESQ., Magistrate of Nuddea,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your No. 4MG, dated the 12th July 1882, forwarding the resolution of the Bengal Government on the proposed introduction of the scheme of local self-government, I have the honor to repeat that, with every wish for the success of the scheme, I am not in favour of its introduction as a whole. It seems to me that those who support the scheme in asking for entire independence, and for the non-interference of Government officials in any form, are acting unadvisedly, and will, I fear, find in the end, if their wishes are granted, that they have been the worst enemies to the scheme. I do not believe that they realize all the responsibility, labour, and trouble which will be thrown upon them; the difficulties against which they will have to contend; and the time which it will be necessary for them to devote in order to carry out their duties efficiently.

2. I am very strongly of opinion that, if the scheme is to be a success, it should be introduced by degrees, and the members of local boards should at least for a time be associated with officials as their Chairman, under whose guidance they may not only acquire an insight into the requirements of self-government, but may by experience realize what are its difficulties, and thereby be in a better position to judge whether they really can undertake its duties independently.

3. That there are many persons especially in this district who, if they give their time to it, are capable for the duties, I doubt not; but I very much doubt whether such persons can be found to represent all the different parts of it. Indeed, from the report submitted by the sub-divisional officers of Meherpore and Bongong, I do not see how it is possible to have a local board at those sub-divisions.

4. The above view is more or less shared by all my subordinates, and was, till the late resolutions of Government were circulated, concurred in by all native gentlemen with whom I have conversed on the subject. Now, however, as far as the latter is concerned, there has been a complete change, and nothing will suit those who have taken any active part in the several meetings which have been held throughout the district but a full introduction of self-government, unrestrained by official interfence, but, as a general rule, without the power of taxation.

5. As before stated, I have every desire to see the scheme succeed, and hence it is that I would suggest that, as a preliminary step, existing municipal commissioners should be invited to obtain the signatures of the required number of rate-payers to applications for the introduction of the elective system within their municipalities; and that, when such applications are made and granted, the power to elect their own chairman should be given, the rules for election of members being framed on the basis of those already existing at Kishnaghur. In a limited area, and in towns where intelligent native gentlemen are generally to be had, there is not the same chances of failure, and therefore the introduction of the scheme may be safely attempted.

6. In regard to the local boards, I am of opinion that, except at Meherpore and Bongong, where a branch committee can alone be established, one may be formed at each of the sub-divisions of this district, one-third of the members being nominated and two-thirds elected, the sub-divisional officers and Joint Magistrate at the Sudder being made, at least for the first year or two, chairman. Applications for a board at Santipore and Gosai Durgapore have been made, but it seems to me that the applicants have been prompted more by the desire to obtain power than with any idea of furthering the scheme.

7. The general desire of the educated and higher classes is to elect their own chairman, but I am of opinion that this is chiefly confined to those classes, the lower orders being quite ignorant of the advantages or disadvantages of any change of this kind in the administration of affairs. If, however, the Government are desirous of making the attempt, the boards at Kishnaghur and Ranaghat may be granted the power; for, if the measure succeeds anywhere, it ought to do so at these two places. At Kooshtea and Chooadangah success is more doubtful. The sub-divisional officers are, however, prepared to make the attempt; and if the desire of the people is acceded to, the failure, if such turns out to be the case, will, I am sure, not be due to any unwillingness on the part of the Government officials. At Bongong the sub-divisional officer reports that there are not persons fit to represent all the thanas within the sub-division At Meherpore it is evident that very little real interest is taken, except by a few, in the scheme. It will therefore, I consider, be necessary to establish at these sub-divisions a committee corresponding to a branch committee under the existing road cess, as can be formed by an amalgamation of the road, education, and dispensary committees with the sub-divisional officer as chairman thereof.

8. There is some conflict of opinion in regard to the rules for election. All, however, are agreed that the standard laid down in the Government resolution is too high, and in this I concur. There can, I think, be little doubt that many useful members, who would be otherwise eligible, will thereby be debarred from election. The same objection applies to the voters.

9. I would therefore beg to suggest that there should be four elected to two nominated for each thana.

That all drawing Rs. 500 per annum, salaried or otherwise, or paying road cess of Rs. 5, or license tax of Rs 10, as well as all pleaders, school sub-inspectors, postal inspectors, and superintendents, graduates in arts, medicines, science, civil engineering, and law should be qualified as members; while those drawing Rs. 200, salaried or otherwise, or paying

road cess of Rs. 2-8, with all certified mukhtears, pandits, licensed doctors, teachers, post-masters, university graduates, and titled pandits of tolls might have a vote.

10. The recording of votes should be carried on at each of the police stations, a trustworthy officer being deputed for the purpose. It will be for the candidates to induce voters to go to the stations; but if the elections are carried out only at head-quarters, I doubt whether the greater number of voters will care to attend.

11. It is unanimously proposed that a fixed grant from provincial funds should be given by Government to supplement the receipts from pounds, ferries, &c. Indeed, the general desire is that the boards should have as little as possible to do with taxes of any kind, and hence it is suggested that such a fixed grant is preferable to a portion of the license tax, and to the power of levying a local rate for purposes of sanitation, &c. The idea which prevails is that the scheme should be made as popular as possible, and apparently that the members of the board should avoid everything which may make them obnoxious to the masses.

12. In this I cannot concur. Indeed, this view is one of those which makes me think that even the educated, who so strongly support the introduction of self-government, are scarcely alive to the duties which they will have to perform. The boards should certainly have at least the power of taxation; but as regards the license tax, whatever portion of it the Government can spare, may be added to any grant which would otherwise have been assigned.

13. Lastly, in regard to the matter of control. If official chairman are appointed, the power of supervision by the Magistrate, and of suggesting improvements or modifications which may appear to him to be necessary, and finally of referring the question, if such suggestions are not carried out, will, I consider, be quite sufficient. Of course, however, to render any such supervision possible, copies of all proceedings and resolutions must be forwarded to the District Magistrate, and no work performed which has not been duly recorded by the committee, who should meet at least once every month.

14. If the chairman, on the other hand, be elected by the members, and especially if a non-official, the responsibility of the District Magistrate must be much restricted; for, with the strong feelings which appear to exist everywhere against official interference, it will, I think, be easy for the board to carry out some measures which they are greatly in favour of, but which the District Magistrate would, if fully cognizant of, be averse to, by so recording their resolutions as to prevent the matter coming prominently to his notice till at least it was too late to interfere. I do not mean to insinuate that the board will resort to such doings as a rule; but since it will be in their power, it will be only just to District Magistrate, who will generally at the time that the measures are being adopted have nothing but the proceedings to guide him, that he should be relieved of much of the responsibility which would otherwise attach to him.

15. There is some difference of opinion as regards the boards of control. For the passing of estimates, the distribution of grants, and indeed for the consideration of all duties in which the boards and District Magistrate agree, a central board, composed of specially selected representative members at the provincial head-quarters, would, I am of opinion, answer well; but unless these members have a thorough knowledge of the district, it seems to me that their control would be absolutely nil in matters in which there was a conflict of opinion between the district authorities. To be of any real use there must be a central board for each division at the least, each district being represented by several members well acquainted with the whole district.

16. I enclose for your perusal the several communications received from sub-divisional officers and others on this subject.

Among these is an address which was presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor during his visit to Kishnaghur, and which was made over to me for consideration when submitting this report. There is, however, nothing therein which requires any special notice.

No. 1694G, dated Jessore, the 7th September 1882.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Magistrate of Jessore,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I BEG to inform you that there was, on the 17th August 1882, a meeting of a body calling themselves "The Jessore Indian Association" at Jessore, on the subject of self-government. I was at the time on tour in the mofussil. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Peterson, the Judge. The following resolutions were passed, and a copy has been sent to me by Mr. Peterson as Chairman of a special meeting of the Jessore Indian Association. The movers and seconders of the resolutions were pleaders, and pleaders were the chief, if not sole, organizers of the meeting. I presume another copy of the resolutions has been sent direct by Mr. Peterson to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The resolutions are as follows:—

I.—Records the sense of gratitude of the meeting to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

II.—As a rule elective system be introduced in the constitution of the local boards.

III.—Local boards be formed in all the sub-divisions, including the head-quarters sub-division. A district board be formed in the town of Jessore, composed of two delegates from each local board; it will be responsible to Government for its actions.

IV.—Boards will select their own Chairman from non-officials of the place.

V.—Persons paying Rs. 5 as road cess, or Rs. 10 as license tax, having income of Rs. 100 from landed property, or Rs. 200 from other sources, or persons passed in the vernacular or minor examination, shall be electors.

Persons paying Rs. 10 as road cess, or Rs. 20 as license tax, having annual income of Rs. 500 from landed property, or Rs. 1,000 from other sources, persons passed in the Entrance examination, shall be entitled to be members in the case of a joint family, every individual possessing the required property qualification by his share shall be eligible

VI.—A copy of the resolutions signed by the Chairman be sent to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. Not being at Jessore myself, I have received the following information regarding the meeting on good authority. The meeting was got up by a few pleaders. A man intimately connected with a native paper of indifferent repute came up here from Calcutta twice, and arranged with the pleaders the form the resolutions were to take. The meeting was extensively advertised, and pressure was brought to bear on shopkeepers and others to attend. About 700 did attend—a mixed crowd of all kinds and sorts,—mostly from motives of curiosity. The body of the people here are absolutely indifferent on the subject, and content with the present *regimé*. The speeches at the meeting were wholly by pleaders and mukhtears, with the exception of a few words from Mr. Peterson.

3. Another European gentleman, who was present, states as follows:—

"There was no spontaneity about the meeting. The resolutions were not discused, but simply proposed and recorded. All the speeches expressed a great desire that the board should be completely independent of the Collector."

4. You are aware that the majority of the inhabitants of Jessore are people connected directly or indirectly with the cutcheries; shopkeepers and prostitutes also form a large percentage of the population. Most of the pleaders and mukhtears and others, who are connected with the cutcheries, have not their permanent residence here; many of them come from other districts. It is they who have been chiefly active all over the district in organizing and carrying on the agitation about local self-government. They seem very anxious to get the power of spending and controlling the municipal road cess and provincial funds of the district, most of which are contributed by ryots, tenure-holders, zemindars and others, who were not represented at the meeting. I content myself with merely recording these facts, and I make no comment on them.

5. As an illustration of the manner in which these meetings are got up, and of the way in which this agitation is being worked, I send herewith, in an appendix to this letter, a translation of a petition (with all the signatures attached) which was presented by a large number of the signers to me in cutchery on the 2nd instant. I may say that, so far as I have been able to test the statements made in the petition, there is truth in them. Also, I do not see any reason why the petitioners should deliberately state what is false about a matter inwhich there personal interests are not intimately concerned. When they presented the petition, I asked them if they had been put up to it by any one, and they said no. I asked them to be careful and tell me if what was written in the petition was true. I then had it read to them and they said it was true. They were deceived, they said, by an unscrupulous agent, and they simply came forward to say so.

6. The petition is from more than 50 of the principal and most intelligent among the rate-payers in the bazar who are able to read and write. They say in their petition that a pleader, Aditya Chandra Sen, came to them with a paper, and said to them—"Sign it; your conservancy tax will be discontinued, and your other taxes will be reduced, and in future good will be done to you." They say that the pleaders further assured them that "the *Magistrate wanted them to sign* the paper," and so they signed the paper. The paper they refer to is a petition which the Government requires to be from at least one-third of the rate-payers that want the elective system.

7. They proceed to say that they now understand that this is all false. They do not want any charge of the municipality to be given to any native in Jessore, as there is none fit for the duty They prefer to let things remain as they are. I called on the pleader for an explanation he had to make, and I send you a copy of his statement; of course he denies it. But I may say I think there is much truth in what the rate-payers say.

8. Also some women, prostitutes and ratepayers, too, came before me and said as follows:—

"Aditya Baboo sent for us sitting at the Rajah's cutchery, and told us that conservancy tax will be abolished, and good will come to you; sign this paper, that is by marking dots. We accordingly put dots. The paper was a written paper, and no one read it to us. *Every one of our quarter, about 20 in number, was present there.*" That is, Aditya Chandra Sen, a pleader, who seems to have been an ostensible leader throughout in this matter (though I believe he is only the tool of people behind him) was allowed by the zemindar of Jessore to use his cutchery for the purpose of canvassing votes, and in order to get votes, promised the abolition of the conservancy tax. Any one acquainted with the natives of Bengal knows what calling them to the zemindar's cutchery means.

9. I may observe that people have also met me on the streets and have asked me if it was true what the pleaders and mukhtears told them. They said the pleaders and mukhtears told them—"Sign our paper; your taxes will be taken off. It will be good for you. It is the order of the Magistrate."

10. It further would seem that the rate-payers in a *para* have been called in a body to the zemindar's cutchery or some other place of authority. They are told if they sign the taxes will be lessened. Of the rate-payers, most cannot read or write, and do not know what they sign. They make a *fota* (dot) or mark, and it would appear that the real contents of the paper are not read to them; and this farce is what is locally called an election.

11. I know not in how many municipalities and districts in Bengal a similar *procedure* is followed. That it is followed elsewhere, I have little doubt, though there may be a difficulty in detecting it through the local influence of those who lead the movement for meetings and memorials.

12. Mr. Skrine, the late Officiating Magistrate and Collector, and now the Joint-Magistrate of this district, says that he entertains "a strong opinion that, whatever may be the case as regards more advanced districts, Jessore is not, and will not be for many years to come, ripe for any comprehensive measure of local self-government. Nothing would be easier than to earn a little cheap popularity by pandering to the wild and foolish aspirations of ignorant and ambitious demagogues; but no one who loves this country and wishes it well can wait to see an experiment tried which must end in an ignominious failure, and disorganize every branch of the administration. I repeat that the people of this district are satisfied that the present *regimé* do not wish for local government, and would not know what to do with the 'boon' were they to obtain it."

13. I may say in conclusion that, if I saw any reasonable hope of working self-government on the elective principle efficiently here, and so as not to injure the people or endanger valuable public works, institutions, and interests, I should be willing to give it all the aid and assistance I can; but I think you will agree that, so far as Jessore is concerned, the project would not be a hopeful one.

APPENDIX.

TRANSLATION.

To—The Chairman of the Jessore Municipality.

"We the undersiged municipal rate-payers, do hereby inform you that some time ago a pleader at Jessore, Baboo Aditya Chandra Sen, informed us that our signatures are required with a view to abolish the conservancy tax and reduce other extant cesses, and to obtain other goods ultimately; that we accordingly signed our names, and that the said Baboo said that the matter had the Magistrate's approval. But now we come to learn that the above is a false rumour only; we are by no means prepared to entrust the management of the municipality to the Bengali Baboos, because there is none in this district fit to take upon himself the responsibility of such important affairs, and who can carry on the onerous work properly. Under these circumstances, we pray that the present mode of management of the municipal affairs be permitted to continue."

Rajanikanto Pal.
Ram Lal Dhar.
Nanda Lal Dhar.
Peary Mohan Shaha.
Sarbeshwar Kundu.
Kailash Chandra Saha.
Kailash Chandra Nandy.
Pralhad Chandra Saha.
Joy Chand Saha.
Ram Gopal Podder.
Akrur Chandra Roy.
Raj Kristno Kar.
Darma Das.
Purna Chandra Dá.
Mahadeb Dutta.
Benod Behary Saha.
Grish Chandra Dutta.
Shyama Chand Dé Podder.
Barodakanto Nath.
Ram Lal Dhar.
Nadair Chand Nath.
Dharani Dhar Chakravarty.
Chandy Charan Roy.
Ram Bishtu Chatterji.
Nobin Chandra.
Pratab Chandra Madak.
Baburam Mundle.
Jafar Churiala.
(Illegible) (Nagree.)
Rajanikanta Shaha.
Rajanikanto Dutto.
Deb Kumar Nath.
Hari Charan Nath.
Oaresh Biswas.
Gobardhan Nath.
Ram Charan Nath.
Baistab Das Nath.
Rajanikanto Nath.
Aharam Nath.
Mohima Chandra Nath.
Dwarka Nath Dá.
Khodabon Mallik.
Shib Sanker Chowdhary.
Beni Madhab Chowdhary.
Radha Nath Dutta.
Kata Chand Saha.
Kali Charan Saha.
Jadu Nath Das.
Rasik Lal Dey.
Raj Chandra Saha.
Khudiram Saha.
(Illegible) (Nagree.)
(Ditto) (ditto.)
Ekabbar Mahalder.
Hara Lal Mahalder.
Abdur Rahaman Shekh.
Moyzuddy Sirder.
Ullash Nikari.
Mati Lal Roy.

The above was read in the presence of the pleader Aditya Chandra Sen

1. He does not deny all the statements in the petition, and admits he canvassed for signatures, but he does not remember exactly. He says he sat in Darih Da's dispensary in the bazar, and in other places, and called the adjoining rate-payers there and explained to them that the status of the municipality would be improved by the elective system, and the elected commissioners* would do their work well, and they would cause improper taxation to cease. He denies he promised the abolition of the conservancy tax.

* NOTE.—With regard to this, the pleaders who are taking the chief part in the agitation are already on the municipal committee in Jessore, and I do not think the fact of their being elected would make them do their municipal work any better than they are doing it at present.

E. J. B.

2. He admits he called to the zemindar's cutcherry the prostitutes of the *paras* adjoining the cutcherry, but denies he promised to take off the conservancy tax if they would give their names.

The above was read to the pleader and admitted by him to be correct.

E. J. BARTON,

Magistrate.

No. 1705G, dated Jessore, the 9th September 1882.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Magistrate of Jessore,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your No. 4MG of the 12th July last, forwarding copy, with enclosures, of Bengal Government circular No. 5T—M of the 5th July last on local self-government, I have the honour to submit a report. I have already addressed you on this subject in my letter No. 1694G of the 7th instant, and beg you will consider it as a continuation of this report.

2. In drawing out my report, the following persons have been consulted:—Mr. Skrine, the Joint-Magistrate; Mr. Carlyle, the Assistant Magistrate; Baboo Shyama Pado Chowdhury, the Deputy Magistrate and Collector at Sudder; the Municipal Commissioners one by one; Baboos Ishur Chunder Bose and Panchanon Bose, zemindars of Sreedhurpore, and the sub-divisional officers of Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail; most of the officials named above consulted non-officials, before sending their own replies. I have also asked opinions from many other non-officials, both Native and European.

3. As requested, I beg to send herewith the reports in original received from the sub-divisional officers, and the Sudder Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Shyama Pado Chowdhury, and Sreedhurpore Baboos.

4. In dealing with the subject, I shall confine my remarks to the district of Jessore, with which only I have concern.

I have to consider the following points:—

(*a*) Whether the elective system should be adopted in the municipalities here on signatures being obtained from one-third of the rate-payers.

(*b*) Whether the Magistrate or an official or non-official should be the Chairman of the municipality.

(*c*) Whether the municipality should remain a distinct institution, or should be amalgamated with the district board.

(*d*) Under which of the three classes of districts Jessore falls, as enumerated in paragraph 8, page 4 of the Bengal Government circular No. 5T—M, dated 5th July 1882.

(*e*) Whether the elective or nomination system should be adopted in the formation of these local and district boards.

(*f*) Whether an official, a Magistrate, or a non-official or sub-divisional officer should be Chairman; should he have a vote.

(*g*) Who should be Vice-Chairman.

(*h*) Tenure of office of each.

(*i*) Who should be voters if the elective system be adopted.

(*j*) Who should be members.

(*k*) Tenure of office of the members.

(*l*) Multiplication of boards whether advisable.

(*m*) What funds should be made over to the board's management.

(*n*) What works should be made over to the management of the boards.

(*o*) How the zillah school should be managed.

(*p*) Efficiency of the central controlling board.

(*q*) Whole machinery of the constitution of the boards.

5. (*a*) *Whether the elective system should be adopted in the municipality here.*—There is only one first class municipality here, viz. that in the Jessore town. The municipality of Jessore really consists of several detached villages, and it must not be supposed that we have here a continuous town in the European sense. Proposals have also been submitted to raise

the Kotechandpore union to a second class municipality—*vide* this office No. 56LM, dated 15th July 1882. The views of Government on the subject of election have thus been laid down in their printed resolutions:—"The Government of India lay down no rigid rule. They desire that the elective system may be introduced, and that non-officials may be Chairmen of the local boards, *wherever these measures may be practicable*;" paragraph 2 of the Bengal Government circular No. 5T—M, dated 5th July 1882. The resolution further says:—"The suggestions of Government of India on these two principal points have even more direct reference to town or municipal boards than the district and local boards." The Bengal Government circular No. 921½ of the 8th April last says:—"In a province like Bengal, which contains districts representing many different stages of development and education, no single system of local self-government could be administered with success. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion we should provide for the gradual advance of backward districts by *improving existing machinery* and enlarging the powers of local bodies, *as far as may be considered advisable*, by executive order." Before districts are subjected to the larger measure, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that, meanwhile "the following policy should be adopted:—The committees constituted under the Cess Act should be carefully revised and strengthened, inactive members being eliminated, and members added who will consent to take a genuine interest in the administration of district affairs."

6. I have quoted above the general views of the Bengal Government in regard to the extension of the elective system to municipalities and the proposed boards, and the policy to be adopted in order to confer a substantial share of self-government upon the people of the country.

7. I am not, after mature consideration, prepared to recommend that the elective system should for the present be applied to the Jessore municipality. As I have said, Jessore is really a collection of villages, and is not a town in the European sense; also there are in the constitution and composition of the inhabitants of this part of the country, elements which will, in my opinion, render the elective system futile and in no way representative of the community. The majority of the population are Mussulman agriculturists, between whom and the amlah and pleader class, what may be called the Anglified Baboos, there is little or no sympathy. I also doubt if there is much sympathy or community of interest between them and the low castes of Hindus, the Chandals and others, who form the bulk of the Hindu agriculturists and of the Hindu inhabitants of the rural villages. These persons are for the most part utterly uneducated, unable to read and write, and I doubt if it would be possible to work the machinery of an election among them in their remote and isolated villages. These Hindu and Mussulman ryots pay most of the road and provincial cesses, and if there is to be an elective system, they are the persons who are quite as much interested as the zemindars and talukdars. After considering the whole matter, I think it impracticable to get a genuine election in which the bulk of those interested would take an intelligent and genuine part. I am afraid any election we might attempt would be a mere farce, and in this opinion I am unanimously supported by intelligent men who have a thorough knowledge of the inhabitants of rural Bengal, acquired by many years' intimate personal experience.

8. I am told that an application signed by some bazaar people, &c, calling themselves one-third of the rate-payers in the Jessore municipality has been submitted to Government. From my No. 1694G, dated 7th September 1882, to your address, it will appear how the application was got up and how signatures were obtained. It seems that persons subscribed their marks (most of them can neither read nor write) without knowing the contents of the paper they signed. The ordinary Bengali rate-payer is a mere passive tool in the hands of organizers and Anglified Baboos, who, in Jessore, are pleaders who aspire to take the entire government into their own hands, and to exclude practical men and the entire body of experienced officials. I have little hope that the rate-payers for years to come will be anything but tools. The result in Jessore would be that the whole management of these important and responsible public matters would devolve upon a few pleaders and mukhtears, very many of whom belong to different districts altogether, and are, I am afraid, actuated by party feelings and prejudices, and self-interested motives and a love of power. If these persons were to constitute the municipality, and if they were not properly and continually controlled by Government officials, but checked only at random and on accidental information by the District Magistrate or by a distant central board, I apprehend that the machinery of the municipality would be bad, inefficient, and untrustworthy, and would only be rectified after much harm had been done. An administration of this kind would not have the confidence of the great body of the people.

9. A meeting was held at Jessore. I have already submitted to you a report about it in a separate letter. It was attended by mukhtears and pleaders and others connected with the courts' amlah, school-masters, school-boys, and their friends. The leaders and sole speakers were pleaders. There were three or four who had shares in zemindaries. The organizers of the meeting were pleaders most of whom live in *bashas* and have not permanent residences in the town of Jessore; many belong to different districts altogether. These men aspire to have the independent and uncontrolled management of public affairs. *Most of the leaders in the recent agitations are already on Municipal Boards and have ample opportunities to do public good if they wished it.* But *pleaders will not neglect their own business for which they are paid for municipal business which is gratuitous.*

10. If they were elected to-morrow they would do no better work than they do now as Municipal Commissioners.

11. The speakers at the said meeting were the pleaders noted in the margin. They were specially anxious that neither the Magistrate nor any official should have anything to do with municipal matters.

1. Umesh Chundro Ghose, pleader.
2. Ambica Churndro Sen "
3. Grish Chundro Sen "
4. Sashi Bhusan Mittro "
5. Chand Mohan Banerji "
6. Peary Mohan Guha "
7. Rajani Nath Gangooly "
8. Aditya Chandro Sen "
9. Binoy Gopal Bose "

12. I am of opinion that the elective principles cannot be usefully applied anywhere in the district of Jessore. Though the district is a large one, we have no large towns. With the exception of Jessore itself, no place rises above the rank of a large village. The town of Jessore has been created by the cutcheries and courts, and the inhabitants are supported directly and indirectly for the most part by court or Government work, or by those whose subsistence is derived from court or Government work. Most of the male inhabitants have not their permanent homes or their families in Jessore. Government officials, amlah, pleaders, mukhtears, school-masters, school-boys, and even the shop-keepers live in Jessore for the sake of their business, but have their families elsewhere. The majority of them belong to other districts. The consequence is that the place is abundantly supplied with professional prostitutes and a large number of secret prostitutes, many of whom pay municipal rates and would have a vote. The population is also to some extent migratory and shifting. The pleaders and mukhtears have been most active in the recent agitation, have been the leaders of it, and it is from them chiefly that the cry comes that no Government officials should be on the municipality. It does not seem to occur to them that a man ought not to lose his municipal status because he is a Government official, and it would be rather hard and unjust to place Government officials in this respect below pleaders and mukhtears or shop-keepers.

13. If Jessore were a large town with a permanent community, and if there were in it respectable men of sufficient intelligence, social position, and honesty for places on the board, with ability and sufficient leisure to do the work, I should have no objection to giving self-government by election a full and fair trial. It is because we have not men of this kind here that I pronounce the elective system completely unsuited to the district.

14. (*b*) *Whether the Magistrate, official or non-official, should be the chairman.*—Under the present laws the Magistrate is *ex-officio* chairman. He in his capacity as Magistrate has an amount of experience and influence not within the reach of any one who is at present a resident in Jessore Out of the ranks of officials there is absolutely no one in Jessore fit to be entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of chairman. Your own local knowledge of Jessore will, I have little doubt, confirm my opinion.

15. On the general question it seems to me inexpedient and dangerous to declare the Magistrate or any official disqualified as chairman. Officials possess practical experience of business, have local knowledge, and are acquainted with the character, habits, and circumstances of the people. No sufficient reason is assignable why they should be excluded from the management. If rajahs, zemindar, or large talukdars were available as members of boards in Jessore, as they are not, it would often happen that their interests would clash with those of their tenants and of each other. The Magistrate hitherto has acted the part of arbitrator amid conflicting claims.

16. Most of the zemindars of Jessore are absentees, and could not always attend meetings or look after business. The zemindars here as a class are also ill-educated. From the bad management of their own estates it seems pretty clear that these zemindars are not as a rule fit for a great public trust. The people at large have very little faith in them, or in their impartiality and disinterestedness Pleaders and mukhtears such as we have here are not exactly the men whom I should like to see at the head of a municipality, with uncontrolled power over all municipal business and municipal funds If a leading pleader were appointed chairman and another leading pleader vice-chairman, I doubt if either would neglect his own business for which he gets paid for municipal business for which he gets nothing. If a man who was not in good practice were appointed, I must say that some grave neglect or laches might be apprehended.

17. I am not aware of any one in Jessore out of the ranks of officials with sufficient ability, leisure, and social position to manage a municipality, or one who ought to be trusted with the important duties of chairman or vice-chairman.

18. I am therefore forced to the conclusion that an official chairman of the municipality is a necessity, and that no change in the present constitution of the municipality is desirable (at least till the residents are sufficiently advanced to be fit for the work).

19. The fitness of the Jessore people in point of education may to some extent be inferred from the fact that the Jessore Government English school educated only 1,276 boys from 31st March 1872, giving an annual average of 127½ boys. This figure is almost nil in comparison with the total population of the district, viz, 2,210,898. Of the above 127,626 were zemindars' sons, 259 talukdars and gantidars, 146 pleaders, 374 Government servants. Only 61 boys passed the Entrance Examination within these 10 years, giving an average of six boys annually.

20. An experienced official, with whom I agree, says that the standard of public spirit is too low in this district to admit of the experiment being tried with any chance of success. In point of intelligence, education, and political enlightenment, Jessore lags far behind her sister districts in the Presidency Division; and though some progress is perceptible in all these essentials, years must elapse before the people can be trusted with a two edged weapon such as local self-government admits.

21. With regard to the chairman, he says: "The District and Sub-divisional Magistrates should in any case be chairman of their respective boards, and the great bulk

of the members must necessarily be nominees of Government, as the extension of the electoral privilege to the rural portions of this district would be for a long time to come the merest farce" "I would not, however, be disinclined to give the principle a fair trial in the case of the district head quarters, which might be allowed to elect three members of the district board." "The number of unions might be gradually increased as the community rose in intelligence and political knowledge, the elected members thus grudually superseding the nominees of Government. In the course of a generation or two, with a reasonable degree of tact on the part of official chairman, the body so constituted might form a really useful part of the Gevernment machine." With these remarks I agree.

22. Another official gentleman says: "I must confess to the difficulties which would be experienced in selecting a chairman from the non-official members of the community, unless a man who has the ability and willingness to work, who has sufficient time at his disposal, who would identify himself with the interest of his country, be selected as chairman, the scheme will not, I am afraid, attain that success which it is the desire of Government of India to secure to each board. *In Jessore such a man can scarcely be found.*

23. I have also forwarded to you under cover of my memorandum No. 620t.—G of the 24th August last, an extract from the tour diary of Mr. Deare (who is an officer of long service, great experience, and intimate knowledge of the district of Jessore). Mr. Deare is the sub-divisional officer of Jhenida He says he "met some of the leading men of this part of the sub-division, talked on self-government; one, an old man, an old servant of Government, declared the scheme would prove a failure. 'The Bengali mind is not right,' a literal translation. He and a younger man, a B. A of the Calcutta University, thought the member of the board would seek his own interest. The first question would be how can this business be made profitable to me Those I consulted vary in opinion; but I am inclined to agree with the old man and the B. A. that the movement is premature; most natives think that Government officers must hold the leading strings. They seem timid to walk quite alone; but if the success or failure of the experiment is to be proved, the local board must be allowed a considerable degree of independence

24. During my recent tour at Jhenidah I made enquiries and remarked as follows:—

"The agitation about local self-government is confined chiefly to Anglified aboos, to the hangers-on about the courts, pleaders, mukhtears, amlah, school-boys, and their friends. These people think they will get all the power into their own hands, and are very unanimous about the necessity of having a non-official as chairman. To my mind this unanimity and suspicious anxiety form a most cogent reason why the chairman should be an official, not only in order that abuses may be prevented, but to see that the work to be done is done, and that the money to be spent is not wasted. There is also a belief among the same class that this partial scheme of self-government will be followed by a larger scheme entrusting the entire management of business and the government of the country to the very small section of people, who have got a smattering of English education. I am certain that this is a state of things in which the people at large have no confidence. The amlah, mukhtears, vakeels, school-masters, and their dependents, who form the chief body of the inhabitants in cutchery towns in the Jessore district, are not for the most part permanent residents of the place, nor have they their homes there, nor do they possess landed property or permanent interests in the district or cutchery towns where they live.'

25. I annex another extract from the tour diary of the sub-divisional officer of Jhenidah for the month of August 1882:-

"While at Gilapole, the Gossami, a respectable landholder, called on me: we talked on self-government. He said it would not work; matters were better managed by a Government, through respectable officers. He and his naib, a respectable old man, thought the experiment would break down in a year or two; that the natives were not to be trusted with large sums of money. The first idea would be how to benefit by the position in which members of boards would find themselves placed, and relatives would be provided for and contracts given to them. Then party disputes would follow, and Government would have to interfere. With the exception of the Baboos, with a smattering of English, of vakeels and mukhtears, the respectable landholders and residents, men who have an interest in the land, are of opinion that self-government is not a wise measure, and will not benefit the country."

26. (*c*) *Whether the municipality should remain a separate body?*—I distinctly think the municipality should remain a separate body, and I would, as an experiment, allow the rate-payers to elect three members.

27. Government holds that "if the experiment is really to promote local self-government, it is essential that both the voters and the candidates here, as in England, should have some stake in the locality." "Residence within the local Government district represented, or within five miles of its boundary, would be an essential condition of membership." "I am to point out that the elective system need not necessarily be extended to the whole of a local Government district." "There may be sub-divisions where it would be preferable to maintain the local executive officer as chairman of the local board in order to avoid a certainty of failure."

28. (*d*) *What class of district Jessore is?*—Government divided districts into three classes, *viz.*, (1) those which contain no sub-division in which local boards can be formed; (2) those which contain some sub-divisions fit and some unfit for local boards; (3) those which contain sub-divisions all fit for local boards. I would count Jessore in the first class, as a district which contains no sub-division, where a really useful local board can be formed

29. The provision contemplated by Government of making boards independent, and restricting official control merely to supervision and report on the part of the district Magistrate and Collector, seems to me insufficient and inefficacious It would not answer the purpose, nor would it properly and fully defend and secure the public interests. The boards would and could neglect their work before they were scrutinized by any controlling authority. It would be too late for a Government official to inspect or report after public money had been spent or wasted on works badly done, and after measures had been carried out in an unjudicious, partial, and improper manner; moreover, the position of an official would be difficult if he were to have the responsibility of supervision and report, but not the means and opportunity of ascertaining and controlling the details in time.

30. Government itself admits that there has been failure in the districts of Moorshedabad, Krishnaghur, and Srirampore. Jessore is a comparatively backward district. The want of able men is so much felt here that even the jury system has not been extended to this district.

31. Section 16 of Act V of 1876 (the Municipal Act) lays down that "the elective system shall not be introduced into any municipality *unless the Magistrate certifies* that at least one-third of the rate-payers residing therein have signed a petition praying for its introduction." In connection with this, I have to say that the organizers of the late meeting have drawn out a petition without ever consulting me; also in some instances they have induced the rate-payers to sign it by false promises, &c. I have not seen the application, nor has it come to me, and from what I know I am not prepared to certify that the signers did actually understand what they signed.

32. A common and well-ground complaint everywhere now is the non-attendance by members of committees. They say "we have business of our own to do," or "we live too far away," or some other excuse. It is only the influence of the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Officer which secures the attendance of quorums. Also it is that influence which gets the people in the interior to do much which they would not do.

33. In considering the question of district boards, attention ought to be devoted to the question how the work to be done can best be done? Is it likely that the members of the board would personally visit district roads, bridges, canals, and other communications to see that work of various kinds is properly done before it is paid for? Would they possess the necessary technical knowledge to understand these works? Would they go into the interior and inspect schools? Would they see that money of all kinds is properly spent? Would they decide public questions impartially on their merits and without being actuated by extraneous influence? Would they be as impartial in the allotment of funds in matters effecting others as in matters affecting themselves?

34. A few meetings have been held at the head-quarters of sub-divisions attended mostly by pleaders, mukhtears, amlah, cutchery people, who passed resolutions that they (*i.e.*, those present) wanted self-government; they demanded sole and uncontrolled charge of funds devoted to education, municipality, road cess, provincial works. They particularly demanded that in managing these large sums and important interests they should not be interfered with by any Government official, and in some places the pleaders inveigled, I am told, against official control in terms which might almost be called objectionable. The persons who attended these meetings formed a very small percentage of a total population of more than two millions. These did not represent every section of the community. There is no means to judge what are the real opinions of the people at large. For example, tens of thousands of ryots and tenure-holders pay road and provincial cesses, and they have a better right to say how and under whose superintendence their money shall be spent, than a mukhtear or pleader who does not pay any cess.

35. (*e*) *Whether the elective or nominative system should be adopted in the formation of the proposed boards at sub-divisions, &c.*—If the elective system is not yet suited to the municipality at head-quarters, it is far less suited to sub-divisions. At present the nomination system should continue, and we might gradually introduce the elective system as the district advances in fitness for the measure.

36. (*f*) *Who should be chairman of the boards?* The Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Officers, as a rule, should be chairman of the district and local boards respectively.

37. *Should chairmen have a vote?*—As to the chairman's having a vote, I am quite in favour of it, as otherwise his position in the body of management would be very awkward and nominal, and he would have no active share in the business, though he will be saddled with responsibilities. Many of the persons consulted support me in this view.

38. (*h*), (*k*) *Tenure of office of each.*—As regards the tenure of office by the chairman and his *vice*, I beg to submit that all appointments from the official class as an official should be *ex-officio*, and those of non-officials either by nomination or election when the time for election will have come. In the latter case none should be allowed to remain beyond one year.

39. (*i*) *Who should be voters when the elective system is adopted?*—Government on this point says that "for voters the qualification might be placed at Rs. 10 road cess, Rs. 10 license tax, or Rs. 500 other income. It would also appear desirable, as in the English law, to increase the number of votes to be given by one individual up to five or six according to the extent of his property." I agree with those views. Some of the persons whom I consulted wish to extend the privilege to persons who passed the minor scholarship examination, but to this I entirely object, and consider such a qualification not only unsound but absurd. Some say that persons having a rental of Rs. 100 for lands within the jurisdiction of any

board, or having an income of Rs. 200 from other sources, may be permitted to vote. Some say that pleaders, certified mukhtears, licensed medical men, teachers, university graduates, and other well educated men should be added to the number of voters. I consider these views thoroughly impracticable, and hold there should be a property qualification within the district, such as is recommended in the Government resolution.

40. (*i*) *Who should be members?*—As regards the qualification of members, the Government proposes the payment of Rs. 25 road cess, or Rs. 20 license tax, or proof of income from other sources than land amounting to not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum. Residence within the local Government district represented, or within five miles of its boundary, would be an essential condition of membership. I concur in this view.

41. (*l*) *Multiplication of boards whether advisable?*—Government contemplates the increasing of the number of local boards in a sub-division as much as practicable. It says "each local Government district would be divided, for purpose of election into wards corresponding with thanas, or, in very thickly populated tracts, smaller areas. The number of members for each would be separately settled, and they would be taken in the proportion of two elected to one nominated. A local Government dist ict might be entirely divided into elective wards, or one part might be so divided, the members for the other part being nominated by Government in the proportion of not more than one official to two non-official members." With reference to the above I do not recommend any change in the number of boards which we at present have. I consider the principle of election to be unsuited to this district; and if you agree with me, it hardly seems necessary for me to discuss the above suggestions in detail.

42. Government says further that "if the work is exceptionally heavy, the sub-division will probably be very populous, and separate local boards may be appointed for one or more thanas. At the same time, with the restricted area under each local board, it would seem unnecessary to grant travelling allowances for attending meetings." On this point I beg to submit that no sub-division in this district requires the establishment of more than one local board. The business of the committee will be to guide the hull and inspect the works done, the details being worked out by the subordinate office staff.

43. The district board will similarly consist of two delegates from each sub-divisional board, including the sudder; this will give eight members, and some other members may be nominated or taken from the head-quarters for the district board. These members would all be required to meet and deliberate on points of general interest. I do not think that the delegates from sub-divisions would attend, judging from past experience, and there would be difficulty in getting a quorum.

44. (*m*) *What funds should be made over to the boards.*—I see no objections to making over to the boards (provided the members are not appointed by election, but nomination) the management of the following funds:—Pound, ferry, road cess, provincial rates, education, license tax, municipal cesses, and medical receipts as subscriptions, donations, &c. The local proceeds should be fully expended on local wants.

45. As regards the transfer of public works cess to the board, I think it might be tried, provided the board is, as I suggest, under the official control of the executive head of the district. If all the charges connected with the funds tansferred be made over to the boards, a certain amount will have also to be allowed by Government to defray expenses of works, including establishment, contingencies, and travelling; public works buildings as suggested by Government may be made over to the boards also.

46. (*n*) *What works should be made over to the boards.*—All municipal works, charges of education, provincial roads, works tending towards improvement of village santitation, village drainage, village water-supply, management of ferries and of pounds, embankment, irrigation, bridges, dispensaries, primary, aided, vernacular, and circle schools.

47. (*o*) *How the zillah school should be managed.*—The Government assignment to the zillah school is Rs. 200 per mensem. This amount could not possibly be met from the funds of the poor municipality at Jessore, which has already been made responsible for all the hospital charges, and in which no increase of cess is possible. The zillah school can only be taken over by the municipality, if Government makes a special assignment for it, or if Government includes an allowance on this account in the proposed annual grant from the provincial revenues.

48. (*p*) *Efficiency of central board.*—The objection to a central board is that it will be far away from the boards whose work it will have to supervise. It would be impossible for a central board to see local deficiencies and apply remedies in time so as to be effectual: a central board is not wanted, if the Magistrate and Collector, who is on the spot, is allowed to retain his controling power. *In my opinion the Government should hesitate before weakening or withdrawing the power and influence of the district officer. As it is, his power and influence have been so seriously impaired that the administration of public affairs in the interior is becoming more difficult every year, and as a consequence is more imperfectly done.* It seems to me self-evident that the more the authority of the district officer is weakened the worse it will be for the administration, for the Government, and for the people at large, and the worse will public work be done. It would be intolerable for people with appeals to have to go from all parts of Bengal to a central board in Calcutta. As long as the District Magistrate is at the place, I see no necessity for any central controlling board. The measure will neutralize and destroy the powers of the District Magistrate.

49. (*q*) *Whole machinery of the constitution of the boards.*—I have thus recommended the continuation of the nomination system in the district of Jessore. I think that the District

Magistrate and sub-divisional officers should be the chairmen of the boards. I need not therefore advert to the detailed mode of supervision and control which the Government proposes to retain in the hands of the district officials in cases where boards are formed by election, and possess independent powers of management.

E. J. BARTON,

Magistrate.

No. 753, dated Khulna, the 25th September 1882.

From—W. M. CLAY, Esq., Magistrate of Khulna,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Alipore.

I HAVE the honour to reply as follows to your circular No. 4MG, dated the 12th July last, on the subject of local self-government.

2. The circumstances of this new district being well-known to you, it is scarcely necessary to mention that it consists of three sub divisions, of which Satkhira is the most forward in education and the largest in population, in which respects Bagirhat and Khulna are about equal, but after the opening of communication with Calcutta by railway the Khulna sub-division is likely to make the greater progress of the two. The respective populations by the census of 1881 are—Satkhira 434,766, Khulna 344,389, and Bagirhat 300,793.

3. In the sub-division of Satkhira there are three towns which have municipal institutions of the second class, but there are none at all in the other two sub-divisions, which are therefore without any experience in those elements of self-government which are supposed to be first learnt in such institutions.

4. From these circumstances there is no occasion, as regards two-thirds of the district, for me to discuss any of the questions in the circular of the Bengal Government relating to the extension of the elective system, the method of election, and the appointment of Chairman in municipalities.

5. As regards these questions, in the sub-division of Satkhira no mention of them at all has been made by the sub divisional officer in his report.

6. It might be inferred from this that the inhabitants of the Satkhira municipalities have no wishes on the subject, but possibly the sub-divisional officer omitted to take their opinion.

7. I have pointed out to him the omission, but meantime I am not sure whether my own opinion should be given on the question of introducing a system of election in the municipalities of Satkhira. However, unless the rate-payers distinctly objected to its introduction, I should recommend that at least a trial should be made as a commencement for the introduction of the system for the purposes of local committees.

8. I consider that in municipalities all rate-payers should be entitled to vote without reference to the amount of their tax, and that any rate-payer should be qualified to be a member of the Committee, provided all parts of the town were evenly represented.

9. I also consider that the members of the Committee should elect their own Chairman without any reference to Government.

10. I have not had any opportunity of ascertaining the views of persons interested in these matters for the reasons already stated.

11. Coming to the consideration of local boards, the first question for report is within which, out of three classes, this district should be placed (paragraph 8 of the Government circular), and I have no hesitation in placing the Khulna district among those included in heading (3) as containing sub-divisions in all of which local boards can be formed. In their capacities for supplying a serviceable board, I think the three sub-divisions about equal.

12. Similarly, I think that no distinction among the sub-divisions is required in the matter of the election of the members of the board (paragraph 9, Government circular) or in the principle upon which the chairmen are to be selected,

13. As regards the qualification of voters, it will be seen that the sub-divisional officer of Bagirhat thinks that the system of election is not suitable for his sub-division, and that the members should be selected by Government upon the nomination of the sub-divisional officer, for which purpose he prepared a list of competent persons, which I have not forwarded with his report.

14. The sub-divisional officer of Satkhira adopts the resolution of a "general meeting of the respectable inhabitants of the sub-division," at which about 90 persons were present.

15. The members of that meeting expressed an opinion that the election of members of local boards should be by votes, and that the following classes should be entitled to vote :—

1. All persons with an income of Rs. 200 a year.
2. All who pay road cess of Rs. 5.
3. Pleaders.
4. Mukhtears.
5. Licensed Doctors.
6. Pundits.
7. Teachers.
8. Titled pundits.
9. School Sub-Inspectors.
10. Post-Masters.
11. Postal Inspectors.
12. Postal Superintendents.
13. University graduates in Arts.
14. Ditto in Medicines.
15. Ditto in Science.
16. Ditto in Law.
17. Ditto in Civil Engineering.
18. All well-educated new residents of the locality.

16. The opinions of those whom I consulted on the subject at the sudder sub-division were very much in accordance with the qualifications suggested at Satkhira. Some persons also were opposed to any test but that of education.

17. There was of course a disinclination of several persons to any property test, and the general opinion is inclined to place the property qualification at a lower level than that suggested in paragraph 10 of the Government circular, substituting Rs. 5 for Rs. 10 of road cess, or land owner annual, say, value of Rs. 210, in place of Rs. 420, and substituting an income of Rs. 200 for Rs 500 ; but I would prefer to take the qualification in this respect as suggested in the Government circular.

18. There is also a prevalent feeling that property should not be the only qualification, but that education, as represented by university degrees and scientific professions, should be included, and I should be willing to meet this by allowing eligible persons of these classes to be elected so long as the Board consisted of a certain proportion of persons qualified by "ownership or occupancy of some kind of property in the direction of some trade or business."

19. The general feeling as respects the question of appointment of chairmen of local boards is clearly that an official should preside, but have no vote. It is admitted that business would not be carried on smoothly by an inexperienced chairman. The wish is that the chief local executive officer should preside for the purpose of keeping order only.

20. I do not approve of this suggestion, and I think that, unless the chairman is allowed to have a voice in the proceedings (to which those whom I have consulted will never consent), the boards should choose their own chairman and conduct their own business.

21. My own feelings are against the immediate introduction in this district of the system of election. I should have preferred that the boards, in the first instance, should have been composed of persons selected by lot from among such as appeared to the local officials as suitable representatives of the classes who will hereafter be entitled to vote, and that the system of election should have followed the establishment in working order of the boards so formed.

22. I have not as yet prepared any rough list of voters according to the scale suggested in paragraph 10 of the Government circular. The papers to which reference is required have not, as you are aware, yet been transferred to this office, and I thought it better to push on the separation of our records so that the list may be prepared here after their arrival.

23. On the subject of the mode of voting, no suggestions have been made on any side, nor has any special system for the purpose been put forward by any of the numerous persons consulted. It seems to be expected that all these arrangements will be matured by the Government.

24. When the lists of voters have been prepared and published, I should suppose that it will be convenient to fix certain dates upon which the voters shall record their votes, either personally or by a responsible agent, at the different thanas, for recording which an official of the grade of a Deputy Collector would be deputed at the cost of the boards.

25. What the income of the board of the three sub-divisions will be I am not able to state, for the reasons given just above ; but on the point mentioned in paragraph 12 of the Government circular, as to whether it is advisable to give up license tax collection (with the duties of assessing) to the board, I find that the total income from this tax in this district is Rs. 8,000.

26. The sum is so small that it might well be made over to the boards, together with the cost and duties of assessing and collecting it ; but I think that work of this kind is not suitable to members of a board, many of whom are very much interested, either by themselves or their friends, as being liable to the tax ; besides which this is an obnoxious duty, and would certainly make the boards more or less unpopular.

27. The last question on which an opinion is asked for is as to the amount of control to be reserved over the local Boards, the Government of India proposing to reserve to the executive authorities control "by sanction to certain acts."

28. The powers of boards will be defined by law, as in the case of municipalities, and I presume that they will have the power to make bye-laws in their several departments, which will be submitted for the approval of the Government. I am not able now to specify any matter in which it is desirable to reserve a controlling power, except the particular one mentioned in the circular—the limitation of expenditure of money in certain works.

29. Until it is definitely known what duties the boards will have to perform, I am not able to say more on this point.

30. Some control is of course necessary, but I am not much in favour of control by means of a central board, unless the services of such a board should be available whenever wanted. Control might be urgently required on some objectionable resolution come to by a local board ; but if the members of the controlling board are scattered all over the district, the opportunity for control might be lost before the board could assemble, and possibly (as in the case of some committees now) several meetings might be arranged before a quorum is got.

31. I fully agree in the opinion that, if a full trial is to be given to the institution of local boards, the controlling authority should not be vested in district officers; but I think that they should be made acquainted with all the proceedings of local boards, and should have the opportunity of representing to some controlling authority any matter which they might think necessary.

32. I cannot recommend any course except that the Commissioner of the division should have the power to set aside the proceedings of local boards, and to vest their powers, in cases of neglect to act, in the district officers.

33. The reports of the sub-divisional officers of Bagirhat and Satkhira are annexed.

No A—SG, dated Camp, the 12th September 1882.

From—H. MOSLEY, Esq., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE now the honor to reply to your circular No. 4MG of 12th July 1882. The delay has been owing primarily to the difficulty in collecting materials, and also to the late visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. The first question is as regards municipalities, and on this point the answer to Government enquiries seems very clear.

3. There are four municipalities in this district, viz., Berhampore, City Moorshedabad, Jungipore, and Kandi, all of the second class. In Berhampore I have for some time past been trying the experiment of leaving the vice-chairman and the members of the committee to manage affairs as far as possible without my interference. The experiment has been very satisfactory, but there would, I think, be danger in altering the present state of things by which the District Magistrate is chairman. I have already reported to you a case in which some of the Municipal Commissioners, carried away by their eagerness, attempted the rather high-handed procedure of characterising as illegal (by a special vote) my conduct in writing to the vice-chairman, pointing out an illegality in a resolution passed some time back.

4. The resolution referred to was one conferring on ward commissioners the power of appointing conservancy overseers. I was present when the resolution was passed, but the illegality of it did not strike me, and the question never arose till an extremely improper appointment was made of a man who had lost a former place for improper conduct. The necessity of control being thus established, the letter referred to above was written.

5. It is of course perfectly clear that the resolution was illegal, for the law vests the power of appointing in the chairman, who can, however, by an order in writing, give a similar power to the vice-chairman. The Commissioners have no such power, and can give no such power to the vice-chairman, much less can they give it to individual Commissioners, to whom the chairman even cannot delegate it. The episode shows how little trust can be reposed in the power of following the law possessed by the most enlightened committee in the whole district. The Berhampore Municipal Committee possesses more uncontrolled power than most Commissioners in the province; their vice-chairman is a native (non official I think I may say, he being a vakeel, the Government pleader); and I have, as I said, left them almost entirely to themselves, the result being an arrogance of what was partially given as an indulgence, and an attempt which, after I had shown them so practically my wishes to leave them to govern, may fairly and moderately be characterized as ungracious.

6. I may add, as regards this municipality, that the vice-chairman complains very bitterly that, with the exception of himself and one or two others, there are no working members. The rest of the Commissioners are as a rule regular in attending meetings and talking, but never assist in the practical work of the municipality.

7. As regards the municipality of City Moorshedabad, there can be no doubt whatever that without an energetic chairman everything would be left to be done, or let alone, by the overseer. The municipality is fortunate in its vice-chairman, Baboo Bangsidhur Rai, but he takes principally the work of office supervision; and if he was to leave, I cannot see a man in the whole municipality who could take up even this.

8. Taking Jungipore, I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the sub-divisional officer in his paragraph 7. The result of delegating full powers to a non-official here would cause a greater collapse than at City Moorshedabad.

9. And at Kandi the experiment has already been tried, for in the interregnum between the abolition of Kandi as the head-quarters of a sub-division and its re-establishment as such, the chairman was necessarily a non-official, and the result was neglect and confusion that even now are not entirely remedied.

10. As regards election of members, I see no particular objection to the introduction of the elective system in all the municipalities except Kandi, which is not yet fit for it, not having got out of the childish stage of incapacity of viewing even the most important public question except through party spectacles. I do not say that others are free from party spirit. In fact Berhampore is very much divided (though the avowed origin of such division is not creditable to one side); but in these other places there is not quite the same blindness and incapacity to unite when necessary.

11. Berhampore has already submitted a petition for the elective system, which, has been forwarded, and Jungipore has done the same. The latter's petition was irregularly forwarded direct, and not through the sub-divisional officer, and consequently had to be sent to him for the purpose of testing the names. City Moorshedabad, I believe, will ask also to have the elective system.

12. I have said that I see no particular objection to the introduction of this elective system into the three first municipalities, though at the same time I can see little good. The aim hitherto has been to select men who will work and who will form a body fairly representative of the different parts of the towns, and as an almost universal rule these selections have been made by the committees themselves, the chairman being only too glad to help in performing what is always a difficult, and often an impossible, task. The result of the introduction of the elective system, if, as should be done, the choice of electors be confined to candidates who actually and habitually dwell in the wards for which they stand, will be principally to enforce what has always been done as far as possible. Many wards will elect repre-

sentatives who already represent them; others will have to do what the chairman and members have found impossible, viz., to find representatives, and I am afraid the result will not be thoroughly satisfactory.

13. As regards rules for election, &c., opinions differ as to qualification. Some think no qualification should be required, either as candidate or elector, except that of being a rate-payer and untainted by (convicted) crime, whilst others advocate what is in effect a property qualification.

14. The sub-divisional officer of Jungipore gives a reason for proposing such qualification, which is most reasonable: he wishes thereby to exclude those who can never be made to understand what election means. It would, I think, be more fair to the experiment to exclude as far as possible these ignorant persons, and for this purpose I would steer between the proposals of the sub-divisional officers of Jungipore and Kandi, making the qualification for electors payment at the rate at least of two annas municipal tax per month. This would exclude those who would be blindly led, if not bribed—an element which would be most likely to bring discredit on the system.

15. Any qualified elector might also be eligible as a candidate. It is true that members of the committees should be educated men, but introduction of rules to ensure this would be cumbrous and might lead to difficulties, and I do not imagine that any but educated men would present themselves.

16. Rules for election should be as simple as possible. Perhaps the very simplest would be to print for each ward the names of the candidates and post a copy to each elector; the list being on a single sheet, with one side blank, on which, after folding, the address of the elector should be written. The elector would mark the selected candidate and sign his own name, which would thus correspond with the name on the address. Those who cannot write would have to get their marks attested by two respectable persons. The voting papers would then be deposited by the electors in locked boxes (of which the keys would be with the chairman or vice-chairman only), which would be distributed throughout the town, and which on a certain date would be collected and taken to the municipal office for examination in presence of the vice-chairman.

17. Opinions differ as to whether the elective system should be introduced in its entirety, or whether it should be blended with nomination. It would never do in the mofussil to allow Government servants to canvas for election, and therefore no such servant would be available on the entirely elective system. If therefore, and for myself I think the course advisable, any Government servants are to be members of any committees, it will be necessary to retain the power of at least appointing *ex-officio* members. The proportion of one-third nominated to two-thirds elected members would, I think, be sufficient to allow of this, as well as of power to correct glaring non or misrepresentation, while it would leave sufficient to prevent any suspicion of swamping.

18. As regards local boards, there are I think the same objections to the chairman being other than the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate, as in the case of municipalities. But there would be another, and it seems to me an insuperable, objection. Personal acquaintance with the whole district or sub-division under a committee seems to be absolutely necessary in the chairman of that committee, and I scarcely see (in this district at any rate) any single man in any sub-division who has either of these qualifications, want of which would prevent his keeping the committee to a consideration of Government as a whole, the tendency of course being to individual and very local points of view.

19. As regards those who would be qualified as electors under the proposed scheme, I find that the whole district, which has a population of twelve lakhs, with an area of nearly thirteen lakhs of acres, would produce but 2,200 (of course this is approximate). If the thana system be adopted, one would have a snug little constituency of 14, while another, which from its size the Moorshedabad Association thinks should be doubly represented, would have 81. So far, therefore, I go entirely with this Association, that if the elective system be introduced, the property qualification must be reduced. But it would scarcely, I think, be safe to reduce the qualification for membership lower than that proposed, and the choice would therefore be limited. In fact I doubt whether some thanas could be represented at all, for, as the very essence of the scheme is that the different parts of the district or local areas should be fairly and adequately represented, it will be an essential that none should be elected for any thana but those who are qualified, not only by possessing in that thana the necessary land or income, but also by such knowledge of the local area as would be a result of actual and permanent residence therein.

20. Hitherto we have endeavoured as far as possible to make our road and education committees as representative as possible; but as a general rule mofussil members do not attend, and we have therefore, in order to secure quorums, been forced to have, as the majority of members, gentlemen residing in the sudder stations (of sudder and other sub-divisions), and even then we have sometimes failed. I much fear, therefore, in case of the establishment of fairly representative local boards, that after the first excitement is over, there would be a danger of collapse from utter inability to secure a quorum—an opinion that is shared in by some natives of position who live at a distance, and whom I have been able to consult before the arrival of vakeels and others, who were deputed to the principal places to get signatures, and advocate the views of the Association.

21. One of the most enthusiastic supporters of local self-government living outside sudder stations was unable to meet this argument, for he had sad experience of its truth. He is a member of the Choa Branch Road Cess Committee, which, as you are aware, can

hardly be induced to meet at all, and whose only native member that attends with any regularity is the young zemindar in question. This is a purely representative body with no Government official at all connected with it, and the chairman has just written to say that it is utterly impossible to work the branch committee any longer, as, with the exception of the gentlemen spoken of above, it is impossible to get the native members to attend, though the greatest efforts have been made by electing new ones, to make up a really working committee.

22. I may remark that Choa is one of the places where the Moorshedabad Association wishes to locate a local board, and the above remarks are significant as to this point. Another division of the head-quarters sub-division also is proposed, having its centre at Azimgunge, about nine miles north-east of Choa, the only recommendation I can see for which is that there is there a moonsiff, and consequently several vakeels.

23. And mentioning vakeels impels me to say that it seems to me that the movement on this question is almost entirely one of vakeels. With one or two exceptions, meetings were organized by them, they were the speakers and they produced the resolutions really for passing. No deliberative meeting has been held. At the large Berhampore meeting which was held during my absence from the station, it was thought necessary to have a band of music to amuse the masses, whilst those who could find room remained inside the hall to go through a settled programme, and at Lalbagh, where the Berhampore pleaders appeared again, the only check was a slight murmuring on the part of some "Kaya" merchants of Azimgunge, who objected to the dictation of Bengalis, who did not belong to the sub-division, and who, therefore, they thought had no right at the meeting. These and other Kayas subsequently held another meeting at Azimgunge (not the Azimgunge referred to in a previous paragraph as a proposed local board station), where, however, they confined themselves principally to the advocacy of a separate municipality for themselves.

24. From all the above it may be gathered that in my opinion the answer to paragraph 8 of the Government No. 5TM, as regards this district, is that all sub-divisions, including that of the sudder, come under the first head.

25. I regret to come to this determination. The scheme is one which I should be above all things delighted to see carried out; if it were possible it would be good for the people, and would relieve district and sub-divisional officers of work—a very desirable thing. But it is one that, however admirable, is too much in advance of the present state of the district, and could only end, I fear, in lamentable and disastrous failure.

26. As regards the mode of election, if the system be introduced, I should think that what I have sketched out for municipalities would do here also, the boxes being at the police stations or outposts, to which voters could send their papers by servants or chowkidars. There would have to be provision made for getting a list of voters; perhaps the best way would be to require all qualified persons to apply with necessary particulars to the Magistrate before he could be put on the list. Voters need not be resident, but for membership actual and permanent residence should be a *sine qua non*.

27. I think it my duty to note here a very unpleasing fact. At Jungipore a dispensary has long been kept up, and for this a certain amount of subscriptions was necessary; a large part of this amount was, I believe, promised in order that sufficient might be raised to entertain an Assistant Surgeon, the subscribers wishing to have such a man available for their own use. No sooner was the dispensary taken over by the municipality than many subscribers retired, induced, I am sorry to believe, by the fact that the Government rule requiring subscriptions no longer held, and that they would have all the benefit they wished at the expense of the municipal tax payers. This comes with bad grace from the supporters of local self-government (and one at least of those I speak of is amongst the strongest advocates of the movement), for it shows how little they are swayed by consideration for the public good when any self-interests also are concerned.

28. I may also note a case which shows how unfair a committee can be. This is not of much consequence now, but if local boards had been established it might have led to great injustice.

29. For many years there has been a native school kept up by the London Missionary Society in Berhampore, whose large numbers sufficiently show the necessity for its existence. A short time ago a grant was applied for, and the Director of Public Instruction asked me to lay the application before the Committee, who, by a majority of six to four, resolved that no grant should be given. The avowed objection was that the school was likely to injure the collegiate school and by thus reducing its numbers, and so raising its cost to Government, lead to its abolition or reduction. Seeing that the collegiate school draws at the rate of Rs. 3 a head, it was unfair to refuse a grant of only four annas per head to the other school. And the objectors forgot that the missionary school would, under any circumstances, be kept up, and that Government always keeps up a district school.

30. They were also most short-sighted. All of them are particularly anxious that the college should be kept up, and for years have been agitating, though, when the pinch came, they were not willing to help pecuniarily At present the retention of the college classes depends to a great extent on reduction of cost per student, and nothing but increase in numbers can lead to this The missionary school supplies to these classes double the number the collegiate school does, and therefore its retention or aiding is an absolute aid to the gratification of their dearest wishes.

31. There remains one point which I think requires consideration from a much wider point of view than that connected with the subject of local boards.

32. I allude to the proposal that District Magistrates and sub-divisional officers shall be without votes.

33. I have given my reason for thinking they should be Chairmen, but, except that disaster may ensue, do not object to their being utterly unconnected with the boards, except as controlling officers.

34. But on general grounds of policy, I object to the highest executive officers of Government being placed at the head of semi-independent boards, with the distinct intimation that they are to have no voice in the decisions of such boards. As a matter of State policy it seems to me that this course is unadvisable. It would fall on the chairman to see that the orders of the board were carried out, and thus there would (seemingly at any rate) be the head of the district or sub-division sitting with the board without any voice in it, and whose only duty would be to obey the board's orders.

35. It is true he might influence the board; but still the rumour that his power was gone, and that he was subordinated to the boards would spread; and as people are not as a rule able to discriminate, it would be concluded that he was powerless in all ways, and so would go his only power of ruling, viz., the respect of the people.

36. You will see from the reports of the sub-divisional officers that those of Jungipore and Kandi personally consulted with as many gentlemen as possible, whilst Mr. Beames at City Moorshedabad contented himself with calling a meeting—perhaps the worst possible way of arriving at the true sentiments of the people.

37. I myself have been about, and have asked many opinions. Some are very much in favour of the movement, though their ideas about it are hazy; some confess their inability to see what advantage is to be gained by it, they thinking that things go on very well as they are; and one or two profess their opinion that the scheme would end in failure, simply because outside members would not attend.

38. It was difficult, if not impossible, to get at real opinions, for vakeels deputed by the association had often been before me, teaching the people what they should say.

39 As I am now on tour with but limited means of copying letters, &c., I send this alone. From the sudder station the following papers will be sent in continuation :—

Copy of reports by the three sub-divisional officers.

Copy of reports by the Moorshedabad Association.

Copy of letter from Mr. Pope, the principal indigo-planter in the district.

Copy of proceedings of meeting at Azimgunge.

Copy of address presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Berhampore.

No. 303Met., dated Camp Dinagepore, the 21st November 1882.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical and Municipal Dept.

IN continuation of my letter No. 294Met., dated 6th November 1882, on the subject of the extension of local self-government to municipalities, I have the honour to report on the question of local boards for districts or portions of districts.

2. After all that has been said by two Lieutenant-Governors in your letter No. 92[illegible], dated 8th April, and circular No. 5T—M, dated 5th July 1882, as to the difficulties of the problem and the absolute need of introducing and extending self-government tentatively and by degrees, especially in the matter of local boards, which seems to me necessary as much in the interests of local self-government as of those of the general interests of the administration, I need scarcely repeat what is written in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 294Met., viz. that I hope I may not be considered disloyal if I do not recommend as much as the Government of India would desire in the case of this division. It will be remembered that some of its districts were considered by Sir Ashley Eden to be so backward that he recommended their being excluded from any new Act for the extension of self-government, and that they should be treated for the present in another manner. Though this proposal has not been accepted by the Government of India, it will, I trust, be taken as an indication that much cannot be attempted at present with the slightest chance of success.

3. On a consideration of the reports I have received of the results of my own enquiries, and of the very different circumstances of districts and portions of districts in this division, the opinion expressed in my two previous reports on the general question as to necessity of drawing any Act for self-government, so as to allow the Lieutenant-Governor a wide discretion as to the introduction of its various provisions, and to allow of working as much as possible through rules to be passed under the Act, has been strongly confirmed.

4. The first question—is where local or district boards or committees should be constituted? In answering it, I bear in mind that the Government of India are prepared for some failures as a necessary consequence of the important step now to be taken, but there must be a limit to failure. To recommend what is, in my opinion, certain to result in failure, would injure the cause that Government are so anxious to advance; and it is because I wish to avoid that consequence that I do not advise the constitution of local boards in some sub-divisions or portions of districts. In the tracts referred to, an attempt to establish a local board would result in nothing less than egregious failure. For membership of a local board, two qualifications are indispensable—viz. that a man shall be fit and shall be really willing to act as a member. I do not here adopt a high standard of fitness; but I think willingness should be so far sought that there will be a probability of occasional attendance at meetings of the local board At the instance of district officers zemindars often consent to join a road cess

or other committee, but on being appointed fail to attend meetings or do any duty whatever as members; such members are of no use and would give no aid in extending self-government. I doubt if twelve zemindars or other native gentlemen, willing to drive in as many miles once a month to attend a meeting called by a district officer, will be found in the whole division for some years to come; and not six such gentlemen would do so to attend meetings, each in one of six sub-divisions, unless there were some special business to be done, and each zemindar was certain to have his own way about it. I should here say that, though the first announcement of Government was received with some enthusiasm by a limited number of the educated and higher classes, from all I have learnt while on tour I gather that the enthusiasm is already subsiding to a certain extent, while it never meant that all the enthusiasts were ready to work as members of boards. In fact, in this division, *real* interest in self-government, such as would stand the one small test of going a little distance to attend meetings, seems to be confined, with rare exceptions, to pleaders and mooktears with a few Government officers, especially officers of the Education Department. Even among these few, however, I should expect to find very few willing to work in an outdoor committee or in an office.

5. Turning now to the districts one after another, I proceed to make specific proposals in the matter of boards.

Dinagepore.—There are no sub-divisions in this district, and the Magistrate and I agree in thinking it impossible to constitute a local board for any particular tracts of it. This district will therefore come under the first of the three classes mentioned in paragraph 8 of the circular No. 5T—M, and will have a district committee.

Rajshahye.—The Magistrate writes as follows:—

"I am of opinion that this district may be brought under class (3), in which local boards can be formed in all sub-divisions. A glance at tables A and B, which are appended to this letter, will show that, both in regard to the road cess revenue derived from the sub-divisions, and in regard to the number of qualified candidates, the new sub-division of Nowgong stands far behind the Sudder and Nattore sub-divisions. Still I am of opinion that a local board can be formed in this sub-division, though at first it will have to be on a different footing as to election of its members and its chairman to that of the local boards in the other two sub-divisions."

I agree with the Magistrate in thinking that local boards may be constituted at Rampore Beauleah and Nattore, but I think it safer to constitute at Nowgong a branch committee under the sub-divisional officer, such as is contemplated in the case of districts placed in class (2) of paragraph 8 of circular No. 5T. Here are the figures relating to Nowgong, taken from the Magistrate's statements A and B:—

TABLE A.

No.	Name of Station.	Amount of road cess.	Total of each sub-division.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Nowgong	3,933	
2	Panchoopore	5,423	
3	Mandah	2,672	
	Total ...	.....	12,028

TABLE B.

Road cess.

Name of Thana.	Over Rs. 8 and under Rs. 16.	Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.	Rs. 200 to Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and upwards.	I Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nowgong	16	12	8	1	1	1	39
Mandah	13	20	1	4	5	1	44
Panchoopore	11	5	2	2	2	3	25
Total ...	40	37	11	7	8	5	108

	LICENSE-TAX.							INCOMES.		
	Pay Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 200	Rs. 500.	II Total.	III Over Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	IV Over Rs. 1,000.	Total of I—IV.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nowgong	58	10	5	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	92
Mandah	16	4	1	.....	.....	.....	21	6	2	73
Panchoopore	62	11	2	1	1	.....	77	9	4	115
Total ...	116	25	8	1	1	.....	151	15	6	280

I do not say it is impossible to constitute a local board at Nowgong, but I think it a case for leaving the people to petition Government as contemplated at the end of paragraph 8 of circular No 5T, and on the whole I would place Rajshahye in class (2).

7. *Pubna.*—The Magistrate says nothing as to the classification of his district, but the whole of his report is based on the assumption that there will be local boards at Pubna and Serajgunge.

There should of course be one at Pubna, and perhaps at Serajgunge also, though I fear it will be difficult to find any one willing to be a member, and to attend meetings, who is not living at Serajgunge itself. Serajgunge is a great trade mart with some very capable residents, but the interior of the sub-division is backward. Two or three zemindars, however, live not very far away, and, on the whole, this district may be placed in class 3, with local boards at Pubna and Serajgunge.

8. *Bogra.*—The Magistrate says that, as far as he has been able to ascertain public opinion, it is in favour of a single district committee or board. Mr Livesay agrees, and observes that the district is a backward one There is no sub-division, nor could any other tract be separated with any prospect of constituting a tolerable board. In all this I entirely concur; Bogra should be placed in class (1).

9. *Rungpore.*—The question has been well considered by the Magistrate and the sub-divisional officers, and meetings have been held. At these latter there was what amounts to some difference of opinion as to whether there should be at the sub-divisions what are described in your paragraph 8 as local boards or a committee with the sub-divisional officer as chairman. Mr. Mendes, of Koorigram, has given no opinion on the point; but the Magistrate and the other two sub divisional officers have no doubt that the only suitable arrangement will be to have at the three sub divisions committees with the sub-divisional officer as chairman, while the Magistrate recommends a local board for the sudder sub-division, which he would place under a gazetted officer, selected by the Magistrate and Collector as chairman. As regards the three sub divisions of this backward district, I entirely agree that there should be branch committees with the sub-divisional officer as chairman, and I see no reason why a local board should not be constituted at Rungpore. I would thus place Rungpore in class (2).

10. *Julpigoree.*—The Deputy Commissioner thinks he has elicited native public opinion very satisfactorily, but, with one exception, the European tea-planters have taken no interest in, and expressed no opinion about, any question connected with local self-government. The Deputy Commissioner concurs with all whose views he has ascertained in thinking there should be a local board at Julpigoree to include the town union, and that the sub-division of Alipore is quite unfit for such a board. In this I agree, and would therefore place Julpigoree in class (2).

11. *Darjeeling.*—The circumstances of this district are peculiar, and are well described and discussed in paragraphs 9 to 15 of the enclosed printed letter from the Deputy Commissioner, No 1003G, dated 29th July 1882. I consulted several tea-planters, and they entirely agree with Mr. Wace. as do I also, in recommending three local boards for the Darjeeling thana, the Kurseong thana, and the Terai; the Kalimpong tract being altogether excluded, and the Kurseong Municipality being absorbed in the local board for the Kurseong thana. This district will therefore come under class (3).

12. I see that the present Lieutenant-Governor not only agrees with Sir Ashley Eden as to local boards forming the unit, but goes further in the matter of a general district board, doubting if one is necessary at all. I think there should be a district board to exercise the powers and discharge the duties suggested by Sir Ashley Eden in your letter No. 921½, and I think that matters which are sure to arise concerning more than one sub-division, such as road from Nattore to Rampore Beauleah, for instance, can only be dealt with satisfactorily by a district board. I do not think the plan contemplated in paragraph 7 of circular No. 5T M, of an union of boards or delegates to sit together, will answer in practice, and in addition there is, it seems to me, another and a very important reason for having a district board, provided that the district officer is the chairman of it, and that is, that the proceedings and working of the local boards may be watched and checked by that officer, which I think most necessary for more than one reason. If it is not done by him, I think it will be very difficult to do it at all. Rules and sections of laws may otherwise be disregarded quietly without any one hearing of it. and above all, there is the all-important ground of public policy. In the interests of the general administration, I think it would be a grave error to introduce so great a change as to entirely put aside the backbone of our system—the district officer—and especially at a time when an important step is being taken in administration.

Concurring in all that Sir Ashley said on that point, I earnestly hope there will be a district board with the district officer as chairman.

13. The next questions are connected with the election or appointment of members and chairmen of local boards. The former question is, in what sub-divisions to be created "local Government districts," or in other words coming under class (3), the elective system can be introduced as regards a portion of the local boards. I understand that the application of the system is also in contemplation (notwithstanding the mention of "local Government districts" in paragraph 8, and what is said in the second sentence of paragraph 9 of your No 5T) in any sub-divisions coming under class (2) considered fit for a local board. I think the system would be quite out of place in all districts coming under class (1), and in all sub-divisions unfit for a local board.

On this basis the Dinagepore and Bogra districts, the three mofussil sub-divisions in Rungpore and the sub-division of Alipore may be considered outside the elective system, and in the propriety of this I have no doubt. These districts and sub-divisions are entirely unfit for such a system, and on this point there is scarcely any difference of opinion among district and sub-divisional officers where they express one, though natives who have not thought over the matter, and are generally pleased at the first notion of the elective system, would introduce it everywhere, entirely irrespective of differing circumstances

At a meeting of native gentlemen at Dinagepore, resolutions in favour of the elective system were passed, but it is only necessary to look at the maps to judge what chance there would be of any local representatives of the distant thanas in north, west and south ever attending a meeting. This applies to Bogra also. The Magistrate of Dinagepore thinks the elective system quite unsuited to that district, and the Magistrate of Bogra is opposed to it till it has been at least successfully tried in the municipalities. The Magistrate of Rungpore and his two sub-divisional officers, who have expressed an opinion, are opposed to it. The Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree says nothing about Alipore, but I am sure he is also opposed to it in that sub-division, and apparently understands the system to be out of the question where there is no local board, in which general view I concur.

14. I understand that in districts coming under class (1), such as Dinagepore and Bogra, the district officer will be chairman of the district committee as a matter of course, and that in all sub-divisions not considered fit for a local board, the sub-divisional officer will similarly be chairman of the branch committee; but I may mention that the following opinions have been expressed as regards the above districts and sub divisions not being considered fit for local boards

The Magistrate of Dinagepore says that he and all the leading native gentlemen think the chairman of the district committee or board must be an official, and at first, at all events, must be the district officer He thinks it would be quite impossible for any non-official to do, or get the work of a district committee done, properly, and it is certain that there is no non-official who is both qualified and willing. There was a difference of opinion at the meeting of native gentlemen on the point, a majority being in favour of a non-official, whom they would elect.

In the Bogra district the opinion of all educated classes, who alone have expressed any opinion, is that there is no non-official who is fit to be chairman and though this is not stated distinctly, as it was in the case of the chairmanship of the municipalities that the district officer should be chairman, opinions of native non officials were divided as to whether the three sub-divisional officers of Rungpore should be chairmen, or whether a non-official should fill those offices; but the Magistrate and the sub-divisional officers are all agreed that the latter must be chairman As for Alipore, it is so backward that I really do not think it will be possible for the present even to form a branch committee under the chairmanship of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

15. My own opinion as regards the chairmanships of all committees, branch committees, and local boards, may as well be given here, and what it is may be inferred from what I wrote in regard to municipal chairmen. If I know no non-official at this moment who is both fit and willing to be chairman of a municipality, I certainly know none who is qualified for the chairmanship of a local board; and I can only repeat my opinion that an official should be appointed in every case, and that the chairman of all district boards should be the District Officer. In the case of sub divisional boards the Sub Divisional Officer should be chairman, and if there is a district board the Joint-Magistrate or senior Deputy Magistrate may be chairman of the sudder sub-divisional board. If there is no district board, then the District Officer should be chairman of the sudder sub-divisional board. As regards the District Officer being chairman of the district board that I hope will be constituted, I would refer to what I have said in paragraph 12 of this letter as to general considerations of public policy rendering that advisable; while as regards the local boards, what I said in paragraph 9 of my letter No. 294 about avoiding failure and inviting non-officials to train themselves for chairmanships applies to local boards. I may add that Mr. Norman also observes that after a time non-officials might become fit to be chairmen, though unfit now.

16. The question whether, if the chairman of a local board is the sub-divisional or other Government officer, he should have a vote, has not been dealt with at all by the Magistrates of Rajshahye, Pubna and Bogra and the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree. The Magistrate of Dinagepore would certainly give the chairman of the district committee a vote. The Magistrate of Rungpore thinks the experiment of not giving a vote might perhaps be tried, and the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling would certainly not give it. There is some difference of opinion, where any has been expressed at all, among native non-officials on the point; but on the whole there is a slight preponderance of opinion against it. My own idea is that it would be a great mistake to lower the position (which it seems to me would be the certain result) of the Government officer by not giving him a vote, and I would give him one in every case.

17. Having eliminated the districts and sub-divisions considered unfitted for the elective system, I take the others in turn.

Rajshahye.—The Magistrate says that the general opinion of native gentlemen in the district is that two-thirds of the members of the local boards of the Sudder and Nattore sub-divisions might be elected, and in this he agrees. I see no objection to this trial of the experiment in these two sub-divisions. A meeting was held at Nowgong which "did not

express any general wish for election, though specially asked on this point" I do not think the Nowgong sub-division fit for the system, though the Magistrate is disposed to allow one-third of the members to be elected.

As regards the chairman, the Magistrate writes—

"Both at the Sudder and Nattore sub divisional meetings which were held, the opinion was strongly expressed that the chairman should be elected by the board and not be nominated, and that they should be at liberty to elect a non official. The meeting held at Nowgong considered that the chairman should at first be the Sub-Divisional Officer, and in this opinion I fully agree. There will be many difficulties attending the experiment at Nowgong, and the members of this board will almost, without exception, have had no experience of committee work, such as many of the members of the two other boards will probably have had. Establishments will have to be organized and instructed, and a man of the necessary experience will be required to put the new system into proper working, and to guide and superintend its first steps.

"As regards allowing the other two boards to elect their own chairman, we are so utterly in the dark, both as to who will be the members who will be elected (it is proposed that two-thirds of them shall be elected) and as to how they would experience the privilege, *i.e.* whether they would elect a suitable chairman or not, that it is hardly safe to venture an opinion. The chairman must, I think, be resident where the office is, and this must be at the head quarters of the sub division. Then he must certainly have some business qualifications, and it is not at all certain that the members who would elect him either know what these qualifications are, or would select a man possessing their qualification if they know. It is on the chairman or vice-chairman principally that the success of the committee in the management of its affairs will depend. It is through him all orders to the establishments must be issued, and it will depend more than anything else on his active supervision that the establishment works efficiently.

"At the sudder sub-division, where the experiment will be under the close and immediate supervision of the District Officer, and where in all probability there will be some experienced Government officers on the committee, the experiment might perhaps be tried. But at Nattore, where the Sub-Divisional Officer is alone, I think the experiment of local self-government would be more likely to succeed if at first the Sub-Divisional Officer were chairman. When the board had shewn by their intelligent interest and successful management that their qualifications were sufficient, they might be allowed to elect their own chairman At present we cannot anticipate that the majority of members of the Nattore board will have any knowledge of committee business, or of the affairs they would have to control, so as to be able to act without the guidance of the Sub-Divisional Officer, as though a few will have been engaged on committees, the majority will probably be new to the work. Besides, the control from without will be a difficult business, requiring much tact, which it would be better at first for the District Officer to exercise than for the Sub-Divisional Officer. The appointment of the Sub-Divisional Officer as chairman might be understood to be only temporary."

18 *Pubna.*—The Magistrate reports that at Pubna a strong desire was expressed for the elective system and a non-official chairman in the sudder sub-division. "The moving spirits at the meeting were evidently the pleaders and other educated inhabitants of the town;" but the Magistrate goes on to say that the zemindars accepted those views when asked, though not much interested about the matter. He would limit election to six out of twelve members, and only apply it to an area near the sudder station, which he does not specify, pending approval of his proposal. He would allow the members to elect their chairman, either from their own body or from outside I see no objection to trying the elective system for members at Pubna to the extent suggested.

In the Serajgunge sub-division the zemindars have all declared for nomination of members and for an official chairman, and it is understood that they presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, when he was there, a petition to that effect. The Magistrate is nevertheless in favour of introducing the elective system in part. Mr. Farrer, who knows the sub-division well, is much opposed to it. I think the strong and, I understand, unanimous wish of the zemindars should prevail. It would be a great mistake to introduce the elective system where it is clearly not wanted by those most concerned, or by such of them as are competent to form an opinion.

19. *Rungpore.*—As regards the sudder sub-division, the Magistrate says the members of the board should be appointed by Government and not elected, and the chairman should be an official. He writes as follows:—

"With regard to the introduction of the elective system, the general population have no desire whatever for the franchise, and in fact are profoundly ignorant of the very meaning of the term; they are also, owing to the absence of education, quite unfitted for the exercise of the franchise. If elections were held, it might be possible with some difficulty to get a certain number of voters together, but it would be impossible to render the voters capable of appreciating the object and utility of the proceeding. In this district education is as yet in a very backward condition; the population exceeds two millions, but the total number of primary schools, aided and unaided together, only amounts to 394. The above facts cannot be disputed, and are in my judgment quite conclusive against the immediate introduction of the elective system. Nevertheless, if a meeting for the consideration of the question be held at the head-quarters of any of the sub divisions, the persons who attend it,

consisting chiefly of professional men, such as vakils, mooktears, Government servants, native doctors, &c., with a few zemindars and zemindars' servants, will profess themselves in favour of the immediate introduction of the elective system, and such has actually been the case at all meetings held at sub divisional head-quarters; but on questioning these gentlemen, it is at once made evident that they have not thought out the problem with sufficient care and attention. The more the question is considered, the more certain it appears to be that the attempt to introduce elections outside the municipality would be premature, and would be merely to invite failure"

I entirely concur in thinking the Rungpore sudder sub-divisions quite unfitted for the elective system

20. *Julpigoree.*—The Deputy Commissioner concurs in the unanimous opinion of a meeting that "some" (he does not say how many) members of the sudder sub-division board should be elected. Julpigoree is as backward a district as Rungpore, and is in my opinion unfit for the elective system. It would take a long time to make the voters understand it, and I would not introduce it until, and unless, a petition of some weight asking for it is presented to Government. The Deputy Commissioner and the meeting are and were both in favour of the election by the board of their own chairman.

21. *Darjeeling.*—I agree with the Deputy Commissioner, and all non-officials consulted, that the elective system is quite unsuited to this district, unless it be as regards the election by planters of members from their own body, as suggested at the end of paragraph 14 of Mr. Wace's letter. But I think such a very trifling and partial election undesirable, and the planters do not desire it. The Deputy Commissioner's opinion on the question of an official or non-official chairman, and his election or appointment, are stated in his paragraph 15. The planters are in favour of an official, but do not say if they would elect him or think he should be appointed by Government. Some who say they agree with Mr Wace on all points may be understood to agree with him as to letting the local boards elect their own chairman either from their own body or from the officials.

22. The next questions are those connected with the elective system where introduced, viz. the qualifications for (1) voters and (2) members of Board, (3) whether the number of votes should vary according to the stake of the voter, (4) a condition as to residence in the case of members, and (5) whether any special systems of election or modes of voting should be applied in any particular localities.

23. Point five may be disposed of at once by my saying that no one thinks any special system or mode of voting needed anywhere, and in this I agree. The truth is that the elective system is entirely unknown in the division, and it is natural that no suggestion for arrangements not in force where it is known should be made at present. I would only allow votes to be given in person (at the thanas), as it would be impossible to trust voting papers when presented as having been signed by voters at a distance, though any tricks might be detected in the small area of a municipality in which an enquiry could be made promptly and easily

24. The Magistrates of Bogra and Rungpore, and the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, being opposed to applying the elective system in their districts, say nothing on these matters. The Magistrate of Dinagepore adopts the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on points 1, 2, 3 and 4 as suitable where the elective system is applied. It will be observed, from the proceedings of the meeting held at Dinagepore, that it was in favour of lowering the qualifications of both voters and members, and of admitting some special educational franchise, such as certificates from normal schools and moulvies. The Magistrate of Rajshahye says—

"At nearly all the meetings held on the subject of local self-government, purely educational or professional qualifications have been proposed. Thus the Rajshahye Association proposed for voters anyone 'who had passed the junior scholarships, entrance, or final normal school examination, or who is a passed native doctor, overseer, mooktear or second grade vakil, or who is a titled pundit or moulvi,' and for members anyone 'who is a graduate of the University or assistant surgeon, or assistant engineer, or supervisor, or is a vakil of the Judge's Court' A purely educational or professional test, without the qualification of some property, does not commend itself to me. The furthest I would go would be to lower the property qualification to, say, one half in cases where qualifications were present, which insure a higher than the average intelligence, so that the candidate makes up by intelligence what he lacks in means. To allow men without independent means to be members would be to court jobbery, as I do not believe such members could afford to give the necessary attention to their board duties unless they anticipated making out of them profit which would supply the income which they had failed to obtain by more legitimate means. The only exception I should be disposed to make would be in the case of titled pundits or moulvies as professional scholars of the languages of the country, but even here also the reduced property qualification would probably be a sufficient concession."

The Magistrate would lower the qualification of road-cess payment from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 for voters, and from Rs. 25 to Rs. 16 for members On other points he adopts the suggestions of Government. The Magistrate of Pubna does not suggest any changes, nor report any opinions of meeting or individuals on points 1, 2, 3 and 4. At the Julpigoree meeting all the suggestions of Government were adopted with the additions of graduates and under-graduates as voters, and graduates as members. At meetings in Rungpore educational and professional qualifications were proposed, and it may be said generally,

though not specifically stated in the reports, that in most places where meetings have been held of native non-officials, the pleaders and mooktears have proposed purely professional and educational qualifications.

25. There is a pretty general concurrence that the police thana should be the area represented, the only differences in opinion being as to the number of members for each thana. I think this might be varied according to population and general importance, and this has been proposed in some cases.

26. I think the suggestions of Government on points 1, 2, 3 and 4 may be adopted as they stand, with one modification only, to be presently stated.

From the figures given by the Magistrates of Rajshahye and Pubna, the numbers of voters would not be large, but I think this would be an advantage on the introduction of such a novelty, and I would give power in the Act to the Lieutenant-Governor to vary from time to time the qualifications in the case of both voters and members. I am not sure that the modification I am about to propose is needed under the terms of paragraph 10 of the Government circular; but if it contemplates allowing pleaders and mooktears, who have a sufficient professional income earned, say, at Rampore Beauleah, while they have no property whatever in the Rajshahye district, and their homes are in Calcutta, to offer themselves as candidates for membership, I would not allow it. Such a qualification should suffice for voting, but nothing less than real property in the locality should quality for membership. I think this, because I find that these professional classes, without any property in the localities, hope to keep a large share of local administration under the new scheme among themselves, and this idea is so distasteful to others, that I think such a result would throw discredit on local self-government and make it unpopular.

27. Referring to paragraph 12 of the circular, very little has been added by such district officers as have written at all on the subject to what was reported in paragraph 11 of my letter No. 492M, dated 20th January 1882, in regard to ways and means to enable the local boards to do any useful work, except that the Magistrate of Pubna suggests a 1 per cent. chowkidari tax to be levied on all through punchayets. The Magistrate of Rajshahye now agrees with those who suggested that a share of the surplus excise revenue might be made over to the boards to interest them in suppressing illegal practices—a suggestion that I supported in my above cited letter. He also thinks a share of the license tax should be made over, and the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree apparently concurs in the general opinion of the meeting there that the whole of the proceeds of that tax should be made over No officer, however, is in favour of making over either the assessment or the collection of the tax to the boards, all agreeing that no change should be made in the existing arrangements. It may be said that the district officers support generally the previous proposals to make over certain branches of business, and with them the proceeds arising therefrom, or the grants now made by Government, on such accounts. Native non-officials appear to have said little on this subject, except on two points, though I believe that on the amount of money placed at the disposal of the boards will mainly depend the popularity of, and interest taken in, self-government. All natives seem to agree with the district officers in thinking that the assessment and collection of license-tax should not be made over to the boards. as it would place them in an invidious position, and that no powers of fresh taxation should be entrusted to them.

28. For my own opinion as to the sources of revenue to be made over, I request reference to paragraph 11 of my letter No. 492, dated 20th January 1882. I specially urged there that a grant should be made to the boards from the Public Works cess, and I have only to add to the suggestions made in that letter the following remarks and opinions. I concur in the general view that the local boards should have nothing to do with the assessment and collection of the license-tax. It would make membership unpopular and injure the cause of self-government until native ideas undergo a great change in the matter of taxation. I would empower the boards to levy a local rate, but would not press on them the exercise of that power at first.

29. There remains the question of control. Where there is a district committee, I understand that matters will go on much as they do now under the Road Cess Act, and that no material alterations of law or practice will be made. It is probably in this view the Magistrates of Dinagepore and Bogra say nothing on the question of control, but neither do the Magistrate of Pubna nor the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling: while all the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree reports is that he and the meeting agreed as to limiting the powers of the board to sanction new works to an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 and to sanction repairs up to an expenditure of Rs. 5,000. As regards the sanction to certain acts, the Magistrate of Rungpore says nothing, but on the second point he prefers control by the Commissioner to control by a central board.

The Magistrate of Rajshahye has written what seems to me well worthy of consideration on the first point, and I append an extract from his letter. I concur in his suggestions (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), but I think it unnecessary to trouble Government in the case of all appointments: such limits as are laid down in the Road Cess Act seem very suitable, some appointments being sanctioned by the local board, some by the Commissioner, and some by Government It will be observed that Mr. Ruddock agrees with Mr. Norman in preferring control by the Commissioner to control by a central committee, and much as I should personally like to be relieved of the duty, I concur in that view for the present at all events. In addition to the limit of expenditure on single works, which might follow the figures in the rules under the

Road Cess Act, I would require the sanction of Government before any local rate is imposed, though I believe that some time will elapse before any board will suggest a rate. No other acts requiring sanction occur to me at present. Of course the board must be required to keep a record of their proceedings at meetings, and to send copies to the authority decided on. I think that real and useful control will be very difficult if the District Officer is not chairman of the district board, if in that capacity he does not receive copies of the proceedings at meetings, and if he has not such powers as are described by Mr. Ruddock under heading (*f*). I think the District Officer should report to the Commissioner all cases where he thinks the board have gone wrong and refuse to be set right. If the local board still refuse to do so in cases where the Commissioner concurs with the District Officer, the case should be reported to Government, and if the Government order is not carried out, then I would certainly supersede the board altogether, and appoint a fresh one after a short interval, during which its duties would be entrusted to the executive under certain rules made by Government, deciding on what matters the Commissioner's approval and sanction must be obtained. I think a central committee or board would be at a great disadvantage in having no local knowledge or opportunities of seeing anything in any one district without detriment to their duties to the boards of the country as a whole.

No 1003G, dated Darjeeling, the 29th July 1882.

From—A. A. WACE, ESQ., Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling,

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

IN accordance with your verbal request, I have the honour to submit the following suggestions with reference to Government circular No 5T—M, dated 5th July 1882, on the subject of local self-government.

2. I state first the factors with which we have to deal in this district: one first class municipality—Darjeeling; one second class municipality—Kurseong; two sub-divisions, one comprising the Kurseong thana and the Terai, the other the rest of the district. There is one District Road Cess Committee with powers over the whole district, and one Branch Committee for the Terai with consultative powers only.

3. I deal first with the Darjeeling Municipality The points to be considered are—

1st—Whether the rate-payers are in a position to elect Commissioners;

2ndly—The Board of Commissioners being constituted, whether it should elect its own Chairman; or

3rdly—Whether it is necessary that an executive officer should be Chairman, but without a vote in the proceedings

4. As regards the first point, I am of opinion that in neither municipality can the elective system be introduced. The resident population of Darjeeling consists of the following elements:—

A.—A few European officials.

B.—A greater number of non-official Europeans.

C.—About an equal number of educated Bengalis, chiefly employed in the Government offices.

D.—A good number of shop-keepers, chiefly from the North-Western Provinces of India.

E.—A—large labouring population comprised of plainsmen doing skilled labour and household service—Bhooteas, Paharias, and Lepchas.

5. You will, I am sure, agree with me in thinking in that Classes C and D alone would any desire for the elective system be found to exist They do not represent anything like one-third of the rate-payers, and it is to be remembered that they are aliens to the district, Class C having little influence on the real natives of the hills, and Class D, not without influence, but viewed by natives as a creditor is viewed by a debtor. Class E would be at once excluded on the principle laid down by his His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that the political education contemplated "should succeed, not precede, education in the ordinary sense of the term." Education has hardly yet touched the masses even of this principal town of the district. Darjeeling is, as regards the vast majority of the population, a "backward rural tract" (to use the words of paragraph 13 of the Resolution of the Government of India), in which the election should be extended "cautiously and gradually." I need only quote the following figures to confirm this assertion. The population of the municipality is returned by last census as 7,018, of whom only 841 are shown as able to read and write.

To Class B, non-official Europeans, the elective system does not, I believe, recommend itself. Non-official Europeans are very fully represented in the Municipality and evince (to use again the Lieutenant-Governor's own words) "much independence and public spirit in the discussion and direction of municipal affairs."

6. I would then, as regards the first point, deprecate the election of Commissioners by the rate-payers in either of the municipalities of this district. If, however, I am overruled, I would propose the following modification of the elective system. I would not wait to be moved by a petition of one-third of the rate-payers. There is really not that proportion of the residents who would understand that they were asking. I would allow two-thirds of the

Commissioners to be elected by those whose payments on account of the rates are such that they might be presumed to be fit for "political education" We might, for this purpose, take the occupiers of holdings paying Rs. 7 house-tax and upwards, who number 391, and all residents of the municipality who pay license-tax of Rs. 10 and upwards. These last number 124; but of these 93 are included in the 391 paying Rs. 7 house-tax. The remaining one-third should any how still be nominated by Government, and should be considered to represent the uneducated classes and the Government interest involved in the maintenance of this sanitarium.

7. I proceed to consider the second and third propositions as stated in paragraph 3 of this report The considerations which have induced the Lieutenant-Governor to maintain the chief executive officer of the district in the position of Chairman of the Calcutta, Howrah, and Suburban Municipalities, apply in a certain degree to this town. I have already noticed the "independence and public spirit in the discussion and direction of municipal affairs" which even our nominated Commissioners evince. There are also "special interests," certainly of a "provincial," and in some way of an "Imperial" character, which are involved in the administration of the Darjeeling Municipality. I was two years Chairman of the Howrah Municipality, and am therefore in a position to compare at least that town and Darjeeling. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, and his advisers have a personal knowledge of the wants of this place, and can well decide whether the chief executive officer should remain Chairman of the Darjeeling Municipality I would, however, at least beg, for the reasons given in paragraph 6 of this report, that he do not wait for a petition from one-third of the tax-payers in this matter either. If a more pronounced indication of my own opinion in the matter is desired, I should be disposed to recommend that the Commissioners should be asked to nominate their own Chairman. At the same time knowing the character of the municipal work which devolves on me, I feel bound to express a doubt whether non-officials would be willing "to accept the responsibilities of the office without a special salary," and I am confident that the funds cannot, with justice to the growing wants of the town, stand this extra charge without an increase of taxation. The matter, however, is one in which you could elicit more satisfactorily than I could the wishes of the Commissioners in the matter It is possible that if the rate-payers enjoyed the privileges of election in the modified form suggested in paragraph 6 of this report, "the Commissioners would prefer to retain the gratuitous official agency now available to them" (*see* paragraph 5 of the Government letter) If it is decided to maintain an official Chairman in Darjeeling, whether he be the Deputy Commissioner or another. I would let the question whether or no he should have a vote in the proceedings depend on whether his maintenance rested on the will of Government, or on the wishes of the Commissioners. In the latter case, I would give him a vote; in the former, I would not.

8. The Kurseong Municipality is of the second class, with a population of 4,343 souls, and an income of Rs. 4,039. I intend to propose a local board for the Kurseong thana; and having regard to this, I am disposed to recommend the abolition of the Kurseong Municipality in accordance with the suggestion made in paragraph 13 of the Government circular "in view of the extensive powers to be entrusted to local boards." If, however, this advice is not adopted, all I have written as regards the inapplicability of the elective system applies with equal force to Kurseong. The modified system of election suggested in paragraph 6 might be adopted, if something must be done in this direction.

My opinion, however, on points 2 and 3 of paragraph 3 would not be quite the same as regards Kurseong. If this small municipality is to be maintained, I would certainly let the Commissioners elect their own president. The Deputy Commissioner now fills the office of Chairman, and the Sub-Divisional Officer that of the Vice-Chairman. The checks on their influence, alluded to in paragraph 5 of the Government letter, do not exist to the same extent in Kurseong as they do in Darjeeling Two officers would be unnecessary for so small a place, and I would, as I have said, let the Commissioners, whether all nominated or in part elected, select their own president, call him Chairman, and be independent of both the District and Sub-Divisional Officer.

9. I now proceed to the consideration of local boards I would, in the first place, eliminate altogether from the scheme the tract east of the Teesta, commonly known now as Kalimpong I have served for a short time in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and can confidently say that Kalimpong is less fit even for an experiment of the kind proposed than that district We are just introducing our first land settlement Even our munduls cannot all read and write, and to expect them to do any more work than their sunnuds require of them would be idle. In some of this work perhaps we may trace the first germs of self-government, but it is a mere germ, and to attempt to force it would be to kill it.

10 As regards the rest of the district the following remark, to be found in my first report on the subject, fully applies "This district seems to me specially well suited for an experiment of this kind, as having scattered over it a considerable number of intelligent, pushing Europeans, whose personal interests are largely bound up in its development" I further think that the adoption of small jurisdictions as the unit of administration renders self-government in the modified form, in which I should introduce it, even still more suitable to this district than the original idea of one central board. The men to whom we must chiefly look for working out this policy are so scattered and so engrossed in their own important affairs that they would have neither the local knowledge to deal with the whole district, nor the time to attend the constant writings which efficient control of a large area in the

many departments, to be now handed over, would entail. At present the official members of the Road Cess Committee supplement the non official ignorance of outlying tracts, and harmonise their conflicting interests; while six or seven meetings a year dispose of all business. Three local boards, however, dealing independently—one with the Darjeeling thana; one with the Kurseong thana; one with the Terai—could, I believe, efficiently work the district in the departments to be made over to it.

11. I have stated that it is to the tea-planters of this district that we must look chiefly for the working out of this new policy. This is only consistent with the last sentence of paragraph 10 of the Government circular, and it is perhaps unnecessary to justify the assertion by reminding you of the large area in the hands of tea-planters, and of the fact that this represents the chief wealth of the district. The hill plantations adjoin one another for mile after mile, separated here and there only by Government forests. The few bazars in the interior have been developed by, and are situated on, the property of planters The only population of these gardens is entirely dependent on the owners and managers, and is as much alien to the district as is the planter himself, having immigrated from Nepal. Even the majority of the few native land holders of the district are equally aliens, and but few of them are in a position to work effectively on a local board. It is on the planter, I repeat, that we must chiefly depend for the development of this policy. He is much more independent than any native of the district, and his interests are bound up equally with the natives in the development of the district.

12. How then can we best utilize this agency? I have suggested the establishment of three local boards. The necessity for constituting the Terai separately from the hills, you will, I know, at once recognize. Lest you should think that I am unnecessarily sub-dividing the Hill Tracts, I may state that the area which contemplate being served by the Darjeeling Board comprises 64 tea gardens, the Government cinchona gardens, all but four of our khas mehals west of the Teesta, and most of the grants held by natives. The area which I contemplate being served by the Kurseong Board comprises about 34 tea gardens and the present Kurseong Municipality. I have long felt that the hills below Kurseong are poorly represented on our present Road Cess Committee. Residents of these tracts are in the list of members, but they can rarely attend meetings. I believe they would assist in working a purely local board; and I think they might well be entrusted also with the administration of the little town of Kurseong. At present the Sub-Divisional Officer practically has to manage this; but his position is inconsistent with the spirit of the present Government policy, and I cannot assert that there is any necessity for it in the circumstances of the place.

13. The Terai Board would represent about 50 tea gardens, and the native jotedars of the Terai. I am aware that Kurseong and the Terai now form one sub-division for executive purposes, but the Government circular contemplates the adoption of even smaller jurisdictions than sub-divisions, and this is a case in which this discretion should undoubtedly be exercised. Terai men, you know, are very shy, on grounds of health, of paying frequent short visits to the hills, and their interests are in some ways different from those of their fellows in the hills. I would specially notice, for instance, the necessity of keeping to the Terai Board alone the administration of the one anna cess levied on Terai jotes.

14. I would then declare the Darjeeling districts, excepting that part east of the Teesta, a local Government district. It remains to consider how the boards should be constituted. What I have said above with reference to the elements comprising the population, their feelings, and the state of education, applies with even greater force to the whole district than it does to the Darjeeling Municipality, and it seems to me hardly worthwhile to consider the possibility of extending the elective system to this district, even in the modified form in which I have said it might perhaps be applied in the Darjeeling Municipality. As regards the mass of the people it is most certainly in the words of the Resolution of the Government of India a "backward rural tract." The Census shows the population of the whole district, excluding Darjeeling Municipality, as 148,161, of whom only 6,137 can read and write. I may note that the number of persons paying road cess of more than Rs. 10 in the hills, excluding planters, is only five; that the number of persons paying license-tax outside the Darjeeling Municipality is only 222. The principal other persons, with an income approaching in any way the limit suggested by paragraph 10 of the Government letter, are sirdars of coolies on tea gardens, and each of these would of course vote for his master. The only kind of election which suggests itself to my mind as practicable is to ask the managers of tea gardens in each particular area to elect their own representatives on the board. Government might fix the number of members to form each board, the proportion of the seats which might be filled by planters, and then rely on election to fill these. I do not know, however, that managers of gardens would care to exercise this power, and I am disposed to think that the result would anyhow very closely tally with the results of nomination by Government.

15. To these local boards, whether constituted entirely by Government nomination or partly by election, I would give the option of electing their own Chairman, either from among their own body, or from the official staff of the district. Having regard, however, to the nature of a planter's work, I doubt very much if any gentleman of this class would be able to undertake the work of Chairman, even if disposed to do so, without a special salary. There is certainly no non-official in the district, not of this class, in a position to undertake

the work. I doubt therefore whether election, if allowed, would materially charge the present system, and think it not unlikely that the local boards would themselves prefer "to retain the gratuitous official agency now available to them," especially if, as I would certainly recommend, the post of Chairman, if held by an official, carried no vote with it. The board would, with this arrangement, to use the words of paragraph 22 of the Resolution of the Government of India, be "left unfettered in the initiation and direction of operations," and the Chairman would be "placed in the position of their servant, and not of their master."

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21. I trust that in what I have written I shall not be thought to cling to "preconceived ideas on general questions of policy." Were I now in charge of a plains district, inhabited by people of one language, and with the same feelings and aspirations, I should be ready to push the declared policy of Government to its utmost. But it is to be remembered that Darjeeling is a frontier district, peculiarly circumstanced, containing sanitaria designed chiefly for Europeans and tea gardens worked by European capital and energy, on the success of which depends much of the prosperity of the natives, and which contribute largely to the development of the trade of the empire. Its population is very mixed, and the most intelligent native element thereof is alien to the district. True natives of this district and the adjoining tracts would be pronounced by the last-mentioned element as utterly unfitted for self-government, and they, on their part, would infinitely prefer to be governed by the class which has done so much for their district, rather than by the native immigrants from the plains, whom the success of European enterprise has attracted to it. All these points I have had to weigh, and I am satisfied that the best way to "give the fullest effect to the wishes of the Supreme Government that may be compatible with my duty to my own charge" is to look chiefly to the European residents of the district for the establishment and working of local boards. The more independent these boards make themselves consistently with efficiency, the better for those on whom "the task of administration is yearly becoming more onerous."

Extract from a letter from the Magistrate of Rajshahye.

SANCTION TO CERTAIN ACTS—(1).

Control—(*a*). I think there should be a formal budget prepared and approved by Government.

(*b*). The rates of expenditure on establishments to other expenditure should have a maximum limit only to be exceeded by Government sanction.

(*c*). The creation of new permanent appointments of a certain value should require Government sanction.

(*d*). All appointments above the lowest should be sanctioned by Government, unles the nominee is a person who has been certified by proper authority to be a qualified candidate. It is absolutely necessary that all important officers, such as an accountant, a road overseer, &c., should be properly qualified. The best plan, in my estimation, and that to which fewest objections could be raised, would be to allow heads of departments or a special examining body to give certificates of efficiency after proper tests had been imposed, and only to allow candidates so qualified to be appointed.

(*e*). The District Officer should have power to suspend, and the Government to dismiss, any of the establishment who willfully break any of the rules authoritatively laid down by Government for the guidance of the local boards establishments.

It must be remembered that Government has no practical means of punishing members of a local board, who are not Government officers, for neglect of, or disobedience to, its rules, and, if it cannot touch the principal, it should have power to punish the agent.

(*f*). The position of the District Officer should be defined. He should have ample powers of inspection of every paper and account, and of summoning the establishment to appear and answer his inquiries as to the conduct of business. He should, I think, be entitled to call the local board together to confer with him and to hear the views of Government, and to explain breaches of Government rules committed by them. He should have the power of stopping any work which he considers injurious to the public interests, pending a reference to the controlling authority, and power to stay expenditure in excess of the budget estimate or the funds at the command of the local board. Reference to the controlling authority will involve difficulty and delay, and is not likely to be unduly resorted to, and it must not be rendered ineffective for want of summary power to keep the question open until it can be properly inquired into The real responsibility of the District Officer must necessarily be proportioned to his power, and though, no doubt, every District Officer has an unlimited belief in his own power of persuasion—a belief justified by experience—still it will certainly be found that in the long run his power of persuasion will be proportioned to his power of enforcing his views.

No. 1803, dated Camp Balasore, the 8th December 1882.

From—A. SMITH, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

WITH reference to Government circular No. 5T—M of the 5th July last, and its enclosures, I have the honour to submit my proposals for introducing into the Orissa Division the scheme of local self-government therein sketched out.

2. I would premise that the widest publicity has been given to the wishes and intentions of Government on the subject under notice. Orya translations of the Government circular and its annexures have been distributed, and the persons best qualified to form intelligent opinions have been consulted, large and influential meetings have been held at the head quarters stations of every district, and at those of some of the sub-divisions, where the subject has been discussed, and the resolutions passed at some of these meetings have been communicated to me and the district officers. Copies of the Government circular and its enclosures were also sent by some of the Collectors to selected zemindars, who have duly responded to the call for an expression of their opinion.

3. I have carefully considered the views and sentiments expressed by the several district officers in their respective reports, and those contained in the resolutions of the public meetings, as well as the views of the other persons, official and non-official, who were specially consulted. I have also duly and carefully weighed the local circumstances of all the districts, including their sub-divisions, with which I am well acquainted, having been in charge of the division for nearly five years, during which I have often visited the principal parts of it, and have had personal intercourse with most of those who, by their education, intelligence, or social position, may be said to occupy the foremost ranks in the communities at the various places they respectively belong to.

4. It is to be borne in mind that Orissa is still a backward province. It came into British possession more than a quarter of a century later than Bengal, and was for a long time afterwards regarded as a comparatively unimportant adjunct to the sister province. Although it was previously under the administration of able officers like Messrs. Ricketts and Mills, it was not until that dire calamity, known as the Great Orissa Famine, befell the country that its wants largely attracted the attention of Government. Since then, however, what with the irrigation and navigation canals provided by Government, the steam services established by private firms between its ports and Calcutta, the opening of a college at Cuttack, and the multiplication of schools of all classes, the province has advanced greatly, both materially and intellectually, and it is so rapidly growing in education and intelligence as to warrant the hope that ere long it may be found equal to the generality of the districts of Bengal. Full scope may then be legitimately given to the policy of local self-government enunciated in the papers under reference. At present I consider it advisable that the measure should only be put into partial operation, and I would gradually extend its scope as the people become prepared for it.

5. There are at present five municipalities in this division—three at the head-quarters stations of the three districts Cuttack, Balasore, and Pooree, the first two being in the second class, and the last in the first class, and two of the sub-divisional head-quarters of Jajpore and Kendrapara, in the Cuttack district, both of which are in the second class. I would establish elective boards only in the three district head-quarters towns, leaving the small municipalities at the sub-divisions as they are. I would give each of the three municipal boards at head-quarters the privilege of electing its own chairman, whether he be a commissioner or not, an official or a non-official. It appears to me, however, if the office be by election, the district officer should not be eligible. I consider it compatible with his position that he should count for votes, or be exposed to the possible indignity of being rejected if he be a candidate. The municipal tax-payers of Balasore and Pooree have, as required by section 16 of the General Municipal Act, presented petitions praying for the introduction of the elective system into their respective municipalities. Each petition contains a clause expressing a desire on the part of the petitioners to have for their chairman a nominee of the commissioners. A similar petition is in circulation for signatures among the rate-payers of the Cuttack Municipality, and is expected to be shortly presented to the Magistrate. The district officers are unanimous in supporting these measures.

6. As regards the system of election to be followed, the district officers have unanimously proposed election by wards, and I recommend it as being most suitable. The proposals regarding the rules which are to regulate and control the election, however, differ from each other. The Pooree Rules have been framed with reference to those in force in the Burdwan Municipality, while the Magistrate of Cuttack would adopt the Serampore Rules. The Magistrate of Balasore has submitted a set of rules apparently drawn upon the model of those received with the Government circular under reply. The circumstances of the three municipalities are so nearly similar that the same rules may answer for all. I recommend for adoption the set of rules annexed, which has been carefully prepared with reference to the various proposals of the district officers.

7. The district officers are almost unanimous in their recommendations in regard to the qualifications to be prescribed for candidates for election, the minimum rate proposed by every one of them being Rs. 6 per annum, which seems to me suitable. They, however, somewhat differ in the matter of the elector's qualifications. Considering the number of rate-payers of the several grades in each municipality as shown in the annexed statement,

would uniformly prescribe Re. 1 as the minimum rate per annum for the voter's qualifications. The number who would be eligible as electors, and that of the persons who would be entitled to present themselves as candidates for election in each municipality according to the above standards under the assessment at present in force in it, will be approximately as shown in the margin.

	Number of rate payers eligible as members.	Number of voters.
Cuttack	403	2,340
Balasore	203	1,205
Pooree	278	2,840

8. As regards local boards, there is great diversity of opinion amongst the district officers. Mr. Dutt, Officiating Collector of Balasore, would have one board for the whole district under the elective system, while Mr. Pawsey, the Collector of Cuttack, would allow things to remain much as they are. Mr. Grant, Officiating Collector of Pooree, is for having two boards—one at the sudder sub-division and one at Khoordah—which is the only outlying sub-division of his district. Both of these would apparently make elective. It seems to me that the opinions expressed are based on either too high or too low an estimate of the capacities of the people of Orissa, who differ but little in point of education and intelligence in the various parts of the province. Except the hill tracts, the inhabitants of which are behind their brethren of the plains, I would place all the three districts under the third category, and I would form local boards at all the sub-divisions.* I would, however, reserve for the present the extension of the elective system to any of them. When the people of the interior shall have become a little more advanced, seen the working of the elective municipal boards at the district head-quarters, and learnt to appreciate the advantages of the system, it may be extended if it is desired. Till then I would have the boards composed of official and non-official members nominated by local authorities, and appointed by Government in the proportion of not more than one official to two non-official members. The district boards should be presided over by the Magistrate-Collectors, and those at the sub-divisions by their respective sub-divisional officers as chairmen, who should of course have votes, and take full part in the proceedings of the boards. There are at present District Road Cess and Educational Committees at every district head quaters and at all the sub-divisions. At Bhuddruck in Balasore, and Khoordah in Pooree, there are dispensaries not falling within municipal limits of which the committees might take charge There is also one at Piplee in Pooree. It is supported largely from the Pooree Lodging-house Fund, but it may be unobjectionably managed by the local board.

* Cuttack district.
Cuttack sudder sub-division.
Kendrapara ditto.
Jajpore ditto.
Pooree district.
Pooree sudder sub division.
Khoordah ditto.
Balasore district.
Balasore sudder sub-division.
Bhuddruck ditto.

9. Referring to paragraph 12 of the circular under reply, it seems to me that the determination of the question therein raised will rest largely upon the settlement of the point as to what charges are to be transferred to the local boards. A considerable proportion of the revenue derived from the license tax is obtained from persons residing or carrying on trade, &c., within municipal limits. There can be no objection to transfer this part of the revenue to the municipal boards, provided coresponding responsibilities be imposed upon them. The same may be said as regards the proposals to make over to the local boards, as distinguished from the municipal boards, the assessments and collections of the license tax beyond municipal limits, or the public works cess, or any other similar source of revenue. The ferries on the provincial roads are particularly in point. I would only make over their revenues if the charge of the roads be made over. If these roads are made over, the proceeds of the ferries, the license tax, and the public works cess might also be made over. The question of the transfer is however, a rather large one, and may be left for consideration hereafter. The subject of the large irrigation and navigation canals and their revenues is so largely mixed up with considerations effecting the Government land revenue that I think it advisable they should continue, at all events till the next settlement, under direct Government control.

10. As regards the point in paragraph 14, upon which I am desired to offer my opinion, I think that, in the matter of expenditure on works, the contemplated legislation might proceed much in the same line as that adopted in the existing rules, limiting the powers of Road Cess Committees. Rs. 5,000 would perhaps be the proper maximum amount which a local board should be authorized to expend on a single original work without previous sanction, provided it has a sufficiently competent engineer to execute or supervise the work. Individual new works, costing more than Rs. 5,000, might be specially sanctioned by the Divisional Commissioner or the Government on the application of the board. Another matter in respect of which I would reserve control to the executive authorities is the appointment of the officers to be employed under the local boards. The scale of establishment and the selection of officers drawing high salaries, say salaries over Rs. 100, should, I think, require sanction from some executive authority, who will generally be in a better position to judge of the qualifications of candidates for such appointments than the local boards. It was found in practice that something of this sort was required for the control of the action of District Road Cess Committees. As regards the proposed Government board, I am inclined to think that the power to order a necessary work, and to carry it out if not executed, might be well given to the Commissioners of Divisions only with the approval of the local Government.

11. Copies of the district officers' reports, together with their enclosures, including the petitions respecting the Pooree and Balasore Municipalities, are herewith submitted.

No. 204M, dated Pooree, the 12th September 1882.

From—T. J. C. GRANT, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Pooree,
To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the subject of local self-government. I enclose three appendices, viz. Appendix A, which contains petitions from certain inhabitants of Pooree to the Imperial and Local Governments, Appendix B (called for in your No. 1305, dated 1st instant), which shows the distribution of the tax among the rate-payers, and Appendix C, which is a petition (signed by more than one in three of the rate-payers) for the introduction of the elective system into the municipality, and for the appointment of a non-official (or rather an elected) chairman.

2. In accordance with paragraph 4 of the Government of Bengal circular No. 5T—M, dated 5th July 1882, I called a meeting (which was attended by several hundred people), and I very carefully explained all the proposals on the subject of municipal self-government, and also the requirements of the law. These last I reduced to writing and caused them to be circulated through the town, and announced that, on the presentation of the properly signed petition, the Lieutenant-Governor would be willing to introduce the elective system into Pooree, unless there appeared some special objection to such a course. I acted in precisely the same way as regards the office of municipal chairman, publishing that the Government would be willing to appoint a non-official chairman, or to appoint any non official person as chairman whom the committee might nominate, but only on condition that one-third of the rate-payers petitioned for it, and if no special objection appeared.

3. Appendix C is a petition from more than one-third of the total number of rate-payers. It complies with the requirements of the law and the stipulation of the Lieutenant-Governor to the letter. I am now prepared to say that this compliance extends to the spirit.

4. The truth of the matter is that anything in the shape of a public memorial from the people of Pooree is a meaningless document, misleading and most dangerous as a ground of Government action. It is no test whatever of the state of popular feeling. Even were the popular mind really excited, the method of memorialising would neither suggest itself nor recommend itself for adoption. They have not the faintest idea of its efficacy and on small persuasion will sign any memorial whatever without having, or causing to have, any idea of its purport. Whilst the public (of Pooree, if not of all Orissa) has this easy indifference on the subject of memorials, there are many of the highest placed members of the governing body who never dream that a public memorial can anywhere have less significance and importance than it has in England. The consequence is that there is always danger that the Government may mistake the interested wishes of a very few for the expression of popular wishes which may in fact lie quite on the other side.

5. The truth about the reception in Pooree of this scheme of local self-government is not pleasant and far from flattering. It was declared by a designing few, and instantly believed by the many, that the disinterested benevolence of Government was nothing but a pretence and a snare, under cover of which a great scheme of increased taxation was to be introduced. This was the fixed belief of the common people who formed the large body of the population. Add to this the facts that the real wishes of the people are distinctly adverse to progress, that they would do away with the municipality to morrow because of the tax, that they would for the same reason do away with the cesses to-morrow and take their former chances of roads and public works, that they would if they had their will dispense with sanitation and hospitals even if they could get them for nothing, and it will be understood that the scheme of local self-government was received with the utmost disfavour at first. That the people should be so backward and lethargic is unfortunate, that some of those who will understand the object of the Government should disseminate ungrateful libels of the Government is exasperating, and that the people should believe those libellous falsehoods after all that Government has done to deserve confidence in its rectitude is most disheartening. I am personally a firm believer in the self-government scheme and it is no pleasant task to me to write down the above facts, but facts they are, and they have so important a bearing on the question that they cannot be kept out of view.

6. The advocates of the scheme were to be found among the native officials, education officers, amla, the highly educated classes in general, and the more educated and intelligent of the people of the town. It is significant that almost all of them are Bengalis or of Bengali extraction. These resolutely set themselves to work to counteract the disseminators of libellous falsehood. They called one public meeting after another in the temple, they invited people to attend meetings at their private houses, and they freely visited in the houses of others. Everywhere they carefully and clearly explained the whole scheme and the principles on which Government was acting, and their success has been marked. The meetings at the temple were attended by many thousand attentive listeners, anxious to learn about the matter, and fast acquiring an interest in it. The result has been that a very great many have become converts from conviction. There are still many who are opposed to the scheme—some honestly, some from interested motives, and many ignorantly. But I feel no doubt in my mind that in very fact fully one-third of the rate-payers are sincerely desirous of trying the elective system and of seeing a non-official chairman presiding over the municipality.

7. Seeing then that one-third of the rate-payers have petitioned for, and may be considered to be really desirous of having, the elective system introduced and a non-official chairman appointed for the Pooree Municipality, I presume I may take it for granted that

the Lieutenant-Governor will accede to these requests, unless there appears some sufficient cause to the contrary.

8. The backwardness of the general population in education, their unfortunate and undeniable lethargy as to all the duties of a citizen, their repugnance to progress and taxation, combined with the fact that the municipality has only existed for about a year (and has therefore acquired no experience in municipal government), are the circumstances that have most right to be regarded as obstacles to the petition, &c.

9. At the same time, I am for my part of opinion that they should not be allowed to prevail against the petitioners. I do not put any particular value on that kind of experience which has been acquired in the older municipalities. I by no means consider that that was a wholesome experience in itself, and I am quite certain that it forms no essential stage that should precede the introduction of self-government. I think it cannot be denied that, as a very general rule, the experience acquired by native commissioners was about as healthy as that learnt by the ministers of Louis XIV, namely, that the municipality is the chairman. They simply learnt to conceive that it was for them only to efface their personality, not merely to show no originality, but also to offer no opposition; that their simple duty was to attend so many meetings a year, slavishly wait for a lead from the chairman, and then applaudingly follow that lead, not even attempting to preserve a decent appearance of consistency when succeeding chairman differed wholly from their predecessor's. That this sort of experience, prolonged through 20 years, may now very well impede efforts at self-government elsewhere, is a thing I well believe. That this municipality has not grown up in any such bonds, and has acquired no long habits of subservience and self-suppression, is, I think, a circumstance of the greatest advantage, and a decided reason in favour of the introduction of self-government.

10. The want of education is, I admit, a drawback; but this must not by any means be confounded with a lack of intelligence. In natural intelligence, I believe the Uryas to be quite on a par with the Bengalis. These men are as capable of conducting their business and their lives with skill and success as any Bengalis, and I have no doubt that they are, even now, as fit to form good municipal commissioners as are the inhabitants of any district of Bengal not in the near neighbourhood of Calautta.

11. A great absence of what is known in England as public spirit, and a disposition that finds bad management more tolerable than taxation, are things that must be a great source of danger when self-government is introduced. But it must be remembered these drawbacks attach not only to Pooree, but are common to all Bengal. It should never be forgotten that Pooree is, after all that can be said, not diverse from the rest of Bengal; that it has no disqualification of a special nature; that its drawbacks differ from those of more advanced districts—not in kind, but only in degree. A selfish apathy as to public affairs, and a short-sighted intolerance of taxation, however useful and remunerative, are to be found all over India, and it is precisely in the hope of eradicating these public vices that the self-government scheme has been designed. If self-government is a cure for these evils elsewhere, it does not seem logical to withhold the cure from Pooree, merely because the evils are greater

12. Should the elective system be introduced, it is now to be considered what method of election will be most suitable and the rules by which it should be controlled. As to the former, I enclose separately a draft of the rules founded on those published for the town of Burdwan; it may suffice to say here that it is the general opinion (in which I concur) that the election should be conducted by wards. The town is at present divided into four wards, the petition proposes six, and that there be four commissioners for each ward. The division into six instead of four wards is certainly an improvement, but I think that three commissioners will amply suffice for each ward; it will not be easy or perhaps possible to find four fit men, and that a body of 24 commissioners will be unmanageably large, and lead to much unnecessary waste of time and discussions.

13. Next, as to the qualification of the electors. The petitioners, and indeed all whom I have consulted, are of opinion that the money qualifications proposed in the Government resolution is much too high. In this opinion I concur. They think also that in order to secure a sufficiently high degree of intelligence among the electors, education should be recognised apart from wealth, as giving a title to the franchise. I gladly recommend for acceptance the proposals in the petition, namely, that all those should be entitled to vote for municipal members who are pundits, pleaders, mukhtears, graduates, under-graduates, those who have passed for minor or vernacular scholarships, and those who pay a rate of not less than Rs. 2 a year.

14. As regards the qualifications for membership, I have only to repeat the remarks made in the previous paragraph. Here also I would recommend for acceptance the proposal of the petitioners, which requires the same educational qualifications as for voting with a further property qualification as follows:—A payment of a municipal rate of not less than Rs. 6, or an income of Rs. 200 a year.

15. The number of persons qualified as voters in accordance with the above proposals would be about 1,057 out of a total of 5,286 rate-payers; the educational qualification will probably add more to this number. I cannot say how many more, but not many. The number of persons qualified for membership it is quite impossible to ascertain, but about 300 is near enough. It is not proposed even to insist upon residence within the municipality as a qualification, but to leave the electors at liberty to choose whomsoever they like (who possesses the qualifications), in whatever place he may reside.

16. I now come to the question of chairmanship. You will see that the petitioners are anxious to have a non-official chairman. I am decidedly of opinion that their prayer should be granted. It may sound rash to propose so large an innovation in so backward a district. It is precisely because of that backwardness that I so strongly urge it. I say without fear of contradition, that if the district officer is appointed chairman, there will be no self-government at all. The whole thing will degenerate into a mere show In this district no such thing as independence can be found, or can be expected to be found. The men from whom the members must be chosen are far too intimately connected with the district officer to believe it worth their while to exhibit the slightest independence where he is concerned. Moreover, so surely as these men find themselves the colleagues of a responsible official who must do the work, so surely will they give full rein to their apathetic natures and leave him every iota of the work to do. They will oppose nothing and propose nothing; nor will they move a little finger towards the execution and carrying out of the resolutions and orders of the committee. There will be under the new system absolutely no change whatever from the present state of things. The work of the members will merely consist in attaching a *jo hukum*. (Anglice, I cordially concur) to whatever the chairman lays before them; and the chairman will be left to carry out his own plans through the committee's servants without any help from the members themselves. If these members are to be taught how to rule the town, it must be by the rough effectual method of leaving them to do all for themselves, as boys are taught to swim by throwing them into deep water. With the district officer as chairman, self-government is, as I have said, impossible, and out of the question With any other official as chairman it would be nearly impossible. I think that it would be in every respect the best way (if local self-government is to be tried in earnest) to at once adopt the plan of allowing the committee to nominate their own chairman. I think that in Pooree this plan would work better than in most places, for I do not doubt that under any circumstances the committee will consult the district officer, and very carefully consider whatever advice he may give them; that they will be amenable to good counsel I do not doubt in the least. I believe that in this district this is far the best plan. It is the only plan by which the Committee can be made to work, and I believe it involves less danger of a break-down in Pooree than is likely to occur in more advanced places. The committee will not suffer from the overweening conceit and ungrounded and rash confidence which always accompanies a little knowledge and much ignorance. They will be glad to seek counsel and be amenable to advice, and I feel confident will allow themselves to be guided clear of dangerous mistakes.

17. As regards local boards, the proposals of the petitioners are contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of their proceedings, a copy of which accompanies this. Their idea is to have four committees—one at Khoordah, one at Piplee, one at Gope, one a Pooree—and that the Pooree committee shall exercise a degree of control over the others, in order to obtain uniformity and consistency of action throughout the district On the whole, I am inclined to think this is a dangerous plan I doubt whether enough fit members can be found for four committees. I am sure that any exercise of control by one committee over the others will give rise to dissensions, and I fear that there will be quarrelling and heartburning about the distribution of funds. I think, that for the present, at all events, a committee in each of the sub-divisions (Sudder and Khoordah) will suffice.

18. The proposals for qualification of voters and members in the case of the local boards are made in paragraphs 5*c*, 5*d* of the proceedings. In each case the same educational qualifications are proposed as in the case of the municipality, the property qualification is considerably lowered from the figure proposed in the Government Resolution, which was indeed much too high for a very poor district like Pooree. For voters, the proposed qualification is a payment of Rs. 5 for road cess, Rs. 10 for license tax, or an income of Rs. 200 a year. That for members is just double the above sums.

19 I imagine that the local boards will deal with roads, communications, education, sanitation, and hospitals which may be outside the municipal limits The one point in which the local board and the municipal committee are at all likely to clash is as regards the management of the zillah school The Lieutenant-Governor has suggested the appointment of a managing board, composed partly of members of the municipal committee, and partly of members of the local board of the sudder sub-division. I am inclined to recommend that the zillah school, which lies entirely within municipal limits, and is to be supported entirely out of municipal funds, should be left entirely to the management of the municipal committee. This arrangement avoids a certain chance of friction and is perfectly simple, nor will it leave the local board without experience in educational matters, as they will deal with all the education outside municipal limits. The petitioners ask that, in addition to the municipal income and road cess, the two committees may have made over to them, in such proportions as the Government may think fit, all the license tax collected in the district, the ferry and pound collections, the Juggernath Road Fund, so much of the lodging-house tax as is used for municipal purposes, and such a portion of the public works cess as the Government may think proper. Assuredly the income of these bodies should be made, so far as is possible, commensurate with the costly duties that they must undertake. It would be truly deplorable if, at the very outset of this experiment, failures should be the result simply of want of funds; nor at present would it be wise to make up any serious deficiency of money by local taxations, for, as I have said above, there has been (and to no small extent still is) a widespread belief that under the cloak of benevolence the grant of self-government is nothing but a crafty scheme for increasing taxation. It would certainly be important not to give any force to this belief by introducing at once new taxation. If, therefore, funds in sufficiency

could be found in the manner indicated by the petitioners, it would doubtless be a very great advantage.

No. 876, dated Cuttack, the 6th September 1882.

From—R. H. PAWSEY, Esq., Collector of Cuttack,

To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

I HAVE the honour to state that the delay in replying to your No. 1001, dated the 12th July last, is simply due to the fact that the interest manifested in the subject of local self-government by the educated native community of Cuttack has been so strong, that it appeared certain that, besides being favoured with the individual opinions of a few influential residents, I should within a short time become aware of the main points under discussion upon which the educated community are at one. On 16th ultimo a public meeting was called for the purpose of forming an "Orissa Association" for expressing its views on self-govenment with the intention of promoting the general welfare of the district, and since then there has been a series of meetings in which the views of majority have been adopted on certain points.

2. I now enclose herewith copies of the reports of the Sub-Divisional officers of Kendrapara and Jajpur, Babus Chundra Seekur Banerjee and Bankim Chundra Chatterjee, and of the proceedings of the Orissa Association at these meetings, and I beg to submit the following report with reference to these, and to the opinions of others which I have also before me, and to the circumstances which appear to me to be worthy of consideration in the introduction of change.

3. In the matter of paragraph 4 of the letter of Government, I can only say that the first trial of the elective system is obviously to be made in the municipality of Cuttack. The signatures of the requisite number of rate-payers under the law to an application for the extension of this system under section 16 of the Act to Cuttack are being collected by the above-mentioned Orissa Association, and will, I believe, soon be laid before you. As to the details of the process of election, the present division into six wards should be maintained; three commissioners should be elected for each ward, keeping the number eighteen as at present. The qualification for a voter here should, I think, be the payment of Re 1 per annum as municipal tax I am aware that many of the gentlemen consulted have fixed on the higher sum of Rs. 3 as the property qualification I give here a statement showing total number of tax-payers with the number paying Re. 1 and upwards and Rs. 3 and upwards respectively in the municipalities of Cuttack, Kendrapara and Jajpur:—

		Total Number.	Payers of Re. 1 and upwards.	Payers of Rs. 3 and upwards
Cuttack	...	4,525	1,560	1,033
Kendrapara	...	2,817	808	114
Jajpur	...	1,940	1,048	124

I am aware that in the matter of distribution of classes of payers of rates you have called for further information, but I have not this ready up to date, and will submit it subsequently. For the qualification of candidates I think that the payment of Rs. 6 in rates per annum, which roughly means an income of Rs. 600 per annum, might be taken as the standard. In the details the election might be carried out under somewhat similar rules to those now in use at Serampore, copy of which has been forwarded to me with the letter under reply.

4. All whom I have consulted in regard to the matter of the selection of a chairman are also unanimous that he should be elected by the commissioners themselves. The selection should, I think, be of any person, a commissioner or not, official or non-official approved by Government, who should of course have a vote in the proceedings of the committee and a casting vote when necessary.

5 Although there has been perfect unanimity in the matter of and elective municipality for Cuttack, there is by no means a similar universal desire to extend the same privileges to Kendrapara and Jajpur. The Association at Cuttack after much discussion have declined to express an opinion that any advantage would be derived by such extension. The late Sub-Divisional Officer of Jajpur was of opinion that there was not sufficient interest felt in the matter to introduce it at present. The present sub-divisional officer (who has only recently joined) expresses his willingness to try the experiment with the object stated by Government of introducing some capacity for self-government among the rate-payers. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Kendrapara proposes to have elected members with the same object. It is extremely doubtful whether any expressed wish of one-third of the rate payers will be received by Government, which will permit of election under section 16 of the present Act. If an alteration in the law is made with this view, I am still of opinion that the chairman should be appointed by Government for the present. The mode of, and qualification for, election might be the same as at Cuttack.

6. As to local boards, it is the opinion of the sub-divisional officers and of the majority of the residents of Cuttack, as the Orissa Association, that such boards cannot at present be said to be desired in the interior of the sub-divisions of Kendrapara and Tajpur. The orders of Government in paragraphs 6, 7, 8. 9, and 10 of their letter have been considered by the sub-divisional officers and discussed by the Association. I confess that I see great difficulty in providing for an election of members in the interior to serve on a board, and I see very few who are not at the head-quarters of a sub-division or at Cuttack who would be likely to

take an interest in public affairs. I am therefore of opinion that both these sub divisions should remain under executive order as indicated in paragraph 8 of the letter of Government.

7. The question of a local board at Cuttack has been much discussed, and the opinions of the majority are certainly in favour of its election. Deputy Collector Babu Pran Kissen Roy expresses this opinion as follows :—

"The second point at issue is, under which of the three categories described in paragraph 8 of the circular under report should this district be placed? As the correctness of the opinion in a matter like this depends much upon the extent of local knowledge and experience, I think the sub divisional officers and gentlemen will be the best authorities on the point. With the limited knowledge I have of the circumstances of the district, and the condition of its people, as regards their intelligence, education, and administrative abilities, and keeping in view the present policy of Government in the matter of giving political education to the people of the country, and of *creating* if *need be* a capacity for self-help, I may say that this district may for the present be placed under the second category; that is, a local board may be established at once at the head-quarter sub-division, while the two other sub-divisions should wait for some time longer till their inhabitants, who are comparatively less educated and informed, become familiar with the principles of self-government started at head-quarters, and aspire to have it for themselves after appreciating its advantages."

I am not, however, offered a single opinion as to the capacity of the people of the interior for taking part in an election of this nature. My own opinion is that Cuttack is one of the very last districts in which election will be a real choice. It is not that villagers are incapable of feeling the want of roads or drainage in their immediate vicinity, but they think of no wants of which they have no experience. There will be intelligent candidates no doubt over and beyond the present members of committees, but they would not have in general the slightest influence throughout the area of a thana, and an elected candidate would by no means be a representative one.

8. One mode of election which might be simpler in Orissa than elsewhere has been suggested to me by Babu Pran Kissen Roy, and that is that the institution of village headmen should be entirely resuscitated, and one man in each village made the elective unit. This would give some 6,000 in the head-quarters sub-division alone, and these persons would perhaps be as ready to vote as those with the property qualification prescribed by Government.

9. I am, however, strongly of opinion that in this province the entire novelty of election and self-government should in the first instance be tried in the towns which are distinctly in advance of village life in Orissa, and that from this experience its adaptability to the rural parts should be understood. I would therefore retain the district committees at head-quarters with such changes as will be necessitated by the new law, with members nominated by officials and with an official chairman.

In regard to paragraph 14, I would state that it does not appear desirable that the central controlling authority of the municipalities in this district should be in Calcutta. I believe that the control would best rest with the Commissioner of the Division.

No. 842, dated Balasore, the 31st August 1882.

From—R. C. DUTT, Esq., Officiating Collector,
To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

WITH reference to your No. 1001, dated the 12th July last, I have the honour to submit the following report. My remarks on the points referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government letter, *i. e.*, on the subject of municipalities, have already been submitted in my No. 825, dated the 21st August 1882. I shall therefore, in the present report, submit my views on the subject of local boards only.

2. I beg in the commencement of this report to state that I have found it impossible to recommend the bestowal of the same degree of independence in the matter of district administration by boards as I have recommended in the matter of municipal administration. Education has not spread in the interior of the district to the same extent that it has in municipalities, and the people in villages are far less familiar with the objects and principles of administration than the people in towns. The management of a district too is a far more difficult and responsible task than that of managing a town; and it is necessary therefore to be extremely cautious in placing the work of district administration in the hands of persons who have hitherto had little experience of such work. While, therefore, it is most desirable to try, in the generous spirit in which the Government Resolution has been conceived, to induce the people to have a practical share in the administration of local matters, it is also essential, to the very success of the scheme, that they are not suddenly entrusted with a tax which my be at first beyond their ability. I have kept this twofold object in view in making the following suggestions.

Paragraph 7 of Government Circular, Districts to remain units of administration.

3. The first important point for decision is whether the district or the sub-division should be accepted as the unit of administration. The views of the Government on this point are laid down in paragraph 7 of their letter; but there are certain matters which, it seems to me, should be considered before the point is finally settled.

4. In all the departments which it is intended to make over to boards, the district and not the sub-division has hitherto been the unit of administration. There is one Education

Committee, as there is one Deputy Inspector of Schools, appointed to foster education in each district, and the rules framed for imparting education and for holding examinations are uniform throughout the district. A uniform rate of road cess is imposed in each district; there is one office for the collection of the cess throughout the limits of the district; the books and registers of the office show all the estates paying road cess, and all orders for the collection of cess from all these estates are issued from this office. Similary, in the disbursement side, one set of registers is kept for the whole district, one engineer (in most districts in Bengal) supervises all road operations in the district, and the wants of the whole district are collectively considered in making proposals and estimates for each year's work.

5. It seems to me that it will not be expedient to altogether change this system which has hitherto been followed everywhere, and to declare the sub division to be the unit of administration for the future. On the contrary, the proposed change would be found to be attended with much practical inconvenience in the working of it. Three or four or more collection offices, for instance, would have to be created for collecting road cess in place of one in each district, and each office would have to keep its separate list of estates and entertain it's separate establishment. The work of re-valuation done separately for each sub-division would be attended with much inconvenience, while in the matter of making roads each sub-divisional board would probably have its own plan, and the great advantage now derived by considering the wants of a district collectively would be lost. It would be easy to multiply instances, and to show that in every department we shall lose very much and gain little by cutting up districts into portions, and declaring each portion an independent unit of administration.

6. On the other hand there are positive advantages which we can derive by still keeping the district, as it has hitherto been, the unit of administration. There are in every district of Bengal men of education and intelligence, of business habits and public spirit at the head-quarters far superior to their brethren in sub-divisions. By dispensing with district councils altogether, as has been proposed in paragraph 7 of the Government letter, we lose the services of these superior men, except only for the work of one sub-division, viz the sudder sub-division. But by keeping district councils, we get the services of these men in supervising the work of the entire district, and in helping by their advice and instructions the less enlightened members of the sub-divisional boards, and it is, I believe, essential to the success of the scheme that sub-divisional boards should receive such help, instruction, and guidance. Again, under general orders of Government, to allow sub-divisional boards as much independence as possible, each district board will leave for its subordinate boards all work that con be safely done by such boards In advanced districts nearly all the work will be done by the sub-divisional boards under the general supervision and guidance of district boards, while in backward districts a larger proportion of the work will have to be actually performed at the sudder. Thus, by keeping district councils, as well as sub-divisional boards, we create as it were a self-adjusting scale, which will measure out work for sub-divisions in each district in accordance with the education and intelligence in the district and the advantages of such a process can hardly be over-estimated. Thirdly and lastly, there are some advantages to be gained by keeping the system of administration of local matters uniform with the system of civil, revenue, and criminal administration in the country, and to maintain in respect of the former the same local limits, and the same subordination of sub-divisions to districts as are maintained in the latter.

7. Thus while there are almost insurmountable difficulties in changing the system of administration which has hitherto been followed, and in multiplying the units of adminstration in local matters, there are, on the other hand, great and tangible advantages in continuing the present system of subordinating sub divisions to districts in respect of local boards. I am very strongly impressed with the necessity of such subordination, and I believe that it is essential to the success of the entire scheme in the present state of education in the country. It is necessary to proceed with the utmost caution in introducing this new scheme, and it would be an act of doubtful wisdom to begin by creating practically independent boards in sub-divisions. It would be far safer, as it certainly would be far more advantageous for administrative purposes, to place such sub-divisional boards under the control of the superior intelligence and ability which always exist at district head-quarters. If this is done the success of the great scheme is assured.

Sub divisional boards to be placed under the district board.

8. The reason for which sub-divisional boards are preferred to district boards as units of administration is, I believe, that the area of a district is too large, and that the people living in a sub-division would take much more interest in the administration of that sub-division than the people of an entire district could collectively take in the administration of so large an area. This is undoubtedly a decided advantage in favour of sub-divisional boards, but it seems to me that we secure this advantage to the very fullest extent by creating a sub-divisional board for each sub-division, including the sudder sub-division, and then placing such boards under such general control and guidance from head-quarters as they stand in need of. We thus combine the superior local interest of the people in favour of sub-divisional boards with the manifest advantages of control and guidance by district councils. This will appear more fully when I come to speak of the constitution of sub-divisional and district boards.

District boards to be placed under the central board.

9. I entirely agree with the remarks made in paragraph 14 of the Government circular that district boards too will require some control and guidance, and that there should be some "ready and efficient means of compelling defaulting boards to do their duty." The proposal made in the same paragraph of creating a central board will answer the purpose admirably, and such central board will control

and instruct the district boards much in the same manner in which district boards will control and instruct sub-divisional boards. I am convinced that this scheme will be found admirably suited to the present state of the country, that it will enable the people to have a real share in the administration of local matters, and that at the same time it would prevent each class of boards from abusing its powers or going far wrong, in consequence of its being under the supervision and control of the next higher board.

Paragraph 8 of Government Circular. Divisions of districts into three classes unnecessary everywhere. Sub-divisional boards should be subordinate to the district board.

10. If this plan be adopted, then it will not be necessary to divide districts into the three classes mentioned in paragraph 8 of the Government circular. Every district in the Bengal Presidency is advanced enough to be fit for a district board, while there will be no objection to creating a local board at each sub-division, including the sudder, seeing that such sub-divisional boards will be under the control of district boards, and will only have as much independence of action as they are fitted for. Should, however, it be decided to divide districts into three classes as defined in paragraph 8 of the Government circular, then I would propose that the district of Balasore be placed under class 2, and that a kind of branch board be formed in the sudder sub-division, and another in Bhuddruck sub-division, both of which will work under the control and instructions of the district board. I would place Balasore in class 2 and not in class 3, not because I consided Balasore to be very far behind many other districts of Bengal in education and intelligence, but because I consider the subordination of sub-divisional boards to district boards necessary for the purpose of efficient administration. I may add that Roy Nemai Charan Bose Bahadoor, the intelligent and public-spirited zemindar of Bhuddruck sub-division, does not recommend the independence of the sub-divisional board, and that the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhuddruck also is of the same opinion with myself, and thinks it would be impossible to form an independent board at Bhuddruck; and suggests therefore that Balasore may be placed under class 2, and that a branch board may be established at Bhuddruck. The better plan, however, by a long way would be as I have stated before, not to divide districts into classes at all, but to create a district board at the head-quarters of each district with a subordinate board at each sub-division including the sudder sub-division.

Paragraph 9 of Government Circular.

11. I now come to the question of the constitution of the boards, *i e.*, the sub-divisional boards, the district boards, and the central board, and this subject involves the important questions of election of members and appointment of chairmen.

Paragraph 10 of Government Circular. The election system should be introduced.

12. The system of election is indeed "foreign alike to the genius and instincts of the people and to the system of rule which has obtained since the British power was established in India." Nevertheless, the simple idea on which the elective system is based is neither unintelligible nor unknown to the people of India To select a man to protect or advocate his interests, or represent his claims, or transact his work, is what the Bengal villager does as often as he names a *salees* to settle a dispute or appoints a *mukhtear* to do his work. To people who are so familiar with these customs, the idea of election cannot be unintelligible. It is only necessary to divest the elective system of its unnecessary surroundings, and to put it in a simple form before the people, and the better class of them will not only understand it, but will give their vote with the same degree of intelligence and interest with which they now appoint a *salees* or a *mukhtear* to transact their business. If therefore it is necessary and desirable, as undoubtedly it is, to introduce this system in order to induce the people to take an interest in their own concerns, no difficulty need arise from the fact that the people have hitherto been unacquainted with the system. The district of Balasore too stands very high among the districts of Bengal in education, there are no less than 2,195 schools and pathsalas at the present moment, and a large number even of the common people can read and write. I am therefore confident that in this district the system will work well if worked with care, and the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhuddruck, Mr. Ricketts, as well as Rajah Syamanand De of Balasore and Baboo Kailash Chunder Roy Mohasay of Dehurda and Roy Nemai Churn Bose Bahadoor of Kothar, who were consulted on the subject, all recommend its introduction into this district. The sub-divisional officer recommends that eight members for the sub-divisional board may be so elected, and that fifteen more may be nominated by the present branch road cess committee. Roy Nemai Churn Bose Bahadoor also, speaking of the sub-divisional board, suggests that eight members may be elected and thirteen may be nominated. Rajah Syamanand De recommends a part of the members to be elected by the people, and Baboo Kailash Chunder Roy Mohasay recommends that two-thirds of the members may be thus elected. I think this to be a very fair proportion considering all circumstances, and I recommend that two-thirds of the members of the sudder sub-divisional board, as well as of the Bhuddruck sub-divisional board, be elected by the people, and that the remaining one-third may be nominated by Government. I am speaking now of the sub-divisional boards only—of the constitution of the district board I shall speak hereafter.

13. I may here mention that meetings have been held in the town of Balasore, largely attended by the rich and influential as well as intelligent and educated members of the community, and that resolutions have been passed expressing a strong and decided wish that the elective system may be introduced into the district. I understand that a pamphlet, explaining the purport of the Government Resolution in simple Uriya, is in the press, and will be largely distributed by the executive committee of this body in the interior of the district, and that some members of this body will shortly be deputed to explain to the people

generally, and especially to the papers of road cess and license tax, their duties in connection with the election system. It is my pleasing duty to record that these attempts on the part of the people of Balasore have been entirely spontaneous. My predecessor, in order to know the real wishes and opinions of the people themselves, carefully abstained from expressing his own opinions, and even from attending the meetings held, and I have thought it proper to strictly conform to the same policy since I took over charge. Should it be decided to introduce the election system in the district of Balasore, I have no doubt we shall get much intelligent help from this educated class of men who are trying with such praiseworthy zeal to explain to the villagers in the interior the objects and details of the great scheme which is shortly to be introduced in this country.

The qualifications laid down in the Government circular will do very well.

14. There are five thanas in the sudder sub-division, and four in Bhuddruck, and I would propose that for each thana two members may be elected by the cess and tax-payers, and one may be nominated by Government. The qualifications laid down in paragraph 10 of the Government letter seem to be fair, and I note in the margin the number of persons who would be qualified to vote and be elected under those rules, thana by thana. Some addition should be made to these figures on account of persons with annual income of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively, who do not pay either license tax or road cess; but the number of such persons in this district is very small. A larger figure will probably have to be deducted, as the same persons have been counted twice as paying both road cess and license tax. All this will be done when the lists of persons qualified to vote or to be elected will be made out as directed in paragraph 10 of the Government circular. I have already issued orders for the preparation of such lists, and when they are made, the number of men qualified to vote and to be elected in this district will be found to be about 1,800 and 600 respectively.

Number of persons qualified to be elected as members.

THANA.	Persons paying road cess of Rs. 25 or more.	Persons paying license tax of Rs. 20 or more.
Balasore	87	64
Bosta	70	11
Baliapal	32	6
Jellasore	59	11
Soro	28	18
Bhuddruck	77	20
Basudebpore	32	6
Chandbali	23	16
Dhamnagar	73	11
Total ...	400	163

Number of persons qualified to vote.

THANA.	Paying road cess of Rs. 10 or more.	Paying license tax of Rs. 10 or more.
Balasore	217	208
Bosta	162	79
Baliapal	71	37
Jellasore	116	38
Soro	62	132
Bhuddruck	204	89
Basudebpore	80	33
Chandbali	64	33
Dhamnagar	198	56
Total ...	1,174	705

15. Mr Ricketts, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhuddruck, recommends that "considering the condition of the ryots in my sub-division, I would suggest that ryots deriving an annual income of Rs. 200 from agricultural pursuits be included" as voters. Similar reductions in the qualifications both of voters and of candidates for election have also been proposed by Rajah Syamanand Dé and Roy Nemai Charun Bose Bahadoor. It is safer, however, in my opinion, to place the limit as high as it has been placed in the Government circular, at least until the election system is thoroughly familiar to the people. It would not be wise, in my opinion, to have a large class of voters of very imperfect or no education at the very commencement of the new system. According to the figures given before, there will be on an average two hundred voters for each thana—voters who will be men of substance, intelligence, and some education, and it is safer for the present to allow the right of voting to this limited number of representative men in each station. The thana average for Bhuddruck sub-division will be somewhat less; it will be between 150 and 200, and that number is, I think, quite enough, for the present. With regard to the qualifications for candidates for election as members, the sub-divisional officer would reduce the payment of Rs. 25 as road cess to a payment of Rs. 15, but he assigns no reason for this proposed change.

16. The sub-divisional officer urges with much stronger reason that men of intelligence and education may be eligible as members of boards even if they do not possess the qualifications spoken of above. To those who pay road cess and license tax, the sub-divisional officer "would add all intelligent officials, members of the Educational Department, and mukhtears and vakeels. I have suggested the latter three classes, as they are by far the most intelligent; and a board merely formed of landholders and license tax assessees would not answer and would also defeat the object with which local self-government has been sanctioned** I would therefore strongly urge that men of intelligence may not be excluded from the board merely because their annual income does not amount to Rs. 1,000."

17. Babu Kailash Chunder Roy Mohasay also makes a similar recommendation and uses similar argument. I admit there is considerable force in this argument, but it seems to me that, when we declare men with annual income of Rs. 1,000 eligible, we virtually include the classes of people whom the sub-divisional officer would like to see as members of boards All the more respectable Government officials, as well as mukhtears and pleaders, can show an annual income of Rs. 1,000 or more, and will therefore be eligible as members of boards; and it is not very desirable to elect members from among mukhtears and others of a lower income. For all these reasons, I think the qualifications laid down in the Government circular are about as good as any that could be substituted.

18. I have only one or two things more to say on this subject. In the first place it should be laid down that in the case of a joint family, possessing the same property, or carrying on the same trade, any one adult male member of the family may be elected as member of the board with the consent of all the rest. This is a most important matter. Young men of education and intelligence and property form the backbone of most committees in Bengal, it would very seriously tell against the efficiency of boards if such men were excluded on the ground that their parents or elder brothers were alive. The best men in the Balasore committees at the present moment fall under this class, and it would be difficult to form an efficient board if these men were excluded.

A provision in the case of joint families.

19. In the second place, I would grant travelling allowance to the members for attending meetings of boards. Rajah Syamanand Dé, Babu Kailash Chunder Roy Mohasay, and Roy Nemai Charan Bose Bahadoor, all insist on this, and the first-named gentleman, at any rate, is perfectly disinterested in the matter, as he is a resident of Balasore, and would be entitled to no allowance under the rule which he advocates. The state of communications in this district is by no means very good, the number of roads is not very numerous, and during floods in the rainy season many of the pucca roads are under water and the village roads become nearly impassable. Travelling is difficult except in *palkees*, and such travelling from distant thanas like Jellasore and Baliapal is very costly. A journey from such places to Balasore and the return journey would cost between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20, and such expenditure, once in the month or oftener, would be too much for members with a monthly income of only Rs. 100 or so. Even persons of larger income are not likely, in the ordinary state of things, to submit cheerfully to so heavy a monthly tax, and zeal for public duty and for good of ones own district is likely to abate when it is attended with such a heavy personal sacrifice.

Travelling expenses should be allowed to members of boards.

20. Zemindars and respectable merchants all over Bengal, generally speaking, perform journies in palki, and many of them will have to come 20 or 30 miles, or even more, to be present at the sub-divisional board. It is almost certain that, if the actual expenses of these gentlemen are not paid, their attendance will be anything but regular, and the management of work will be practically left in the hands of those members who live nearer the sub-divisional head-quarters. This would be a most undesirable result, and I strongly recommend therefore that members attending from a distance of over five miles be allowed travelling allowance. The cost to Government will be very small, and it would not be wise to save this expense at the risk of making sub-divisional boards less efficient than they would otherwise be. Rajah Syamanand De and Babu Kailash Chunder Roy Mohasay recommend that the rate may be eight annas per mile.

21. Under the rules explained in the preceding paragraphs, there will be two sub-divisional boards in this district—one in the sudder sub-division, and one in the Bhuddruck sub-division. The sudder sub-divisional board will consist of fifteen members, ten of them elected from the five thanas of the sub-division and the remaining five being nominated by Government. In the same way the Bhuddruck sub-divisional board will consist of twelve members, eight of whom will be elected from the four thanas of the sub-division and the remaining four will be nominated and appointed by Government. By this arrangement all the advantages for which it is proposed to make sub-divisions units of administration will be secured to the fullest extent, while there will be nothing to prevent the two sub-divisional boards from deputing or nominating well-educated and duly qualified men who, together with some men to be named by Government may form the district board to control the sub-divisional boards and keep some sort of unity in district administration. But of district boards I will speak hereafter, my present remarks apply to sub-divisional boards only.

Two sub-divisional boards in this district. Their constitution. Members to be partly elected and partly nominated.

22. The elections can most conveniently take place in thana buildings where the police will be present to preserve order if necessary. As the system is new to the people, it is, I think, worth while to take some pains to bring it home to them. A printed circular to the following effect, worded in the simplest language, and sent to each voter (there will be less than 2,000 voters in this district) will greatly facilitate matters. The circular will be to the effect. viz. that Government is desirous of entrusting the work of education, medical charity, and the construction of roads to a number of respectable men in the district; that the people will choose the majority of those men; that in your thana the persons named below are qualified for the work and have consented to be members of the board if elected; and that, if you are willing, you can come to the thana on such a day and give your vote for the person, out of those named below, whom you would like to see appointed to do the work. I foresee no difficulty if the work of election is carried on with due care, to explain its scope and object to the people in the manner described above. Different dates may be fixed for election at the different thanas, and a respectable official, perhaps a Deputy Collector, may be deputed to preside at each election. It will not take him many days to go through all the thanas one after the other, and his presence at the elections would prevent much confusion and probably fraud.

Elections for sub-divisional boards to be held in thanas. Details.

23. With regard to the appointment of chairmen of sub-divisional boards, I entirely agree with the remarks made in the concluding portion of paragraph 14 of the Government circular, that under sufficient control most of the local boards should elect their own chair-

Paragraph 11 of Government circular. Chairman of sub-divisional boards to be elected by the boards.

men. It will be seen that I have proposed the creation of a controlling board in every district, beside the central board proposed in paragraph 14 of the Government circular. The local executive officer too will have ample means of controlling the proceedings of the board by his own personal influence, as well as by invoking the interference of the superior boards when necessary. Thus the sub-divisional boards will be under a triple system of control, viz. that of the local officer, that of the district board, and that of the central board; and under this system of complete supervision, I have no hesitation in recommending that the sub-divisional boards both in Balasore and in Bhuddruck should be allowed to elect their own chairmen; and I consider it essential to the success of the scheme which is now under the consideration of Government that this should be done.

24. It is known to yourself that the principal reason why the members of the existing committees do not take an adequate interest in their work is that practically they have no work to do. If we take the instance of the road cess committee, we shall find that the chairman and his office really do all the work. The chairman during his cold-weather tour sees more of the district roads than any single member of the committee, and he is able, with the assistance of the engineering staff, to make out a plan of operations for the next year. The chairman practically decides which roads and which portions of roads should be taken up, and how much money is to be spent on such portions, and when the work is in progress he examines the engineer's reports and passes bills. The accounts are written and adjusted in his office, and he and his vice-chairman are practically responsible for them. Once in the month the accounts are brought before the committee to be passed; a few bills for large sums previously prepared and examined in the office are also brought forward and passed; a few petitions for village roads are considered and one or two suggestions are made. Such being the work generally done in the committee, it is not strange that men of intelligence and education, who have their own legitimate duties to perform, should be somewhat wanting in interest in the work. Whenever any real work is intrusted to them, whenever any really difficult question comes up to them for discussion and determination, they are always willing to bestow their time and attention on it, and take a praiseworthy pride in helping Government officers to the utmost of their power. It has been my good fortune to have been associated more than once with respectable and educated people at district head-quarters to discuss and settle important questions, and on such occasions I have uniformly received from them real and genuine assistance. On every such occasion I have been struck with the sacrifice of their own time and interest which they made to help me, and I have greatly benefited by their local experience and knowledge, and their really sensible suggestions. I have met the same men in committees, and I have always found them wanting in interest in the matters before them.

25. To associate district executive officers with the members of the board would be to repeat the mistake which has been committed so often, and would have the effect of throwing all the real work on the executive officer. The executive officer is not likely to allow things to be done otherwise than in the way which he conscientiously considers best; and the members of boards, elected or nominated, are not likely to oppose him in such matters. As a natural consequence, all the work will not only have to be done by the executive officer, but will also be done in the way in which he wishes it to be done, and the members of the board will feel (whatever forms they may go through in the committee) that they have no real work and no real responsibility. Men of education and intelligence will cease to take interest in work in which they have no real share, and the object of the present scheme, viz. to teach the people self-government in local matters, and allow them to have a share in the administration of such matters, will be entirely frustrated.

26. I may here be permitted to quote a passage from Rajah Syamanand De's letter, which is interesting as coming from a non-official. He says—"I know full well that the members of the existing district committee do not consider themselves responsible if they vote with the District Magistrate." This is a confession as coming from a non-official.

27. Mr. Ricketts, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhuddruck, recommends that "the members should have the privilege of nominating their own chairman," although for the present he thinks it desirable that the sub-divisional officer should be the chairman. There are men of education, intelligence, and public spirit, both in Bhuddruck and in Balasore, who have long been members of the different committees and who thoroughly understand the principles of administration, and I have no doubt that such men if elected chairmen of the sub-divisional boards will do this work with ability. I have no hesitation therefore in recommending that, under the checks which I have proposed, the sub-divisional boards in both the places may be allowed to elect their own chairmen. I have already stated before that I consider this essential to the success of the scheme which is now under consideration.

28. I have hitherto spoken only of the constitution of sub-divisional boards. I will now proceed to the subject of district boards, the necessity for which I have tried to prove in paragraphs 3 to 7 of the present report. My remarks under this head will be very brief.

District boards will consist of men partly elected by the sub-divisional boards and partly nominated by Government, and will elect their chairman.

29. As the members of the sub-divisional boards (including that at the sudder sub-division) will, according to my proposal, be elected by the people, a further election for district boards is necessary. Each sub-divisional board will nominate a certain number of members for the district board, and Government will also appoint some members, not exceeding one-third of the total number. As there are only two sub-divisions in this district—the Sudder and Bhuddruck—each sub-divisional board may nominate five members for the district board and five more may be

appointed by Government. The necessary qualifications of the members of the district board may be the same as of those of sub-divisional boards, and their duties may be defined and laid down by law. Most of the work which has to be done uniformly for the whole district, like the collection of road cess or the framing of general rules for schools and dispensaries, will be done by the district board, while detail work will be left as far as possible to sub-divisional boards. District boards should also be authorized by law to supervise and control the action of sub-divisional boards, and, like sub-divisional boards, district boards will elect their own chairmen.

Central board will consist of men partly elected by district boards and partly nominated by Government, and will elect its own chairman.

30. I have only a very few remarks to make about the central board of control, to which allusion has been made in the latter end of paragraph 14 of the Government circular. In order to give it a representative character, it is necessary that a portion of the members, say two-thirds, should be elected by the district boards, Two such members might be elected for each division by the district committees within such division, and to the eighteen members thus nominated for the nine divisions in Bengal, may be added nine members more, nominated and appointed by Government. The district boards within each division will, in consultation with each other, elect the two members of the division, and it will be competent to them to elect men who habitually live in Calcutta, or are prepared to proceed there to represent the division for which they are elected. Rules to this effect will enable distant divisions like Chittagong and Rajshahye to be properly represented in the central board of Calcutta. The Government nominees will, I have no doubt, be men of the highest education, talent, and aptitude for business, like some of the well-known public men in Calcutta, and the members will elect their own chairman. A central board so constituted will manage the affairs of the country with credit and distinction, and will command the respect and cheerful obedience of all district boards. It would be difficult to name any single act by which Government could endear itself more to the people than by thus taking them to its confidence, and bestowing on them a real share in the administration of local matters.

Paragraph 12 of Government Circular. The proposed local rate should not be imposed.

31. Much of the popularity of the proposed measure, however, is likely to be impaired if the district and sub-divisional boards are authorized to impose a tax. The degree to which the ignorant people of this country are liable to suspect increase in taxation as the ultimate object of many Government measures is not ever known to you, and even in taking the last census it was found necessary to explain to the people that an increase of taxation was not the object. Should the district and sub-divisional boards be empowered to levy a tax, it would be difficult to prevent the ignorant people from identifying the beneficent scheme of self-government with the tax itself, and the scheme itself would be proportionally unpopular.

32. There is no doubt means must be found for improving drainage, water-supply, and sanitation in the country; but if a tax is necessary for the purpose, Government should, I think, impose the tax and not leave it to local boards to do it. For it is scarcely expedient at the introduction of a new system of self-government and elections to hamper that system with the burden of imposing a new tax. The task of those who will be elected under the new system—who will take upon themselves for the first time many of the responsible duties hitherto done by Government officials—will be heavy and irksome enough; and it will scarcely be fair to fix on them the unpopularity which naturally attaches to the tax-gatherer. The new system will not have a fair trial under such conditions, and will be looked on with jealousy and distrust by the ignorant people, and the new men who will be chosen for the work will be regarded with suspicion. It is possible that most of the Boards in Bengal, if they are allowed any independence in the matter, will decline to impose the tax, and the central board of Calcutta (judging from the present tone of the most respectable Calcutta newspapers) will probably not insist on such a tax being imposed. The very object of the provision will thus be frustrated.

33. I may mention that all the gentlemen who have favoured me with an opinion on the subject unanimously agree on this point. The Sub-divisional officer states: "I do not think a local rate should be levied, which would render the scheme unpopular at the very outset." Rajah Syma Nando De says that "the imposition of a fresh tax in the shape of a local rate would put the people into inconvenience and raise murmer among them. The populace would then understand the new system to be nothing but an increase of taxation." Roy Nimai Charan Bose Bahadoor says: "Averse as the people of this country are to all sorts of direct taxes, a local rate being imposed, the very noble object of local self-government would not find favour with any of them." Similarly, Baboo Koylash Chundra Roy Mahasay states that "no local rate should be levied, for the scheme of self-government will be abhored on all sides if it begins with the levy of a new cess." I have no doubt you will receive similar testimony from every district and from every native gentleman who may have been consulted in the matter, as I have reasons to believe that the feeling among the people against the imposition of a new tax by the local boards is very strong. I hope, therefore, that, considering the strong feeling of the people on the subject, you will be so good as to move Government to reject this part of a scheme which is otherwise likely to be popular in the highest degree.

The work of collection of taxes should not now be entrusted to boards.

34. I am not aware if it has been definitively decided what charges are to be transferred to the local boards; and until that is decided, it is not possible for me to state what sources of income should be made over to them. It is my humble opinion that it would be safer,

at the introduction of the scheme, not to entrust the local boards with the collection of any tax (except the proceeds from ferries and pounds), but to make over to them distinct allotments for the charges that may be made over to them. The Lieutenant-Governor may by law reserve the power of making over from time to time other charges as well as the work of collection of taxes to the boards, according as the boards prove themselves fit for such work. Uniformity in the work done by the different boards is neither desirable nor practicable, and it will be a safer and better plan, I think, to make over work to boards from time to time, according to the ability and intelligence manifested by such boards by their past work. In this view I would recommend that the Balasore board be allowed distinct allotment for education, roads, and medical charity in the district, and that the work of collection of road and public works cesses as well as of other taxes remain with the Collector for the present. I have no doubt the Collector will be able to report in a few years on the fitness of the district board for such work also.

35. One reason for my making this recommendation is the difficulty that is experienced in collecting taxes. The Collector is seldom able, even with the help of the Public Demands Act, to show as satisfactory collections in the Road Cess Department as he would like to do; and it would scarcely be expedient to make over this work to boards until they have had a few years' experience in the work of administration and have thoroughly realized its duties and responsibilities. The making over of the collection of the license tax is open to yet another objection. That tax is assessed not on a definite calculation on the rent and revenue of estates like the road cess, but after an approximate calculation on the probable returns of the trade of a year on a number of years. It is much easier, therefore, to go wrong, intentionally or unintentionally, in such assessments than in assessing the road cess; and as most of the members of boards will be license tax assessees, their work would assuredly give rise to much scandal and rumours, even if they strictly did their duty in every case.

The work of Balasore Board.—Construction of roads; maintenance of schools, pathsalas, and dispensaries; management of pounds, ferries, &c.

36. For all these reasons I would, for the present, only make over to the Balasore board certain definite allotments for the construction of district roads and the maintenance of schools, pathsalas, and dispensaries. The board would have to distribute educational allotments to the different schools and pathsalas under such general rules as have been or will be laid down by Government, the central board, and will have to frame rules for the proper inspection of those institutions and examination of boys. The board would also have to decide which dispensaries should be supported out of the medical allotment, and in this, too, as well as the sums they will assign to the different institutions, they shall be guided by general rules laid down by Government and the central board. The construction and maintenance of roads and the management of pounds and ferries will also be among the duties of the board. In the performance of such simple and easy duties the members of the board will undoubtedly gain that experience, that knowledge of things, and that patriotic sense of duty to their district and their country, which will befit them for taking over charge of heavier duties.

The board will have a separate office and a separate sub-committee for each department.

37. For the performance of the duties as described in the preceding paragraph the district board will, no doubt, have different officers under them; the education office, the road cess office, the office for medical charity, and the like. They will also probably find it convenient to form sub-committees, each sub-committee choosing its president and being in charge of a separate department. The Civil Surgeon of the district, who will probably be nominated by Government as a member of the board, will, as a matter of course, belong to the medical sub-committee, and will naturally be elected president of the sub-committee. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, who will also probably be nominated by Government as a member of the board, will belong to the educational sub-committee, while the present non-official vice-chairman of the Road Cess Committee of Balasore will undoubtedly find his way to the board either by election or by nomination, and very likely be the president of the Road Cess Sub-Committee. This arrangement of division into sub-committees will, as far as possible, be copied by the sub-divisional boards of Balasore and Bhadrak. I am sure the boards will only be too glad to avail themselves in the manner indicated above of the experience which Government officials and non-officials have gained in the various departments which have hitherto been managed by Government, and are now about to be made over to the boards. I am equally sure that the Collector of the district will be ever ready to help the boards with his experience and advice, his personal influence, and his cordial sympathy, and under such conditions the new scheme of self-government cannot fail being a success.

Paragraph 18, Government circular.—Municipalities should be kept distinct from boards.

38. Municipalities should certainly be kept entirely distinct from boards. There is only one municipality in this district, and I have already submittted my suggestions with regard to it. There are no unions in this district.

Zillah schools to be managed by the district board. Provision about graded educational officers.

39. The zillah school of Balasore should remain entirely under the control of this district board and not under the municipality. A provision should be made for reserving the appointment, transfer, and removal of all graded officers, whether in the school or outside, in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction. The other officers will be under the orders of the board, subject to such rules as to qualifications as the central board may lay down. All appointments to posts of Rs. 20 or upwards should require the confirmation of the central board, and all orders of suspension or dismissal should be appealable to such board. When

such orders are passed by the sub-divisional board, they may be confirmed or reversed by the district board.

40. In concluding this report, I beg to record that I am very much indebted to Mr. Ricketts, the Sub-divisional officer of Bhadrak, to Rajah Syamananda De, and Munshi Abdus Suban, of Balasore, to Baboo Koilas Chandra Roy Mohasoy, of Deburda, in the north of this district, and to Roy Nemai Charan Bose, Bahadur, of Kothar, in the south of this district. All these gentlemen have favoured me with their views on the various points discussed in the preceding paragraphs, and have given me real assistance by many valuable suggestions. I am also indebted to the people of Balasore for the views they have expressed and the suggessions they have made in their meetings held in this town on the important subject of the introduction of local self-government into this district.

No. 395, dated Chinsurah, the 14th September 1882.

From—JOHN BEAMES, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I HAVE the honour to reply to that part of your No. 5T—M, dated 5th July, which refers to the constitution of local boards. I have already, in my No. 177T, dated 28th August, replied to so much of your circular as deals with the question of municipalities.

I.—CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICTS.

2. After much consultation with local officers and experienced native gentlemen, I beg to propose the following classification of the districts in this division under the three categories described in your paragraph 8 :—

Class I ... { Beerbhoom. Midnapore.	Class II ... { Hooghly. Bankoora.	Class III ... { Burdwan. Howrah.

I proceed to explain the reasons for suggesting this classification.

3. *Beerbhoom* is a very backward district. There is only one small town, and here and there a few petty marts The Magistrate is of opinion that it is not fit for self-government, and most of the leading native residents hold the same opinion. The sub-divisional officer of Rampurehat did indeed convene a meeting, at which about 150 persons attended and voted in favour of having a local board with elected chairman and all the rest of it. But it is very doubtful whether any of the persons who attended the meeting were fully aware of what was expected of them, and there is reason to think that no movement would have taken place at all but for the official stimulus applied by the Assistant Magistrate. After mature deliberation I am convinced that Beerbhoom for the present can only be a "rural district" under a committee.

4. *Midnapore*, though a very large district, is in nearly every part very backward. What little intellectual cultivation there is, is centred in the towns of Midnapore and Tumlook. As it has been proposed in my former letter to grant a very large measure of independence to these two towns, the aspirations of the advanced portion of the community will be fully satisfied. For the rest of the district the Magistrate remarks that the places where suitable persons could be found are so few, and the area of local boards would consequently be so limited, that it would only cause confusion to create them. By far the largest part of the district must be under a committee, and to have a portion of one thana in Tumlook and a portion of another in Ghattal under a local board would complicate the administration very seriously. A meeting was held at Tumlook at which the usual full range of concessions was voted, but it was attended chiefly by residents of the town and a few zemindars. That the people of the surrounding country are not interested in the subject was shewn by the fact that the meeting found it necessary to appoint a sub-committee to explain the principles of self-government to the people. It is not stated how they propose to do this, as the enthusiasm of the educated classes is not strong enough to overcome their dislike of travelling. For the present I would leave Midnapore in class I as a "rural district." Of course there may be progress hereafter, and in that case the provision which it is proposed to insert in the law enabling the inhabitants to petition for a local board may be taken advantage of when the time comes.

5. *Hooghly* is the most advanced district in the division; and were it not for the Jehanabad sub-division, it might be placed in class III. In that sub-division, however, there are no resident zemindars of wealth or position; the people are miserably poor and ignorant. The only intelligent class is that of the officials and pleaders collected at the sub-divisional head-quarters. I agree with the Magistrate in thinking that Jehanabad must be managed by a sort of branch committee under the sub-divisional officer. In the rest of the district local boards will probably be more successful than in any other part of the division.

6 With reference to the remark in paragraph 7 of your letter, that "even smaller jurisdictions would be admitted if it were found practicable to appoint local boards to control them," I have considered the question of the area to be assigned to each local board in the Hooghly and Serampore sub-divisions In the former the Magistrate reports that he has held meetings of the residents of each thana, and they are unanimously in favour of having a local board for every thana. Indeed, in some instances they wished to have two or more local boards in the same thana. The reasons given for this desire are that the members will certainly object to travel a long distance to meetings (and they seem to consider even five miles a long distance), and that practically the local knowledge of even the most intelligent native does not extend further than a mile or two from his residence. This latter point has once or twice before been pointed out by district officers, and my own experience amply confirms it. Many of my native correspondents again urge the necessity of granting travelling allowance for attending board meetings and the Collector of Burdwan is of opinion that unless this is granted there will be very poor attendance at meetings

7. At the outset I think it would not be advisable to have boards with such a very small area as a single thana. In so populus a district as Hooghly, however, I think there

might with advantage be two local boards for each sub-division. The Magistrate recommends the following arrangements:—

Hooghly local board for thanas	...	... Hooghly. Polba. Bolagurh.
Pundooah local board for thanas	...	... Pundooah. Dhaniakhalli.

In the Serampore sub-division the thana of Serampore is entirely within municipal limits. For the rest I would suggest—

Jonai local board for thanas	...	... Chunditollah. Singoor.
Haripal local board for thanas	...	... Haripal. Kishtonagar.

I select Jonai as the meeting place for this board, because it is the largest and most important town in the neighbourhood. Chunditollah, where the police thana is, is a far less important place.

8. I have not yet received census figures for this division, and therefore I put forward the above suggestion only tentatively. Possibly some rearrangement may be necessary to equalise the area and population of each local board tract, but the above will, I think, be found approximately correct. At any rate there seems no doubt that in a sub-division so densely peopled as Serampore, and containing so many native gentlemen of a very high degree of intelligence and practical business habits, one board for the whole sub-division will not be sufficient or acceptable to the people.

9. *Bankoora.*—This district is rather difficult to deal with, because it is a purely artificial one, so to speak, not being a homogeneous tract of country like Hooghly or Burdwan, but an assemblage of diversely constituted areas, brought together for convenience of administration. The western part of the district, consisting mostly of barren uplands with scanty population, and with the cultivated area everywhere interrupted by forests, has nothing in common with the fertile rice plains, numerous trading marts, and abundant population of the eastern part. In the former there is a large proportion of utterly uncivilized Sonthals, Bowris, and other aborigines; in the latter the population consists almost entirely of industrious and intelligent Bengalis, identical is every respect with those of the neighbouring district of Burdwan.

10. Thus in Bankoora thana the non-Aryan population amounts to 28·9 per cent, in Onda to 19·2, in Chattra to 33·8, while in Kotulpore, Sonamukhi, and Indas there are only a few hundreds. It is of course impossible to make such a matter as local self-government intelligible to Sonthals and Bowris; and as the majority of the Hindus are unlettered cultivators, the people of the sudder sub-division cannot be said to be ripe for the exercise of self-government, and indeed could hardly be made to understand what it means

11. The thanas in the Bishenpore sub-division are, on the other hand quite as fit for local boards as the adjacent parts of Burdwan. A meeting was held at Bishenpore, at which the people expressed a desire for the introduction of the new system; and I have no hestitation in recommending that a local board be constituted for that sub-division. The Bishenpore thana itself is perhaps less advanced than the others, but I do not see how it could well be left out. There are here also the same objections to boards with large areas as were put forward in Hooghly. The people do not like the idea of having to travel far to the meetings, and the local knowledge and influence of most of them is restricted to their own immediate neighbourhood

12. The Magistrate of the district also, though admitting that Sonamukhi, Indas, &c, are sufficiently advanced to have a local board, objects on the ground that while the Bishenpore sub-division would thus be a "local government district," the head-quarter sub-division would be only a "rural district," which he thinks would place him, the Magistrate, as only chairman of a branch committee, in a position of subordination to the sub-divisional officer as chairman of the local board. I do not see that this need be the result. It would be quite possible to make some one else than the District Magistrate chairman of the Bankoora board, leaving the Magistrate himself a general controlling power over both that and Bishenpore. I do not think it would be fair to refuse to the advanced parts of the district a share of independence for which they are quite fitted merely because the chief town of the district happens to be situated in a less advanced part of the country. I have therefore, in accordance with the wishes of the people, proposed that Bankoora should be placed in class II with one local board at present for the whole Bishenpore sub-division, which may hereafter be broken up into two or more, and with the sudder sub-division as a "rural district."

13. *Burdwan.*—The Magistrate proposes to extend the system to all the sub-divisions of his district. Mr Larminie repeats the opinion which he expressed regarding municipalities, that unless the very fullest extension is given to the system there will be a cry, in the event of failure, that it has not had a fair trial. This argument seems to me to have greater weight in the case of local boards than in that of municipalities. In the latter the choice of fit persons is limited, and the general intelligence of the inhabitants of so small an area can be readily gauged, so that we can foretell with some degree of certainty, which places are and which are not fitted for extended powers. But the case

is different in a larger area. Although the mass of the population may not be highly intelligent, yet if there can be found only a small number of sufficiently capable business men to form a board, the work will go on satisfactorily. The Magistrate thinks that there does exist in every one of his sub-divisions the requisite number of persons of intelligence; and it must be admitted that the general average of intellectual qualifications is fairly high throughout the district. I confess I have misgivings about some parts, such as the Ranigunge sub-division. But as the popular feeling is strongly in favour of having local boards in every sub-division, and as the District Magistrate also wishes it, I would not oppose it. Any difficulties that may arise in constituting the boards can be got over by a judicious intermixture of nominated with elected members in the way discussed later on under the head of "Election of Members."

14. Some of the native gentlemen whom I have consulted in the district are also desirous of having local boards with very small areas, such as a single thana, or even two in one thana; but I agree with Mr. Larminie in thinking this premature. He admits that the sudder sub-division with its eight thanas will eventually be found unmanageable by a single board, and as time goes on he would break it up into three: thus—

Royna local board for thanas	.. ..	Royna. Khundoghosh.
Burdwan local board for thanas	.. ..	Burdwan. Selimabad. Gangoor.
Mankur local board for thanas	.. ..	Shahibgunge. Ausgram. Budbud.

I do not press this at present, but it is a point which should be borne in mind. The present boards should be four—one for each sub-division, viz. Burdwan, Culna, Cutwa, Ranigunge

15. *Howrah*—This district, which for the present it is more convenient to treat as distinct from Hooghly in order to avail ourselves of the local knowledge of the Magistrate is so close to Calcutta, and possesses such a large number of intelligent residents, that every part of it may, I think, be put under local boards. Of course the remoter parts, such as Bagnan and Shampoor, are not so advanced as those nearer the capital; but the Magistrate is confident that even in them there is a sufficient number of persons of ability to carry out the scheme of local self-government satisfactorily. There would be two local boards—one at Howrah for the sudder sub-division exclusive of the municipality, and one at Uluberia for that sub-division In time, I think, a third board might be established at Ampta for the western portion of the district, but I do not recommend this at present.

II.—QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS AND BOARD MEMBERS.

16. As a preliminary to the discussion on the question of election of members and voters, the consideration of what should be their qualification is indicated in paragraph 10 of your letter. I therefore take up this subject next.

17. There is much difference of opinion as to the property qualification, but it is pretty generally agreed that unless it is placed very low an unduly large number of the residents in each local board tract will be excluded. There is no fear that by having a very low qualification the number of voters will become inconveniently large, as at any rate for a good many years to come it is certain that a great number of those who are entitled to the franchise will not come forward to claim it. The qualification suggested in your letter is thought by all whom I have consulted to be too high. Payment of Rs. 10 as road-cess by a tenant implies payment of Rs. 600 a year as rent, and as there are very few persons among the cultivating classes who pay so high a rent the majority of this class would be excluded.

18. Various suggestions have been made as to the amount of property qualification, but as they differ only slightly, it will perhaps be best to take a sort of average of them all. In this way the qualification of a voter would be fixed at payment of Rs. 2 road-cess (representing in the case of a ryot about Rs. 100 yearly rent), or the possession of two ploughs, which would imply the ownership or holding of about twenty bighas of land, or being assessed to the lowest grade of license-tax, or, finally, proof of the possession of income from any sources of Rs. 250 a year.

This, I think, fairly represents the general status which would be fixed upon by most of my correspondents as entitling a person to a vote.

19. The educational or intellectual qualification is also very strongly insisted upon in all quarters. Any person who holds a university degree, all pleaders, mookhtears, licensed medical practitioners, and schoolmasters should have a vote. In this as well as in the property qualification actual residence in the area of the board should be compulsory.

20. In regard to candidates for membership also the qualification proposed is so high as to exclude all but a very few, and those probably not the most desirable persons. I would reduce it to an income of Rs. 1,000 a year, which might, as in the case of voters be expressed in terms of paying either road-cess, rent, revenue or license-tax, or of possession of capital yielding an annual income of that amount. As to the educational qualification, persons holding a degree not lower than that of bachelor or licentiate in any of the various subjects in which degrees are conferred by the Calcutta University, or equivalent degrees of other universities, would be eligible, provided they were residents of the district.

21. In the case of joint Hindu families or mercantile firms, it might be provided that the family or firm should have one vote for every Rs. 250 of income they could prove. Such vote should be exercised by only one member of the firm or family at a time.

22. Several officers object to allowing a cumulative vote, on the ground that the local influence of a rich man is likely to be too great as it is, and that it is not desirable to add to it by giving him a plurality of votes. I think there is much weight in this objection as things stand at present in most mofussil districts, and upon the whole I would not go further than giving two votes to one man.

23. I regret that it has not been found possible to prepare the rough list of persons entitled to vote, asked for in your 10th paragraph. Indeed, when the standard of qualification proposed varies so much in each district, it is impossible for district officers to decide whom to include. Even when the qualifications shall have been finally fixed by Government, it will not be easy to prepare lists of the kind required. The road-cess registers shew the amounts due from each estate, not from individual holders They do not shew the amounts payable by ryots or tenureholders in detail, and the task of picking out all this information from voluminous registers and records would require a special establishment for six or eight months.

24. I submit, however, that as at the present stage of the question we are only discussing the general principles of the system such lists, even if they could be prepared. would be of much use to us now. When we arrive at the time when the actual voting has to commence, the best plan will be, I think, to issue a proclamation calling upon all persons who wish to vote to appear before a duly appointed officer and prove that they possess the necessary qualification either in road cess, rent, income or any other shape. This would have to be done some months before the actual voting day, and there would be time to verify the claims by reference to the Collector's records, and compile a register which in future years would require very little rectification.

25. In connection with this part of the subject is the question of the method of conducting the elections, concerning which I have received several more or less valuable suggestions from various quarters. That put forward by Mr. Carstairs is based upon the hint thrown out in your 10th paragraph that for election purposes a local government tract might be divided into wards corresponding with thanas. or even smaller areas, in some of which the members might be elected, while in others they would be nominated.

26. Mr. Carstairs would take the supervisors' circles formed at the late census, which are blocks of villages of convenient size (he wishes to call them "parishes," but I fear both the name and the idea are foreign to India). Each parish should elect one elector, and the body of electors should then proceed to elect a board member. I fear this system of double election would be found difficult to work, and the plan has not met with the approval of other officers to whom I have shewn Mr. Carstairs' note. That officer's idea is that the boards of electors should by degrees become the actual local board, his object being to have boards with very small areas indeed in order to carry out the system referred to in paragraph 15 of your No. 921½, dated 8th April, to the Government of India. under which punchayets raised funds for local works. This object might, however, be attained by the appointment of sub committees under the local board. But omitting the double election part of the system, I think the idea of taking the census supervisors' block as the unit is a good one Thus in the tract under the Jonai board, mentioned in paragraph 7 above, there are 40 census blocks. If every two of these blocks elected a member we should have a board of 20, which is not too many when we remember that the Bengali will not travel if he can help it, and that if local works are to be looked after at all we must have a board member living very close to them to look after them.

27. Mr. Wyer, the Collector of Hooghly, would prefer taking the enumerators' blocks as the unit. These, it will be remembered, are smaller than those of the supervisors, and rarely exceed one village. He would allow the residents of an enumerator's block to elect an elector, and these electors would elect in their turn a representative for each supervisor's circle. These representatives would form a thana board.

28. I have already given my reasons for objecting to the double system of election as well as to having boards for such a small area as a single thana. We may, as Mr. Larminie observes, come to thana boards in time, but at the outset it would be probably found very bewildering to have to control a large number of thana boards, all of which would necessarily consist of untrained persons, and works of general utility, such as roads passing through the jurisdiction of several boards, would run a risk of being neglected. Co-operation between two adjacent boards is even in England difficult to secure, and in India, where the area of a person's local knowledge and interest is so very limited, it would be still more so.

III.—ELECTION OF MEMBERS

29 In paragraph 10 of your letter it is stated that the power of electing representatives will be conceded to any local government tract in which a reasonable number of those who would probably have the franchise desire it and shew that the desire is real by exercising the franchise. As to the latter test of sincerity, we cannot of course apply it at this stage of the affair, for the people cannot exercise the franchise till they get it But as regards the former, namely the desire for the franchise, I may say that it is universal. At every meeting that has been held, and in every letter I have received, the elective system is treated as the basis and essence of self-government. The only difference in the various opinions is that in some it is proposed that the whole, in others that a part only, of the members shoud be elected. Your paragraph 9 does not apparently contemplate that

in any case more than a part of the members should be elected; but I presume that this is not a final decision, and that it is open to me to discuss the question further. I therefore offer the following considerations.

30. As the exponent of that class who would extend the system of self-government as widely and freely as possible, Mr. Larminie may be taken. This gentleman would elect the whole of the members of every local board, on the ground that at present at any rate the number of persons, both eligible and willing to be members, is everywhere very limited, and that whether elected or nominated the same persons would eventually form the board. So that it matters little whether Government retains in its own hands the power of nominating a portion of the members or not. The nominated members must necessarily be the same persons as would be elected if election were granted for the whole body. This is undoubtedly very true as regards most districts. The only object in retaining the power of appointing a proportion of the members is to secure the presence on the board of a certain number of persons acquainted with the conduct of public business. But if these very persons are certain to be elected, if not nominated, there is nothing gained by limiting the full concession of elective franchise for all the members.

31. On the other hand, however, there seems to be no necessity for going beyond the wishes of the people and granting them more than they ask for. I observe that even in Burdwan there are many writers and speakers who do not ask for more than a proportion of elected members.

32. In this, as in many other points in this scheme, we are rather hampered by the necessity of taking the already existing political divisions of the country as our units. Neither districts nor sub-divisions where originally mapped out with reference to the intelligence of the people; and it often happens that a very backward tract is for administrative purposes bound up with far more advanced tracts: so that we cannot treat any district, or even any sub-division, as being entirely on one level in respect of intelligence.

33. Thus in the Culna sub-division there are three thanas, two of which—Culna and Poorbasthali—lying along the river Bhagirathi, which has for centuries been a great highway of commerce, are full of intelligent persons, while the third, Montessur, lying inland, is comparatively backward. In this case the sub-divisional officer's suggestion is that each thana should contribute one-third of the members; those for Culna and Poorbasthali being elected. and those for Montessur appointed by Government. This proposal is similar to that of dividing local government tracts into wards, mentioned in your paragraph 10, and I would recommend its adoption.

34. It is obvious, however, that this easy solution is only rendered possible for Culna by the accident of its three thanas affording the correct proportion of intelligent and backward tracts; it would not be so easy in all other sub-divisions. In spite of Mr. Larminie's assertion that in every thana there will be found two or three men at least who are fitted to act as members, I cannot forget that in some of the Burdwan thanas—Ausgram for instance and Kaksa—it was found impossible last year to obtain the services of persons sufficiently intelligent to be enumerators or supervisors for the census; and if even census enumerators were not procurable, it is unlikely that persons possessing the much higher qualifications of board members would be found.

35. On the whole, after giving due consideration to the numerous opinions before me, and observing that many of those who represent the most advanced stage of native opinion are fully alive to the difficulty of getting boards to work well at first without a certain proportion of members trained to public business, I am disposed to recommend that the local boards shall in every case consist at first of two-thirds elected members and one-third nominated by the district officer and appointed by Government. Whether the ward system shall be introduced, so that in two or three thanas the members shall be elected, while in the others they are nominated, or whether two-thirds of the members shall be elected and the rest nominated without regard to geographical sub-division, must be left to be decided in respect of each tract by local considerations. At present we are concerned with the general details of the scheme only. If in the Act which will have to be passed all these various systems are legalised, it will be a matter of mere executive arrangement to decide hereafter which of them is to be applied to each tract.

36. I would also provide (as suggested by Baboo Eshan Chunder Mitter of Hooghly that one-third of the members should retire by rotation. For advanced sub-divisions like Serampore and Howrah, it should be the rule that the appointed members should retire first, and that on their retirement, if so desired by the electors, and if the working of the board should have been satisfactory, the places of the retiring appointed members should be filled by elected members. By this process we gain the advantage of having at first a certain leaven of persons trained to business experience to guide the infant board during its first years, which, after a while, when no longer needed, can be gradually withdrawn and the whole board made purely elective. This would, I think, meet the wishes of the educated classes among the natives, and be accepted as a satisfactory solution even by such very advanced liberals as the Collector of Burdwan.

IV.—ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

37. This is a comparatively simple question. It is asserted in most of the reports, especially in several from natives, that though the people would be everywhere much gratified by the permission to elect their own chairman, yet from a sense of their own helplessness they will in a great majority of cases unanimously elect the sub-divisional officer.

38. I feel, however, in regard to this point, the same hesitation as I felt in respect of allowing District Magistrates to be elected chairmen of municipalities. The Magistrate so elected would feel himself in a very false position. He should preside either by virtue of his official position or not at all. A note of warning is given in a letter from a native gentleman which it is worth while to bear in mind. He says if the sub-divisional officer is mild, courteous, and sympathetic to the people, he will be sure to be elected. If, however, he is the reverse of this, he will not be elected. It is, as we all know, exceedingly difficult to combine firmness and vigour in the discharge of public duties with what the natives of Bengal understand by mildness and sympathy. They are too apt to misapply these epithets to laxity and dulness. It is to be feared that the officers who let people alone most, and disturbed the dirt and prejudices of ages least, would be the most popular in many places.

39. From the remarks in paragraph 11 of your letter, I gather that Government is generally in favour of having non-official chairmen, and I think that in most parts of this division this would be feasible. In all the local boards of the Burdwan and Hooghly districts there might be non-official chairmen. In fact in those boards which are not at the sub-divisional head-quarters it is necessary that the chairman should be non-official, as the sub-divisional officer could not be always going out to preside at meetings. I think it would perhaps be better to provide distinctly that the sub-divisional officer should not be eligible as chairman. If it should be ultimately decided that the necessary control over boards should be exercised by the local officers, it follows that they cannot be members of the boards or take any part in their work.

40. I think, however, that for the present the Uluberia and Bishenpore boards should have the sub-divisional officer as their chairman, as it is questionable whether a suitable non-official chairman can be found in those places. The sudder sub-divisional board of Howrah should elect its own chairman.

V.—POWERS OF LOCAL BOARDS.

41. The proposal to empower boards to levy a local rate has been received with every possible expression of disapproval by the whole of the native community. At meetings and in letters from private individuals it has been denounced as fatal to the system of self-government. This might have been anticipated, as there is nothing so distasteful to the native mind as taxation in any form; and the future members of the local boards, while sharing in this feeling, have in addition the certainty of becoming personally unpopular from taking part in the assessment and realization of the rate. Several district officers also consider that it would be bad policy to levy a local rate at all, and still worse to entrust the work of assessment and collection to the local boards.

42. It does not appear that there is any necessity at present for fresh taxation. It is not to be expected that the local boards will at first, or for a long time to come, do more in the way of sanitation or other branches of the public service than is now done by the Magistrates and Collectors and other officers of Government. On the contrary they will, it may be anticipated, do in many cases much less. They will be new to the work and somewhat helpless and bewildered, and in all probability there will be a great deal more talk than action. It will be quite as much as they can do to spend the ordinary funds that are placed at their disposal. I hope that for the present all idea of further taxation will be laid aside, and on the same grounds I do not see the necessity of making over any part of the proceeds of the license-tax or of the public works cess. I am not, however, in a position to offer any opinion on questions of finance, as such matters rarely, if ever, fall within the range of my official experience; nor have the Collectors offered any suggestions on this head beyond a general opinion, in which I concur, that the views expressed in your letter No. 921½, dated 8th April, are suitable, and should be carried out.

43. The 13th and following paragraphs of your letter under reply do not call for any special report. The remarks on the subject of control are, I understand, merely suggestions, and liable to modification on receipt of orders from the Government of India. It is useless, therefore, to discuss them at present.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1883.

An Act to repeal Act XXVII of 1854.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act XXVII of 1854 (*to amend the law relating to the Názim of Bengal*) provides for the service and execution of processes within the precincts of the palace of the Názim at Murshidábád, through the Superintendent of the affairs of the Nizámat, or other officer discharging like functions;

And whereas by an indenture dated the first day of November, 1880, and made between His Highness Sayyad Mansúr Alí, Nawáb Názim of Bengal, of the first part, the Secretary of State for India in Council of the second part, and certain other persons of the third part, the Nawáb Názim of Bengal has, for certain valuable considerations in the indenture mentioned, relinquished and retired from the Nizámat and Súbahdárí of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, and his position as Názim and Súbahdár of Bengal, Bíhár and Orissa, and his right as Nawáb Názim for the time being to the authority, dignities, stipend, pay, allowances, properties, privileges and rights thereof, or in any wise thereunto annexed or appertaining or therewith enjoyed, and all right and title to interfere or intermeddle hereafter in any way, directly or indirectly, with anything concerning the said Nizámat and Súbahdári;

And whereas, in consequence of the arrangements made by the said indenture, the office of Superintendent of the affairs of the Nizámat has been abolished, and there will in future be no officer discharging the like functions, and it is therefore expedient to repeal Act XXVII of 1854; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXVII of 1854.

1. Act XXVII of 1854 is repealed.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1883.

An Act to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.

IV of 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Railway Act, 1883; and it shall come into force at once.

New sections substituted for section 5 of Act IV of 1879.

2. For section five of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Railway when to be opened.

"5. A Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, shall not be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until the Railway Administration has given to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of the intention of opening the same, and until the Governor General in Council has by order sanctioned the opening of the same.

Governor General in Council may appoint Inspecting-officers.

"5A. The Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint, by name or by virtue of their office, officers to be Inspecting-officers under this Act.

Sanction not to be given until after report by Inspecting-officer.

"5B. (1) The sanction referred to in section five shall not be given until an officer appointed under section 5A has, after inspection of the Railway, portion, extension or addition, as the case may be, reported to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Governor General in Council may, in any particular case or in any particular class of cases, by special order, confer on any officer appointed under section 5A power to sanction the opening of a Railway, portion, extension or addition, if in the officer's opinion the opening of the same will not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(3) In such case it shall not be necessary to make the report required by sub-section (1); but the Governor General in Council may by order cancel the sanction given under sub-section (2), or direct that the sanction shall be subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

"(4) The sanction given under this section may be either absolute or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council, or the officer appointed under section 5A, as the case may be, thinks necessary for the safety of the public.

"(5) When sanction for the opening of any Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, any Railway is given subject to conditions, and the Railway Administration fails or neglects to fulfil, or comply with, those conditions, the sanction shall on the failure or neglect forthwith be deemed to be void, and the Railway, or portion, or extension, or addition, as the case may be, shall not be used unless and until sanction is again obtained under this section for the opening thereof.

When alterations affecting safety of passengers are made in Railway, sanction to be again obtained for opening.

"5C. If, after a Railway has been opened as hereinbefore provided, any portion of it is so altered by the Railway Administration as to cause danger to, or affect the safety of, passengers carried thereon, the portion so altered shall not be used for the public conveyance of passengers, unless and until sanction is obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B, for the opening of it.

Powers of Inspector of Railways.

"5D. (1) Every officer appointed under section 5A shall, for the purpose of the inspection, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, have the following powers, namely :—

"(a) he may enter on and inspect any Railway or portion thereof which has been opened for the public conveyance of passengers, or any rolling-stock used thereon;

"(b) he may, by an order in writing under his hand, require the attendance of any Railway-servant whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine for the said purpose, and may require any such servant to answer, or furnish returns regarding, such inquiries for the said purpose as he thinks fit to make;

"(c) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers and documents belonging to or in the possession of any Railway Administration which in his opinion are necessary for the said purpose.

"(2) Every Railway Administration whose Railway or rolling-stock is being inspected under this Act shall afford all reasonable facilities for making the inspection to the officer making it.

Governor General in Council empowered to close Railway.

"5E. When, after inspecting any Railway or portion of a Railway, or any rolling-stock used thereon, any officer appointed under section 5A reports to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the use of the Railway or portion or of any specified rolling-stock will be attended with danger to the public using it, the Governor General in Council may, by order, direct that the Railway or portion be closed for the public conveyance of passengers, or that the rolling-stock so specified shall no longer be used, as the case may be.

Re-opening of Railway.

"5F. (1) When a Railway or portion of a Railway has been closed under section 5E, it shall not be re-opened for the public conveyance of passengers unless and until it has been inspected, and its opening sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B.

"(2) When the Governor General in Council has directed under section 5E that any rolling-stock shall not be used, the rolling-stock shall not be used unless and until an officer appointed under section 5A reports that it is fit for use and the Governor General in Council sanctions its use."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 8.

3. In section eight of the said Act, in clause (*d*), the word "and" shall be omitted, and after clause (*d*) the following clause shall be, and be deemed to have always been, inserted:—

"(*dd*) for regulating the conduct of the Railway-servants, and."

New section to be substituted for section 21 of Act IV of 1879.

4. For section twenty-one of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

Penalty for opening or re-opening Railway in contravention of sections 5 and 5F, and keeping open after order under section 5E.

"21. Any Railway Administration opening or using, in contravention of section five, section 5B, or section 5C, any Railway, or any portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, or keeping, in contravention of an order of the Governor General in Council under section 5E, any Railway or portion thereof open, or re-opening, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*1*), any Railway or portion thereof, or using, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (*2*), any rolling-stock, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the Railway, portion, extension or addition remains open or is used in contravention of any of those sections or of the order of the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, or during which the rolling-stock is so used."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general Information :—

ACT No. V OF 1883.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 188

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Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

(*Chapter II.—Investigations into Shipping Casualties.*)

An Act for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to investigations into casualties affecting ships and charges against masters, mates and engineers;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide, in other respects hereinafter appearing, for the regulation and control of Merchant Shipping;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

Extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

(*3*) and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1884.

IV of 1875.

Repeal of enactments.

2. (*1*) The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and Act XIII of 1878 (*an Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875*), are hereby repealed.

(*2*) But all proceedings commenced, officers appointed, powers conferred, investigations held, certificates cancelled or suspended, agreements made and persons authorized under the said Acts or either of them, shall be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed, conferred, held, cancelled or suspended, made and authorized under this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act—

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars; and

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of a ship.

Saving and provision as to powers for removal of master.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

4. (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers conferred by section two hundred and forty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by section eighty of Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping*), on Courts having admiralty jurisdiction in India.

(*2*) The powers conferred by the last-mentioned enactment may, at any port in British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, be exercised by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at that port.

CHAPTER II.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

Chapter not to apply to certain ships.

5. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or of the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government.

6. (*1*) Whenever any Magistrate, or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, receives credible information that—

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged on or near the coasts of British India; or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near those coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or material damage to any other ship on or near those coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere to, or on board of, any British ship, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in British India; or

(*e*) any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

he shall forthwith report in writing the information to the Local Government.

(*2*) In the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master, or other person in charge of the ship, or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (*d*), where the master of the ship concerned, or (except in the case of a loss) where the ship concerned, proceeds to any place in British India from the place where the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred, the master of the ship,

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to the officer appointed as aforesaid at that port.

(*3*) Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation.

7. (*1*) If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts mentioned in section six, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether the notice is given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct that Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

(*2*) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs; and the

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

(Chapter II.—Investigations into Shipping Casualties.)

other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

Power for other Courts to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

8. Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in British India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, when so directed by the Local Government, to make the investigations referred to in section seven.

Power for Court of Investigation to inquire into charges against masters, mates and engineers.

9. (*1*) Any Court making an investigation under section seven or section eight may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of the investigation, against any master, mate or engineer, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty as aforesaid.

(*2*) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default, as aforesaid, arises against any master, mate or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

10. (*1*) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer, holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade or a Local Government, with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section seven or section eight, it may transmit a statement of the case to any Court mentioned in section eight, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct that Court to make an investigation into thatcharge.

(*2*) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master, mate or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

Person accused to be heard.

11. For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master, mate or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence either in person or otherwise.

Powers of Courts as to evidence and regulation of proceedings.

12. For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

(*a*) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exerciseable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if the Court is a Court having admiralty jurisdiction or a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction—the same powers as are exerciseable by that Court in the exercise of its admiralty or criminal jurisdiction (as the case may be).

Assessors.

13. (*1*) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate or engineer, the Court making the investigation shall constitute as its assessors for the purpose of the investigation two persons having experience in the Merchant Service; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as its assessor.

(*2*) The assessors shall attend during the investigation and deliver their opinions in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force shall rest with the Court.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

14. (*1*) If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

(*3*) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

15. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such investigation, it appears that any person has committed within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court, and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

Depositions.

16. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such trial, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

(Chapter III.—Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates, &c.)

him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible in evidence on proof—

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

(*2*) A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had that opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made and that he had that opportunity.

Report by Court to Local Government.

17. (*1*) The Court shall, in the case of all investigations under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

(*2*) In cases in which, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, the Court is required to send a report to the Board of Trade, the report shall be sent through the Local Government, and the transmission of the report to the Local Government shall be a sufficient compliance with this section.

CHAPTER III.

SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES AND GRANT OF FRESH CERTIFICATES.

Saving of power to cancel and suspend certificates under English Acts.

18. Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers conferred by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, on the Courts conducting investigations under sections seven, eight, nine and ten of this Act, to cancel or suspend certificates granted under any of the said Merchant Shipping Acts, or certificates to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

Power to issue local certificates in lieu of cancelled or suspended certificates.

19. (*1*) When any such Court cancels or suspends any such certificate, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, and if it is so empowered by any enactment of a British Indian legislature for the time being in force, grant under that enactment, but without examination, to the holder of the certificate, when the certificate is a certificate as master, a certificate as mate, and, when the certificate is a certificate as mate or engineer, a certificate as mate or engineer, as the case may be, of a grade lower than that which he held at the time of the cancellation or suspension.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under that Act. 32 & 33 Vic. c. 11.

(*3*) The Local Government may act under this section either in pursuance of a recommendation from the Court, or of its own motion.

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

20. Any certificate (whether of competency or service) which has been granted by any Local Government to any master, mate or engineer, but has not been granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act, may be suspended or cancelled, by that or any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:— 32 & 33 Vic. c. 11.

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct;

(*b*) if, on any investigation made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, or on any investigation made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized by the legislative authority in any British possession to make inquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, or as to shipwrecks or other casualties affecting ships, the Court or tribunal reports that the master, mate or engineer is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default;

(*c*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony; and

(*d*) if (in case of a master) he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by any other law for the time being in force: 17 & 18 c. 104.

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made into a charge against any master, mate or engineer, a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section nine or section ten, as the case may be.

Obligation to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

21. Every master, mate or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section twenty shall deliver it to the Shipping Master or to such other person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended the certificate directs, and in default of such delivery shall, for each offence, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
(Chapter IV.—Agreements with Seamen.)

Report to other Local Governments.

22. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section twenty, a certificate of a master, mate or engineer is not the Local Government that granted the same, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to the Local Government which granted the certificate.

Report to Board of Trade.

23. Every Local Government cancelling or suspending under section twenty the certificate of a master, mate or engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and grant new certificate.

24. (*1*) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section twenty, or grant, without examination, to any person, whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act.

32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

(*3*) A certificate of competency for a Home-trade ship under Act I of 1859 shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be of a lower grade than a certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship under the same Act.

CHAPTER IV.

AGREEMENTS WITH SEAMEN.

Chapter to be read with Act I of 1859.

25. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act I of 1859.

Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.

26. The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the Home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he engages in, and carries to sea from, any port in British India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Form and contents of agreement.

27. (*1*) Every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof, that is to say:—

(*a*) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(*b*) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(*c*) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(*d*) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(*e*) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(*f*) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; and

(*g*) any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

(*2*) Every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force relating to Merchant Shipping), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

28. (*1*) In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) Any master entering into an agreement with any lascar or other Native seaman for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Stipulation where lascars are shipped.

29. (*1*) Whenever it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other Native seaman shall end at any port not in British India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section twenty-seven, contain a stipulation that fit employment shall be provided for him on board some other ship bound to the port at which he was shipped, or such other port in British India as may be agreed on; or

that a passage shall be provided for him to some port in British India free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on.

(*2*) Every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the ship, or by the master on his behalf.

(*3*) In this section the word "seaman" shall include also any Native of British India carried to sea from any port in British India as one of the crew of a ship.

Forms for British or Colonial ships.

30. If the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew, made in due form according to the law of the place to which the ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages a single seaman, not being a lascar or other Native seaman, in any port in British India, the seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
(Chapter V.—Health-Officers.)

CHAPTER V.

HEALTH-OFFICERS.

XII of 1875.

Addition to Act XII of 1875.

31. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, after section eighteen, the following section shall be inserted, that is to say:—

Appointment and powers of Health-officer.

"18A. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint, at any port subject to this Act, an officer to be called the Health-officer, and may suspend or remove from office any officer so appointed.

"A Health-officer shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed, that is to say:—

"(*a*) with respect to any ship, the powers conferred on a Shipping Master by Act I of 1859, section 71;

"(*b*) power to enter on board any ship and medically examine all or any of the seamen or apprentices on board the ship;

"(*c*) power to require and enforce the production of the log-book and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board the ship;

"(*d*) power to call before him and examine for any such purpose all or any of those persons and to require answers to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

"(*e*) power to require any person so examined to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to appoint persons to sue.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

18 & 19 Vic., c. 91.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

I of 1872.

32. (*1*) Where any wages or expenses recoverable under section 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, those wages or expenses.

(*2*) Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Proceedings to be instituted in name of Secretary of State for India in Council.

33. All suits and proceedings under section thirty-two shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Amendment of section 10 of Act I of 1859.

34. In section 10 of Act I of 1859, for the words "Fees at the following rates shall be paid by all applicants for examination:—

For a certificate as master	...	ten rupees.
Ditto ditto as mate	...	five „ "

the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Fees at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix in this behalf shall be paid by all applicants for examination."

Addition to section 11 of Act I of 1859.

35. To section 11 of Act I of 1859 the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that such report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character."

Amendment of section 79 of Act I of 1859.

36. For the last fifteen words of section 79 of Act I of 1859, the following shall be substituted, namely:—"punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both."

Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.

37. Sections 9 to 16 (both inclusive) of Act I of 1859 shall not apply to ships registered under Act X of 1841 and trading between ports in India and the coasts of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Amendment of Act X of 1841, secs. 2, 15, 17 and 23.

38. In sections 2, 15, 17 and 23 of the said Act X of 1841, for the words "on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies," "by information as aforesaid," "on information as aforesaid," "upon information as aforesaid," in each of the places where they occur, the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1883.

An Act to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Judges holding trials under Act XII of 1859 (*An Act to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty*) to arrest persons whose evidence is required on such trials; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition to Act XII of 1859, after section 14.

1. The following section shall be inserted immediately after section 14 of the said Act, namely:—

"15. (*1*) Whenever the Judge of the said Court thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, he may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

"(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

"(*3*) No person shall be detained under this section for more than forty-eight hours."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1884.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 9 of 1883.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 24th February 1883.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding*;
The HON. G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General*;
The HON. H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.;
The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS;
The HON. C. P. L MACAULAY;
Colonel the HON. S. T. TREVOR;
The HON. J. E. CAITHNESS;
The HON. BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, C.I.E.;
The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF;
and
The HON. HARBUNS SAHAI.

JUTE-WAREHOUSES AND FIRE-BRIGADES.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Jute-warehouses and Fire-brigades. He said that, as the Select Committee had recommended that the Bill as amended by them be republished, he did not propose to bring forward any motion on the Bill till further time was given for consideration.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY introduced the Bill to extend the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal. He said that he did not propose at this stage to enter upon any discussion of the details of the measure His object for departing from the usual course was that his colleagues might have an opportunity of making themselves fully acquainted with the provisions of the Bill before they were called upon to discuss it. It had been represented to him by more than one member of the Council that it would be desirable that they should have some further time for this purpose, and he would therefore, with the permission of the President, reserve his remarks until the motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee came before the next meeting of the Council. He might, however, be permitted to say one or two words with reference to the delay which had taken place in the preparation of the Bill. The Council were aware that the drafting of such a measure as this in the middle of the Session, when Select Committees and the Secretary were cosntantly engaged upon other Bills, was a work of no ordinary difficulty. But the difficulty had in this case been much enhanced by the sudden and serious illness of the Secretary Mr. Reily, who, he regretted to say, had been compelled to take leave to Europe. They had, however, been fortunate in obtaining the assistance of his learned friend Mr. Macgregor, and he deemed it right to inform the Council that it was mainly owing to Mr. Macgregor's ability and the untiring industry with which he had devoted himself to this task that there had not been still further delay in bringing the Bill before the Council. MR. MACAULAY had also to express his acknowledgments to his Hon. friend Mr. Reynolds, who had been good enough to assist him with his great knowledge and experience in revising and settling the terms of the Bill. He then moved that the Bill be read in Council.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said that he thought it was in accordance with the general wish of the Council that any discussion on this measure should be deferred for another week. Personally he was quite willing to meet those wishes, not only on account of the length of the Bill, but on account of its great importance. Therefore he thought it would be better on all grounds that the Council should reserve any remarks they wished to make till the next week when the motion would be put to the Council to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 3rd March 1883.

DOCKS AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.

No. 75.

Dated 23rd February 1883.

THE following papers on the subject of the proposal to construct Docks at Diamond Harbour are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

S. T. TREVOR, *Colonel*, R.E.,

Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

P. W. Dept.

No. 615MPI, dated Calcutta, the 23rd February 1883.

From—COLONEL S. T. TREVOR, R.E., Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the report of the Committee appointed in December 1881 to consider the question of constructing docks at Diamond Harbour, together with an office note on the report by the Joint-Secretary in this Department, and a Minute by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. I am to state that, for the reasons given in His Honor's Minute, the Port Commissioners have been requested to institute an enquiry in communication with the Chamber of Commerce, and to submit a report as to the measures which it is possible to take for the extension of the present accommodation in the port, and the cost at which any changes which may be recommended can be carried out. His Honor deems it right that some conclusion should be arrived at on this point, upon which an issue has been directly raised by the merchants of Calcutta, before any action is taken upon the proposals for constructing docks at Diamond Harbour.

3 As regards the alternative scheme for the construction of docks in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, communicating by means of a ship canal with the Mutlah river, which the Government of India will observe has been discussed in the report of the Committee, and which has strong advocates in some members of the mercantile community, Mr. Rivers Thompson is of opinion that it is unnecessary to order any further enquiry at present. This scheme has been more than once under discussion, and no serious effort has ever been made to raise the capital required for its prosecution. If, however, the Government of India deem it advisable to do so, a professional survey of this work will be ordered.

No. 616MPI, dated Calcutta, the 23rd February 1883.

From—COLONEL S. T. TREVOR, R.E., Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department,

To—The Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners.

I AM directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Port Commissioners, 50 copies of the report of the Committee appointed in December 1881 to consider the question of constructing docks at Diamond Harbour, together with an office note on the report by the Joint-Secretary in this Department, and a Minute by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor has decided that before any further action is taken upon the proposals of the Committee, the question as to the further capabilities of the extension of the port should receive a fuller and closer investigation than has yet been attempted. I am therefore to request that the Port Commissioners will, in communication with the Chamber of Commerce, institute an enquiry, and submit a report as to the measures which it is possible to take for the extension of the present accommodation of the port, and the cost at which any changes which may be recommended can be carried out.

Minute by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

I THINK that all these papers should be published for general information before the Government can take any further steps in the matter.

The Committee, whose report is now under consideration, was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in December 1881, to examine the question of the construction of wet docks at Diamond Harbour, in view of the sanction which had then been received for a railway from Calcutta to that place. The railway referred to is now all but completed, and will be open to traffic in the course of a few weeks; and there can be little doubt that, if not at once, yet certainly with the completion of the railway bridge over the Hooghly (which will probably be finished in 1885), the advantages of a subsidiary port at Diamond Harbour would be very great to the mercantile and shipping community, if its establishment is within the limits of a practical and profitable undertaking. By the successful completion of such a project, the difficulties and dangers to which navigation of large ships above Diamond Harbour is exposed would be removed; the cost now incurred in bringing ships up the longer distance to Calcutta would be saved, the expenses involved in loading and unloading cargoes, in portage, and other similar charges would be diminished, and great convenience would probably result to the passenger traffic from and to Calcutta. It was not, however, with reference to these future possible advantages that the question of this Diamond Harbour dock scheme was mainly revived. The much more serious consideration has pressed itself upon our attention, that with the rapid development of railways converging on Calcutta, and the vast strides which the trade of the port has made within the last ten years, the existing accommodation for ships in the port of Calcutta is insufficient to meet the requirements of the increasing traffic. As to this fact, there appears from the 18th paragraph of the Committee's report to be no difference of opinion among the members of the Committee, who agree "that a large increase in the accommodation of the port of Calcutta will soon be an urgent necessity." The unanimity, however, begins and ends at this point; for on the further question as to the best means for meeting this difficulty, though a strong majority of the Committee are favourable to the Diamond Harbour project "as the most practicable scheme which has yet been proposed, and the one that offers the best prospect of financial success," it is found that the merchants of Calcutta, presumably those who are most nearly interested in its effectual solution, deprecate any measure which will tend to remove the shipping from the present limits of the port. This view, though not universally accepted by the mercantile community, is based on the opinion "that the transfer of a part of the business of the port to Diamond Harbour, or to any similar locality, would be attended with much inconvenience and expense. It would be necessary, it is urged, to keep up double establishments, and to rent a double set of warehouses: matters of importance will either have to be settled by subordinates, who will be unfit to deal with them, or will have to be delayed for the decision of a principal, who will be forty or fifty miles away. The value of the property of the Port Commissioners, and of the owners of godowns in Calcutta, will be seriously depreciated. The example of Port Canning is sufficient to show the danger of attempting to divert trade into new channels."

The objection thus generally taken is further strengthened by the dissents which have been recorded by two eminent members of the Committee, representing the mercantile interests of Calcutta, who consider that there is room within the limits of the port for much further expansion of improvements, and agree with Mr. Duff Bruce, the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, that the present accommodation can be considerably increased. Mr. Keswick, in his note of dissent, adds that his "enquiries lead him to believe that it is possible for the Port Commissioners to acquire land on both sides of the river from Garden Reach downward, sufficient to double the accommodation of the port, and provide sufficient warehouse and jetty-room;" and Mr. G. H. Morrison, speaking with the authority of President of the Chamber of Commerce, records, among other objections to the proposal, the opinion that the docks at Diamond Harbour, if successful, would gravely prejudice Calcutta as a centre of trade, and probably ultimately destroy it as a port (p. 28).*

* See page 293.

Now, in considering the measures which have been adopted during the last twelve years to extend the facilities within the port, it is desirable to notice the great improvements which have been made under the Port Trust. Twelve years ago (I am quoting from the report of the Committee on the Diamond Harbour Dock project) "there were no jetties, wharves, warehouses, or appliances available generally for loading or unloading vessels in the port of Calcutta. Vessels were moored in the river and cargoes were discharged and taken in by means of cargo-boats. The Port Trust was established in 1870, and since then great facilities have been provided by the construction of jetties supplied with suitable good-sheds, hydraulic and steam-cranes, and a line of tramway in rear of the jetties in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway." During the period in question the number of jetties has been doubled. There are now eight of them, and the extent and growth of their advantages may be gathered from the fact that, while the number of vessels accommodated by the jetties was in 1869-70 only 75, in 1880-81 there were 193. Again, whereas in 1871-72 (the earliest date for which figures are available) the total jetty receipts for imports and exports came to Rs. 3,63,145; in 1880-81 they amounted to Rs. 7,14,189. The report goes on to say that "these jetties and their appliances for loading and unloading are all of the latest approved types of construction, and admirable in all respects. If there were room in the port for extending them from time to time to meet the growing trade, it seems probable that such a course would be adopted in preference to taking up new ground for docks at a distance from Calcutta, and that merchants would be content to trust, at all events till the growing size of vessels exceeded the draft available in the river, to the acknowledged skill of the Pilot Service to overcome the dangers of the navigation of the Hooghly. But the jetty accommodation is not really sufficient even for the existing trade of the port, and the evidence we have collected shows that, *although room might be found for some extension, yet it is very doubtful whether the space available in port could be made adequate at any reasonable cost to meet the increased trade that will be brought to Calcutta by the opening of the railway bridge over the Hooghly, and the extension of railways in Bengal.*"

The part which I have italicised in the above quotation raises an issue as to facts, regarding which the dissenting members of the Committee at all events are opposed to the majority of the Committee; and it is due, I think, to the influential body who take this objection, and who after all are the most interested in the settlement of the question, that the matter as to the further capabilities of the extension of the port should receive a fuller and closer investigation than has yet been attempted. It is quite true, as Colonel Trevor points out, that by merely expanding existing appliances, we do not touch the great drawbacks of the port, and the main causes of its expensiveness, which lie in the 120 miles of extremely difficult river navigation, involving heavy charges in pilotage and detention. The Diamond Harbour scheme, if established, would at once diminish these and other evils in the present system. On the other hand, the proposals of the Committee subvert all the present business arrangements of the port, and I am quite certain that the Government could not commit itself to any project involving an outlay of a million-and-a-half of money without a detailed discussion of the alternative suggested of extending the accommodation in the present limits of the port. It is scarcely necessary for me, upon this view of the case, to state at length my own views; but I confess that I entertain very strong doubts whether any possible extra facilities within port limits will afford more than a very temporary relief. The future developments of trade which the continual progress of railways encourages are incalculable; and when the bridge over the Hooghly is finished, and direct communications with Calcutta have been established from the producing districts of the North-Western Provinces, and the tracts of country served by the Northern Bengal, the Central Bengal, and the contemplated line from Seetarampore to the Central Provinces, with their connected branches, the space at present at the disposal of the Port Commissioners seems to me to be utterly inadequate. I leave out of question the lines which are under survey and construction in the Dacca and Mymensingh districts, and the lines projected under the same general system towards Tipperah, Cachar and Chittagong, because all the produce and trade of those regions seems, upon the

most cursory view of the map, to be likely to seek its most natural outlet from the port of Chittagong. But even with such relief as this may give, I doubt whether any economy of space, or any extension of jetties and appliances within present port limits, will meet its requirements a few years hence. As the issue, however, has been directly raised by the merchants of Calcutta, it is right that it should be settled before any action is taken upon the Diamond Harbour proposals.

I propose, therefore, to publish the papers with this Minute and the Note recorded by Colonel S. T. Trevor on the 4th August last. I would ask the Port Commissioners, in communication with the Chamber of Commerce, to institute an enquiry as to the measures possible for extending the present accommodation of the port, and the cost at which such changes could be effected. I limit myself to this point, because the Mutlah Canal scheme, which has strong advocates in some members of the mercantile community, has more than once been under discussion, and no serious effort has ever been made to raise the capital required for its prosecution. In forwarding, however, the papers to the Government of India, and explaining the action we have taken, it may be stated that, if they deem it advisable, a professional survey of this work would be undertaken. Our object is to discover a remedy "for the present congestion;" and if every scheme which is started has to be investigated in all its details, we shall have to postpone practical action to an indefinite period. If the extension of the existing accommodation of the port fails us, I see no better hope for relief than in the establishment of a subsidiary port at Diamond Harbour in connection with the railway to that place which is about to be opened.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

17*th February* 1883.

Office Note by COLONEL S. T. TREVOR, R.E., *Joint-Secretary and Chief Engineer, Bengal, Public Works Department, on the Report of the Committee on Docks at Diamond Harbour.*

MR. ROBERT STEEL, who was a member of the Committee till he went to England, has returned, and at my request has kindly furnished me with a note of his opinion, which I put up with this. Of the two alternative projects—docks at Diamond Harbour or canal to the Mutlah—he prefers the latter, even if it should cost twice as much as the former. But he thinks both schemes premature, and would prefer to see an attempt made to extend the existing accommodation of the port. He would move the bridge higher up the river, and extend the jetties in that direction first, and afterwards in the other direction along the *Maidan* frontage. He would go to the length of removing Fort William itself, if it presented any obstacle to the extension of the port. This idea of sweeping away Fort William, if necessary, to make room for the port, seems a little startling at first, but I remember it was suggested long ago—I believe by Sir William Mansfield, when he was Commander-in-Chief.

2. Mr. Keswick is also of opinion that the accommodation in the port may be doubled within the existing limits, and proposes that steps should be taken to ascertain this definitely before proceeding with any scheme for docks elsewhere.

3. Mr. Morrison's view of these proposals for increasing the accommodation for shipping without leaving the present limits of the port, is that "they deserve careful consideration, but are open to the serious objection that they leave untouched the delays and dangers of the Hooghly." He much prefers the Mutlah Canal scheme to that of docks at Diamond Harbour, and has recorded his arguments in favour of the former and against the latter, which will be found at page 28* of the report, and page vi of the appendix†.

4. In the *Englishman* of the 2nd August is a report of what is said by Mr. Miller, as President of the Chamber of Commerce, regarding the project for docks at Diamond Harbour. He spoke as follows:—"The experiment would unsettle our trade and add to the current expenses of working it. In this view there would appear to be general agreement amongst merchants: but the proposal is still in its infancy; and remembering, as many

* Page 293. † Page 301.

here must, the strong opposition which existed to the work of the Port Commissioners on the first establishment of that body, I would venture to think we may prudently await a further development of the views of the professional advisers of Government before pronouncing definitely on it, or actively opposing the proposal that has been suggested. It is possible that a wet-dock at Diamond Harbour might prove convenient for salt ships to discharge, and for ships and steamers to load cargoes of jute and seed and wheat; and if the undertaking could be commenced on a small scale and allowed to grow with the development of trade, it is conceivable that it may prove the best remedy for our present congestion. It is still in embryo, and in view of the great increase that is yearly being made in the size and capacity of steamers, and of the difficulty of navigating them up to Calcutta, I do not think we should condemn this proposal too hastily. Still it appears to me that it would be better to make the most of what we have got before venturing on these gigantic engineering feats, and I hope the mercantile community will be made aware, before it is too late, of the decision of Government, when one is arrived at, and again have an opportunity of forming an opinion."

5. These views may, I think, be taken to represent the opinion of the mercantile community generally, and they amount to this, that there is a strong reluctance to any separation or removal of the port from the neighbourhood of the merchants' offices in Calcutta. In deference to this opinion, I think the Port Commissioners should be asked to submit a full and detailed report and estimate, showing exactly what can be done to increase the accommodation within the limits of the port, what it will cost, and how far it will meet the altered circumstances of the traffic when all the railways are centred in Calcutta.

6. But if we are to be content to go on as we are, and merely expand existing arrangements, there can be no doubt that we shall never succeed in making Calcutta a cheaper port; and that is perhaps the thing most to be desired. In much of the produce exported, jute and wheat for instance, the margin of profit is very small, and the very existence of the trade depends on the cost at which such produce can be delivered at the ship's side, and on the charges for freight. The existing arrangements of the port, under which it is impossible to deliver produce at the ship's side otherwise than by the employment of intermediate agencies, and after much handling and carting and boating, are about as expensive as can well be imagined. The port itself is approached by 120 miles of extremely difficult river navigation, which involves a very heavy expense in pilotage and detention. These are the grand drawbacks of the port and the main causes of its expensiveness. By merely expanding existing appliances we do not touch them. We cannot hope to get a harbour like Bombay on the sea coast, but still we can do something to mitigate the present disadvantages. We can reduce the detentions and dangers of the river navigation by half if we build docks at Diamond Harbour, so as to enable ships to terminate their voyage there. We can extend the railway right into the docks, and build proper warehouses, with suitable appliances for lifting and handling goods on the railway, so that every possible facility and enconomy can be afforded in the treatment of goods up to the point of shipment. In this way, and in this way only, it appears to me, can we relieve trade of the burden of intermediate agencies, of the unnecessary expenses of cartage and boat-hire, and of such charges as may be attributable to the time and money spent by ships in navigating the Hooghly. The expense thrown, per contra, on trade by the termination of the voyage at Diamond Harbour is the extra cost of carriage of goods by rail to that point, and this the majority of the Committee think will be nothing in the case of goods booked through from up-country, and about one rupee a ton for goods booked to and from Calcutta.

7. In calculating the saving to ships and steamers by terminating the voyage at Diamond Harbour, the Committee reduced the amount to an extremely low figure. The calculations are given in pargraphs 42 to 46 of the report, and it will be instructive to compare them with those given by Mr. Morrison at page ix of the appendix.* It was at his instance that the Committee cut down their estimate and produced a resultant saving of Rs. 520 only for a steamer and Rs. 2,479 for a sailing ship. But for the purposes of

* Page 304.

his own argument in support of the Mutlah Canal scheme he makes the saving to be—

	Rs.
For a Coasting steamer	625
„ Canal steamer	2,230
„ Sailing ship	6,250

One omission in the Committee's estimate should be noticed. At the end of paragraph 41 it is stated that the dock charges of 14½ annas per register ton would cover all dock dues, wharfage, landing charges, &c., excluding only crane-hire and warehouse rent. But in paragraph 42, where the estimate is given of the cost of bringing a steamer to Calcutta, only "jetty charges," amounting to Rs. 385, are entered, and the "landing charges," &c, payable for the use of the jetties and which are much the heaviest, are omitted, although in the case of the vessels using the Diamond Harbour dock the average charge of 14½ annas per ton includes such charges. It should be observed that in the table given at page 12 of the report, it is shown that the Port Commissioners actually realized an income of Rs 7,14,189 for the use of the jetties from 193 vessels, or an average of Rs. 3,700 per vessel; whereas in the calculation given in paragraph 41, the Committee estimate that an income but slightly larger, Rs. 7,50,000, will be sufficient to make the docks a remunerative undertaking and that it can be realized from 468 vessels—an average of Rs. 1,600 per vessel. There is here, therefore, a saving of Rs. 2,100, for which no allowance has been made in the Committee's estimate. The Committee's report just touches on this point in paragraph 46, but in the absence of figures giving the precise incidence of the charges in each case, we could not go into the matter more fully. I think there is no doubt, however, that the Committee's estimate of savings errs too much on the side of safety, and that Mr. Morrison is probably more nearly correct.

8. His estimate again at page x of the appendix* gives almost fabulous figures for the savings in boat and cartage expenses. He gives these figures as the anticipated results of the Mutlah Canal scheme which he is advocating; but they are the supposed results simply of berthing ships in properly constructed and furnished docks, instead of in the open river as at present. They are therefore applicable with as much force to the Diamond Harbour scheme as to that of the Mutlah Canal. I should say that they apply with much greater force, for (1) the Diamond Harbour scheme will involve only half the capital expenditure of the other, and therefore the charges so far as providing for interest is concerned will be proportionately less; (2) it will reduce the distance between Calcutta and the sea to about half what it is now, and the saving due to this is an absolutely calculable quantity; whereas in the case of the Mutlah Canal, there is no reduction of distance, and although the navigation is assumed to be less dangerous, it will probably not be less expensive or dilatory than that of the Hooghly. There would be two sets of pilots—one for the river up to the entrance of the canal and one for the canal itself, and the navigation of the latter will unavoidably be slow. The expense to sailing ships will certainly be much greater in the case of the canal than in that of Diamond Harbour, on account of the towage: they must be towed in the canal, but they would get up to Diamond Harbour without it. There would be delay in warping them through the locks for they could not be towed in for want of space. Then, again, there are the important considerations given in paragraph 62 of the report. On the whole, it seems to me that all the advantages of economy, which Mr. Morrison claims for the docks of the Mutlah Canal can be much more reasonably claimed for the Diamond Harbour docks; while as to the question of men's business being destroyed, or their interests assailed, the whole discussion seems to me to turn on the question of providing for an inevitable *increase* of business, not on its destruction. There may, indeed there must, be changes in the methods of carrying on business to provide for such increase, but I cannot see how any idea of destruction can arise. But supposing Mr. Morrison's figures to be accepted for the sake of argument, and that they are as applicable to Diamond Harbour as to the Mutlah Canal, we may form some estimate from them how greatly the savings resulting from the use of docks would exceed the extra carriage from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour. The

* Page 304.

savings he estimates at Rs. 81,25,750, while the extra carriage on the total tonnage which entered the port would, at one rupee per ton, be Rs. 12,20,546.

9. But the main argument to my mind in favour of Diamond Harbour is that which I have given in paragraph 6 above. Leaving out of consideration ordinary Calcutta assorted cargoes, which it may probably always be preferable to bring up to Calcutta, it is clear from Mr. Leslie's note that there is reason to believe that a very large export trade in grain, coal, &c., might be created if only the appliances existed for delivering such cargoes cheaply into ships' holds. Such trade is strangled by the expenses of shipment as the business of the port is now conducted; and the prosperity of Bengal, the wealth of the agricultural population, and its consequent ability to cope with famines when they occur, depend enormously on the fostering of such trade.

10. The uncertainty of the permanence of the channels of the Hooghly below Diamond Harbour is a point which Mr. Morrison regards as almost fatal to the proposal to build docks there. But as he himself remarks, the Hooghly has been navigated for the last hundred years, and why not another hundred? Those who recommend the expansion of the existing accommodation at Calcutta, evidently are not deterred by any fear of the river closing. At any rate, we know all that is to be known of the Hooghly channels, but our experience of the Mutlah is almost nothing. There appears to me to be less wisdom in sinking three millions on a speculative transfer of the port to a new and almost unknown river than in spending a million and a half in providing docks on a river which already forms the port of Calcutta, and of which we know the worst.

11. The opposition of the mercantile community throws a difficulty in the way of proceeding with the dock scheme. I think not only should we get a report and estimate from the Port Commissioners to set at rest the question of the possibility of extending the present port, but we should also appoint some one to investigate the scheme for the canal to the Mutlah, and frame as correct an estimate as possible of its cost. In the meantime I think the Committee's report should be made public.

The 4th August 1882. S. T. TREVOR.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DOCKS AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.

PRESIDENT:

HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS, C.S.,
Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

MEMBERS:

H. C. LEVINGE, ESQ., C.E.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

COLONEL S. T. TREVOR, R.E.,
Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

BRADFORD LESLIE, ESQ., C.E.,
Agent to the East Indian Railway Co.

ROBERT STEEL, ESQ.,
Firm of Robert Steel & Co. of Calcutta.

G. H. MORRISON, ESQ.,
Firm of Turner, Morrison & Co. of Calcutta.

C. WAWN, ESQ. C.E.,
Special Engineer appointed to the Committee by the Secretary of State.

SECRETARY:

C. W. ODLING, ESQ., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

After the second meeting of the Committee, Mr. Steel left Calcutta and was replaced by

J. J. J. KESWICK, ESQ.,
Firm of Jardine, Skinner & Co.

1. The Committee held meetings at the office of the Port Commissioners on the following dates:—10th January, 31st January, 24th March, 20th April, and 1st May 1882. They visited Diamond Harbour on the 25th January. All the members were present at every meeting.

2. Mr. Wawn arrived in Calcutta on the 12th December 1881, and proceeded on the 15th of the same month to Diamond Harbour to make his preliminary examination of the site of the proposed docks. He subsequently visited Diamond Harbour on the 25th January, the 25th February, the 2nd March, and the 26th April. In the meantime he has been engaged in the preparation of the designs, which are submitted with this report and explained in his letter of the 4th of March.

3. Under Mr. Wawn's directions, trial-wells and borings were sunk by Mr. White, Assistant Engineer, Diamond Harbour Railway. A well was got down dry to about 25 feet below the surface of the ground, or about 10 feet below low tide. At about this level water was first encountered, and at about 28 feet below the surface the earth fell from behind the timber backing, and the well was abandoned. A brick well is at present being sunk. Borings to a depth of 82 feet have been made in two places, the general result shewing a mixture of silt and sand in varying proportions. In boring No. 1, at a depth of between 40 feet and 50 feet from the surface, where the proportion of sand was greatest, a considerable quantity of water also appeared to be present with it, but to what extent the water is likely to give trouble cannot be satisfactorily gauged until a well has been sunk through it. In boring No. 2 very little water was observed. The latest information on this subject will be found in Mr. Wawn's letter in the appendix,* page v.

Proceedings of Committee.

4. At the first meeting of the Committee it was resolved, in order to obtain general information as a guide to more particular enquiries, that the Committee should draw up and circulate amongst merchants, ship-owners, pilots, &c., a series of questions relating to the navigation of the river, size and expenses of vessels, general commercial facilities, &c.

5. Questions suggested by different members of the Committee after the first meeting having been collected, arranged, and printed, another meeting was held on the 31st January to consider them. They were then, as modified in Committee, corrected and issued to about 100 gentlemen, who, it was supposed, would be able to afford information, including the Port Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, insurance companies, &c., and a note explaining generally the scheme, as suggested by the Special Engineer, was circulated with the questions (see appendix, page xi).

Messrs. R. Steel & Co.
" Hoare, Miller & Co.
" Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
" George Henderson & Co.
" Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
" Ralli Brothers.
" Prankissen Law & Co.
" Jardine, Skinner & Co.
D. Scott, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Captain Yates, Harbour Master.
Lieutenant Petley, R.N., River Surveyor.
" Stiffe, I.N., Port Officer.
S. R. Elson, Esq., Master Pilot.
A. J. Milner, Esq., Branch Pilot.
G. H. Simmons, Esq., Secretary, Port Commissioners.
W. H. Grimley, Esq., Collector of Customs.
C. J. Wilkinson, Esq., Superintendent, P. & O. Co.
Captain G. S. Thompson.
F. Prestage, Esq., Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.
Messrs. Bird & Co., Managing Agents, Burrakur Colliery.
R. M. Daly, Esq., Branch Pilot.
Messrs. Duncan Brothers.
" Apcar & Co.
A. B. Inglis, Esq.
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
Chamber of Commerce.
J. R. Wells, Esq., Branch Pilot.

6. A sufficient number of replies having been received, a meeting of the Committee was held on the 24th March to consider them, and to deduce from the evidence thus obtained the information to be set forth in the report. The names of the gentlemen who have favoured the Committee with replies are given in the margin, and their replies are printed in full in the appendix, pages xi to xliv. Besides replies to the Committee's questions, the gentlemen named on the margin* have also addressed letters to the Committee explaining their views more fully and generally: these are printed in the appendix, pages xlix to lvii.

* Captain A. D. Taylor, I.N.
Lieutenant Stiffe, I.N.
C. J. Wilkinson, Esq., Superintendent, P. & O. Co.
Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
" Ralli Brothers.
W. H. Grimley, Esq.
Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
R. M. Daly, Esq., Branch Pilot.
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
S. R. Elson, Esq., Master Pilot.
W. Duff Bruce, Esq.
The Port Commissioners enclosing a letter from J. R. Wells, Esq., Branch Pilot.

7. At the meeting of the 24th March, the Committee considered also Mr. Wawn's letter of the 4th idem, printed at pages i to iv of the appendix IV,† and examined Captain Yates, Harbour Master of Calcutta, more fully as to the replies given by him to the printed questions.

* Page 300.

† Pages 296–299.

Review of previous schemes for improving the port.

8. Before proceeding to consider the opinions which have been collected on the scheme of docks now proposed to be constructed at Diamond Harbour, the Committee deem it advisable to review briefly the projects which have been previously suggested with a view to improve the port of Calcutta. In a letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated the 29th December 1858, reference is made to a proposal, dating so far back as 1824, for constructing wet docks in the neighbourhood of Calcutta; and in page 31, volume XXI of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, it is stated that in 1831 a survey was made by order of Government with a view to the excavation of a canal from Calcutta to the head of the Mutlah. This proposal for a canal was revived at various times, but eventually the matter was for the time decided by the construction of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway in its place.

9. In 1843 the Government of Bengal, in reviewing the proceedings of a Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of certain Government vessels during the hurricane of 1842, observed that the damage was chiefly due to the crowded state of the port, and pointed to the necessity of constructing wet docks with a view of preventing the occurrence of similar calamities in future. A Committee, with Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, Bengal Engineers, as President, was appointed in May 1844 for the purpose of enquiring into, and reporting upon, the expediency of constructing wet docks capable of receiving the whole shipping of the port of Calcutta. The Committee reported strongly in favour of wet docks being constructed, and indicated the vicinity of Kidderpore as the one in most respects best adapted for the purpose. They recommended that the docks should be made of sufficient size to accommodate 200 vessels of an average burden of 400 tons, and estimated their cost at 50 lakhs of rupees. In 1847 an endeavour was made to float a company with a capital of one million sterling for constructing a line of railway to Diamond Harbour with warehouses and wet docks there. The project fell through chiefly owing to the impossibility of raising the capital without a Government guarantee of a certain minimum rate of interest which was refused, but the doubt then existing as to the feasibility of introducing railways into India had also a share in this result.

10. The Chamber of Commerce, between 1858 and 1864, several times represented the inadequacy of the appliances of the port for the increasing number of ships frequenting it. In the letter dated 29th December 1858, before referred to, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce state: "The time has now arrived when nothing less than the absolute possession of wet dock accommodation will satisfy the increasing requirements of the extending commerce of Bengal;" and in a subsequent letter dated the 27th February 1863, they recommended to the favourable consideration of Government the construction of wet docks on a plan advocated by Mr. F. Prestage, then Chief Engineer of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. In 1864 definite proposals for wet docks were laid before Government by Mr. Power of the East Indian Railway Company, and by Mr. Leith, Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, representing respectively the Calcutta Victoria Dock Company, Limited, and the Calcutta Wet Docks and Wharves Company, Limited. Late in that year a Committee was appointed to consider this subject in connection with the proposed Hooghly bridge and the junction of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railway Companies. The practical result of the report of this Committee was the creation of the Calcutta Port Trust, which has to a very large extent met the wants of the port up to the present time.

11. The improvement of the river itself has not escaped attention. In 1863 an attempt was made to improve some of the channels by means of a toothed roller, which was on the whole considered successful, and the subject was considered of such importance that Mr. Leonard, C.E., was deputed to visit the principal European rivers in the hope that some of the means used of training rivers in Europe or dredging apparatus used there might be adapted for the Hooghly. Mr. Leonard, supported by Sir C. Hartley, C.E., recommended

the construction of a steamer fitted with rakes for the purpose of stirring the sands in the shoaler parts of the river and the construction of spurs at Moyapore. A steamer, the *Agitator*, was procured from England and commenced working in 1867. Although frequently laid up for repairs, she appears, on the whole, to have been of service. Doubts, however, were expressed whether the results were commensurate with the expense of working her, and the vessel being required for other uses, she ceased to be employed on this work in November 1869, though her dredging apparatus was ordered to be preserved for use in case of any emergency arising in future.

12. As regards the Moyapore Shoals, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,42,000, for spur works for improving the channels there was sanctioned in February 1868; work was carried on at intervals up to June 1870, about two lakhs of rupees being expended without any decided improvement resulting. Mr. Robertson, C.E., was consulted in 1872, and recommended that a training wall should be substituted for spurs, but the Chief Engineer did not concur in this view, which was not carried out.

13. The most determined attempt, however, to meet the constantly increasing trade of Calcutta was the creation of a new port (Canning) in conjunction with the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. Jetties were built on the river Mutlah, and a commencement was made in the way of providing warehouses. The capital expended was very large, but for several reasons, the most potent of which was perhaps the financial crisis of 1866, the scheme was not successful. There were from the outset grave difficulties attending the attempt to open this port; the place, like all new settlements near the Sunderbuns, was unhealthy; good water for drinking purposes was not to be had; the water in the river was believed to have a prejudicial effect on the bottoms of iron ships; the river bank cut away rapidly, and one jetty erected by the Railway Company was so much injured by scour that it fell in; tug boats and other facilities were wanting, and the place got a bad name, which, added to the financial difficulties with which the Port Canning Company were then contending, led to the abandonment of a scheme which at one time was thought likely to solve all the difficulties connected with the shipping trade of Calcutta.

14. The presumed advantages of the river Mutlah over the Hooghly are, however, so great, that in 1876 the earlier project of connecting Calcutta and the Mutlah by means of a ship canal was again subjected to detailed examination. Mr. Dejoux, C.E., of the Public Works Department, after carefully investigating the whole matter, proposed a canal 30 miles in length with a width at surface of water of 250 feet and 28 feet deep. The canal was to be supplied by pumping from the Hooghly, the maximum lift being 17 feet, and to be provided with locks 600 feet by 60 feet. Its total cost was estimated at Rs. 1,54,58,344. Including interest at 4 per cent., a sinking fund of 3 per cent., and working expenses, an annual income of Rs. 16,56,788, equivalent, according to Mr. Dejoux, to 12 annas per ton *on all* shipping visiting Calcutta, would have been required to render the project financially successful. The estimated cost included four locks into the Circular canals for boat traffic, but not wet docks at Sealdah, which, it was stated, would be necessary, unless an extra width was given to the last four miles of the canal, and masonry quay walls allowed on that length. The extra cost of these two items was estimated at one million sterling, on which a return was expected from loading and unloading charges. No serious effort was made to raise capital for this work.

These various schemes, completed or only suggested, go to shew that the trade of Calcutta has for years back been struggling against recognized disadvantages.

Increase of trade.

15. But the trade of Calcutta has nevertheless made vast strides of late years. The following statement, extracted from the annual report of the Port Commissioners, gives the number of sea-going steamers and sailing ships that have annually entered the port during the last 20 years. The statement shows only the sea-going

vessels which have been brought into port by officers of the Pilot Service, and excludes all river steamers and country boats :—

Year.	Number of vessels.			Net tonnage.
	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	
1861-62	89	803	892	668,311
1862-63	118	816	934	699,010
1863-64	173	967	1,140	933,148
1864-65	187	1,019	1,206	997,756
1865-66	201	708	909	784,703
1866-67	175	599	774	682,848
1867-68	152	732	884	804,450
1868-69	208	679	887	839,823
1869-70	204	602	806	757,208
1870-71	259	672	931	889,229
1871-72	300	655	955	985,822
1872-73	338	615	953	978,621
1873-74	429	552	981	1,002,466
1874-75	454	473	927	1,016,706
1875-76	406	508	914	1,027,733
1876-77	552	609	1,161	1,352,155
1877-78	726	646	1,372	1,592,535
1878-79	489	478	967	1,115,392
1879-80	442	454	896	1,103,013
1880-81	506	478	984	1,220,546

16. The number and tonnage of steamers from European ports *viâ* the Suez Canal are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Number.	Gross tonnage.
1871-72	87	156,583
1872-73	95	188,509
1873-74	118	266,960
1874-75	105	270,799
1875-76	145	360,586
1876-77	161	406,120
1877-78	171	417,604
1878-79	128	347,408
1879-80	136	365,578
1880-81	163	430,894

17. These statements show that the trade of Calcutta measured by tonnage has doubled itself in the last 20 years, and that it is passing gradually from sailing vessels to steamers. In 1877 and 1878 there was an abnormal increase of shipping in the port in consequence of the Madras famine. But setting this aside, if the number of canal steamers that entered the port in 1880-81 be compared with those that entered in 1871-72, it will be seen that in ten years the number has doubled, and the tonnage increased three-fold. But on the other hand there has been a reduction in the number of sailing vessels during the same period from 655 in 1871-72 to 478 in 1880-81, although the total tonnage has remained almost the same. The net increase in tonnage in these ten years has been from 985,822 tons in 1871-72 to 1,220,546 tons in 1880-81, which is nearly 24 per cent.; and this increase has taken place while the railway system of Bengal has been in its infancy. It is only within the last five years that any advance has been made in extending railways in Bengal further than the original guaranteed lines. We have now the Northern Bengal system at work and the Tirhoot system and the Patna-Gya line. Further extensions are either actually under construction or will soon be commenced in Central Bengal, in Eastern Bengal, and in Western Bengal to connect Calcutta with the Central Provinces. The prospect thus opened out of a further rapid increase in the trade of Bengal is very clearly indicated in a

memorandum which has been furnished to us by our colleague Mr. Bradford Leslie, and which we here quote:—

If it be assumed that the trade of Bengal has nearly attained its final development, and that all further expansion of trade will be diverted to Bombay, there would be no sufficient cause for bringing the East Indian Railway across the Hooghly, or for considering the subject of docks at Diamond Harbour; but this is not the opinion of those who have studied the subject by the light of practical experience.

2. In gauging the progress due to railway enterprise, it is usual to look at the net financial result, and in the case of the older guaranteed lines this is sufficiently startling, but a truer index of their utility would be the value of goods transported. Although it is impossible to give this, the tonnage carried affords some idea of its rate of increase.

3. Owing to progressive reduction of rates the tonnage carried on nearly all the railways has increased in a much higher ratio than the net earnings.

4. The following statement exhibits separately the quantity of coal and all other goods received by rail at Howrah from the year 1871 to the year 1880 inclusive. Dividing the total period of ten years into two of five years each, and taking the average of each five years, we arrive at the average increase of tonnage in a period of five years.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic downwards from 1871 *to* 1880.

	Received at Howrah.	
	Coals.	Other goods.
	Tons.	Tons.
1871	185,969	192,533
1872	231,727	181,161
1873	292,873	219,783
1874	311,924	215,976
1875	293,796	295,818
	1,316,289	1,105,221
Average per year ..	263,257	221,044
1876	274,387	531,189
1877	308,484	738,273
1878	398,587	533,270
1879	389,450	543,501
1880	387,836	627,515
	1,758,744	2,973,748
Average per year ..	351,748	594,749

5. The increase on coal is 33 per cent. in five years, or at the rate of about 7 per cent. per annum, and this notwithstanding the first period includes the years 1872-73-74 when the Bengal coal trade was abnormally stimulated by the fancy price of coal in England.

6. The coal trade is at present much incommoded by the want of depôt accommodation at Howrah; but when the bridge is ready this trade will receive a great impulse, and as prejudices are overcome, and the good steaming qualities of the finer descriptions of Bengal coal are better known, a slight reduction in its cost will ensure its use by ocean steamers, especially if facilities are afforded for loading direct into bunkers at Diamond Harbour. It is indeed probable that, with the completion of the harbour at Madras, the railways there will find it more profitable to use Bengal coal than English "Patent Fuel," but arrangements would be necessary for loading screw colliers direct from the railway hoppers.

7. Comparing the average downwards goods, excluding coal, received at Howrah for the five years 1871 to 1875 inclusive with the same average from 1876 to 1881, it appears that the tonnage of the ordinary railway traffic to Howrah is increasing at the rate of over 20 per cent. per annum, and most of it is for exportation.

8. The tonnage of downwards goods (excluding coal) received at Howrah during the year 1881 was 799,468: coal amounted to 392,340 tons.

9. The official returns of the internal trade of Bengal shew that the enormous increase of railway tonnage has not caused any falling off in the boat and steamer traffic, the imports into Calcutta by all the routes of navigation shewing a satisfactory increase; the explanation being that a large proportion of the boat traffic comes from districts north of the Ganges and elsewhere not yet provided with railway communication, and the great increase of railway traffic is brought from districts remote from navigable rivers and canals.

10. Considering that the construction of the proposed Central Provinces Railway will in a few years place Calcutta within a comparatively short lead by rail of the fertile districts of Sumbulpore, Raipore, and Chattisgarh, and the enormous districts north of the Ganges that will be placed in direct communication with the port of Calcutta by the extensions of the Tirhoot State Railway to Goruckpore and Bahraitch, the increase of traffic that will result from the completion of the bridge over the Ganges at Benares, the further ramifications and development of the Northern Bengal Railway system, together with the growing traffic of Assam and Cachar, the opening of the Bengal Central Railway, and the gradual reclamation of the Sunderbuns that is certain to ensue, there is no reason to suppose that the limit of railway traffic seeking Calcutta as its natural outlet has yet been distantly approached.

11. The East Indian Railway Co. is increasing its rolling-stock, and can still further reduce its rates, and by the year 1885, when the bridge, it is hoped, will be finished, the Agent confidently expects that this railway alone will be pouring in country produce, excluding coal, at the rate of 1,250,000 tons per annum, provided facilities are afforded for its export; for experience has proved the futility of stimulating traffic by cheap transport without proper accommodation for dealing with it at destination. Already, owing to insufficient shed-room at Howrah, the railway company is compelled to unduly limit the free time for removal of consignments.

12. It may be contended that there is no advantage in providing for expansion of traffic, which, owing to foreign competition or to dullness of demand, may never be realized. The reply to this is that, with every advantage in the way of communications, India can only supply a fractional part of the requirements of the markets of the world, and that by the adoption of improvements in the transmission of her produce to market, she should be in a position to command a sale for all her surplus.

13. The conditions under which India, and Bengal in particular, compete with the other grain-exporting countries are already very favourable. The climate, assisted by artificial irrigation, produces annually two crops—the khurreef and the rubbee—or the monsoon and cold-weather crops. The former, generally speaking, supports the frugal, industrious, and teeming population, and the latter is available for exportation. Agricultural labour, both human and animal, is thus constantly employed all the year round, and does not spend half its time in unprofitable hibernation as in Russia and North America. The ryot in fact employs his capital, that is his labour, continuously instead of intermittently. Again, the export of grain and seeds is favoured by the cheapness of inland transport by rail and river, and by abundance of labour for handling goods. Another favourable circumstance is that the jute sacks required for shipment of these staples are produced locally and have a high market value at the port of destination, so that instead of heavy capital outlay for elevators, machinery, and special stock for the unsatisfactory system of dealing with the grain in bulk, there is a certain profit on the very sacks necessary for carrying the grain.

14. With all these advantages Bengal should be in a position to export produce at rates which cannot be approached by any other country in the world, but for this purpose the trade must be supervised throughout by European agency. Under the existing system, in which the trade in country produce (excepting cotton, indigo, tea, and a few other staples) is chiefly in the hands of natives, a considerable percentage of the freight paid to railways is for the carriage of dirt, and produce unfit for export, and the losses through rotten bags, exposure to the weather, and pilferage are considerable. To obviate these losses, European produce agents have established themselves at the provincial depôts, who clean and bag the grain for direct shipment. There is no doubt that the dry climate of the interior is more favourable for the storage and preparation of grain and seeds than the humid atmosphere of the tropical sea-ports, and that, for the delivery of country produce in good order at the port of destination, the shorter the time it is exposed to the damp air of Lower Bengal the better.

15. It may not be out of place to point out that a regular export of food-grains is the best insurance against famine. Where grain is grown for export, stocks are held in anticipation of improvement in the market rate, and the failure of the crops in one district can be supplemented by diverting the export produce from other districts. If this is the case, the construction of the proposed docks at Diamond Harbour, which would do more than anything else to facilitate this trade, may be regarded as to some extent a work for insurance against famine.

16. The question then arises, will the existing shipping accommodation in the port of Calcutta be sufficient to deal with the increased traffic the railway will be in a position to bring into Calcutta when the bridge is finished? The change from small timber ships to iron ships and from sailing to steam vessels, and the improvements effected by the Port Commissioners, have provided for the increase of traffic in the last ten years; but it is admitted that to provide for any further considerable increase of the export trade additional accommodation is necessary and it is certain that unless such accommodation be provided, the advantages to be derived from the crossing of the Hooghly by the East Indian Railway will not be fully realized. How and where such additional accommodation should be provided so as to secure the best facilities to trade is the subject to be considered.

17. With the docks at Diamond Harbour entire cargoes of grain and seeds and other produce could be brought down by rail and transferred direct from the railway wagons to the ship's hold, and this service could be undertaken by the Railway Company without the necessity for any other agency.

18. The reduction of the duty on salt will have the effect of sending the Liverpool salt further up-country into districts not reached by boats, and if the Government salt depôt be transferred to docks at Diamond Harbour, the facility of loading direct into railway wagons would result in very largely transferring this traffic from boat to rail, thereby reducing the opportunities for smuggling, and giving the railway a back load for its stock.

The site of the existing golahs at Sulkea is valued at many lakhs of rupees.

19. Naturally any proposal tending to dispense with intermediate agencies will be unfavourably received by those interested, but that does not affect the question under consideration. The East Indian Railway takes delivery of heavy consignments of railway material of every description not only for its own use, but also for the Oudh and Rohilkhand and State Railways, and no difficulty or complications are experienced in doing this work at very low rates even with the present imperfect appliances. With docks at Diamond Harbour these materials could be despatched direct to destination or to a mofussil depôt where they could be economically stored until required. There is no reason why the Railway Company should not in the same manner receive general cargo ex ship and deliver it to order of consignee.

20. Assuming that the proposed site for the docks at Diamond Harbour is open to no insuperable objection from an engineering or nautical point of view, and that satisfactory arrangements can be made for running powers over intervening lines of rail, the Agent of the East Indian Railway would not hestitate to recommend their construction and incorporation as part of the undertaking.

18. In the opinion that a large increase in the accommodation of the port of Calcutta will soon be an urgent necessity, the Committee is unanimous. But when we proceed to the consideration of the question how and where such additional accommodation should be provided, so as to secure the best facilities to trade, we find that the evidence which we have collected shews a great preponderance of opinion amongst the merchants of Calcutta in favour of some scheme which will avoid the removal of the shipping from the present limits of the port. This view is, moreover, advocated by two of our colleagues. But the majority of the Committee, after a careful consideration of all the evidence in favour of the proposal to construct docks at Diamond Harbour, as well as all that has been urged against it, are of opinion that that is the most practicable scheme which has yet been proposed, and the one which offers the best prospect of financial success. We therefore proceed now to consider that scheme in detail and in the order indicated in the letter of instructions from the Government of Bengal.

19. The chief dangers to which vessels are exposed in the Hooghly are very fully described at pages vi to xiv of the appendix in the answers received to the Committee's first question. Those above Diamond Harbour may be summarized as shifting sands, narrow channels with sharp bends, eddies, and the want of good anchoring places. Owing to the volume of water passing through the narrow channels about Diamond Harbour, the risks are intensified during the freshets and particularly at spring tides. The points of greatest danger are the James and Mary and Moyapore Sands, the bad anchorage at Ninian and at Fisherman's Point, and the difficult navigation off Monekhally and Fulta Points.

Risks above Diamond Harbour.

20. The following extracts relate to the navigation above Diamond Harbour. Mr. Milner says "the Muckrapatha Sand of the James and Mary is one of the most dangerous sands in the Hooghly, and the periodical closing up of the Eastern Gut in the months of March, April, May, and June often causes very serious delay." Mr. Elson also describes how these channels open and close with the season, and says "the closing of the James and Mary takes place at that season of the year when the mean half tide level of the river is low, and consequently deep-loading vessels requiring over 22 feet have sometimes had to go to Diamond Harbour to finish loading at such time." He says further that "fortunately the James and Mary has been good of late years, so that much inconvenience has not been felt." Mr. Milner says "Ninian is a most dangerous place as an anchorage, especially in the freshets on account of the strong eddies both on the flood and ebb tides, causing a ship to become quite uncontrollable and heeling her gunwale under on a strong shear if the cable will hold," and Mr. Elson says "Ninian is a forbidden anchorage for all vessels." Mr. Elson gives the names of *ten* vessels lost within the last 20 years between the James and Mary and Fisherman's Point, and says that during this time only *sixteen* have been lost below the James and Mary, thus shewing that out of 26 wrecks in the 110 miles of river below Fisherman's Point, 10 occurred in the dangerous shoals in the short space

of eight miles between that point and the James and Mary. Fewer accidents appear to have occurred lately; for whilst Mr. Milner says that Fisherman's Point is "dangerous on spring tides and in the freshets," and that it was here that the steam ship *Queen Anne* was lost, he goes on to say that to his knowledge this is the only steamer lost here since the opening of the Suez Canal, and that it was in charge of a Junior instead of a Branch Pilot. Mr. Milner says "Moyapore Flat is a dangerous obstruction on account of its liability to sudden changes. Many ships ground here." Mr. Elson says: "Monekhally Point and the usual sand below it is, on account of the whirling eddies found off it, on the ebb tide a formidable danger to vessels passing down on the springs or in the freshets," and on the same subject Mr. Milner says "the river off Monekhally Point on spring tides in the freshets is a place that is much dreaded on account of the uncontrollable eddies, and it is undoubtedly a relief to the pilot on the way down to find himself safely pass this place. Vessels, however, seldom ground on the sand, the tendency being to run on the southern bank near the crossing mark." Mr. Milner remarks generally that "in terminating the voyage at Diamond Harbour, there would undoubtedly be much risk of accident, principally to sailing ships."

21. Other nautical gentlemen mention the same points of danger without going into details. Captain Yates says "the advantages gained by the construction of the docks would be the avoidance of eddies principally above Diamond Harbour, of the narrow navigation of the upper reaches, of anchoring in the narrow channels, which are dangerous in freshets." Captain Wilkinson speaks of the risks to "a long ship rounding Hooghly Point on a strong flood tide, or in going down the river during the freshets, when she has very often stranded at Fisherman's Point." Lieutenant Stiffe says that "to have to anchor at a place like Fisherman's Point during the freshets is highly undesirable." The following standing order to pilots is significant:—"Within three days of the full or change of the moon, no sailing vessel drawing more than 12 feet shall attempt to pass the James and Mary inward-bound on the flood tide, unless in tow of a steamer," and "vessels may not be under weigh at night between Gewankolly Temple and Fultah Point, or over the James and Marys under any circumstances."

22. And yet with all these acknowledged dangers the casualties have been comparatively few, and this must doubtless be attributed to the general efficiency of the Pilot Service, the rigid order about sailing at night, and the fact that vessels are content to wait occasionally at Calcutta for favourable opportunities for sailing.

23. From a special report of the Port Officer, dated 5th May 1881 (appendix, page xlv), it appears that, whilst the number of total losses (omitting collisions) during the last *ten* years have been *two* above Diamond Harbour and *seven* below, the number of groundings in the last three years have been *ninety-six* above Diamond Harbour and *twenty-one* below.

Risks below Diamond Harbour.

24. Many dangers to navigation exist also below Diamond Harbour in the Middle Ground Shoal, the encroachment of the Middleton Sand on to Saugor Roads, the heavy swell sometimes felt in the Gasper Channel, and shifting nature of the sands between Saugor and Kulpee. To this must be added of course a considerable portion of the risk caused by rough weather in the shallows and narrow channels of the Sandheads. There are places below Diamond Harbour with no greater depth of water than above; indeed, during the freshets, the channels above are generally the deeper of the two. The channels below Diamond Harbour, however, are generally wider and not so tortuous.

Delays above Diamond Harbour.

25. The loss of time to which vessels are subject above Diamond Harbour including both the actual time required to steam or tow 50 miles each way, and the incidental delays to which they are liable, has been variously estimated; and as it depends greatly on the season, the state of the tide, the size and speed of the particular vessel, it is difficult to arrive at more than a rough average approximation. Messrs. Geo Henderson & Co. think the saving would be only a "few hours,

and of no practical value." Captain Wilkinson says "vessels are sometimes neaped inward-bound, and have had to wait as much as two days at Diamond Harbour." Mr. Elson says "half a day, and sometimes a day, would be gained by terminating the voyage at Diamond Harbour." Captain Yates says (ships and steamers) from four to five hours up and frequently one day down. Also, "I have known instances in the dry season of P. and O. steamers outward-bound going to Diamond Harbour two or three days before their date of sailing on account of the James and Marys shoal on falling tides. This has not occurred for some years." Mr. Daly says "ships would be saved one or two days and steamers one day at least." Messrs. Duncan Brothers say "steamers one day up and down, sailing ships two days up and down." Lieutenant Stiffe says "four hours up, one day down for large vessels, if not, six hours." Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. say "half a day inwards and one day outwards More in April, May, and June." Captain Thompson says "sailing vessel one day, steamer half a day." Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co. say "one day up, and half a day down for a steamer." Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. say "little more than three or four hours each way, for both ships and steamers." Mr. Grimley says that "the saving in the upward passage would be three and a half hours for a steamer and five for a sailing vessel; but a large vessel might be neaped and detained four or five days."

26. Although it appears from the report of the Port Officer, dated 5th May 1881 (appendix, page xlv), that only six vessels were actually neaped in the river during the last three years, it is well known that a large number of vessels might arrange to leave port earlier than they actually do, if they were not obliged to consider the water available in the river.

27. As a recent instance of the delays in the river may be mentioned the *Vega* drawing 23 feet 6 inches, which the Committee have ascertained left Calcutta on the morning of the 15th March 1882, and did not reach Saugor until the evening of the 17th.

28. Excepting coasting vessels, the Commitee consider that the saving of time may fairly be set down for the double passage at one day for a steamer and two for a sailing ship.

Risks at moorings in the river.

29. Vessels moored in an open river are exceptionally exposed to risk of injury; more or less serious, particularly in times of strong tides, bores, and freshets, being liable to collision with vessels which have broken from their moorings, and with other floating objects. During cyclones immense damage is done; the great cyclone in the Hooghly (1864), it is said, costing the P. & O. Company alone upwards of £100,000.

30. Vessels in any ordinary dock are exempt from many of these risks, and the Committee believe that in the docks, as designed by the Special Engineer, they will be secure also from the effects of a cyclone wave, even higher than that of 1864.

Cost of risks and delays.

31. It is difficult to fix at a money value the saving which would be effected by eliminating the various risks and delays inseparable from the passage from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta and *vice versâ*, although there can be no doubt that it does represent an appreciable amount either to the merchant, ship-owner, or insurance company, and probably more or less to each of them. Perhaps it will be the simplest way to assume that all the expenses of the voyage are to be paid directly or indirectly by "cargo," and that the direct interest of each individual engaged in the transport of the cargo from the one point to the other will arrange itself by the ordinary course of competition.

32. The replies which the Committee have received to questions on this subject do not give the complete information which we could have wished to obtain, but the size and value of the vessels and the requirements of the different trades all vary so greatly that it is perhaps difficult to see how it could well be otherwise.

33. The value of the one day and the reduced distance gained, in the case of a steamer of 3,000 gross register, and carrying 3,700 tons of cargo, appears to be fairly represented as follows :—

	Rs.
One day's internal expenses	200
Eighteen tons of coal, say	324
Pilotage saved (having paid $\frac{8}{16}$ths up and $\frac{7}{16}$ths down) ...	411
One day's insurance, depreciation, and interest on capital, say 22 per cent on £50,000	360
Total ...	1,295
Add in the case of a passenger vessel one day's victualling, say £20	240
Grand Total ...	1,535

34. The value of the two days and the reduced distance in the case of a sailing ship of 1,600 tons register and carrying 2,400 tons of cargo may be safely stated as follows :—

	Rs.
Two days' expenses	160
Pilotage saved (as above)	372
Towage up and down	1,200
Two days' insurance, depreciation and interest on capital, say 20 per cent. on £23,000	302
	2,034

35. In addition to the towage between Diamond Harbour and Calcutta, a sailing vessel will frequently save also the cost of towage from the sea to Diamond Harbour. Mr. Milner says that "all sailing ships up to 20 feet would endeavour to sail up to Diamond Harbour if that were their destination, and even ships over that draught, if not prohibited by the regulations." And, again, "these ships at present would sail up to Diamoud Harbour were it not for the knowledge that they would have to pay nearly as much from there as from Saugor. Saving of towage to the *Cuba*, *Simla* class both ways probably Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500." These are, however, exceptional vessels, but it appears very clear that the greater part of the money now paid for towage might be saved, if a sailing vessel could terminate her voyage at Diamond Harbour.

36. It appears to be generally conceded that there would be no appreciable reduction in the rate of insurance on ships frequenting the dock, but if the voyage were shorter, the risk would of course be reduced by one or two days as the case might be.

Size of vessels frequenting the port.

37. The annual returns of the Port Officer for 1880-81, extracts from which with diagrams are given in the appendix, pages xlv to xlviii, shew that the size of both ships and steamers frequenting the port is steadily increasing, and we have not to look far for the reason. The big ships pay best. Captain Wilkinson says "it has been sufficiently proved to the satisfaction of all ship-owners that the larger a ship is built, with reference to the trade she is employed in, the greater will be the profits in proportion to the capital expended." Messrs. Apcar & Co. say "the tendency is to increase the size of steamers owing to the less proportionate expenses of a larger vessel."

38. There appears to be a very general agreement amongst nautical men that some of the vessels which now come to Calcutta have in point of length about reached the maximum which can be safely navigated above Diamond Harbour. Below that point it is practically conceded that there need be no limit to length. Long vessels are not perhaps, strictly speaking, more *difficult* to steer than shorter ones, but they require both more space and more time to turn through a given curve. For steamers up to Calcutta 400 feet in length is considered a reasonable limit by Captain Wilkinson, Captain Thompson, Mr. Daly, Mr. Elson, and Captain Yates. Mr. Milner goes further and says 450 feet, and as a matter of fact vessels 420 feet long have come to Calcutta. Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. call attention to the steamers of the Hill line.

Their extreme length is 420 feet, but their twin-screws facilitate navigation. The rapid and certain action of steam-steering gear has done much to counteract the difficulty which would otherwise have been experienced with vessels of the present length, and it is possible that without it some of them could only have been brought to Calcutta with the assistance of a tug-boat. It may be mentioned that the *Rome*, one of the last new vessels of the P. & O. Company's fleet, is 430 feet long. It must, however, be borne in mind that some reaction is manifesting itself in ship-building against extreme length. A tendency is being shewn to increased beam, and so far as this may go it will enable ships to carry more cargo without increasing either length or depth.

39. For sailing vessels, from 250 feet to 300 feet appears to be generally allowed to be the greatest length which can without risk be taken above Diamond Harbour.

Facilities within the port.

40. Till within the last 12 years there were no jetties, wharves, warehouses or appliances available generally for loading and unloading vessels in the port of Calcutta. Vessels were moored in the river and cargoes were discharged and taken in by means of cargo boats. The Port Trust was established in 1870, and since then great facilities have been provided by the construction of jetties supplied with suitable goods sheds, hydraulic and steam cranes, and a line of tramway in rear of the jetties connected with the Eastern Bengal Railway. There are now eight of these jetties, and the following statement extracted from the annual report of the Port Trust shews the extent to which they have been annually utilized since their first construction :—

PERIOD.	No. of jetties.	No. of vessels accommodated.	Registered net tonnage.	Total number of days occupied at all jetties.	Total amount contributed by vessels for use of jetties.	Average tonnage of vessels.	Average length of stay at jetties.	Average number of days each jetty was at work throughout the year.	Average amount paid by each vessel for use of jetty.	Total jetty receipts for imports and exports.	Average per vessel.
					Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
November 1869 to October 1870.	4	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October 1870 to March 1871.	4	51	66,359	485	.....	1,301	9·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-72	6	143	222,446	1,363	22,900	1,555	9·4	277	160	3,63,145	2,539
1872-73	6	160	234,536	1,453	27,303	1,653	8·9	239	170	4,05,901	2,537
1873-74	7	154	211,238	1,421	29,652	1,371	9·2	203	192	4,21,774	2,739
1874-75	7	142	209,808	1,590	32,570	1,477	11·3	227	229	4,82,143	3,395
1875-76	7	156	246,304	1,453	31,250	1,579	9·3	234	203	5,42,643	3,479
1876-77	7	192	304,218	1,938	40,503	1,584	10·2	280	204	5,95,412	3,101
1877-78	7	232	355,634	2,379	63,555	1,533	10·3	342	398	7,71,825	3,327
1878-79	7	184	294,717	1,994	83,517	1,601	10·8	285	454	6,69,106	3,638
1879-80	7	193	315,283	1,944	73,407	1,642	10·1	277	382	6,56,409	3,418
1880-81	8	193	324,187	1,982	73,762	1,680	10·2	248	382	7,14,189	3,700

These jetties and their appliances for loading and unloading are all of the latest approved types of construction, and admirable in all respects. If there were room in the port for extending them from time to time to meet the growing trade, it seems probable that such a course would be adopted in preference to taking up new ground for docks at a distance from Calcutta, and that merchants would be content to trust, at all events till the growing size of vessels exceeded the draft available in the river, to the acknowledged skill of the Pilot Service to overcome the dangers of the navigation of the Hooghly. But the jetty accommodation is not really sufficient even for the existing trade of the port, and the evidence we have collected shews that, although room might be found for some extension, yet it is very doubtful whether the space available in port could be made adequate at any reasonable cost to meet the increased trade that will be brought to Calcutta by the opening of the railway bridge over the Hooghly and the extension of railways in Bengal. On this subject we would refer to Mr. W. Duff Bruce's letter at page xlix of the appendix, than whom there is no more competent authority on any matters connected with the port of Calcutta. In this letter Mr. Bruce, after describing the extent of increase that is possible to the present jetties, proceeds to develope a scheme of docks at Chitpore connected by a ship canal with the Mutlah river. This scheme, with other proposals, will be referred to further on. But in this place the Committee wish merely to describe the nature of the appliances for loading and unloading cargo which are available in the port. The table given above shews that 193

vessels, with a net tonnage of 324,187 tons were accommodated at the jetties in 1880-81. Comparing this with the total number of vessels with their net tonnage that entered the port in the same year, we see that 791 vessels, with a net tonnage of 891,350 tons, did not or could not make use of the jetties, and must therefore have discharged and taken in cargo by means of cargo boats. Of these cargo boats there were 5,548 in the port in 1880-81. As to their charges and the extent of reliance that can be placed on them, we will here quote from Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.'s letter at page lv—

"Amidst the many advantages which the jetties have conferred on the trade generally, but chiefly on import trade, there has been this disadvantage, that they have interfered with the boat-owner's business. The jetties have disorganized the private discharging and loading arrangements of the port without having so far furnished a complete or perfect substitute.

"For practical purposes the jetties are sufficient for the import trade. Almost all the vessels which enter from the United Kingdom with general cargoes can be discharged rapidly at the jetties, and, even in time of extra demand for space, steamers can load their export as rapidly as they discharge their import cargo; but this only refers to general or 'Calcutta assorted' cargoes. It does not include whole cargoes outwards.

"The export cargo from Calcutta is bulkier than the import cargo. With very few exceptions every vessel that clears from Calcutta clears full. On the contrary many vessels, notably steamers, enter in ballast. Now, it seems to us that the arrangements of the port stand as if just the contrary were the case: vessels can discharge quickly, and we think cheaply, whereas for loading they mainly depend on cargo boats.

"During periods of excitement in exports, such as periodically occur, the cost of putting cargo on board vessels at moorings often becoms enormous. We have known the hire of cargo boats of 25 tons capacity, which is normally Rs. 6 per day per boat, advance to Rs. 120, and remain at from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 for weeks together. This is as if the jetties were in times of pressure to raise their rates at will from 400 per cent. to 600 per cent. The export trade is not a steady trade. Periods of excitement occur chiefly in the bulky staples."

41. It will be evident from this that it is impossible to make any reliable estimate of the cost of loading and unloading vessels which are dependent on cargo boats; and, as has just been explained, by far the larger number of vessels are thus dependent. But the jetty charges are known, and may be included in the estimate which we now proceed to make of the present cost of bringing ships into port, unloading and loading and taking them out to sea again, compared with the like charges in the case of ships putting into docks at Diamond Harbour. It is necessary in the first place to ascertain what will be the working expenses of the dock in addition to interest on capital, and the lowest remunerative charge to be made against each ship.

Cost of bringing ships to port.

Annual charge on Dock.

	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on estimated cost, including establishment, 150 lakhs, at 4 per cent.		6,00,000
Staff—		
Dock Master	15,000	
Two assistants	15,000	
Say 200 men (at Rs. 20 per month)	48,000	
European mechanic in charge of machinery ..	6,000	
Proportion of general staff, say	12,000	
		96,000
Dredging	50,000	
Electric lighting	12,000	
Repairs, average, say	25,000	
Coal	12,000	
		99,000
		7,95,000
Deduct rent of sites let for workshops, houses, &c. ..		45,000
Net annual charge		7,50,000

Estimate of Revenue.

Vessels in dock at one time.	Vessels per annum.	Tons per annum.
Say 6 steamers (2,600 average tonnage), each remaining in dock *two* weeks or less	156	405,600
Say 36 sailing ships (1,350 average tonnage), each remaining in dock *six* weeks or less	312	421,200
Total vessels ..	468	
Total tons ..		826,800

$\frac{\text{Revenue required Rs. } 7,50,000}{\text{Total vessels } 468}$ = about Rs. 1,600 per vessel (average), or $\frac{\text{Rs. } 7,50,000}{\text{Tons } 830,850}$ = about 14½ annas per register ton, or approximately 5 annas per ton of cargo inwards and 5 annas per ton of cargo outwards. These charges are intended as an average to cover all dock dues, wharfage, landing charges, &c., and would be apportioned under different heads, but they would not include crane-hire or warehouse rent.

42. Cost of bringing to Calcutta a steamer of 2,000 tons net, 3,000 tons gross register, carrying 3,700 tons of cargo, and drawing 22 feet of water in and 24 feet out—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inwards—			
Pilotage	470		
Lead money	16		
Port dues at 1 anna	129		
Hospital dues	129		
Harbour Master	57		
Moorings	195		
Jetty charges	385		
		1,381	
Outwards—			
Pilotage	614		
Lead money	16		
Harbour Master	57		
		687	
Stevedorage 4 annas in, 4½ annas out		1,966	
Total for Calcutta			4,034

43. Charge for use of Diamond Harbour dock by same steamer—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dues of all kinds proportioned to 14½ annas per gross ton	2,719		
Stevedorage on above	1,966		
Pilotage both ways	672		
Leadsman	32		
Hospital dues	129		
		5,518	
Less—			
One day saved on the passage (paragraph 33)	560		
Coal saved	324		
Two days saved in dock	1,120		
		2,004	
			3,514
Difference in favour of docks			520

44. Cost of bringing to Calcutta a sailing ship 1,550 net, 1,600 tons gross register, carrying 2,400 tons of cargo, and drawing 21 feet of water in and out—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inwards—			
Pilotage	430		
Lead money	16		
Port dues at 1 anna	95		
Hospital dues	95		
Harbour Master	57		
Mooring hire	105		
Jetty charges	350		
Towage	1,600		
		2,748	
Outwards—			
Pilotage	478		
Lead money	16		
Harbour Master	57		
Towage (average) 2½ days	1,500		
		2,051	
Stevedorage, inwards 5 annas, outwards 6 annas, say 5½ annas on 4,800 tons		1,575	
			6,374

45. Charge for use of Diamond Harbour Docks by same ship—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dues of all kinds proportioned to 14½ annas per ton on 1,600 tons	1,450		
Towage into and out of dock	200		
Stevedorage	1,276		
Pilotage both ways..	566		
Leadsman	32		
Hospital dues	95		
Towage two days	1,200		
		4,819	
Less—			
Two days saved on passage (paragraph 34)	462		
Ditto in dock	462		
		924	
			3,895
Difference in favour of docks			2,479

46. In making these calculations, we have been careful to place the most moderate estimate on the saving that will result from terminating the voyage at Diamond Harbour, and what error there may be in the figures is, we are confident, on the side of safety. The calculations shew that a steamer will save Rs. 520, and a sailing ship Rs. 2,479 by the mere shortening of the voyage. We have entered the same charge for stevedorage for vessels loading at the docks as for those coming up to Calcutta, and we have done this because we are unable to make any precise estimate of the saving that will certainly result when vessels are loaded in a well-organized dock. The table on page 12 shews that the revenue derived from 193 vessels that used the jetties amounted in 1880-81 to Rs. 7,14,189, which gives an average for each vessel of Rs. 3,700. Of this amount only Rs. 382 was for the use of the jetty itself, the remainder being charges on cargo for landing, hoisting, and removal of goods. The detail

of the income and expenditure of the jetties for 1880-81 is given as follows in the Port Commissioners' administration report:—

	1880-81. Rs.
INCOME.	
Imports—	
Landing charges	4,24,062
Removal charges and warehouse rent	1,11,604
Jetty hire	73,763
Hoisting charges	35,196
Damages	298
Overtime	2 406
Miscellaneous	5,362
Commissariat jetty hire	6,158
Total ..	6,58,849
Exports	55,340
Miscellaneous—	
Interest on Government securities for Jetty Reserve Fund ..	2,497
Ditto on ditto of Insurance Fund ..	1,476
Ditto temporary loan to Part IV	....
Miscellaneous receipts	2,407
Towing receipts of barges	2,048
Sale of silk damaged at the jetty	....
Rent of new office	2,283
Total ..	7,24,900
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
Salaries	1,57,169
Proportion of salaries—Control	40,837
Ditto ditto— Dredger	10,033
Ditto ditto— Engineering	3,537
Proportion of municipal taxes and repairs of officers' quarters	969
Ditto ditto ditto of storeyard, workshop, and lascars' quarters..	989
Interest	1,16,645
Repairs	36,579
Working expenses	73,179
Municipal taxes	31,984
Total ..	4,71,921
Net revenue ..	2.52,979
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,24,900

47. It will be seen from this statement that the income amounted to Rs. 7,24,900, the expenditure to Rs. 4,71,021, and the net revenue to Rs. 2,52,979. The circumstances of the Port Trust necessitate the laying aside of a sinking fund for the repayment of the loans received from Government, and the realization of sufficient revenue to cover the cost of part of the new works still being carried out for the improvement of the port. In the case of the docks, it may be assumed that all construction will be charged to Capital, and that the charges levied on ships will be based on a scale only sufficient to yield a reasonable interest. Again, in the port there is a heavy expenditure under the head of Municipal Taxes, the amount shewn in the table given above being about Rs. 33,000. This expenditure would be unnecessary at Diamond Harbour. We think there can be no doubt that the business of loading and unloading, moving and warehousing goods will be conducted on a much more economical scale in docks specially arranged and organized for that purpose than is possible under present circumstances. Such comparison as we have made is only with vessels that use the jetties. The much larger number that discharge into cargo boats and suffer delays and inconveniences of which we can form no estimate have not been brought into the comparison at all. The figures shew that sailing ships will be the chief gainers by using docks at Diamond Harbour, in the mere initial saving that will result from the shorten-

ing of the voyage. But they will be still greater gainers by the saving of time in being able to discharge their cargoes into the dock warehouses at once, and take in export cargo with similar rapidity.

Objections to distance of Diamond Harbour considered.

48. We proceed now to consider the question of the distance that separates Diamond Harbour from Calcutta, and it is in connection with the effect which this distance will have on the success of the scheme that the greatest diversity of opinion exists. It is necessary to consider this question in two aspects—(1) with reference to the cost of transit for the extra distance over which goods will have to pass; and (2) with reference to the inconvenience entailed by the separation of the shipping from the mercantile offices in Calcutta.

49. As regards the first point, we believe that no appreciable increase of cost in transit will occur. The docks at Diamond Harbour would be specially useful for the export trade, and we have every reason to believe that goods from up-country would be delivered by rail at the docks at through rates, which would be very little, if at all, higher for Diamond Harbour than they would be for Calcutta. For any classes of goods which could be thus transported direct to the docks without the necessity of detention and examination in Calcutta, there would be an immense gain, for they would be delivered from the railway wagons into the ship's hold, and all intermediate charges now incurred in the handling and conveying of goods, first from the railway to the warehouse, and again from the warehouse to the ship's side, would be saved. And again as regards the transit of goods from Calcutta itself or its neighbourhood to Diamond Harbour, for which a charge would necessarily have to be made, we believe that (under such a system as is described in the next succeeding paragraph) that charge would not be greater, and that it would probably be less than the expense now actually incurred in moving goods by the very imperfect means of transport afforded by country carts and boats from the merchant's godown to the ship's side. It cannot be doubted that the Railway administration in connection with the docks would make such arrangements as would afford the greatest possible facility for the collection, despatch, and delivery of goods, and that the saving thus effected would constitute a substantial percentage on the value of export produce.

50. Proceeding to the consideration of the question of the inconvenience of Diamond Harbour, if we assume the existence of docks at that place, it appears to us to follow naturally that it would be to the interest of the proprietors of the docks and of the railway to afford every facility to trade. Sooner or later the docks and the railway would be under the same administration, and then undoubtedly a complete agency would be established for the receipt and delivery of goods. Suitable premises and warehouses would most certainly be provided at one or both ends of the railway, *i.e.* at Calcutta and at the docks, where all such operations as examining, cleaning, sorting, packing, and marking could be executed at a comparatively small charge, and at much greater convenience to the merchant. As evidence of the probability of this view being realized, we would refer to the fact that the Port Commissioners have proposed to build a tea warehouse within the jetty premises which will be available for the storage, sampling, sale, and shipment of tea. We would also refer to the recommendations of the Committee lately appointed to discuss the question of a central railway station in Calcutta. We understand that they proposed the erection of a goods depôt at Haisee Bagan alongside the Circular canals, connected with the trunk lines of railway and with the Port Trust and Diamond Harbour Railways. The area proposed to be acquired for the central depôt is 189 acres, with a frontage of 8,250 feet on the canal. It would thus be in direct communication with Diamond Harbour both by rail and by canal, if, as we recommend at the conclusion of this report, the canal be extended to meet the docks.

Mr. Bruce's scheme considered.

51. Before we proceed to express our opinion of the Diamond Harbour scheme generally, we think it desirable to review as briefly as possible the alternative scheme which has been recommended by Mr. W. Duff Bruce, the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, now absent on leave. The Mutlah ship canal scheme, as now brought forward by him (appendix, page xlix*), deserves careful consideration, for if it, or some modification of it, could be conveniently carried out, and at a reasonable cost, it appears to be capable of providing trading facilities equal to

* Page 305.

any which may be expected from docks at Diamond Harbour. We recognise Mr. Bruce's difficulties in being at a distance, and can only regret that he has not been able to go more fully into the details of the project, for in attempting to consider the matter, however superficially, we are obliged to assume many important particulars which are not even alluded to by him.

52. The chief features in this scheme are—

(1) To remove the Howrah bridge to the north of the Neemtollah ghat.

(2) To dredge a ship canal from Chitpore to a point about six miles below Port Canning on the Mutlah river. The canal to have generally the section of the Suez Canal, and to be deep enough for vessels of from 23 to 25 feet draught of water.

(3) To construct a lock at the junction with the Mutlah.

(4 To construct a dock near Sealdah, apparently about the size of that suggested for Diamond Harbour.

(5) To connect the canal with the existing canals around Calcutta, and

(6) To make a "cut" from the dock to the Hooghly river.

Certain other details appear to follow as a matter of course, such as—

(7) The construction of a lock somewhere between the dock and the Hooghly.

(8) The construction of opening bridges at two places where railways, and at least two other places where main roads, must cross the canal.

(9) The provision of ferries at suitable places along the length of the canal; and

(10) The closing of the Pialee river and other water-courses in the line of the canal.

53. In attempting a rough estimate of the whole of the suggested works, we have assumed that the level of the water in the dock and canal is to be maintained by means of the locks at the same level as that in the present Circular canal, with which it is to be connected, viz. about six feet above mean sea level, or at about four feet below the ordinary level of the ground. We have assumed the latter to be about the same as at Diamond Harbour, and that the sections of the canal will be similar to that of the Suez Canal, viz. 72 feet wide at the bottom, with sides sloping 2½ to 1. The amount of material to be excavated or dredged to form the canal and "cut" will amount to about 6,500 lakhs of cubic feet. We accept Mr. Bruce's estimate (£750,000 or about Rs. 14 per thousand feet) as being approximately correct for this portion of the work, though whether it be sufficient or not must depend a good deal on the distance to which the spoil may have to be carried.

So far as we are in a position to estimate from the data at our command, the total cost of the suggested works, exclusive of the purchase of the land, would probably be about as follows:—

	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Dredging canal and cut (£750,000)	90	
Removal and lengthening of bridge and provision of new approaches, say	6	
Lock at Mutlah	14	
Well foundation for ditto	11	
Dock	32	
Lock at Hooghly	14	
Wells, foundation for ditto	11	
Pitching slopes of canal	15	
Four opening bridges, each with 80 feet clear water passage, including cylinder foundation and piers, girder approaches over the inclined sides of the canal, and all machinery, &c., say, average 5 lakhs each	20	
Diversion of railways and roads during construction of bridges, say	2	
Ferries, say	0·5	
		215·5
Contingencies, say 10 per cent. ..		21·5
Assumed total for a draught of 25 feet exclusive of land ..		237

54 Admitting for a moment the scheme to be feasible on financial and other grounds, there are two points in which, in our opinion, certain modifications would be necessary, both tending to increase the cost of the undertaking. We consider that, by limiting the canal to the use of vessels not exceeding 25 feet draught of water, its utility would be to a great extent neutralized, seeing that we have it in evidence that vessels drawing 26 feet have lately come to Calcutta. Looking to future requirements, and making allowance for a certain deposit of silt, the canal at the outset should not be less than 28 feet deep. We also consider that, to guard against the possibility of the larger vessels being either imprisoned in or cut off from Calcutta in the event of repairs to the gates, &c., the locks, or at least that at the Mutlah end of the canal, should be in duplicate. These additions bring up the estimate to—

	Lakhs. Rs.	Lakhs. Rs.
Dredging as before	90	
Add for extra depth	13	
	—	103
Removal of bridge as before	..	6
Lock at the Mutlah	14	
Duplicate	14	
	—	28
Wells for lock	11	
Do. for duplicate	11	
	—	22
Pitching slopes of canal		15
Dock (3 feet deeper)		37
Lock at the Hooghly		14
Wells for ditto		11
Bridges as before		20
Diversion of lines, &c., as before		2
Ferries		0 5
		258·5
Contingencies 10 per cent.		25·5
Assumed total for a draught 28 feet, exclusive of land ..		284

55. In estimating the outlay on works situated to a great extent in or near Calcutta, the cost of the land becomes an important item. The dock and appurtenances will probably occupy about 120 acres in a position where property is already of considerable value. About 800 acres will be required for the canal and slopes, and of this the cut to the Hooghly and a portion of the Calcutta end of the canal also pass through comparatively valuable property. Should it be intended to deposit any considerable portion of the spoil from the canal on the banks, it will be necessary, allowing for a safe berm, to take up about 4,000 acres. We fail to see any suitable place of deposit for the spoil from the dock and the Hooghly cut, without carrying it some distance, as for instance to the Salt Water Lakes.

The value of the land which would have to be taken up for the canal and dock, exclusive of any extra space for spoil banks, we estimate at not less than 45 lakhs, bringing up the assumed total cost of the whole scheme to 329 lakhs.

56. With respect to the advantages of the present "warehouses, water-supply, gas, and drainage," there can be no doubt that its proximity to a supply of good *water* gives this scheme an advantage over that at Diamond Harbour, the estimates for which are charged with 5½ lakhs for this item alone; but we attach little importance to the other points alluded to. The existing *warehouses* could be of little use to a dock two or three miles away, except at a considerable cost for transport. *Gas* would probably not be required at Diamond Harbour, as it is intended that the dock should be lighted by electricity as is now done at the Albert Dock on the Thames. And with respect to the *drainage*, seeing that the existing city drainage will necessarily be interfered with and have to be diverted more or less in carrying out the Mutlah scheme, it is probable that under this head the Diamond Harbour scheme will come out best.

57. Apart from the cost of Mr. Bruce's scheme, there are local and other objections which we think should have some weight—

(1) The removal of the Hooghly bridge from its present site. Although on the completion of the East Indian Railway bridge, the purely railway traffic will be almost eliminated, the communities situated on the two sides of the river would be greatly inconvenienced if the present means of communication should be interfered with. This is altogether contrary to the general tendency at the present time, which is for riverside towns to afford every facility for rapid communication between the two banks of the river, and to bring them into the closest relationship.

(2) The partial severance of the roads and railways towards the north of the city, at present its most important outlet.

(3) Our colleague, Mr. Levinge, is of opinion that the channels of the Mutlah will deteriorate, when the Salt Lakes, which at present encourage the tidal flow, are reclaimed,—a work which is now in contemplation, and must ere long be carried out.

(4) As a minor matter, very great difficulty was experienced in closing a bend of the Pialee river cut off by the construction of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway bridge.

We believe that some of these objections might be overcome by fixing the site of the proposed Hooghly entrance at Garden Reach instead of at Chitpore, and the professional members of the Committee are of opinion that any ship canal to the Mutlah should be at a high level as suggested by Mr. Dejoux, and be filled with water from the Hooghly only, pumped as required from suitable settling tanks.

58. We now proceed to apply the facts, opinions, and calculations embodied in the foregoing paragraphs to the consideration of the specific questions on which we have been directed to report, and we think that this will most conveniently be done under the three following heads:—

1. Whether it is desirable that wet docks should be constructed in the Hooghly.
2. Whether Diamond Harbour is the best locality for such docks.
3. Whether docks at Diamond Harbour would be financially successful.

59. We have shewn that the want of improved accommodation in the port of Calcutta has been the subject of discussion for upwards of fifty years; that the trade of the port has been increasing rapidly, especially of late years, since the opening of the Suez Canal; that the total tonnage of sailing vessels visiting the port remains much the same, whilst that of steam vessels has increased considerably, and that the tendency is to build both ships and steamers of a larger size, the navigation of which in such a river as the Hooghly is more hazardous, and the loss of which involves the loss of much capital; that the navigation of the Hooghly and the detention of vessels in the open river while in port presents dangers of a very appreciable kind, the avoidance of which is much to be desired; that the improvements effected by the Port Trust since its creation in 1870 have to a considerable extent met the demands of the growing trade up to the present time; that there is not room within the present limits of the port for much further expansion of those improvements; and that it may be anticipated with certainty that when the railway bridge at Hooghly is completed, and the railway systems of Bengal, which are now in progress, are further developed, the need for improved and extended accommodation in the port will become most urgent.

60. On the whole therefore we are of opinion that the first question may safely be answered in the affirmative. We pass to the second question, whether Diamond Harbour is the best situation for the docks.

61. Docks at Diamond Harbour would have three principal advantages: they would enable vessels to escape the intricate and dangerous navigation of the upper reaches; they would effect a saving of time, coal, pilotage, and towage, the money value of which alone would be sufficient to cover the dues payable for the use of the docks; and they could be constructed and maintained at much less cost than docks constructed at Calcutta. These advantages are so important that we think it necessary to dwell upon them.

62. If docks were constructed at Calcutta with an approach only from the Hooghly as at present, it would be found (1) that the dangers of the

navigation of the river would remain as formidable as ever; (2) that there would be less saving to compensate for the cost of using the docks; (3) that the cost of constructing the docks would be very largely increased by the higher price of the land, and by the much more expensive approaches by rail or road leading through populated suburbs, and therefore requiring numerous expensive crossings; (4) that the dues payable for the use of the docks would consequently be much higher; and (5) that their use would be a tax upon trade to a certain extent. If, on the other hand, the dangers of the Hooghly be considered sufficiently formidable to warrant their avoidance by means of the project for a ship canal to the Mutlah, all the disadvantages just enumerated, not even excepting the first, would be intensified; for it is not too much to assume that if, to use Mr. Bruce's expression, we have a second string to our bow, and the approach to the port is affected by two different channels, each of which will require its staff of pilots and tugs, its buoys and lights, the revenue available to maintain the efficiency of these will be spread over a much larger field, and therefore produce less satisfactory results. It is not the object of the Diamond Harbour scheme, nor is it claimed for any scheme that has been brought to our notice, that it should monopolise the trade of the port. The object is merely to supplement the existing conveniences and appliances of the port by providing docks which some of the shipping will find it convenient to use. It appears to us that this object will be best secured by placing the docks on the Hooghly, but at some point sufficiently low down the river to make the shortening of the voyage a tangible saving. In this way the same pilots, the same tugs, the same light-ships, the same buoys, and the same river administration will continue to serve the whole of the shipping. But a scheme like the ship canal to the Mutlah can hardly be considered as merely supplementing the facilities of the port. To be successful financially it must become the port itself to the exclusion of the Hooghly and everything belonging to it. It must have a monopoly of the trade, and on these terms we think its success could not be secured, and that if secured it would ruin the existing property of the Port Trust. This is a risk that is entirely avoided by the Diamond Harbour scheme.

63. On the other hand, our enquiries have shewn us the existence of a strong, though not universal, feeling among the mercantile community that the transfer of a part of the business of the port to Diamond Harbour, or to any similar locality, would be attended with much inconvenience and expense. It would be necessary, it is urged, to keep up double establishments, and to rent a double set of warehouses: matters of importance will either have to be settled by subordinates, who will be unfit to deal with them, or will have to be delayed for the decision of a principal, who will be forty or fifty miles away. The value of the property of the Port Commissioners and of the owners of godowns in Calcutta will be seriously depreciated. The example of Port Canning is sufficient to shew the danger of attempting to divert trade into new channels.

64. While we are not insensible to the force of these arguments, we are not prepared to accept them as conclusive objections to the scheme of constructing new docks. The course of business will accommodate itself in Calcutta, as it has done elsewhere, to the modified conditions which circumstances may render necessary. How it will probably do so we have already indicated in paragraph 50. We are not aware that the London merchants find any obstruction to their business in the fact that their vessels load and unload in docks at Blackwall or North Woolwich,* although almost all imports of produce, such as tea, &c., have to be examined on being landed by clerks or other professional examiners. We do not imagine that double establishments will be required, or that anything more will be necessary than the occasional deputation of a clerk on a railway journey of one or two hours. There is not, in our opinion, the smallest ground for apprehending that the establishment of the docks will have an injurious effect on the value of the property of the Port Commissioners, or of private owners of warehouses. We see nothing extravagant in the supposition that, at the end of another decade of years, the tonnage of the Hooghly may be double what it is at present. There

* Docks are projected still further down at Daggenham and at Purfleet (opposite Gravesend).

will be ample work for all to do, and the new docks will merely provide an outlet for traffic which would otherwise be turned away from Calcutta for want of space. The failure of Port Canning merely shews that trade will not move into new channels without sufficient inducement to do so. It affords no argument against the success of a scheme which offers substantial advantages.

65. The location of the railway terminus at Diamond Harbour indicates that place as the natural position for the docks. But independently of this consideration, there is much to recommend the locality for the purpose. A dock much higher up the river would not save vessels from the dangerous part of the navigation: a dock much lower down would be too far from Calcutta to be convenient. Off Diamond Harbour there is good anchorage and sufficient space for about 30 vessels to moor without interfering with the fairway for navigation. A part of the land which would be required for the docks is already the property of Government, and the remainner could be acquired at comparatively little cost. Finally, Diamond Harbour is already a recognized place of call for ships, especially on the outward voyage.

66. At the same time there are considerations on the other side which should not be overlooked. Diamond Harbour is believed to be unhealthy: the supply of drinking water is bad; the subsoil, although perhaps not worse than in other parts of the delta of the Ganges, does not readily admit of the excavation of docks; the tides are at times so strong that vessels might sometimes have to wait until comparatively slack water before entering the dock, and there is the serious objection that the entrance to the docks would be on a lee shore during the south-west monsoon.

67. We can hardly hope to find a locality free from all drawbacks, and we are not disposed to think that these objections need interfere with the selection of Diamond Harbour as the site for the docks. The alleged unhealthiness of the place will probably disappear when the ground is drained and occupied. A supply of good drinking-water can be secured, partly by digging tanks for rain-water, and partly by laying a pipe from Calcutta, for which provision has been made in our estimate. The unfavourable character of the subsoil (supposing this to be borne out by further experiment) will add somewhat to the cost of the dock, but will not affect its stability. The tides are not stronger at Diamond Harbour than elsewhere in the river, and it may fairly be said that all the foregoing objections would probably apply as forcibly to any other place which might be selected for the docks as they would to the locality which we recommend The difficulty about the lee shore in the monsoon is of a different kind, and it has been strongly pressed upon us by gentlemen who have had many years' experience of the Hooghly. We desire, however, to invite attention to the following remarks recorded by our colleague Mr. Wawn:—

Since the last meeting of the Committee I have enquired more particularly into the reasons urged against the "lee shore," and I am satisfied that whilst some of the local nautical gentlemen appear to see no difficulty, others have, unintentionally, exaggerated the supposed dangers during the monsoon. Men who have spent the greater part of their lives in India have had few opportunities of observing the working of large wet-docks, and naturally revert to *graving* docks as the nearest example. Captain Taylor, I. N., in his letter dated Calcutta, the 8th March, suggests a Committee "including practical men, who have docked vessels either *here* or at Bombay Prince's Dock," and other gentlemen, whom I have since consulted, speak in similar terms. In arriving at a decision on the subject, the Committee should bear in mind that there is little analogy between a light vessel (with comparatively slight hold of the water, and presenting a great surface to the wind) being slowly warped into a graving dock very little larger than herself, and the same vessel steaming or being towed through a wide entrance into a large wet dock. In coming out of dock the conditions are still more favourable. I have no hesitation in saying that Diamond Harbour is not the place which I should choose for the entrance to a *graving* dock.

We are inclined to believe that the apprehensions which have been expressed are in some measure due to a want of practical acquaintance with the working of wet docks. Mr. Wawn has reminded us that, in former days, Diamond Harbour was the recognized port of Calcutta, large vessels seldom coming higher up the river; and he has also brought to our notice that at Sunderland the existence of a lee shore is not (unless under exceptional conditions of weather) found to be an obstacle to the docking and undocking of ships. It

would, we think, be advisable that careful observations of the weather at Diamond Harbour should be made during the approaching monsoon, but we do not consider that the fact that the dock entrance will be on a lee shore need prevent the provisional acceptance of the locality as the site of the docks.

68. If it should be found that these objections are valid as against the precise spot chosen for the docks, we are nevertheless of opinion that the scheme should be adhered to, and some other neighbouring spot free from these objections should be chosen. On this point we would draw attention to our colleague Mr. Wawn's letter at page v of the appendix,* pointing out the advantages of a site near Roychuck, 4½ miles higher up the river than Diamond Harbour Creek. He suggests that if this site should be found preferable, a very profitable river-side railway could be made to it, and connected to the existing Diamond Harbour Railway, thus affording a double means of access to the docks. The profits of these railways would, it is expected, add materially to the financial success of the docks.

69. With regard to the third question, whether docks at Diamond Harbour would be financially successful, we beg to refer to the figures given in paragraph 41 of this report. The calculation there made appears to justify the conclusion that, if the docks can be constructed and maintained at a cost representing an annual expenditure of seven and a half lakhs of rupees, the outlay would be recouped by the receipts from 468 vessels, at an average of Rs. 1,600 each. The figures also shew that, at this rate of payment, which is taken as equivalent to a charge of 14½ annas per register ton, there would be a considerable saving as compared with the present port charges, so as to afford a substantial inducement to vessels to avail themselves of the accommodation provided by the docks. We therefore think that there can be no doubt of the financial success of the undertaking, unless it can be shewn either (1) that the docks would cost more than the estimated sum, or (2) that they would not be used by so many as 468 vessels, or (3) that the saving to each vessel by the use of the docks would be less than our calculation shews it to be. On each of these points we desire to submit some further remarks for the consideration of Government.

70. We have assumed that the outlay upon the docks will not exceed seven and a half lakhs of rupees per annum. It will be observed that we have not taken into account two items—the cost of acquiring the land, and the accumulated interest during the period of construction. We have no data for estimating the former, and the latter will depend upon the activity with which the work of construction may be prosecuted. But the cost will not in either case be large, and our estimates have been framed upon so liberal a scale that we do not anticipate that these items will require any material addition to be made to the total.

71. We have calculated that the cost of the docks will be covered by 468 vessels at an average payment of Rs. 1,600 each. In the year 1880-81 we find that 506 steamers and 478 sailing vessels arrived at Calcutta against 442 steamers and 454 sailing vessels in the previous year. We have already remarked that we anticipate a large increase in the shipping of the port, and we expect that this increase will be stimulated by the recent reduction of the port dues to 1 anna per ton. But it will be seen that even if the number of vessels remained stationary, and only one-half of them used the docks, the number which we have assumed to be necessary would be more than attained. We think it probable that sailing vessels in particular will largely avail themselves of the advantages of the docks, as the benefits in their case are comparatively greater than in the case of steamers. It would not perhaps be an extravagant supposition to conjecture that by the time the docks are completed the number of sailing vessels alone which would enter them would be sufficient to furnish the receipts which we have assumed to be required. While, owing to its proximity to the Suez Canal, Bombay has a great advantage over Calcutta in the matter of steamer freights, the rates of freight between Calcutta and Bombay and England by sailing ships are much the same. Ship freights from England, however, are generally considerably lower than steamer freights, and any facilities tending to cheapen the port and give greater facilities to ships must therefore help to neutralize the geographical advantages possessed by Bombay.

* Page 300.

72. The saving to vessels by the use of the docks would probably (and especially in the case of sailing vessels) exceed the estimate which we have given. We have allowed Rs. 1,200 for towage up and down between the Sandheads and Diamond Harbour; but it is probable that many sailing vessels would dispense with the aid of steam at the Sandheads, and would only incur the charge for towage into and out of the docks and down to sea. On the other hand, it will be seen that we have not allowed for the railway charges between Diamond Harbour and Calcutta. It is difficult to estimate these, as they will probably not affect cargo (either export or import) which may merely be sent through Calcutta without being warehoused there. For example, the railway charge from Cawnpore to Diamond Harbour, or from Diamond Harbour to Cawnpore, may be expected to be the same as between Cawnpore and Calcutta. For goods warehoused in Calcutta, the railway charge between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour may be estimated at about one rupee per ton. We have retained the port hospital due, as it will be necessary to make provision at Diamond Harbour for the treatment of sick seamen, and it is reasonable that the shipping should pay for this charge.

73. The design and size of the docks are discussed in the letter of our colleague Mr. Wawn, which is printed at pages i to iv of the appendix* to this report. That letter and the drawings which accompany it give a complete description of the design, and we need not attempt any further description of it in this place. We agree with our colleague in thinking that the site marked F is preferable to the others, and that the dimensions of the docks should be those which he has recommended for adoption. It will be seen that the design provides effectual protection against a storm-wave, and that there will be sufficient space within the enclosure for warehouses and other necessary buildings. Provision is also made for a supply of drinking water and for drainage.

74. In addition to the cost of the dock itself, it will be necessary to provide for the construction of godowns, &c., from which a separate and remunerative revenue will be collected.

75. To furnish the whole dock we estimate the cost at—

	Rs.
Godowns, 120 feet wide, on each side of the dock (Rs. 2-8 per foot)	24,00,000
Say 5 miles of rails and sidings	1,72,500
Say 40 steam or hydraulic cranes	2,80,000
Total ..	28,52,500

It will be advisable to erect only a portion of these at first, and the remainder from time to time, in answer to the requirements of the traffic.

76. It will also be advisable to acquire and reserve the site of the docks as indicated by plan F, together with a certain portion of the river frontage and to let the ground out only on short leases. If appropriated to railway purposes no permanent structures should be built thereon. We further recommend that steps should be taken for the extension of the boat canal to Diamond Harbour.

H. J. REYNOLDS.
H. C. LEVINGE.
S. T. TREVOR.
BRADFORD LESLIE.

Subject to reservations in my memo. of dissent.

J. J. J. KESWICK.

Subject to material reservations as expressed in my "dissent."

G. H. MORRISON.
CHARLES WAWN.

* Pages 296—300.

DISSENT.

I REGRET to have to dissent from some of the views of my colleagues expressed in the report—

1st.—I do not consider that there is not room within the limits of the port for much further expansion of improvements, but agree with Mr. W. D. Bruce (*see* appendix, page xlix) that the present accommodation can be considerably increased. My enquiries lead me to believe that it is possible for the Port Commissioners to acquire land on both sides of the river from Garden Reach downward sufficient to double the accommodation of the port and provide sufficient warehouse and jetty room.

Paragraph 59.

2nd.—If docks were to be constructed at Diamond Harbour, and to prove as economical and attractive as indicated in the report, I am convinced that some of my colleagues would find that they had made a mistake in thinking that in favouring the Diamond Harbour scheme they had "entirely avoided" depreciating the value of the existing property of the Port Trust. It is claimed in paragraph 64 that the new docks will merely provide an outlet for traffic, which would otherwise "be turned away from Calcutta for want of space;" but I have no hesitation in saying that Diamond Harbour would fare very badly if it were wholly dependent for its income on vessels which could not find accommodation in Calcutta. It can only be a success if the time and charges which vessels will save by going there make it more profitable for them to use its docks than to proceed to Calcutta, and if more profitable to the extent of the figures shewn, then Calcutta will only get the traffic "turned away from" Diamond Harbour "for want of space." If docks at Diamond Harbour give the advantages indicated in the report, I take it that the accommodation will not remain stationary, but that the building of docks will be proceeded with to meet the demand, and to expect ship-owners to continue to send their vessels to Calcutta and to calculate at the same time that by stopping at Diamond Harbour they can save Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,500 per voyage is to expect ship-owners either not to believe in such calculations or to have no eye to economy, whereas any one who has had experience of them knows that they recognise as quickly as their neighbours that a penny saved is a penny gained. We cannot expect that the ships which now come to the port of Calcutta will always continue to come to it, and that the additional ones which the increased trade will attract will be sheltered exclusively in Diamond Harbour. If the new port is to be successful, it must be used by about 468 vessels at least, and if it hold out sufficient inducement to attract that number, whether from increased trade or from the present trade of Calcutta, as exampled in paragraph 71, it must, in my opinion, do much to lower the value of property in this city. Experience alone will shew whether shippers from home or other outports will pay as high freights and ship as readily to Diamond Harbour as to Calcutta, or whether exporters will pay as high freights and ship as readily from Diamond Harbour as from Calcutta. The concensus of opinion of merchants is against Diamond Harbour, and the calculation for ship-owners, if vessels earn higher freight by coming to Calcutta, will be whether the extra freight earned is a sufficient set-off against the saving the ship would have made by stopping at Diamond Harbour. It is possible that for some cargoes, both inwards and outwards, Diamond Harbour will have the pull, while for others Calcutta will be preferred; but I think one of two things will happen—Diamond Harbour will be a failure or Calcutta will be much injured. If the Port Commissioners, after the adoption of the Diamond Harbour scheme, if adopted, wish to raise another loan, I think they will probably find the views of the public unmistakeably expressed. That the docks, if constructed at Diamond Harbour, and the railway to them, should be under one administration, I grant, but would deprecate permitting any company to construct and work docks at Diamond Harbour. If docks are to be constructed there, or anywhere else, to serve Calcutta, they and the present port property must, in my opinion, be under one administration and worked together for the general good, so that in considering either the Diamond Harbour scheme or Mr. Bruce's scheme, the reduction of income in connection

Paragraphs 62-63.

Paragraph 69.

with the existing property of the Port Trust must be considered along with the probable income from the new scheme

Paragraph 64.

3. I do not think that in weighing the objections to the Diamond Harbour scheme, which Calcutta merchants have advanced on account of the inconvenience and expense of doing business at such a distance from Calcutta, the example of London merchants sending their clerks or professional examiners to vessels loading or unloading in docks at Blackwall or North Woolwich, as put forward in the report, is a happy one. Trains, steamers, and omnibuses run between London and these docks, distant 5 and 8¾ miles respectively, every few minutes, and it is easier and quicker to get to them from the city of London than it is to get to Garden Reach from the city of Calcutta. So many passengers travel that it pays to start trains often, and the speed is greater than here. It is calculated that Diamond Harbour will be reached by a railway journey of one to two hours, but I think we may safely say that it will rarely be accomplished under two hours or more, as we shall probably have mixed trains, partly goods and partly passengers, and many stoppages, so that one might get from London to Brighton and back by the fast expresses which run so often, in the time that it would take to get from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour, while Portsmouth, 75 miles from London, and Southampton, 77, can both be reached quicker and oftener per day than we are ever likely to reach Diamond Harbour if trains travel here as slowly as usual. The P. & O. Co. have found it profitable to give up Southampton, and run their vessels round a long coast to London. North Woolwich and Blackwall are actually parts of London, and docks were only constructed even at these short distances from the city because there was no room nearer. Gravesend, near which new docks are now to be made, is only 22 miles from London, and you can get there almost as quickly as from Calcutta to Barrackpore.

4. The memorandum furnished by Mr. Bradford Leslie and quoted in the report, shews an enormous increase in the railway tonnage in the past five years, and indicates, with good reason, an even greater increase in the next five; but an entire change will have to take place in the system of doing business before whole cargoes of grain, seeds, and other produce are bought up-country, assorted there by the shippers, and despatched right to the ship to be transferred at once from the railway wagons to the ship's hold Mr Morrison has entered into details as to how business is done at present, and it is unnecessary for me to do so, but I would call prominent attention to the fact that Messrs Ralli Brothers, who are the largest exporters from this country, state emphatically that "the proposed scheme far from affording any advantage, would tend to cause many inconveniences both to importers and shippers." They state that at present of the seeds and wheat exported 40 per cent. are not warehoused; but ask it to be noted that whatever quantity is exported direct from the Howrah railway station is subject to examination by the shippers in the presence of the sellers in order to ascertain condition, quality, weight, and refraction of the different parcels before shipment, and that such operation could not be effected satisfactorily at Diamond Harbour unless at the great expense of each shipper and seller keeping a separate establishment there.

Paragraph 47.

As stated by Mr. Morrison, "our exports are the produce of the soil, and scarcely two lots offered to the merchant are quite alike;" and all who have had experience in shipping produce from this country—a country for which a Cotton Frauds Act was drafted—know that vigilance is required before produce is shipped. If Diamond Harbour be made a shipping port, and have the success expected, the system of business pursued in this country cannot fail to make it a great emporium of trade, as well as a place of export; and I doubt if the saving in municipal taxes, calculated on, will be realized, while probably it will be found that the Calcutta Municipality will object to supply the filtered water, for the conveyance of which allowance is made in the estimate.

5. In conclusion, I have to say that I consider the dangers of the river above Diamond Harbour are somewhat magnified, while those below are not sufficiently allowed for. Of 26 wrecks in the river in the last 20 years we are told that only 10 have occurred above, while 16 have taken place below,

and professional opinions have been expressed that if ever the river closes to navigation, the closing is more likely to occur below than above Diamond Harbour. I would advocate, then, that before proceeding further with reference to Diamond Harbour, steps be taken to ascertain what further accommodation can really be provided for shipping by the erection of jetties and warehouses within the limits of the port of Calcutta, and what further land can be acquired on both sides of the river at Garden Reach and below it, suitable for jetties and wet docks, with its probable cost. That wet docks can be constructed at Diamond Harbour, and that they may, by their proximity to the sea, save the time of vessels as well as much expense in towage and pilotage, I believe; but I ask it to be considered whether, if a saving per vessel per voyage of between Rs. 500 and Rs 2,500 is to be effected by stopping at Diamond Harbour, ship-owners will sacrifice it and go to Calcutta. If they will not, how is Calcutta to remain uninjured; and if, on the other hand, such saving cannot be effected by stopping at Diamond Harbour, where will be the inducement to vessels to stop there, and what will warrant an outlay of a crore and a half of rupees in that new place?

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd May 1882.

J. J. J. KESWICK.

DISSENT.

I AGREE generally with Mr. Keswick in his conclusions, but I doubt how far the Port Commissioners of Calcutta could efficiently control docks 45 miles away; and I doubt also whether, having regard to the nature of our river, it would be prudent to spend large sums of money on docks or other such appliances having access to the sea only through the Hooghly.

I think it would become prudent to do this only when it had been decided to excavate a ship canal to the Mutlah, either at once or hereafter, as necessity might appear.

It follows that I am opposed to the construction of docks at Diamond Harbour, and particularly I am so for the following reasons:—

1. Because we cannot confidently say that the channels between Diamond Harbour and the sea will admit of the free passage of vessels of the latest type, much less of the probable type of the future.
2. Because safe entrance into, and egress from, the docks will, during a sensible portion of the year, be questionable.
3. Because docks at Diamond Harbour, if successful, would gravely prejudice Calcutta as a centre of trade, and probably ultimately destroy it as a port.
4. Because it is probable that the interests of Bengal at large can be effectually provided for, not only without impoverishing, but by means which must greatly enrich its capital.

I have fully dealt with these points in a letter to the President of the Committee, printed in the appendix* at pages vi to x.

I dissent entirely from paragraph 62. If the Mutlah scheme were found feasible, "(1)" the dangers of this river, "the Hooghly," would cease altogether to be formidable, because they would be avoided; "(2)" there would be, on everything landed and shipped, a saving at least equal to that which could be effected at Diamond Harbour; and on much of our imports and exports a greater saving, viz. greater by the charge for railway transit between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour, and by the costs and losses attendant upon extra handling of goods; "(5)" the "tax on trade," which the Mutlah scheme would impose, would be simply the price paid for a much larger benefit. The docks of the ship canal would be in the port and part of the port, and the "ruin" they might inflict on the existing property of the Trust (so far as it did not prove imaginary) would be the "ruin" which a capitalist inflicts on his old plant when he introduces into his own concern and for his own profit the most improved of modern machinery. I think the jetties would continue

* Pages 301—305.

to be used; but if not, the dock dues would amply maintain the Commissioners' income and their credit. How it can be said that stopping vessels 45 miles from Calcutta avoids the risk of ruining the property of the Calcutta Port Trust I am unable to understand!

Paragraph 57.—I feel much diffidence in approaching the objections to Mr. Bruce's scheme which have been raised by our professional colleagues; but I would say—

(1) That the cost of the ship canal system must be considered in the light of the advantages it will yield, and the general depreciation of property which it will obviate. I think, too, that no estimate of cost should be accepted until Mr. Duff Bruce had had an opportunity of explaining his views in greater detail, nor until a more deliberate estimate had been made of the cost of acquiring the necessary land.

(2) That the removal of the Hooghly bridge is no necessary part of the scheme.

(3) That the severance of the important outlets to the north of the city could obviously be avoided by cutting the canal from a point towards the southern end of the port.

(4) That if draining the Salt Lakes would spoil the Mutlah, it might be better to leave the Salt Lakes undrained.

Paragraph 50.—The scheme adverted to here, and which in paragraph 49 is relied upon as destined to effect great savings in cost of transit, viz. to construct in proximity to the Circular canal, and in communication with all the railways, a monster depôt or range of godowns, in which facilities should be provided for storing, examining, cleaning, sorting, packing, and marking, would no doubt prove of great benefit to Calcutta. But I do not think that any such arrangements would ultimately prevent our trade from leaving us; and if they failed to do this, much of the cost of the Calcutta depôt would be wasted. Moreover, as compared with the Mutlah canal scheme, the Hulsee Bagan godowns must necessarily leave upon trade a removable burden of at least Re. 1 per ton, viz. the cost of carriage to Diamond Harbour; and this, calculated upon the commerce of our port, would more than cover the difference between the annual income necessary to give a satisfactory return upon the capital required for the Diamond Harbour docks and the revenue necessary to give a like return upon the cost of completely carrying out the Mutlah project.

G. H. MORRISON.

OPINION OF MR. ROBERT STEEL.

I QUITE agree with the Committee that something must be done to accommodate the increased trade of the Port of Calcutta, which we must look for in the early future. The practical question at issue is whether this object can be best attained by the construction of docks at Diamond Harbour.

The alternative scheme, which was most prominently brought before the attention of the Committe, involved the construction of a dock in Calcutta itself, connected by a ship canal with the Mutlah, and also connected with the river Hooghly. I can offer no opinion as to the practicability of this scheme or its cost. Assuming, however, that the cost would be £3,000,000 as against £1,500,000 for the Diamond Harbour docks, I would consider the larger expenditure far preferable in every way. The canal from the Mutlah would evade the dangers of the Hooghly altogether; whereas the other scheme would not avoid the difficult navigation of the lower part of the Hooghly—the part where the channels are subject to the greatest disturbance, and where there seems to be the greatest fear of permanent deterioration.

At the same time, while expressing a decided preference for docks at Calcutta rather than at Diamond Harbour, I am of opinion that both schemes are premature, and that the means exist for providing for the accommodation of a trade, double in extent of that hitherto carried on, by improving the port of Calcutta itself. The first step in this direction should be the removal of the floating Hooghly Bridge to a point higher up the river. This bridge at

present strangles the port, and renders a large part of the river frontage comparatively valueless on account of the delays, dangers, and expense of bringing vessels through the bridge. The next step should be the utilization of the river bank below Chandpal Ghat. At present no use is made of this invaluable frontage, and Government has hitherto insisted that no scheme of port improvement shall be allowed to touch the frontage between Chandpal Ghat and Prinsep's Ghat. It appears to me that the time has now come for the removal of this restriction. The space in question should be made use of for the construction of jetties and for the loading of cargo boats. If this involves the removal of the Eden Gardens, the throwing back of the Strand Bank road, and even the removal of the Fort itself, still it appears to me the proper solution of the difficulty. The Fort has already been moved from the site of the Custom House to its present position, because it was in the way; and sooner or later it must for the same reason be moved again. Such value as it has consists in its capacity to prove a rallying ground in case of tumult, and a barrack for soldiers, rather than in any necessity for commanding the river approaches. Some time or other it may be desirable to construct a wet dock, either at Garden Reach or on the site of the present Fort.

I will not go over the detailed objections to the Diamond Harbour dock scheme which have been laid before the Committee. I will, however, state that, in my opinion, the scheme would not induce a large direct business between Diamond Harbour and up-country markets. Imports would continue to come to Calcutta and be distributed from thence. Exports would continue to come to Calcutta for assortment, packing, and sale. In my opinion any gain from saving of risk and expense by terminating a voyage at Diamond Harbour will be more than counterbalanced by the expense of railway carriage between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour. In expressing this opinion, I assume the correctness of the Committee's estimate of Re. 1 per ton for railway carriage. At the same time I believe that this estimate is quite inadequate, and I cannot think that the Committee have taken into consideration the great outlay which would be necessary for trebling the line of rails and providing in a suitable situation in Calcutta extensive godowns for receiving and delivering goods. If full use is to be made of such a dock as that specified for the Calcutta goods station would require to have almost as much accommodation as the East Indian Railway station at Howrah, and would involve very great expenditure.

In my opinion the proposed docks at Diamond Harbour would be unpopular on all hands, both with the owners of ships and also with shippers and importers of goods. As a ship-owner, I would not accept a lower rate of freight for a voyage terminated at Diamond Harbour if an expense of Re 1 per ton on the cargo for railway carriage was thrown on the ship. As an importer of goods, or an exporter of produce, I would by no means employ a ship or steamer terminating her voyage at Diamond Harbour, unless at a lower rate of freight than that charged by ships coming to Calcutta. The detailed reasons for these objections on the part of merchants to the employment of Diamond Harbour have been put before the Committee by others and need not be repeated. It follows from what I have said that in my opinion docks in Diamond Harbour would not be made use of until trade was reluctantly driven there by an absolute deficiency of accommodation at Calcutta.

The Committee was appointed to consider the Diamond Harbour scheme only, and had no instructions to examine alternative schemes in detail. In consequence the Committee has been unable to cover the ground absolutely necessary to give practical value to its report. The *real* question at issue involves the detailed examination of all the practicable alternatives—a task which, in the absence of instructions, the Committee could not attempt.

ROBERT STEEL.

No. 1, dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1882.

From—CHARLES WAWN, ESQ., M. INST., C.E.,
To—The President of the Committee on Docks at Diamond Harbour.

As a perliminary to the preparation of the general report of the Committee on Docks at Diamond Harbour, of which I have the honour to be a member, it appears to me desirable that I should recapitulate, in a letter to yourself, the various suggestions which I as the Special Engineer have at different times made to the Committee, and at the same time explain generally the special features of the designs which I have prepared.

GENERAL SCHEME OF THE DOCKS.

The general arrangement as shewn on the drawings is based on the supposition that although the dock as constructed at first may be comparatively small, it will shortly be found necessary to enlarge it, and, as the trade increases, eventually to supplement it by another. The space proposed to be enclosed provides for considerable extension of dock area and also for the construction of graving docks, which are certain sooner or later to follow. The locks and entrances have also been designed with these probabilities in view, although, at the same time I consider that duplicate entrances and gates are almost indispensable in any dock intended for first class shipping—the one affording a means of carrying on the traffic during repairs, and the other ensuring the safety of the shipping in the event of an accident preventing the closing of one of the gates.

I am decidedly of opinion that any dock constructed on the Hooghly would be a failure if it did not afford protection, not only from the ordinary dangers incidental to a tidal river but also from the much greater, though less frequent, effects of a cyclone wave. To meet this necessity, I propose to enclose the dock and appurtenances with an embankment or "bund" formed of the spoil from the excavation, and continued across the lock entrances where there must necessarily be a break, by gates of the same height opening outwards like those of a graving dock.

The most exact information which I have been able to obtain as to the height of the 1864 inundation is from a mark on one of the buildings at Diamond Harbour, which shews the maximum height of the water to have been about 13 feet above the general level of the ground. My suggestion is that the dock bund should be eight feet higher than this, and that for strength and general utility it should be not less than 30 feet wide at the top with slopes of at least 3 to 1. Such an embankment, 21 feet above high tide of ordinary springs may eventually come to be of use to carry a high level railway, should coals ever be shipped in the dock; or huts may be built on it, as sleeping places for the sailors during the hot weather.

In view of the increasing length of the vessels for which accommodation is to be provided, it is a matter of importance that the course into the dock should be as easy and as nearly straight as possible. Much valuable time at the best part of the tide is lost in warping even a short vessel into an awkwardly constructed dock. Further, where it is practicable to make dock walls straight, there is a certain economy in doing so; vessels of different lengths are berthed without loss of quay space, and moveable steam and hydraulic cranes traverse the whole length of the quay without interruption.

It is desirable that an outer or half tide basin should form part of any dock establishment at Diamond Harbour, where at certain seasons of the year the water begins to fall rapidly immediately after high tide. The basin as designed is of sufficient width to afford also a turning place for vessels too long to be turned in the dock.

As the district around Diamond Harbour has (or had) the reputation of being unhealthy during the rains, the surplus material from the excavation may, with advantage, be applied to raise a portion of the land near the river to about the level of the dock bund affording a secure and comparatively healthy site for dwelling-houses, Custom House, &c., and at the same time a place of refuge in case of a cyclone flood.

Notwithstanding the extension of the railway system, and the increased proportion of goods carried by rail, there will always remain a considerable trade both in distributing and collecting, to be carried on in the rivers by the native craft. If the Committee should recommend the construction of docks at Diamond Harbour, I think they ought to consider also by what means these small vessels are to be saved the dangerous passage between that place and Calcutta. I would suggest, for consideration, that a shallow canal, from Tolly's Nullah to Diamond Harbour Creek, could be made by the side of the existing road at comparatively little cost, a considerable portion of the suggested site having been already excavated to form the road embankment. A siding and small landing jetty at the point where the railway to Diamond Harbour crosses Tolly's Nullah would also be of service.

SITE.

The small scale drawings which accompany this letter shew the different sites which on various grounds suggested themselves after my first visit to Diamond Harbour, and after carefully weighing the advantages of each, I am of opinion that that marked F is on the whole the most suitable. The principal reasons which led me to this conclusion, and the comparative merits and demerits of the various sites, may be briefly stated.

Sites A, B, and C, utilize the creek either wholly or in part, with the saving of about *one-third* of the total excavation (and that the cheapest part) near the top in the case of A, and of about *one-fourth* in B and C. Owing to the bends in the creek, however, a dock

so constructed, particularly in the case of A, would be far from satisfactory, and in any case we should have the cost of providing another outlet for the drainage water now passing through the creek.

Beyond the saving in excavation, which in this instance does not exceed three or four lakhs of rupees, there would be nothing gained in dockizing the creek. It would be altogether different if, as is sometimes the case, it were already used as a commercial harbour, and provided with wharfs, godowns, &c., and required only a greater depth of water at low tide to convert it into a first class dock.

In designs A and B I should be apprehensive also of an unequal settlement of the masonry of the locks.

Against site D, which utilizes the creek as a tidal basin, and which would otherwise have been very suitable, is the cost of widening and deepening the channel in the creek, involving dredging to the amount of about 300,000 square yards; the cost of a bridge about 300 feet long, and the danger of the creek deviating from its present course to an extent sufficient to necessitate a considerable annual outlay in keeping open the approach. That the creek is liable to alterations of this kind is, I think, shewn by an examination of the old bunds.

The site shewn on drawing E suggested itself as a means of utilizing the railway and both the stations as designed without alteration. It is, however, open to objection in the want of a straight course through the basin, and in the comparatively narrow anchorage ground opposite the entrance.

Site F appears to possess the balance of advantages. The drainage of the country is not interfered with. The creek remains to be used for subsidiary purposes, *i.e.* as a tidal basin for the smaller craft, &c The entrance through the basin is nearly straight, and the anchorage good. The current from the creek will assist the dock sluices in keeping the entrance free from deposit, and should the creek at any time materially alter its course, the dock entrance is near enough to the river to be easily kept open. The railway station would be in a position on the bund convenient for the dock entrance, for the ferry, and for boats landing passengers from vessels in the river.

A certain amount of erosion of the Hooghly bank at Diamond Harbour was to be expected, and on comparing the oldest survey which can be found (30th June 1858) with that made last year, it appears that the bank on the west side of the entrance to the creek has suffered considerably, the old post-office building, which was then standing at a little distance from the bank, being now a heap of ruins below high water-mark. On the east side of the creek entrance, however, on which it is proposed to construct the dock, the loss has been comparatively small—as nearly as can be measured on the drawings, about 10 feet altogether, or less than half a foot per annum. Even should this rate of progress shew a tendency to increase, which is not unlikely, seeing that the protection of the opposite point has been to some extent reduced, many years must elapse, and probably other changes take place, before any question can arise as to the necessity for further protecting the dock works. The line of the river bank as it existed in 1858 is shewn on drawing No. 1.

During the south west monsoon the river bank at Diamond Harbour will be exposed to the full force of the wind, and present to a certain extent a lee shore. After consulting Mr. Yates, the Harbour Master, who has had many years' experience on the river as a pilot, it appeared to me that the difficulty would be sufficiently met by putting down buoys with screw moorings to check or steady the vessels whilst entering the locks during the monsoon months. Since that, however, Mr. Milner, another gentleman of experience as a pilot, says in his reply to the circular of the Committee that being to leeward in the monsoon, "it is a most unsuitable place for docking vessels." This is a question for a seaman rather than for an engineer, and not having had the opportunity of seeing the river during the monsoon I feel a difficulty about giving an opinion. I understand, however, that in the olden time the India men received and discharged cargoes here—presumably during the whole year—and that it was to all intents and purposes the port of Calcutta. The South Dock at Sunderland is successfully worked under what appear to be much worse conditions, for it is entered directly from the German Ocean, and except when a continued gale from the east raises a sea which would make it dangerous to vessels in the dock for the gates to be opened, no difficulty is experienced in entering or leaving the dock. Altogether, it is a point demanding careful consideration and the best nautical opinion we can get. If it should be made clear that the situation is *really* so rough and exposed as to make it unsafe for a vessel to enter a dock, I think we may dismiss at the same time any idea of jetties and coal wharfs, except on a small scale and as a temporary expedient to be used in fine weather only.

Foundations.

The trial wells and borings undertaken to ascertain the nature of the deposit at Diamond Harbour have been delayed through various causes, and I am only now in possession of any real information on the subject. The operations are not yet complete, but so far as they have gone, I regret to say that the favourable opinion entertained by several gentlemen of experience has not been altogether confirmed. The walls of the dock, and possibly those of the basin, may, I think, be got in dry, but the locks, and the passages from the basin to the dock, will have to be founded on brick walls, which should be carried to a depth sufficient to afford a support equal to two tons per square foot over the whole surface. Each

well, after being filled with concrete, should be individually tested with this load; but the weight should in no case be applied until all the wells in the immediate vicinity have been sunk.

Details.

In anticipation of the report of the Committee being favourable to the construction of a dock, I have prepared, in addition to the small scale drawings of the different sites, a series of drawings enumerated in the margin, showing generally the arrangement which I propose, and going to some extent into details of construction.

No. 1. Site of dock and sections.
,, 2. Locks and Sections.
,, 3. Entrance to dock and sections of walls.
Nos. 4, 5, 6. Gates.
No. 7. Diagram of tides.

"Datum," as in the case of the Diamond Harbour Railway, refers to *mean sea level.*

Accompanying the drawings is a diagram showing the highest and lowest tide in each month from 1872 to 1880, as recorded by the self-acting tide gauge at Diamond Harbour, and on which I have marked (arbitrarily of course) "H.T. rains," "H.T. dry season, springs," "H.T. neaps," and "L.T." Disregarding exceptional tides, these are, I believe, fair approximate levels, and are those to which I have worked in preparing the drawings. "Coping level" is placed at three feet above "H.T. rains," or two feet above the highest tide recorded by the gauge.

The bottom of the main dock is designed to be 23 feet below datum, giving a depth of 26 feet of water at H.T. neaps. The basin and locks are intended to be three feet deeper.

The dock, as constructed at first, is intended to be 4,000 feet long by 500 feet wide, the basin approximately 800 feet square, and the entrance locks respectively 560 feet long by 80 feet wide and 400 feet long by 60 feet wide.

The land for about 300 feet back from the walls is intended to be raised to the level of the coping. Provision must be made for draining the remainder, and this, I think, it will be safest to do by sluices into the basin, rather than through the bund.

It is intended that the excavation shall be got out, as far as possible, dry in the usual way, and that the remainder be dredged to the requisite depth after the water is admitted to the dock.

I desire here to refer more particularly to certain details of construction, necessitated by the peculiar features to be dealt with: (1) The nature of the foundation; (2) the great variation in the level of high tide; and (3) the cyclone wave. The two former affect chiefly the height and width of the walls. It is desirable in all cases, and more particularly in dealing with a deposit like that of the Ganges delta, to distribute the weight as evenly as possible over the foundation. The walls, as shown on the drawings, have been designed with special reference to this requirement, the line of pressure passing approximately through the centre of the base, not only when the wall is standing alone, but by reason of the steps at the back which receive increments of weight nearly in proportion to the horizontal thrust; also when exposed to the whole pressure of the earth behind.

I may mention that in designing the wall I have not considered it safe to assume that the earth backing, saturated with water as it will be, would naturally stand at a more favourable slope than about 4 to 1. The top of the piling is intended to be embedded in the concrete of the wall, and not placed in the front as a mere toe, which would be easily thrust out of the perpendicular.

Should the progress of the work on a large scale show that there will be any real difficulty in keeping the excavation sufficiently dry to get in the concrete foundations for the dock and basin walls as designed, it will be necessary to carry them on wells, in which case I should prefer to adopt the triangular section lately used successfully in the construction of the Stobcross Dock at Glasgow, and which I have shown, with alternative sections of the walls, on drawing No. 3. I trust, however, that it will not be necessary to resort to wells, at least for the dock walls, which are only five feet lower than the foundation of the lock at Chitpore, where no great difficulty has been experienced.

In order that the storm-gates when open may be no obstruction to the passage to and fro of the men attending on the vessels passing through the locks, it is intended, as shown on the drawings, that they be set back into the wall five feet further than the other gates, and that the break in the quay line be made good by a platform on the front of the gate. The gap at each end of the platform is intended to be bridged by a small moveable timber gangway, so constructed as either to be moved by the gate, or (if neglected) to form no impediment to the closing of the gate. The gangways should be such as will float in the event of their being accidentally thrown into the lock, lest by falling on the sill they should obstruct the closing of the gates. To ensure their being in working order, the storm-gates should be closed at least once in every 24 hours. The sluice doors at this point must hold water both ways.

I have not shown on the drawings the hydraulic or other machinery for working the gates, sluices, or swing bridge, the details of which depend greatly on the manufacturers.

Fresh Water-supply.

I estimate that for some time to come it will be sufficient to provide good fresh water (in addition to what may be impounded in tanks during rain in the usual way) for an average of one passenger vessel and eight other large vessels per day, with an addition of 10 gallons per day for about 2,000 resident inhabitants. To bring this quantity from Calcutta will require, if supplied from a head of 40 feet, a pipe about 10 inches in diameter, which, in case of accidents, should deliver into a tank large enough to contain at least one

week's supply. When the demand increases beyond what the 40 feet head will supply, the quantity of water delivered by the same pipe may be increased by pumping to a pressure equal to a head not exceeding 120 feet.

ESTIMATED COST.

Subjoined are the heads of my estimate, in which I have included the cost of eight hydraulic capstans for hauling vessels through the locks, &c.

From the tentative character which part of the work must necessarily assume, it is difficult to estimate with accuracy the cost of the well foundations.

It should be noted that the bund, storm-gates, and water-supply, although necessary in this particular case and included in the estimates, are additions beyond the requirements of an ordinary dock.

	Lakhs.
Dock	42
Basin	17
Passages between dock and basin, and gates	6
Locks and gates	24
Wing walls	½
Hydraulic machinery and pipes	4
Bollards	½
Coffer dam	2
Granite for quoins	2
Swing bridge	½
Fresh water-supply	5½
Well foundations, say	23
	127
Contingencies, say, 10 per cent.	13
Total	*Rs. 140

The locks with their foundations are the most expensive part of the design. By reducing them to 200 feet long each, the total cost may be brought down to about 118 lakhs. I do not, however, think it would be desirable to do this, for, although there would still be duplicate gates and locks through which small vessels could be passed at low tide, the want of the larger lock would at times be greatly felt.

Pray bear in mind that this is to be considered merely as an *interim* report, and that both drawings and estimates have been prepared on the supposition that the borings, &c., now in progress, will show no more unfavourable results than those already completed.

BENGAL CLUB,
The 4th March 1882.

DIAMOND HARBOUR DOCK SCHEME.

MEMO. BY THE SPECIAL ENGINEER.

SINCE the last meeting of the Committee I have enquired more particularly into the reasons urged against the "lee-shore," and I am satisfied that whilst some of the local nautical gentlemen appear to see no difficulty, others have, unintentionally, exaggerated the supposed dangers during the monsoon. Men who have spent the greater part of their lives in India have had few opportunities of observing the working of large wet-docks, and naturally revert to *graving* docks as the nearest example. Captain Taylor, I.N., in his letter, dated Calcutta the 8th March, suggests a Committee "including practical men, who have docked vessels either *here* or at Bombay Prince's Dock," and other gentlemen, whom I have since consulted, speak in similar terms. In arriving at a decision on the subject, the Committee should bear in mind that there is little analogy between a light vessel (with comparatively slight hold of the water, and presenting a great surface to the wind) being slowly warped into a graving dock very little larger than herself, and the same vessel steaming or being towed through a wide entrance into a large wet-dock. In coming out of dock the conditions are still more favourable. I have no hesitation in saying that Diamond Harbour is not the place which I should choose for the entrance to a *graving* dock.

There is one point which has not been brought out at all clearly in the replies to the questions of the Committee. Mr. Steel showed that *time* would be saved in working cargo in dock rather than at jetties in the river, and in this he is corroborated by Mr. Morrison. But in addition to this there is a clear saving of *cost*, for the vessel being always practically at the same level with relation to the quay, gangways can be laid on to her decks and the greater part of certain descriptions of cargo lifted by her own steam cranes and wheeled or carried direct into godowns, or *vice versâ*.

BENGAL CLUB,
The 3rd April 1882.

C. W.

* *The Committee have added 10 lakhs for establishment during construction.*

No. 2, dated Calcutta, the 27th April 1882.

From—CHARLES WAWN, ESQ., M. INST., C.E., Special Engineer,

To—The President of the Committee on Docks at Diamond Harbour.

I BEG to report to you, for the information of the Committee, that since my letter of the 4th March, three borings have been made on the site of the proposed dock on the south side of Diamond Harbour creek, each to a depth of 82 feet, and a brick well, now in process of sinking, has reached a depth of 25 feet. The positions of the borings and well are shewn approximately on Drawing No. 1. The results generally shew a mixture of silt and sand in varying proportions. At the surface and towards the bottom of the borings the material has much the appearance of blue clay, whilst at the level of the bottom of the proposed dock wall (about 40 feet down) it contains a large preponderance of sand. In the first boring a good deal of water appeared to be present with the sand, and on visiting the works yesterday I found that the well at a distance of 120 feet from the boring had reached at a depth of 25 feet, a stratum of watery sand much the same apparently as that passed through by the boring. As seen through the better facilities afforded by the well, it appears at this point to be little better than a quick-sand. In borings Nos. 2 and 3 the sand was not in the same semi-liquid condition as was noticed in No. 1, and it is probable that, when the excavation is opened out on a large scale and suitable pumping power and other appliances brought to bear, no great difficulty will be experienced from this source. At the same time, the condition of affairs disclosed by the borings and well, should it prove to be alike over any considerable portion of the area, introduces an element of uncertainty as to the cost of at least one part of the contemplated works.

I think it is desirable that some further observations should be made during the approaching monsoon season to determine whether the oft-repeated objection to the dock, on the ground of its exposure towards the south-west, be well-grounded or not. I have already stated (appendix pag· iv)* that in my opinion the danger has been greatly over-estimated, chiefly from want of experience in the working of such docks, and in this I am confirmed, to a great extent by letters from the nautical men printed in the Appendix. This leads me to suggest that, if possible, any party deputed to make the observations should include three or four captains of merchant vessels, both sailing and steam, who have had general experience in different ports where wet docks are in operation; and that, as a matter of detail, the direction and width of the two proposed entrances should be at the time conspicuously indicated by poles, easily recognized from the anchorage ground.

As the matter stands at present, there are two objections of more or less weight to the site suggested for the dock at Diamond Harbour—the state of the foundation, and the fact of its being on a lee shore during the monsoon. It appears to me that the Committee would be quite within their powers in suggesting the examination of an alternative site, which, though not actually at Diamond Harbour, is sufficiently near to be easily brought within reach of the railway.

A point about half way between Roychuck and Ramchunderpore, four and a half miles to the west of Diamond Harbour, whilst avoiding the James and Mary's and other dangers of the upper reaches is less exposed during the monsoon, and appears to be generally well situated for the entrance to a dock. I would suggest that (1) any observations during the monsoon directed to Diamond Harbour should be extended also as far as Roychuck: (2) that a special survey of the surrounding district be made: and (3) that trial wells and borings be at once (before the rains) commenced on the site I have indicated on the accompanying plan. Should better results be obtained here than at Diamond Harbour, *i.e.*, should the firmer material be sound at a less depth, I should recommend it is generally the more desirable site of the two. The anchorage ground is not so wide as that off Diamond Harbour, but it is not a generally recognised anchoring place for vessels proceeding up or down, and no ships, except those intending to enter the dock, would as a rule bring up here. The Diamond Harbour Railway would of course be extended to the dock, but in addition to this, I would suggest the construction at an early date of a riverside line from the dock to Calcutta, taking in Fultah, Acheepore, Budge-Budge, Acra, and other places of importance. Such a line, passing through a populous manufacturing and trading district, would probably pay well, independently of any traffic from the dock.

On the accompanying river survey plan I have shewn approximately, subject to modification on the completion of the suggested survey, the site which appears to me to be the most suitable. The size of the dock, basin, locks, &c., and the details of locks, bund, storm-gates, &c., would be the same as at Diamond Harbour, and the boat canal suggested in my last could be as easily made to this point as to Diamond Harbour.

I ought to have mentioned in my former letter that the rates on which the estimates are founded were, after consulting several gentlemen of experience, fixed by me at an average of Rs. 16 per thousand cubic feet for excavation, including transport, with an addition of 25 per cent. for pumping, making Rs. 20 in all. The rate for ordinary brick-work was taken at Rs. 36, and for brick-work in cement at Rs 50 per hundred cubic feet.

* Page 299.

Dated Calcutta, the 24th April 1882.

From—G. H. MORRISON, ESQ.,
To—THE HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS, C.S.,

President, Committee on Docks at Diamond Harbour.

As desired by you, I now beg leave to submit my views upon this question.

I yield to no member of the Committee in appreciation of the immense benefits that would result from docks well designed and well placed, but I do not think well of docks at Diamond Harbour—

1. Because we cannot confidently say that the channels between Diamond Harbour and the sea will admit of the free passage of vessels of the latest type, much less of the probable type of the future.
2. Because safe entrance into and egress from the docks will, during a sensible portion of the year, be questionable.
3. Because successful docks at Diamond Harbour would gravely prejudice Calcutta as a centre of trade and probably ultimately destroy it as a port.
4. Because there is reason to think that the interests of Bengal at large can be effectually provided for, not only without impoverishing, but by means which must greatly enrich its capital.

I will proceed to deal with these points *seriatim*.

I.—*Access to the Sea.*

In considering this point, I imagine that we must keep in view the requirements of the largest vessel which can pass the canal, viz. 26 feet draught; for if our river is closed to vessels which can visit other ports, we must be shut out from such cheapening of freights as developments in ship-building are calculated to effect.

The evidence before us is as follows:—

(*a*) Between Diamond Harbour and Saugor, since 1871, it has been necessary to change the route taken by vessels at least three times. After being in use for periods varying in length, each channel in turn has closed itself by throwing up a bar, and in none of the combined channels at any time has the depth of water been sufficient to allow a deep-laden ship to pass except towards the top of the flood.

(*b*) Saugor roads have distinctly deteriorated, so that it is now difficult to find safe anchorage for large vessels.

(*c*) The outer channels from Saugor to the sea are changeable and dangerous. The main channel—Gasper—has had 19 feet of water, reduced since 1870, but is noticed to be shoaling and narrowing. In 1853, 1854, 1855, soundings gave only 12 to 15 feet reduced, and on a patch only 10½ feet. It has been shown that if the Gasper were again to shoal to 16 feet, vessels drawing over 25 feet would be unable to pass during 71 days out of the first six months of the year, and vessels drawing over 26 feet would, during the same period, practically be excluded.

A glance at a good coloured chart of the Hooghly seems instructive. The "patchy," broken, and sinuous character of the deep water channels is very remarkable. Not one continuous!

It has been said that we have managed to get ships in and out for a hundred years: why not therefore for another hundred? Yes; but not habitually such ships as are now being built. We are at the point which allows no margin for development; any shoaling of our approaches or any step in advance by shipbuilders puts us out of the race.

It may be possible to improve our river or at least to protect it from deterioration; but, till satisfied that this is practicable, is it wise to spend two millions sterling on docks and warehouses, and to induce a large additional expenditure on railway works and other buildings, public and private; on water-works, sanitation, and all the needs of a township, which, if anything at all, will be an important settlement?

II.—*Safe entrance and egress at all times is doubtful.*

The preponderance of nautical evidence is, that in the S.-W. monsoon it will be a work of difficulty and danger to dock, whilst it will not be practicable at that season to provide safe anchorage for more than a limited number of vessels waiting to dock.

But *to wait* is to frustrate the very *raison d'être* of the dock.

It is said that at Sunderland the existence of a lee shore is not an obstacle to docking and undocking, unless under exceptional conditions of weather; but before accepting this as conclusive, I submit that it would be desirable to know more about the Sunderland docks, and to ascertain whether such weather as prevails at Diamond Harbour during the S.-W. monsoon is or is not sufficiently "exceptional" to interfere with docking.

III—*Injury to Calcutta.*

There is a notion that the docks will be, so to speak, an adjunct to, or suburb of, Calcutta. The London docks are instanced as in point, and it is asked why a run by rail should in India separate interests which in London are identical in spite of people using a train.

The answer is that the two cases are about as diverse as can well be imagined.

In the first place there is not to my knowledge any instance in the world of the two parts of one port being separated by a distance of 45 miles. To compare the aggregate of continuous townships, called London, with the snipe marshes between this place and Diamond Harbour surely suggests nothing but a contrast.

The incidents of trade at home are totally different from those that obtain here.

England practically exports nothing raw, for coal does not affect the present argument. The manufacturer submits his goods for approval before they are packed, and once packed they are not opened till at the foreign market. Thus there is little necessity for the merchant to visit the dock.

Here, on the contrary, we deal in the produce of the soil, and scarcely two lots offered to the merchant are quite alike.

Now, trade in this produce may take one of three channels.

To illustrate them let us fix attention on a buyer of wheat, &c., in the Cawnpore market—

1. He may sell to a Calcutta merchant who has chartered a vessel to take the wheat to England. Of course it is as easy for the Cawnpore man to send the wheat to Diamond Harbour as to Calcutta; but when the wheat arrives at the port, the merchant must be present to take it over, not only to see that justice has been done to him in respect of quality, but also to arrange with the ship those questions as to condition which are constantly arising. It will readily be seen that a merchant who has frequent transactions of this sort (that is to say, every merchant doing any considerable business) will be forced to have his representative permanently located at Diamond Harbour.

2. The Cawnpore man may refuse to sell his wheat, &c., at Cawnpore. In point of fact much wheat, &c., at present comes unsold to Calcutta; and that from many places. But if the ships are at Diamond Harbour it is evident that wheat sent to Diamond Harbour will save many intermediate charges to which wheat sent to Calcutta would be subjected. Thus by degrees a market will spring up around the docks which will be able to undersell the Calcutta market, and thus a further exodus from Calcutta of merchants and dealers will be brought about.

3. The Cawnpore man may establish connections in England and make his own arrangements for through freight. It is only in such a case that the presence at the dock of the Calcutta merchant will be unnecessary, but not to his own benefit.

General Import Trade.

The procedure is as follows:—

After examination at the ship's side for chafage or other damage, in respect of which there may be a claim on the ship, goods are removed to the merchant's godowns, where they remain a shorter or longer time according to the markets. They are then bought by dealers who distribute to the various marts of the interior.

Now, it is quite conceivable that the Railway Company, by accepting some rather risky responsibilities, and making some rather costly arrangements, might reconcile the Calcutta merchant to receiving his goods at a Calcutta railway station. It would, however, before long be found that by placing the centre of distribution at Diamond Harbour docks instead of at Calcutta, many expenses could be saved, and that merchants established there could undersell their Calcutta competitors.

The obvious result would be the gradual migration of another set of traders.

Salt is imported by merchants in entire cargo loads. It is, however, not usually sold by the cargo, but in small parcels, to many dealers, day by day. These dealers pay the duty, and each man brings his boat alongside the vessel and takes his salt. The Customs Preventive Service watch the discharge to secure the revenue; the merchant's clerk watches it to see that no man gets salt for which he has not paid; and the captain weighs out the salt to fix his freight.

The boats which carry this salt away into the interior are those which have brought produce down.

This trade could not be carried on from Diamond Harbour so long as merchants and dealers were here, nor so long as the salt was sent up-country by boats which have discharged in Calcutta. We have, however, seen that a produce market is likely to spring up about the docks, and as arrangements could be made to discharge ships' cargoes into bounded warehouses alongside the docks, and to deliver from bond direct into boat or railway wagon (whereby very great savings would be effected), it is certain that, sooner or later, the salt trade would leave Calcutta.

The coal trade would naturally follow the steamers.

Jute baling, now an important industry here, must of necessity place itself near the ships for the simple reason that the railways carry jute by weight, whilst the ship is paid freight by measurement. Hence the object is to bale it as short a time as possible before shipment, in order that the least possible re-expansion may take place before measurement for sea freight.

Marine engineering.—Ship agency establishments and all the miscellaneous trades and industries dependent upon the custom of the ships are bound to move down the river.

Thus, the results of successful docks at Diamond Harbour must be the complete, though gradual, disintegration of many trades now pursued at Calcutta. It is indeed a

condition precedent to their success that they shall take from us nearly the half of the vessels that now come here, and we may safely say that the process of despoilment of our shipping once begun, must continue, for when dock No 1 overflows, No 2 will be excavated, and the "dockizable" space is practicably unlimited.

If these views as to trade are sound it follows that property in Calcutta generally, but particularly that very large portion which rests upon our present position as the chief port of Bengal, must suffer very serious deterioration.

IV.—Is this injury to Calcutta called for

Of course if the expanding commerce of Bengal could not be provided for without sacrificing Calcutta we might have to accept the situation, but things have not yet come to this.

Various schemes have been propounded for increasing the resources of the present port by such expedients as extending the jetties to Garden Reach and utilizing the Howrah foreshore, &c, &c. They deserve careful consideration, but they are open to the serious objection that they leave untouched the delays and dangers of the Hooghly.

The same cannot, however, be said of Mr. Bruce's scheme to connect the Hooghly with the Mutlah by a ship canal; although, as regards the points of entrance into the respective rivers, his proposals might perhaps be modified with advantage.

Such a canal would be about 30 miles in length. The distance from Calcutta to sea by this route would be rather less than *viâ* Saugor, and according to the latest chart the least depth of water anywhere would be 22 feet reduced.

Comparatively speaking, not much appears to be known about the Mutlah beyond the facts that when last surveyed the channels were broad and deep and the water salt up to Port Canning. There seems, however, reason to look upon it rather as an arm of the sea than a river, and if so, there is little fear of its silting up or water failing.

The canal scheme would offer the following advantages:—

1. The dangers and delays of the Hooghly would be at once and for ever turned.
2. Vessels could proceed to sea at almost any time of any tide.
3. The navigation would be so easy that any steady seafaring man with local knowledge rapidly acquired could be trusted to pilot vessels in and out, so that pilotage charges would be susceptible of great reduction.
4. The port estate in which so much public and private money is invested would be safeguarded.
5. The organization of the Port Commissioners would be available for managing the canal and any docks connected therewith.
6. The extensive appliances now in the port might continue to be utilized, and further improvements might proceed without being checked by fear of their being superseded or rendered valueless by the creation of a rival port.
7. The revenues of canal (and docks) would go into one common purse, with jetty tolls and other port receipts, so that the surplus of one department would be available to cover any deficit in another.
8. The enormous cost of establishing a new town with its buildings, streets, lighting, conservancy, water, &c., would be avoided.
9. Property in Calcutta instead of deteriorating would be enhanced in value
10. No interest (unless it were that of the present pilot establishment) would be assailed, and no man's business would be destroyed or violently disturbed, but the good of all would be promoted.
11. If the expense of constructing a dock as well as a canal were thought too great, the dock might be left for a subsequent undertaking. Meantime most of the advantages of docks would be secured by an enlargement or enlargements of the canal sufficient to allow of ships lying alongside a quay or jetty without impeding the navigation.

It has been objected that the project, however otherwise good, must be set aside by reason of its cost. It does not so strike me. I have already advanced certain considerations to the contrary, and may here point out that, through all but a short section of the canal, ground could be cheaply acquired. Near Calcutta any surplus land taken up would be re-sold at an enormous profit. The docks would in fact be the chief centre of business life, and land around them and on either side of the canal would be eagerly sought after for such purposes as—

Jute presses,	Petroleum stores,
Factories,	General warehouses,
Warehouses,	Inland steamer wharves,
Offices,	Emigration depôts,
Coal yards,	Timber yards,
Engineering shops,	Graving docks, &c., &c.

I propose, however, to show that such an undertaking, even though more costly than can reasonably be anticipated, would still be remunerative, and this may probably best be done by attempting an estimate of the gross savings which would result to the shipping and to the mercantile public.

To make the estimate intelligible, it should be explained that it is assumed that (either in docks or alongside quays or jetties) provision is made (*a*) for berthing every vessel that

enters the port; (*b*) for receiving her cargo at once into sheds or warehouses; (*c*) for loading such cargo out of sheds into boats or railway wagons or carts according to the destination of such cargo; (*d*) in other warehouses for receiving from boats or railway wagons a vessel's export cargo in advance, if need be, of her arrival; (*e*) and generally for proceeding uninterruptedly with discharge and loading. (It would be easy in dock to employ the electric light so as to work in the cool air of night, even better than by day.)

It is also assumed that trade would readily accommodate itself to the new conditions; that both imports and exports would be warehoused on the banks of the canal; that jute would be pressed there; that the railways inter-urban and external, the boat canals, the ship canal, and the docks would all be so connected and worked in harmony as to facilitate and cheapen to the utmost the movement of goods, and generally that such arrangements would be made as to eliminate the double carting and boating charges, which nearly all our imports and much of our exports have now to pay.

A.—Savings by Vessels.

It is estimated that the tonnage annually visiting this port will be not less than—

400	canal steamers.	The numbers for 1881 were	... ...	280
350	coasting steamers.	Do. do.	... ...	292
400	sailing ships.	Do. do.	.. ...	462
1,150	vessels.		Total ...	1,034

Of these, the coaster could afford the least for dock or canal dues She now loads as rapidly in the stream as could be hoped for in dock, and her comparatively light draught minimizes detention.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
She would, however, by using the canal save probably half a day, valued at	...	225		
And in pilotage,* say ...	...	400		
		625	× 350	= 2,18,750
The larger canal boat would save—				
1 day in the river, valued at	...	560		
2 days in loading and discharging		1,120		
In pilotage,* say	...	550		
		2,230	× 400	= 9,92,000

The sailing vessel would gain most of all.

Of the ships which came here in 1881—

40% were in ballast and averaged 33 days in port. These could save at least 20 days.
37% „ salt laden „ 49 „ „ „ 29 „
15% „ with general cargo „ 45 „ „ „ 25 „
8% „ „ coal „ 40 „ „ „ 20 „

So that the average saving per ship in time might be 24 days.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24 days, at say, Rs. 200	...	4,800		
Pilotage saved* ...	...	450		
Saving in tug hire, say	...	1,000		
		6,250	× 400	= 25,00,000

Saving by ships ... Rs. 37,10,750

B.—Savings by Merchants on Boat and Cartage expenses.

	Rs.
SALT.—The imports now are over 300,000 tons, whereof about one-third has to be warehoused. Taking credit for only 10 per cent. increase in consumption, the saving in charges on the one-third portion bonded would be	1,40,000
COAL.—The saving would only be on the portion used by steamers, say, 100,000 tons, at Re. 1	1,00,000
GENERAL IMPORTS exclusive of salt and coal. (No figures showing the number of tons imported seem to be available.) I assume 500,000 tons, at Re. 1-12	8,75,000
JUTE.—Present export 334,385 tons. We may pretty safely reckon on an increase of export to 500,000 tons. Let us take the saving in charges at Re. 1-8, although, if the jute presses were located on the canal banks, the saving would be very much larger	7,50,000

* *Memo.*—If it were considered essential to maintain the present staff of Hooghly pilots, the saving in pilotage here shown (amounting in all to Rs. 5,40,000) could not be fully realized; but I believe that after a time it would be found unnecessary to maintain the Hooghly establishment.

	Rs.
GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., BROUGHT INTO CALCUTTA BY RAIL.—Mr. Leslie has shown that the East Indian Railway alone will bring in 1,250,000 tons. From all railways therefore let us say 1,500,000 tons, at Re. 1-8	22,50,000
OTHER PRODUCE NOT BROUGHT IN BY RAIL.—If stored in godowns on the canal bank, there would be large savings in cartage, boat hire, &c.; but let us say only	3,00,000
	81,25,750

If now we imagine the cost of land, canal, docks, and warehouses to amount to the surely excessive sum of 350 lakhs, the account will stand thus—

	Rs.	
Interest on 350 lakhs at 4 per cent.	14,00,000	
Maintenance, conservancy, and working staff, say ...	4,00,000	
Sinking fund, say	7,00 000	
Per annum		25,00,000
Balance available for lightening charges on shipping and on trade generally, after providing for deficit (if any) in the accounts of the Port Trust, viz., deficit caused by a falling off in receipts owing to transfer of business to the new docks ...		56,25,750

I need scarcely say that this is the roughest of estimates, and that it may probably need correction on both sides of the account. There are figures necessary for nearer estimates which are not available to me. The savings of trade have, however, not knowingly been overstated. On the contrary, present charges are not set down at their full amount per ton, nor have I included in the account such items of legitimate canal revenue as tolls on inland steamers, and other craft using the canals. Then, again, I have tried to put down the cost of the canal system, and of its maintenance, at figures not open to challenge, on the score of being too low, and I may have erred largely on the safer side. Lastly, I have not attempted to state the depreciation of property at Calcutta, which would follow upon the diversion of trade to Diamond Harbour; nor the rise in the value of such property which must naturally come about if we can succeed in preserving to Calcutta her character as the port and chief distributing centre for the whole of the rapidly-increasing commerce of Bengal.

I submit, however, that I have made out a *primâ facie* case in favour of Mr. Bruce's scheme; that such a project, commanding as it would the vote of the Calcutta interest, would pay more certainly and more rapidly than one which involves dragging merchants and dealers against their will away from this port; and that, at all events, we should advise Government to consider exhaustively the merits of the Mutlah and other alternatives before proceeding with the construction of docks at Diamond Harbour.

Dated 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, the 15th March 1882.

From—W. D. BRUCE, Esq.,
To—The Vice-Chairman to the Port Commissioners.

I FIND among the papers submitted to the Commissioners at the 354th meeting a letter from the President of the Committee on Docks at Diamond Harbour, in which the Port Commissioners are requested to answer a series of questions relating to the Hooghly and the accommodation for the trade of port now available in Calcutta Most of the questions can best be answered by the pilots and merchants, but there are two (10 and 11) which, it seems to me, the Port Commissioners are in the best position to answer; and, with the view of assisting them in the discussion of these questions, I trust they will excuse my submitting to them the views which I now hold on this important subject. During the last twelve years that I have been connected with the Trust, the subject of port improvements has been constantly before my mind, and I feel now that I can speak with some confidence on the subject.

The first question (No. 10) runs as follows:—

"Having in view the probable increase of traffic on the Calcutta side of the river on the completion of the railway bridge over the Hooghly, do you think that the space now at the disposal of the Port Commissioners will be sufficient for wharfage and general accommodation?"

I am of opinion that it will not. But the present accommodation can be considerably increased, and will be used by a certain class of vessels, so long as they can get up the Hooghly to the Commissioners' wharves.

To increase the present accommodation I would, on the completion of the new railway bridge, remove the floating bridge from its present site to one immediately to the north of the Neemtollah Burning Ghat.

This would enable the Commissioners to lay down a large number of new moorings immediately abreast of the town and the East Indian Railway Company's premises in

Howrah, and save many vessels from the great inconvenience they are now put to by mooring them in Kidderpore and Garden Reach.

There would then be no obstruction between the shipping and the docks in Howrah, and vessels would be saved the expense to which they are now put when it is necessary for them to dock. On the completion of the railway bridge the bulk of the traffic will come direct to Calcutta, and the floating bridge can then be moved from the Armenian Ghat site to the site I indicate without inconvenience to the general public or the railway traffic.

The railway pontoon at Armenian Ghat can also be removed from its present site either to Howrah or to a site in front of the Commissioners' workshop at Meerbahar Ghat, if it is considered necessary to maintain the ferry in this position.

Another jetty could then be erected to the north of No. 1 jetty, and the whole frontage of the East Indian Railway Company in Howrah would be available for jetties should it be deemed advisable to erect such jetties for the loading of coal or other exports brought down by the railway for direct shipment. If an export trade in coal ever arises, the coal could be as easily shipped over jetties in this position as in the proposed docks at Diamond Harbour. To the south of the jetties, or between No. 8 and Chandpal Ghat, the accommodation for boat traffic is at present limited, and could not be encroached upon for the use of sea-going vessels without causing great inconvenience in the shipment of goods by cargo boats. The purchase of the Chandpal Ghat pumping station and the extension of the inland vessels wharf to Baboo Ghât will afford a certain amount of relief. But I can see no good reason for confining the boat traffic within these limits; the boat wharf might be extended without any inconvenience to the public, or encroaching on the drive, to the point opposite the north end of the carriage stand at the Eden Gardens, and, if this were allowed, another jetty might be constructed to the south of No. 8. This, with a new jetty north of No. 1, would give ten jetties for sea-going vessels, at eight of which vessels of 400 feet in length could be discharged.

This in my opinion is all that can be done to extend the accommodation on the Calcutta bank of the river abreast of the town, and it will not, when completed, provide for more than 250 or 260 general cargo vessels annually.

No wharfage accommodation can be provided for salt ships or to vessels employed in the coasting trade, and there is practically no river frontage available to provide accommodation for the increase in the trade of the port generally, except at Garden Reach, which is inconveniently suited for communication with the business quarters of Calcutta.

The next question then arises—

"If not, can you suggest any means of supplying the deficiency otherwise than by constructing the proposed docks?"

Docks at Diamond Harbour have often been proposed, but last, I believe, by Mr. Simms, nearly thirty years ago. He went fully into the subject, but nothing came of it, and it is my opinion that if they are carried out now they will prove as great a failure as Port Canning.

All experience has shown that it is most difficult to move a great and established centre of trade, and also that, while it is possible to bring ships within easy distance of the merchants, the merchants won't move to the ships. It will, no doubt, be argued that it is not intended to move the merchants from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour. The ships will stop there, but the goods are to be delivered by the railway in Calcutta, just as they are now delivered at the jetties; but such a system won't work. The merchant or his shipping clerk must be near the ship and in constant communication with those on board. Disputes as to breakage, damage by water, and short delivery are constantly arising, and have to be settled between the captain or agent of the ship and the consignees of the goods, and it would, it seems to me, be impossible for any cargo importer or exporter of goods to work with ships at Diamond Harbour without having an office on the spot, which would lead to extra expense, division of establishment, and interfere seriously with the conduct of business.

I have no doubt such reasons will be considered trivial objections to the scheme, but I have during the last twelve years seen so much of the worry and annoyance these disputes cause, even when working ships directly under the eye of the merchants, and I am certain they would lead to such serious detention or loss if the proper parties were not on the spot to settle them, that I feel convinced no ship will stop to discharge or load at Diamond Harbour so long as she can get up the Hooghly to Calcutta even at some little risk to herself. The question then arises, how can they best be provided with proper accommodation in Calcutta? The space available for moorings within easy distance of the business quarter of the town is limited, and I have already shown that only a very slight increase in the length of the wharves for sea-going vessels can be made on the Calcutta bank near the town without encroaching on the Maidan. Jetties or docks in Howrah will never answer when the East Indian Railway runs into Calcutta. The great bulk of the East Indian Railway traffic will leave Howrah when the bridge is completed, and whatever is done to facilitate the landing and shipping of goods must be done in connection with the railway system on the Calcutta bank of the river.

The space available for jetties or wharves on the river bank being limited, it seems quite certain that docks must sooner or later be constructed if the ships are to be brought within easy distance of the merchant offices. Many sites for docks have been proposed and reported on from time to time, but the site which seems to offer the greatest advantage, and which has been reported on most favourably, is that at Chitpore. Any site in Calcutta is, however, now objected to on the ground, apparently, that the James and Mary shoal will prevent

vessels of greater length and draft than those now running to come up to Calcutta; and that, looking to the probable increase in the size of vessels trading with Calcutta, docks for the accommodation of such vessels should be constructed at Diamond Harbour.

I quite agree with the proposers of this scheme in thinking that, in considering the question of extensive improvements for the shipping trade of Calcutta, the dangers and shoals of the Hooghly, likely to lead to any interruption of traffic, should be taken into account. But I cannot agree in the opinion that by establishing docks at Diamond Harbour the worst shoals or the greatest dangers in navigating the Hooghly will be avoided. The answers of the pilots to the first nine questions will, I hope, have convinced the Committee that the most changeable shoals in the Hooghly, and those most likely to interrupt traffic, lie between Diamond Harbour and the sea. Between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour the Hooghly is now practically in the same state as it was a hundred years ago. Changes take place annually in the James and Mary sands, but they are well understood, and pilots can guard against them. Below Diamond Harbour, in the Rangafullah channels, the case is very different. These channels are constantly changing, and in 1879-80 the Bellary channel—the only channel by which vessels could cross these sands—was rather worse than the James and Mary shoal. Hitherto it has generally been found that as one channel across these sands closed up another opened out; but a study of the charts showing the great and constant changes that take place between Culpee and Mud Point should, I think, convince the Committee that the closing of one channel need not necessarily be immediately followed by the opening of another, and that at any moment a bar might be thrown up which would cause a serious delay to (if it did not entirely prevent) the crossing of deeply laden vessels. The evidence collected by the Committee of 1853-54, and again by Mr. Leonard in 1864, all go to show that the chances of interruptions to traffic are greater below than above Diamond Harbour. The Committee that sat in 1854, in their report, divided the Hooghly channels into three classes:—1st, the stationary; 2nd, the fluctuating; and 3rd, the deteriorated; and then go on to say—"The portion of the river between Calcutta and Culpee may be considered to embrace all the channels of the first class, for though within it are found the dangerous and variable sands that lie between Fisherman's Point and Diamond Harbour, and the minor obstacles at Rayapoor and Mayapoor, yet there is an apparent permanence of character in the remainder of that section of the river which is not found lower down.

"The channels between Culpee and Kedgeree constitute the second or fluctuating class, and their changes are constant and rapid both in character and position." Below Kedgeree the report goes on to say that "the preponderance of evidence decides that they have deteriorated."

In the report submitted by Mr. Obbard, River Surveyor, on the condition of the Rangafullah channel between 1755 and 1836, he says—"December 1796. Outer channel so bad that ships of draught cannot use it, and inner so narrow that they cannot be laid across it to drop. Master-Attendant therefore recommends that none of the Company's ships be brought above Kedgeree."

It would be a serious matter if such an interruption to traffic occurred now. But the use of steam renders it possible for vessels to navigate narrow channels which without steam they dare not attempt. It would not therefore now necessarily follow that if the channels got into the same state that they were in 1796 there would be any interruption to the traffic; but I think it is a very significant fact, bearing on the general condition of these channels, that whereas in former years vessels of any draught could be brought up without steam, the pilots are now prohibited from taking any vessel drawing more than 21 feet either up or down the river without a tug.

Bearing all these facts in mind, it appears to me that the first question to be decided, when considering the question of improvements on the large scale now proposed, is whether all such improvements are to be left entirely at the mercy of the changing channels of the Hooghly, or whether it would not be advisable to have a second string to our bow and to connect Calcutta by a ship canal with the Mutlah. I am decidedly of opinion that the latter is the proper and wisest course to adopt. If docks are now to be constructed to meet the great increase in trade, which it is anticipated that the construction of new railway bridge will bring into Calcutta, such docks should be in a position to communicate either with the Mutlah or the Hooghly.

Docks at Diamond Harbour are just as likely to be cut off from communication with the sea as the port of Calcutta, and this fact alone is to my mind a sufficient reason against their construction, even were it probable that they would be used by vessels with cargoes for Calcutta, which I feel confident they would not, so long as such vessels even at some risk to themselves can get up to Calcutta.

My suggestion then to supply the deficiency in space otherwise than by the proposed docks at Diamond Harbour would be (1) to dredge a ship canal of the same section as the Suez Canal from the Mutlah to Sealdah; (2) to excavate a large dock on the east side of the railway in the position shown on the tracing which accompanies this letter; and (3) to connect this dock with the Hooghly by a cut joining the river at Chitpore to the north of the present entrance to the canal. Vessels could then enter the dock either from the Hooghly or the Mutlah, and take berths either in the dock or at the jetties. The depth of water in the canal should be sufficient for vessels drawing 24 or 25 feet. Vessels could then proceed to sea by the Mutlah at any time of tide, there being sufficient water at all times from a

point on the Mutlah about five miles below Port Canning, where I propose the canal to start from to the sea.

To properly carry out this scheme, the Calcutta canals from the entrance lock at Dhappa to Chitpore should be made over to the Port Commissioners, and form part of the port of Calcutta. The Commissioners might recoup Government the expenditure recently incurred in improving the canals, and in return charge all boats discharging in the canal the same wharfage fees as are now charged on the inland vessels wharves in the Hooghly.

Boats that now pass through the canal to discharge on the river wharves pay all the canals dues and the port dues as well, and there seems no good reason why the boats discharging in the canal should not pay for the facilities they there receive. The revenue at present derived from the canals, and which is really paid for keeping open the communication through the Sunderbuns, would still be charged by Government and be available for improving the canals and channels which would remain under the Irrigation Department. The locked portion of the canal would then form part of the dock system I propose, and there would be free and easy communication between the boats in the canal and the vessels in the dock, as the water in the canals and in the dock would all be at the same level.

This is an outline of the works I would suggest to meet the future requirements of the trade of Calcutta. The proposed dock would be in the most convenient position for railway traffic and within easy distance of the merchants' offices, while the construction of the canal would render Calcutta for ever independent of the freaks of the Hooghly.

What the actual cost of the docks would be, I am not in a position to say, but they can be constructed in the position I have indicated as cheaply as at Diamand Harbour, while the actual outlay of capital on all the buildings and accessories, which it would be necessary to construct at Diamond Harbour, would be far greater than in Calcutta, where warehouses, water-supply, gas, and drainage already exist.

The cost of dredging the canal would be, I estimate, about £750,000. Interest on this sum at 4½ per cent. would be £35,750; and if to this is added £12,000 for annual repairs and dredging, the total cost of maintenance would be 4½ lakhs per annum. The saving in pilotage alone by the Mutlah route would cover a great part of this, and as the trade of Calcutta is gradually becoming a steam trade, there is practically very little necessity to consider the question of towage in connection with their proposed works.

The construction of docks would, I believe, tend very much to increase the number of steamers. If the Commissioners had proper arrangements for the discharge of salt steamers, they could then come out laden with salt. At present they cannot, as salt has to be discharged into boats and as the consignee requires it. So far the Commissioners derive no revenue whatever beyond mooring hire from any vessels trading to the port, except those bringing general cargoes. With a dock and greater facilities for loading vessels direct from the railway wagons, they would at once secure the landing and shipping charges from vessels employed in the salt trade and on the coast and China trades. There is therefore, it will be seen, ample room for a great extension of improved appliances without in any way encroaching on the revenue derived from improvements already constructed. But such further improvements should be made where they will afford the greatest conveniences to those employed in the trade of the port, and where they can form part of and utilize to a great extent the facilities which have already been provided—not in a position where, if they are used at all, they will be in opposition to the works already constructed, and where I believe they would never be profitable unless a great part of the trade of Calcutta, and the merchants who conduct it, removed to Diamond Harbour.

REPORT ON THE EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION OF CAROLINA PADDY IN KHORDA IN ORISSA.

THE following papers are published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information :—

No. 193, dated Cuttack, the 10th February 1883.

Memo. by A. SMITH, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department (Agriculture), for information, in continuation of this office No. 887 of the 19th June 1882. The instructions solicited in paragraph 18 of Mr. Taylor's report as to the disposal of the paddy will be awaited.

2. The samples of the paddy noted in paragraph 17 are transmitted in a separate packet.

No. 9, dated Khoorda, the 22nd January 1883.

From—W. C. TAYLOR, Esq., Settlement Officer,
To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

IN continuation of my No. 251 of the 31st May last, I have the honour to report the result during the past season of experimental cultivation of the so-called Corolina paddy from Ceylon, forwarded by the Government of India for trial in Khoorda.

2. As stated in my last letter, only two seers of good seed were obtained from the half seer of seed originally received

3. After keeping a sample of the first year's produce for comparison, I treated the rest, nearly two seers, as follows.

4. Nearly one seer was sown broadcast on the 2nd June 1882 on 3,000 square feet of 13″ class single-cropped dhan land. After the land had been ploughed up twice, and as the place was near an irrigation dam, and in the line of drainage where it would receive washings from the high land, I gave no manure in order to check over luxuriance of growth.

5. This dhan germinated a little slower than the dhan of indigenous varieties in the surrounding fields, but when up, it continued to grow very well, and produced remarkably strong healthy plants, which were bushy and of a dark green colour with very stout straw.

6. On the 15th July the crop was puddled by passing the plough through and through it, after the local fashion called *bebasan*. This had the effect of killing most of the grass and weeds, and when the plants stood up again and began to grow, it was weeded (called *bacha*), and the plants where too thick were thinned out, and replanted where too thin, called (*khela*). This was at the end of July.

7. After the *bacha khe'a* nothing was done, except one weeding to the crop through which there was a constant flow of water night and day which, owing to the swampy nature of the soil, could not be cut off, as I should have liked doing occasionally.

8. This constant flow of water and the washings from the high land caused the plants to become too large and leafy, and although the grain ripened by about the middle of November, I was not able to cut it until the 29th of that month, and even then the straw was quite green.

9. The outturn from this experiment weighed, after it was thoroughly dried, 60½ seers, the whole of which I have preserved.

10. With the other half of last year's seed I tried the planting out system called *rud*

The seed, a little less than one seer, was sown in a seed bed, well manured, on the 16th June 1882.

The plants were taken up and planted out on the 5th August last on 2,500 square feet of 13″ class single-cropped dhan land, which had been previously puddled and prepared for them.

11. This land also was commanded by irrigation from the dam mentioned above, and also from another spring, but the soil was different. The plants grew well, though not so luxuriantly as in No. 1 experiment. They were twice weeded, and were frequently irrigated; the grain was ripe and the straw dry by the 15th November, but owing to press of other work the dhan was not cut until the 23rd. The outturn, when dry, weighed 52 seers, but two or three seers must have been lost, as I saw a good deal of grain lying in the field which had been eaten by rats.

12. From the above, it will be seen that from the two seers of seed obtained by me from the experiment made in 1881, I have obtained 112½ seers of good seed, or about fifty-six fold, or at the rate of about 22½ maunds of dhan to the acre.

13. The total weight of the straw, when thoroughly dried, was 211 seers of 80 tolahs, or at the rate of more than 40 maunds to the acre.

14. This sample of paddy I find comprises four varieties; they are all coarse rice, but the plants are strong and the yield very fair, and I have been asked for seed by several ryots.

15. I am now trying to grow a small field or two of this paddy as a spring crop, and will report the result in due course.

16. This "Carolina paddy" is totally different from any of the many varieties of "Carolina paddy" before reported on by me, and I very much doubt its being Carolina paddy at all.

17. In conclusion, I beg to enclose small samples as follows :—

No. 1. Sample of the two seers seed obtained in 1881.

" 2.
" 3.
" 4.
" 5.
} Samples of the dhan grown in 1882 showing the four varieties contained in the seed obtained from Government of India in 1880.

18. Instructions are solicited as to the disposal of the seed obtained. I can spare about two maunds; the cost will be Rs. 5, which will quite satisfy the cultivators who worked the experiment under my supervision. The rest of the seed I should like to keep for distribution and further experiments.

ADMISSION INTO THE SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd February 1883.

RESOLUTION.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has for some time past been of opinion that the system under which the Subordinate Executive Service in these Provinces is at present recruited is not satisfactory, inasmuch as it affords Government no sufficient means of estimating the qualifications of the candidates for employment. Changes in this system have from time to time been made, and the following statement gives succinctly a history of the subject :—

2. In 1868, Sir William Grey, as Lieutenant-Governor, introduced a plan under which candidates were appointed to the Subordinate Executive Service partly by nomination and partly by the results of a competitive examination. The object of the examination was to test the general education and intelligence of the candidates, as well as their knowledge of English and of one of the vernacular languages of these Provinces. The candidates were required to compose an English and a vernacular essay, and to answer questions on general subjects. The first examination was held on the 26th May 1868. Sixty-nine persons were admitted to it, and 12 European and 18 native candidates were selected for appointment. Upwards of 2½ years elapsed before the last of these persons could be provided with appointments, and in consequence no more examinations were held during Sir William Grey's administration.

3. In 1871, Sir George Campbell, who succeeded Sir William Grey as Lieutenant-Governor, declared his intention of establishing a system of examination for candidates for appointment to the Subordinate Executive Service. Rules for the examination, dated the 26th September and 3rd October 1871, were duly published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. In 1872 these rules were so far modified that every candidate was required to produce a certificate of character, a health certificate, and another certificate showing that he was able to ride 12 miles at a rapid pace or walk 12 miles within three and a half hours. Persons who could produce these certificates were required to pass a preliminary examination in English, unless they had passed a University Examination, in which case they were exempted from the preliminary examination. An examination (1) in the Vernacular, and (2) in Drawing, Surveying, and Engineering was compulsory on all candidates. Examinations in Law, Elementary Botany and Chemistry, and Gymnastics were optional, with the reservation that no one who failed in Law could get an appointment on a salary over Rs. 100, and that no one who failed in Chemistry and Botany could be appointed to the Opium Department. At the examination held in February 1872, nine European and 37 native candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these 17 were declared to be eligible for appointment to the Subordinate Executive Service. Under the revised rules issued for the examination of 1873, two classes of appointments were thrown open to competitive examination—one on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem and upwards, and the other on salaries of less than Rs. 100. At the examination held in January 1873, 238 candidates appeared, of whom 123 competed for the higher and 115 for the lower class of appointments. Of these 58 candidates passed for the higher and 86

for the lower grade. In the rules for the Native Civil Service Examination for 1874, it was declared that all appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service, and all posts of Rs 50 and upwards in the sub-divisional establishments, both in the regulation and in the non-regulation districts, would ordinarily be reserved for persons who passed the Native Civil Service Examination.

4. In 1874, out of 423 candidates who obtained permission to present themselves for examination, 285 actually appeared and were examined. Of these 67 were declared to have passed in the higher and 133 in the lower grade. The first three examinations held in Sir George Campbell's time thus rendered 361 men eligible for appointments The deputation to sub-divisions of sub-executive officers, however, enabled the Government to secure appointments for almost all those who passed the first two examinations, while the operations for the relief of the famine in 1874 afforded the opportunity of employing temporarily a considerable number of those who passed the examination in that year. The number of the officers who had been selected was, however, largely in excess of the ordinary requirements of the service. The resolution, therefore, reviewing the results of the examination of 1874, stated that it had been decided to raise the standard of proficiency with a view to reducing the number of candidates likely to present themselves for examination. Accordingly, at the examination held in February and March 1875, the candidates were required to obtain two-thirds of the marks in each subject, to entitle them to be passed by the higher standard, and one-half marks in each subject to be passed by the lower standard. Ninety-two candidates were permitted to appear at the examination, but 78 only went through it Of these, five were declared to have passed the higher grade and 15 the lower grade. In the resolution on the results of the examination of 1875, it was stated that about 80 passed candidates had to be provided with higher grade, and 120 with lower grade appointments, and that in consideration of this large number of passed candidates, no further examination would be held until further notice.

5. Subsequently, in a minute dated the 25th September 1875, Sir Richard Temple reviewed the principle on which examinations had been previously conducted, and pointed out that it had resulted in the passing of a larger number of candidates who came up to a given standard, than could be provided for in any reasonable time. He therefore decided that in future the number of places in the higher and the lower class to be competed for should be fixed, and that they should be allotted to the corresponding number of candidates who stood first at the examination, and that for those who were thus passed employment would be found. The rules for the examination, published under date the 23rd November 1875, were not otherwise materially altered, but candidates passed at any previous examination were permitted to appear at the examination under the revised rules in the grade in which they had previously passed. The number of places offered for competition was four in the higher and seven in the lower grade. As, however, the rules had not been made public sufficiently early in the year to afford candidates much time for preparation, the number of candidates who appeared at the examination held in 1876 was less than the number of appointments offered. Only eight candidates appeared, of whom two were declared eligible for appointments in the higher grade, and four for appointments in the lower grade. In November 1876 a notification was published declaring that of the candidates who might present themselves for examination in 1877, four would be selected and declared eligible to hold first class appointments, and six to hold second class appointments, the places being awarded to candidates according to their order of merit in the examination, provided that none would be selected for a vacancy in the higher class of appointments unless he obtained at least two-thirds, or for one in the lower class, at least half, of the total number of marks obtainable upon the whole examination. Thirteen candidates appeared at the examination held in March 1877, ten for the higher and three for the lower grade, but none were successful in the former, but the three who went up for the lower grade were declared to have passed.

6. Sir Ashley Eden, who succeeded Sir Richard Temple, considered that the competitive system of examination had been a failure, and he adopted the system at present in force, under which the names of candidates

who appear from their position, training, and educational acquirements to be persons eligible for appointment either as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, or as Sub-Deputy Collectors, are entered in two registers, and from amongst the names so entered a selection is made on the occurrence of a vacancy. At the present time both lists contain a large number of names, some of which have been on the registers for many years. Partly owing to this fact, and partly because the qualifications of the candidates were not always fully recorded, the information which the Government now has on this point is not sufficient to ensure a satisfactory selection. The object in view is to obtain the best men for the public service. No mere system of examination as regards educational qualifications is sufficient for this purpose, and the Lieutenant-Governor's desire is to combine with educational tests some practical experience of fitness for the official work which falls to the lot of officers of this class. In the Subordinate Judicial Service no person is appointed a Moonsiff who has not, besides the attainment of a B. L. degree, shown his aptitude for judicial duty by a three years' training as a pleader in the judicial courts; and some arrangement of a similar kind is necessary to secure efficiency in men selected for the executive work under Government. Mr. Rivers Thompson has therefore determined on gradually introducing a system under which appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors shall again be thrown open to competition. To meet the claims of those who, under the nomination system, have been waiting their turn for appointment, all vacancies during the current year (1883) will be filled by candidates now borne on the Government lists. In January 1884, those on the lists who have not succeeded in getting an appointment will be, together with the men in the first and second grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors, allowed to compete for the appointments that will fall vacant in that year. In January 1885, all appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service will be thrown open to public competition. Two months previous to the examination to be thus held, notice will be given as to the number of vacancies expected during the ensuing year, and these vacancies, as they occur, will be filled up according to the results of the examination. Ordinarily there are six or seven substantive vacancies in the year.

7. The examinations of January 1885 and subsequent years will be open to all natives of India, including Eurasians, who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, who can produce certificates of health, respectability and good moral character, and who are not more than 25 years of age. Each candidate will pay a fee of Rs. 10 to cover the expenses of examination, and applications to be allowed to appear at it, accompanied by the fee and the necessary certificates, must be sent not later than the 1st December in each year to the Under-Secretary in the Appointment Department, or to such other person as the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint. To those whose applications are rejected the fee will be returned. For the examination to be held next January a fee of Rs. 5 will be charged, and intimation of intention to appear at it must be sent in to the Under-Secretary not later than the 1st of December next. It must be distinctly understood that at this examination only those persons whose names are now entered in the list of registered candidates, or who hold appointments in the first or second grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors, will be allowed to compete. Henceforward no fresh names will be added to the existing list of candidates. Particulars as to the subjects and standard of examination will be published hereafter.

8. So far as regards the competitive examinations. It remains to consider what plan shall be adopted for the training of the candidates who have succeeded according to the number of vacancies assigned, after the examination. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to attach them at once to different duties in districts. They may be usefully employed as subordinates to the Personal Assistants of Commissioners of Divisions, as Assistants to Managers of Government and Wards' estates, as Assistants to Superintendents of Surveys and Settlements, or in any other capacity where they will have an opportunity of learning the practical duties of every day work which belongs to the Subordinate Executive Service. During such employment they will be

regarded as probationers, and their eventual appointment to a substantive post will depend upon the manner in which they discharge their duties. Until they obtain a substantive appointment, they will receive a small subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. In ordinary course all such probationers would be absorbed into the regular service in twelve months from the time of passing the examination.

9. These proposals apply only to persons seeking the appointment of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Sub-Deputy Collectors form an entirely distinct class, and have no claim by right to promotion to the superior grade in the Subordinate Executive Service, though it will be open to them to obtain it through the system of examination now contemplated. The Government, however, reserves to itself the right, under special circumstances, of rewarding meritorious services by direct appointment or by promotion.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and for communication to the District Officers.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBNA RIOT CASE.

Dated Calcutta, the 27th February 1883.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments,

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Metcalfe's letter No. 2J, dated 16th January last, submitting his report on the serious case of rioting which occurred at Dulai, in the district of Pubna, on the 10th December last. The occurrence was first reported by you to Government on the 20th December, and Mr. Metcalfe, who shortly afterwards was appointed to act for you during your absence on leave, was requested by the Lieutenant-Governor to proceed to Pubna, and submit a further report on the case, giving the result of the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court against the accused. This report he has submitted with his letter under acknowledgment, and the Government has been put in possession of the entire facts of the case. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, considered it advisable to reserve his remarks upon the case until the decision of the appeal pending before the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, who has now upheld the conviction, though he has modified the orders of the Magistrate.

2. The present occurrence is the latest outcome of the litigation in which Azeem Chowdhury, the zemindar of Dulai, has been involved for more than twenty years in connection with his first wife's claim to the dowry promised to her on marriage. The original suit for the dowry was institut d before 1860 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Furreedpore. It was dismissed by the Subordinate Judge, but was decreed by the High Court on appeal, and this decree was subsequently confirmed by the Privy Council in 1876-77. Another suit was then instituted for the mesne profit of the estates decreed. This case also was decided in favour of the wife by the High Court, and the decision was upheld by the Privy Council in 1881. Before the termination of the first suit, the wife having had to borrow money from Mr. N. Pogose of Dacca, sold him the High Court's decree in satisfaction of her debt. Mr. Pogose, however, died before the litigation was finally concluded, and his estate came under the control of the Official Assignee, who appointed Mr. Brae as his agent. This gentleman appears to have since been engaged in enforcing the decrees, and, notwithstanding the most persistent resistance on the part of Azeem Chowdhury, by the commencement of December last the latter's estates had been sold, and an order had been issued by the Judge for

the attachment of all his remaining property at Dulai, consisting of his residence, cash and furniture, and for his arrest.

3 It appears that Azeem Chowdhury had in his possession promissory notes of the value of several lakhs, which he had some years before endorsed in favour of his son by his second wife, for the purpose of avoiding their attachment in execution of the first decree. These, however, he was unable to negotiate without his son's consent, and the ill-feeling existing between them prevented any arrangement being made on the subject. It appears from the Magistrate's memorandum, quoted in the report, that an effort was made by him in September last to effect an agreement between the father and the son, with the view of disposing of some of the notes for the payment of the money decreed. Mr. Barrow had an interview with them at Pubna; but, although he had reason to hope at the time that the advice which he then gave them would lead to a settlement of the decrees, no such result followed. The dispute between Azeem Chowdhury and his son continued, and the Magistrate found it necessary to make special police arrangements for the preservation of peace in Dulai and the neighbourhood.

4. In November Mr. Brae obtained the order for the attachment of Azeem Chowdhury's house, which resulted eventually in the serious rioting under notice. He applied to the Magistrate for police assistance to carry out the order, but this was refused, and he was referred to the Civil Court. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of Mr. Barrow's action in thus declining to place any police at the disposal of the decree-holder without a request from the Civil Court, and considers that the orders which he issued on the occasion were judicious and sufficient. Eventually the Naib Nazir of the Court, who was deputed to attach the house, was resisted in a formal way by some of Azeem Chowdhury's men, and abandoned further proceedings. The Judge thereupon sanctioned the prosecution of the men who had opposed him, and also requested the Magistrate to direct the police to give proper protection to the Nazir, who was now deputed to deliver possession of the house to Mr. Brae and to arrest Azeem Chowdhury. The Magistrate accordingly issued warrants against the men accused of resisting the Naib Nazir, and directed the Inspector and subsequently the District Superintendent himself to accompany the Nazir with a force of constables, and support him in the execution of his duty. Such, briefly, is the history of the case up to the day of the rioting.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor has no desire to enter into the family concerns of Azeem Chowdhury, but it is clear that the discord which prevailed in his household led him into difficulties, not so much of a pecuniary as of a domestic character; and that, though able from the money at his command to satisfy the decrees against him, he preferred, apparently from animosity to his first wife, to resist the execution of the decrees by every means in his power. Probably if the decrees had not come into the hands of the Official Assignee, Azeem Chowdhury's pertinacity in resistance to the law would have been successful for a much longer period. As it was, notwithstanding earnest endeavours on the part of the Magistrate to adjust the differences between the father and son, the former remained obdurate and refused a settlement which he had ample means to effect peaceably. He still resisted the attachment of his house, and, when after a first successful show of opposition, he learnt that the Judge's officers were coming under the protection of the police, he made arrangements of a formidable character to prevent them from obtaining access to it and so fulfilling the duty to which they were deputed at the instance of the Civil Court.

6. What occurred when the Nazir proceeded to the house with the police on the 10th December is described in detail in Mr. Metcalfe's report. He was accompanied by Mr. Rattray, the District Superintendent, Mr. Brae, and the Sub-Registrar of Dulai, who was specially requested by Mr. Rattray to go with them. The police force consisted of the Inspector, a Sub-Inspector, two head constables and 18 constables, of whom six only were armed with muskets. Before starting, the District Superintendent, having heard of the preparations made for resistance, sent a warning to Azeem Chowdhury that the police would fire if attacked. The party were met at the entrance to the premises by a number of unarmed men, out of whom a few

respectable persons came forward and entreated the District Superintendent not to proceed, as they feared there would be bloodshed, and he would be killed. Mr. Rattray, however, explained the circumstances which rendered the presence of the police necessary, and pushed on. A clubman then rushed unarmed among the police and was knocked down, whereupon a number of men with spears and sticks advanced, shouting and yelling in a threatening and defiant manner. The constables were then directed to load in the presence of these men, and to continue their advance. They were, however, assailed with brickbats and other missiles, and being confronted by a large number of men armed with spears, and seeing others similarly armed crowding the balcony and terrace above, several of them fell back among the crowd, leaving only four men with the District Superintendent. As the rioters again advanced, Mr. Rattray took his gun from his orderly and fired a charge of snipe-shot at their legs. The party aimed at retreated behind a wall, but another party rushed forward, and Mr. Rattray fired his second barrel. At this moment, without any orders from the District Superintendent, four shots were fired by the constables who had fallen back, and who, it is stated, would not advance on account of the brickbats thrown at them. The clubmen then ran inside the house and closed the door, blocking it up with timber and bales of jute, and the police took shelter under the balcony.

7. A party of men subsequently came forward to endeavour to arrange terms between Azeem Chowdhury and Mr. Brae, and while these discussions were going on, the police moved to the entrance to the premises. The negotiations failed; and, late in the afternoon, the premises having in the meantime been vacated by the rioters, the doors were taken off their hinges or broken down, and the Nazir entered and attached all the property found in the house, amongst which were three chests of money, containing no less than Rs. 1,29,000. In one of the courtyards two men were found wounded, who stated that they had been shot by the police. One had a bullet wound in his body, and has since died. The other, who was wounded by a bullet through the fleshy part of the leg, has, it seems, recovered under treatment in hospital. There were also found on the premises 15 swords, 16 spears, three guns (one of which was loaded), a great number of sticks, and some bows and arrows.

8. Two days after Azeem Chowdhury was arrested by the Magistrate in a mat house adjoining his own, which was included in the Civil Court decree, and there is apparently no reason to doubt that he was actually on the premises when the resistance was offered to the police. He was subsequently tried and convicted of abetment of resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant, of employing or conniving at the employment of persons to commit rioting with deadly weapons, and of abetting such rioting, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fines aggregating Rs. 3,000. The Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, to whom the appeal was transferred as the offence had been committed in contempt of the order of the local Judge, has modified the finding and sentence, convicting the accused of not having, as the owner or occupier of the premises for whose benefit the rioting with deadly weapons was committed, used the means in his power to prevent such rioting, and sentencing him to a fine of Rs. 2,000.

9. Mr. Rivers Thompson refrains from entering into any discussion of the judicial decisions in the case. He deems it sufficient to note that the Appellate Court has found that an offence of rioting with deadly weapons, which is punishable with imprisonment extending to three years, was committed, and that Azeem Chowdhury, though technically not liable to punishment for the rioting itself, was responsible for that offence. The Lieutenant-Governor's immediate concern is with the conduct of the police in respect to the firing on the rioters, and on that point, after the most careful and anxious consideration of the circumstances of the case, he feels bound to record his opinion that the police cannot be censured, and that the responsibility for the death of the unfortunate man who was shot rests entirely with those who, after a protracted defiance of the law through a long series of years, eventually organized armed resistance to the execution of the Civil Court's orders. The police did not proceed to the spot unlawfully, but under proper and legal authority: Azeem Chowdhury and his men were quite well aware that the police were supporting the Nazir at the request of the Judge; and the District Superintendent had taken

the precaution of warning them before starting for the house that, if attacked, the police would fire upon their assailants. Nevertheless, when the police arrived, there was no indication of any intention on the part of Azeem Chowdhury to abandon his determination to resist the law. The District Superintendent was, on the contrary, told at the entrance to the premises that there would be bloodshed if he entered; and when the police moved on, as they were bound to do, they found themselves confronted, threatened and attacked by a large body of armed men, reported to have exceeded 250 in number. The District Superintendent's attempts to frighten the rioters, first, by ordering the police to load in their presence, and next, by discharging his gun, loaded with small shot, proved unavailing, and it was at this stage that some of the constables fired. The Lieutenant-Governor, while deploring the loss of life which resulted, cannot, under these circumstances, condemn the police for having used their arms. The notoriously lawless character of Azeem Chowdhury, the remark of his men to the District Superintendent at the entrance to the premises, the crowds of armed retainers inside, and their aggressive movements, were quite sufficient to show that a determined and desperate resistance was intended, and that even for self-defence only they must meet force with force. It is easy enough to criticise the conduct of the police at a distance, and to contend, as the Lieutenant-Governor has seen it contended, that the resistance offered was no sufficient justification of the course adopted by them. If a continuous and deliberate opposition to the execution of the law is to be allowed to prevail, the criticism may be justified. But the police here were brought into a great difficulty, not of their own choosing, by the violent acts of a man who, from his position in the district, should have been on the side of obedience and order. The alternative before Mr. Rattray was either to recede from the duty imposed upon him (which certainly would have involved censure and punishment), or to break down the opposition; and he rightly, in the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment, chose the latter. The regular enforcement of legal claims is as fundamental a policy of good civil administration as the maintenance of the peace. Both were in jeopardy here, at the instance of a leading zemindar from whom the Government had a right to expect support and not hostility; and the only regret is that the exact technicalities of the law have rendered any mitigation of the primary sentence necessary.

10. In paragraph 43 of his report, Mr. Metcalfe raises the question whether the Magistrate should not himself have gone with the Civil Court officers and taken a larger force of police. It appears, however, that the force sent consisted of all the men in the reserve but three, and that a responsible officer was sent in charge of them. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that any blame attaches to Mr. Barrow either on one point or the other.

11. I am to request that the result of the proceedings against the other men arrested for complicity in the rioting may be communicated in due course for the information of Government.

No. 2J, dated Pubna, the 16th January 1883.

From—C. T. METCALFE, ESQ., C.S.I., Offg. Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 3831J, dated 30th December 1882, I have visited Pubna, and in continuation of my letter No. 1J, dated 3rd January 1883, informing you of the result of the criminal proceedings taken against Azeemuddin Choudhury, I have now the honour to submit the report called for on the very serious riot which occurred in the village of Dulai on Sunday, the 10th December last.

2. I have visited the locality 23 miles from Pubna, and have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the position occupied by the different parties; also of ascertaining the previous civil litigation, as also of the particulars of the resistance offered to the Civil Court Nazir.

3. The history of the litigation which has ruined Azeem Choudhury, and led up to the present case, may be prefaced by a narrative of his family history.

Fakeeruddin Mahomed Asan Choudhury, *alias* Azeem Choudhury, is a son of Munshi Rahimuddin, Meer-Munshi of the Nattore Court, and subsequently Sheristadar of the Rajshahye Court. He amassed a large fortune, bought estates in the year 1219B.S., *i. e.* 70 years age, and built a Musjid and other buildings. Azeem was his sole heir. His forefathers had been at Dulai for many generations, and were poor, and not of any note.

The case of Munshi Rahimuddin is to this day quoted among the natives as an instance of the very large fortunes formerly made by natives in the service of Government. With the fortune realized, he dug a very wide quadrangular moat, and erected a large masonry pile of buildings consisting of two double-storied houses connected by high walls concealing four interior courtyards, which again have double storied rooms constructed around them. The various parts of the house are reached by private staircases concealed in the thickness of the walls. The interior courtyards are reached only through dark and narrow passages. The exterior walls of the buildings enclose walled gardens with masonry tanks and privies for the use of the females of the establishment. The buildings are of a very substantial character, and strong gates protect the entrances to the several parts of the house. The two larger houses facing the main entrance have overhanging balconies. The main courtyard is entered through high gates under an arch. With this stronghold Azeem Choudhury inherited 18 large revenue-paying estates in Pubna, yielding a gross rental of Rs. 90,733 in accordance with former rent-rolls, besides other estates in Rajshahye, Bogra, and Furreedpore.

4. He married many years ago the daughter of a respectable zemindar of Singha in Goalundo, by name Bala Meah Azeem Choudhury by this wife had one son, Ahmed Jan, and two daughters. Before his marriage with this lady (Mussamat Najumanessa Choudhurain) he executed a deed of kabeennama (dowry) under which his wife was entitled to a half-share in his estates. Some time after this marriage, Azeem contracted a second marriage (*nika*) with an Armenian lady of Dacca. In consequence of this second marriage discord arose in the family, the particulars of which it is not necessary to describe; and eventually the wife instituted a suit in the Furreedpore Subordinate Judge's Court on the kabeennama, the original of which was filed with the plaint, but the plaintiff kept a certified copy. During the pending of the suit the original document was stolen and removed from the record. An official enquiry was held, and the whole of the Subordinate Judge's amlah dismissed. This occurred, so far as I can ascertain, in 1858.

5. The Subordinate Judge dismissed the plaintiff's suit, but on an appeal to the High Court the case was decreed to the plaintiff, and that decree was subsequently confirmed by the Privy Council about 1876-77.

6. The original decree was for a small sum, but Azeem Choudhury, although well able to pay up the amount, refused to do so through sheer obstinacy, and allowed the decree of the High Court to run on at 12 per cent. interest, hoping the decision of the Privy Council might be in his favour.

7. To enable her to defend her decree both before the High Court and the Privy Council, Mussamat Najumanessa Choudhurain borrowed money from Mr. N. Pogose of Dacca, and sold him the decree in payment of her debt.

8. This suit for declaration and possession on the kabeennama was instituted in 1858, and was decided about 1878. A second suit was then instituted for mesne profits of the estates decreed by the Privy Council, which suit was decreed both by the High Court and the Privy Council in favour of Mussamat Najumanessa. The decision of the Privy Council was given in 1881.

9. During the pendency of these suits, Mr. N. Pogose had died, and his estate came into the hands of the Official Assignee in Calcutta, who appointed Mr. Brae as his agent.

Although Azeem Choudhury might at any time during the last 20 years have settled the claims against him for a comparatively small sum of money, he has persistently fought, step by step, and availed himself of every device to delay the payment of the Civil Court decrees.

10. His conduct shews that, although possessed of large sums of ready cash, quite sufficient to satisfy his creditors, he has deliberately allowed every part of his landed property to be sold, bit by bit, rather than unbend in any degree and satisfy his creditors.

11. Some time about 1873-74, fearing lest the promissory notes which he held might be attached in satisfaction of the Civil Court decree, he endorsed them over to his son Hyder Jan, the son of the Armenian Jewess previously referred to. Further, to escape arrest himself, Azeem left Dulai and took refuge in Chandernagore, leaving his son in charge of his house and property.

I am informed that the father charges his son with having taken advantage of this trust and confidence to possess himself of money from the father's treasury to buy back his father's estates, which were then being sold for satisfaction of the Civil Court decrees. After purchase the son claimed the estates as his own. Hitherto the father had allowed his son Rs. 75 a month for maintenance. He discontinued the allowance and swore eternal enmity to his son. The son retaliated by claiming the promissory notes which had been endorsed to him to save them from attachment; but as the securities were with the father, neither father nor son could draw the interest, which has never been drawn, and which amounts to several lakhs.

12. Further complications next arose, when the son attempted to realize the rents due on account of the estates he had purchased. The father interfered, and *vice versâ*. The influence of Azeem Choudhury had been very great, and his tenantry at large combined to pay no rents to the persons who had purchased the estates. The result is that no rents have been realised, I am told, for some years.

13. For years past Azeem Choudhury has been implicated in serious cases, and his determined resistance to the Civil Court process is quite in accordance with the lawless character of his previous life.

15. The position of his affairs in last December was this, that all his estates together with his house had been sold, and there was nothing left to him but promissory notes of the value of several lakhs, all endorsed to a son with whom he was on bad terms, and therefore to him valueless. His sole possessions were the cash he had in his house at Dulai, together with the furniture, &c.; but an order had been issued for the attachment of all his property and for the arrest of his person.

16. He was closely watched by the decree-holder, as also by his son, and he could remove nothing. For the last three years he had more or less been in concealment to evade arrest, and he had no resource left but to allow his person to be arrested and the property to be attached, thus allowing of the whole of the promissory notes falling into the hands of his son; or to defend his stronghold, hoping that the terror of his name, and a show of force, would

intimidate the Civil Court Nazir, and the police in support, from effecting his arrest and attachment.

17. At this place it is best that I should preface reference to the occurrences of the 10th December by the following extract from a memorandum drawn up by the Magistrate of Pubna, Mr. F. H. Barrow :—

Memorandum on affairs connected with Azeem Choudhury.

"When I came to the district in May last, the sale of the estates of "Azeem Choudhury had been lately effected, and consequent on them many dis-"turbances were pending. There had lately been a murder case arising from "these disputes, and between 50 and 100 persons had been called upon to shew "cause why they should not give security. There were also many criminal "charges of violent crop-taking, &c., under trial. These cases were variously "disposed of. I had thus my attention at an early period drawn to the need of "watching this part of the country.

"In September I got a letter from Azeem Choudhury himself, saying he was "in confinement, and wishing me to come and see him. To this I replied he "might come in to me. He had also said his enemies wished to make away with "all his money, and his letter was soon followed by a request for a police guard "to bring his treasure into Pubna. This I granted. He accordingly came in, "though not with any treasure, and I gave him an interview. To it I invited "his son, Hydar Jan, who was fighting with him.

"I had understood that Azeem, though owning only between two or three "lakhs of decretal money, for which he was still being harassed, all his property "being attached, and body-warrants against him being at times taken out, had "some seven or eight lakhs in Government promissory notes. I immediately "suggested to him that he should pay off the decree; and as the sole difficulty "of utilising the promissory notes for this purpose was some question of who "was the real holder, the father or son, I attempted to induce them to come to "an agreement. While the father had the notes, they stood endorsed by him "to his son. It seemed therefore that the son had only to re-endorse them back, "when they would be available for clearing off the debt. The son at this time "readily assented to do his part, and I hoped that soon Azeem Choudhury would "be free from the processes of the Civil Court.

"I should mention that I had invited Mr. Brae, the attorney of the Official "Trustee, to come and meet me at the same time, that I might have the advant-"age of hearing from him, while in communication with Azeem Choudhury and "his son, what terms of payment would be accepted. I am sorry to say that "Mr. Brae resented my invitation as an uncalled for interference, and said that "Azeem Choudhury had only to pay the amount of the decree into Court, and "that he would not, owing to his conduct of a fraudulent character in the past, "meet him or discuss the matter through me. By the time Azeem Chowdhury "sent me in two lakhs of promissory notes for the son's endorsement, the latter "declined to fulfil his part and to sign the notes, on the ground that they had "been endorsed to him as a trustee for his father's wives.

"Owing to this my attempts to get the debt cleared off promised to be "unsuccessful. Mr. Brae applied to me for the numbers of the notes, and I "readily gave them. He thereupon applied to the Civil Court, and they were "attached.

"After Azeem Choudhury left Pubna, Mr. Brae obtained a body-warrant "against him, having applied for it whilst he was at Pubna in communication "with me. But nothing came of this warrant.

"In October affairs between Azeem Chowdhury and his son in their disputes "about collections in the estates purchased by the son became threatening. The "father was declaring that his estates thus purchased by his son had been "purchased only *benami* with money supplied by him; consequently he insisted "on continuing collections, and as the son insisted on stopping them, there was "serious danger to the peace. I accordingly asked the District Superintendent "to depute the Inspector of Police to remain at Dulai, and appointing special "constables in all the affected villages, I ordered daily reports to be taken from "the chowkidars of all events happening.

"In the meantime Mr. Brae, as attorney of the Official Assignee, was pur-
"suing his course; and in November he procured an order for the re-attachment
"of the house of Azeem Choudhury. Hearing that the warrant was to be served,
"I consulted with the District Superintendent about the means to be taken to
"preserve the peace. The orders I passed were that the police should be present
"near at hand, but should not aid in giving possession, and should merely inter-
"fere if there was an actual breach. I also ordered that Mr Brae was not to
"go in force to the spot.

"The Naib Nazir of the Civil Court was resisted: that is, some four or five
"men appeared and barred his way; beyond this there was no show of force,
"and the resistance was of a purely formal character.

"Before this attempt to take possession was made, Mr. Brae put in a petition
"to me to grant him police assistance, and I had recorded a memorandum refus-
"ing it, and referring him to the Civil Court. The above resistance therefore
"having taken place, the Civil Court was moved to apply to the Magistrate, and
"permission was also granted to prosecute those who had resisted the Naib
"Nazir.

"On the petition therefore of the pleader of Mr. Brae, I issued warrants
"against those charged with resistance of the Naib Nazir. This was on
" . Subsequently on the I received the order of the
"Judge to render the Nazir assistance to deliver possession. I accordingly
"passed an order to that effect, and the District Superintendent passed it on.
"What happened afterwards I have already detailed in my former report. It
"should be noted that this first denial of police help till the order of the Civil
"Court was obtained must have been known publicly, and I feel sure that the
"subsequent order for police assistance to be given was equally well known.
"As therefore the various proceedings leading up to my ordering the police to
"actively assist must have been known, I considered that the order when
"once passed would be executed without difficulty. Azeem Choudhury in his
"interviews with me gave me no reason to suppose he would oppose himself
"to the law. In fact, from the way he suddenly decamped, hearing of the
"warrant from the Civil Court, I conceived his possessing a dread of the Civil
"Court. He had applied to me to protect him in his journey back from Civil
"Court arrest, and owing to my informing him that I could not, he had so
"hurriedly left. Subsequently I heard that he had left Dulai altogether. The
"resistance to be expected I fancied was of the nature of barring the door, and
"such that a force of 20 police, headed by the District Superintendent, would
"immediately dissipate. That men armed with latties and spears should assemble
"in hundreds never entered my head. There were no questions in dispute
"between two angry parties, which might be set at rest by advice and declara-
"tion of the law, but only the simple order of the Civil Court to be enforced;
"and, as I thought, only the obstruction of a few retainers and domestics to be
"prevented by a judicious show of force. Even if Azeem Choudhury had desired
"to oppose the police, I could not have believed that he would have found persons
"insane enough to assist him in his obstinacy. However, for some reason or
"other, his servants and followers appear to have been possessed with law-
"lessness, and the old man's obstinacy by their aid became an attempt at armed
"defence."

18. This last attempt at arrest, referred to by Mr. Barrow, was not then the first attempt which had been made.

In the early part of 1881 there had been an attempt at the arrest of Azeem Choudhury. An application had been made in May for police aid to protect the peon. The orders of the Magistrate, Mr. Clay, were that two policemen under a superior officer should accompany the Civil Court peon, and if, after effecting entrance in a legal way into the house, he saw signs of resistance, he should retain his footing and send back for further assistance. The Magistrate's instructions were very clear that no aid whatever was to be given by the police in breaking open an outer door, as both section 271 and section 336* forbid the breaking open of any outer door of a dwelling-house. In the case alluded to, a head-constable was degraded by the Magistrate, Mr. Clay, for exceeding his

Civil Procedure Code.

authority, inasmuch as he had stationed constables to prevent ingress and egress to and from the premises.

19. Again in July 1881 the Judge asked for assistance to be given by the police.

20. Again in December 1881 a warrant was taken out for the arrest of Azeem Choudhury, and the Magistrate was requested by the Judge, in his letter No. 22J, dated 10th January 1882, to give proper protection to the peon. The Magistrate's order was that no attempt was to be made to scale any wall or to enter by a window; if resistance was made to the peon on approaching the outer door, or if, having found the outer door open and having entered, obstruction is met with, then further assistance should be called for. If the doors were found to be closed on entering the premises, the police were forbidden to remain on the premises. On all these occasions the doors were found closed. In August 1881 the Magistrate, Mr. Clay, wrote to the Judge of Pubna: "I am aware on the 6th that there was a considerable show of force on the part of Azeem Choudhury, and that the peon and the party with him were in some danger of being ill-treated, but that he (Mr. Clay) did not find that any act was done to disturb the peace, or which can be called an obstruction in the execution of the process of the Civil Court." The letter concluded by enquiring in what way the police could give further assistance.

21. In November 1882 the Naib Nazir had again been deputed to arrest the person of the judgment-debtor, with a view to watch the proceedings, and to render any legal assistance he could. The District Superintendent, on the 18th of November, remained several days on the spot. The Naib Nazir was unable to carry out his orders, and returned to Pubna.

22. In the meantime the wives of Azeem Choudhury petitioned to the Civil Court that the premises at Dulai belonged to themselves by virtue of a purchase they had made at an auction for sale of the judgment-debtor's property in execution of a decree. This plea was set aside, and again a warrant was issued for the arrest of the judgment-debtor and for attachment of his house and moveable property.

In the meantime the Judge had taken proceedings under section 328, and had referred the case to the Magistrate for trial. That case, in which the parties are charged with obstruction and resistance, is still pending.

23. Early in December the Civil Court issued a process under section 318, of the Civil Procedure Code, to deliver possession of the dwelling-house of Azeem Choudhury to the auction-purchaser, and also for the arrest of the person of Azeem Choudhury, and for the attachment of his moveable property.

24. On the 4th of December, the District Judge of Pubna addressed the Magistrate, and requested him to direct the police to give proper protection to the Nazir, and those officers of the Court who may accompany him, in the *discharge of the duty of delivery of the judgment-debtor's residence to the decree-holder*, and also in execution of the warrant of arrest of Azeem Choudhury.

On this requisition the Magistrate passed the following order to the District Superintendent:—"Who is requested to see that protection asked for is granted. He should enquire of the Judge's Nazir about dates. Dated 6th December 1882."

25. On the 7th, the District Superintendent issued the necessary orders to the Sub-Inspector of Dulai, the Inspector being absent engaged on another case. On his return the Magistrate deputed the Inspector, who arrived at Dulai at 3 A.M. on the morning of the 9th December, where Mr. Brae, the Agent of the Official Trustee, was, and also the Civil Court Nazir. The Inspector, after his arrival, sent in a report, in which he stated his apprehension "that there will be a strong and desperate resistance even at the loss of lives on both sides if the Civil Court process was to be actually enforced, or if the Nazir or Mr. Brae's men should attempt to break open the door of the house to effect a forcible entrance in the act of delivering possession." The Inspector further, in his report which I have before me, stated that he heard "that there are about 400 sirdars at hand to make the resistance."

The Inspector further stated that the force of the police he then had (the ordinary strength at the thana) was not strong enough to keep the peace amongst such a crowd of men." He also asked for the presence of the District Superintendent direct, to ensure peace and safety. The report thus concluded: "The Nazir will not proceed to his work till the receipt of an order from you."

On this report the Magistrate wrote as follows:—

"I have spoken to the District Superintendent on the subject of this letter. There is also a letter from Mr. Brae himself confirming the statement of the Inspector. Under these circumstances, I think it is as well that the District Superintendent himself should go, taking with him a force of eight or ten constables. *Possession must then be delivered immediately*, and should the Nazir refuse then and there to proceed to the execution of his duty under the support of the police, the District Superintendent is requested to withdraw the police force, and I will communicate with the Judge and hear his wishes on the subject." Mr. Brae also wrote to the District Superintendent: a copy of his letter is appended.

26. On the morning of the 10th, Mr. Rattray, in accordance with his instructions, reached the place about 10 o'clock A.M.

He found Mr. Brae and the Nazir near the registry office in a tent, with a number of his personal servants—not peons.

As the police were tired after a 20 miles' march at night, they were halted till 11-30, when the Nazir and Mr. Brae went towards the house of Azeem Choudhury. The police force present consisted of the District Superintendent, the Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, two head-constables, and 18 constables, of whom six were armed with muskets. The Sub-Registrar also went with the District Superintendent at his request.

27. When the District Superintendent first arrived at Dulai thana, he was informed by the Inspector, the Rural Registrar, and the Nazir, that Azeem Choudhury's house was full of armed latials, that a cannon had been dragged in, placed behind the main-gate and loaded, and that the inmates of the house were determined to resist to the very last. The report was made when the police party was at a distance of one mile from the house. As the party approached, the bazar in front of Azeem Choudhury's house was found full of people, who appeared very much excited. Before the District Superintendent started at or about 10 o'clock, he had sent word to Azeem Choudhury by persons who represented themselves to be his servants, that if any violence was used or his party was fired upon, he would fire upon the rioters. The police found the front of Azeem Choudhury's house crowded with people, ordinary spectators in appearance, who were ordered to disperse, and warned that they would be dispersed if they continued to mob the place. The crowd broke to re-form behind the police in a dense throng. A guard was left here to prevent the crowd from surging in after the police, but the sentries were unable to resist the pressure, and gave way.

27. The entrance to the premises is through a high arch. This place was blocked by unarmed people, most of whom were half-naked, their bodies oiled. A few were well-dressed, respectable looking men, who advanced to the District Superintendent and clasped hold of his legs, detained him, and begged of him not to proceed, as, if he did, there would be bloodshed, and Azeem Choudhury's people would kill him. The half-naked men were all this time yelling and shouting so that it was difficult to hear or give orders. Mr. Rattray explained to the men who were detaining him the reason why the police were present, and ordered the police to go on in support of the Nazir. A half-naked latial next ran at the police with his head down, with a loud shout; he was unarmed, but charged right into the police rank, and was then knocked down. His companions then ran back turning to the right, and joined a number of men who advanced brandishing latties and spears and shouting according to the Inspector, "*Ali, ali*"; according to the Nazir, "*Dhor, Dhor*." The District Superintendent, thinking the men meant

mischief, halted the police, and ordered them to load, with a view of frightening the crowd. After loading he pushed on, and ordered the police to arrest the armed men. As the police, in order to get at these men, advanced, the men separated; one party, about 25, ran round to the right, and others joined a body standing in front of a small doorway. As the police came near, they were assailed with brick-bats, the police party being struck repeatedly. Over the little door was a balcony running the whole length of the house. This was filled with people, as also an open low terrace on the left, densely crowded with people armed with spears, who were holding themselves up as if in the act of throwing them.

28. As Mr. Rattray halted his police, the clubmen advanced, brandishing their spears. The constables began falling back, getting mixed with the crowd; only four men remained with the District Superintendent. The head-constable, a Punjabee, raised his musket to fire. Mr. Rattray forbade him to fire, but believing he would be speared, took his gun out of the hands of his orderly, and fired a charge of snipe-shot at the men's legs in front of the door as they advanced. The shot was fired low. The men then rushed behind a wall.

29. The entrance to the door had been narrowed by piles of jute having been piled up. Behind these a number of spearmen were stationed guarding the passage to the door. After the first shot was fired a number of men armed with spears again rushed forward at the police. Mr. Rattray, seeing them coming, fired a second barrel of shot, hoping to stop them. Of the eighteen men who formed the police, only three constables, an orderly, and the head-constable were at this time with the District Superintendent; the rest were hanging back, unwilling to advance. The men were all scattered. Four shots were then fired by these men from behind without orders. Mr. Rattray states he was unable to get his men on because of the brick-bats which were being thrown.

30. After the shots were fired, the clubmen ran for the small door, blocking it up with timber and bales of jute. The police then rushed forward, and took shelter under the balcony to escape the brick-bats. The party was still outside the house, and there they remained some time. A deputation of men, whose names are known, then came to Mr. Rattray, and begged again of him not to try and enter the house, and that they would try and induce Azeem Choudhury to come to terms with Mr. Brae. The police then moved to the main entrance, and remained there outside for several hours, during which time one Abdul Suttur came backwards and forwards, offering the decree-holder various sums of money. Through the crevices of the gate a large number of spearmen were seen, who kept up a yelling and shouting.

31. It appears that during this time Azeem Choudhury was removing his wives, and some portion of his treasure, from another part of the house by a way at the back. The negotiations failing, and Abdul Suttur not again appearing, and the day closing, about 5 o'clock the Nazir ordered the doors to be taken off their hinges. The masonry was broken down, and the gates lifted off their hinges. The Civil Court Nazir then entered the premises. Two other doors were found barred, and were broken before entrance was obtained. In one of the inner courtyards, after the third gate was forced, two men were found lying wounded, who said they had been shot by the police; one had a bullet wound through his body, who has since died. The second man found was wounded with a bullet through the fleshy part of the leg. He is convalescent in hospital.

32. Inside were found 15 swords, 16 spears, three guns (one loaded), a great number of latties, also bows and arrows.

33. The property in the house was then attached by the Civil Court peons. Three iron chests were also found, which, when opened two or three days afterwards, were found to contain Rs. 1,29,000. A police guard was left that night in the house. The District Superintendent, after despatching the wounded men in palkies to Pubna, remained that night on the spot, and early proceeded to Pubna to report the matter to the Magistrate. On

the 12th, the Magistrate arrived. It was reported that Azeem Choudhury was then in concealment at the house of Kurshed Alum, a mat house adjoining his own, and connected with a doorway, which house was included in the Civil Court decree. The inmates denied he was there, but on the premises being searched he was found inside and arrested.

34. Azeem Choudhury stated before the Magistrate that he was not responsible for the riot, but that his servants had it in their power to appoint whom they pleased, and that they must have collected the clubmen.

35. No spears were thrown at the police, or any gun fired from the inside of the house Had the police forced their way into the house, the resistance must have ended in much greater bloodshed. Many of the spears found were English hog-hunting spears by Manton.

It is reported that there were upwards of 250 armed spearmen.

36. In making this enquiry. I have had the advantage of discussing the matter with the counsel for the Official Assignee, as also with the Counsel for Hydar Jan, the son of Azeem Choudhury, and with Hydar Jan himself, as also with the counsel of Azeem Choudhury and with the Sub-Registrar of Dulai, who was an eye-witness of the riot. The better to understand what occurred, I visited Azeem Choudhury's house, and went over the premises and the scene of the riot with the Magistrate, District Superintendent, the Police Inspector, and the Sub-Registrar.

The points to which in the course of this enquiry I have directed my special attention are—

1st.—The causes which have led to the litigation which placed Azeem Choudhury in the power of the Civil Court.

2nd.—Whether there is any reason to believe that Azeem Choudhury has been the victim of any conspiracy.

3rd.—Whether there was anything reprehensible in the conduct of the police in their support to the Nazir of the Civil Court on the 10th of December, or on any subsequent date.

4th.—Whether any order of the District Magistrate passed in connection with this case was illegal, or, if legal, unduly severe.

37. The first point has been fully explained. On the second point, of conspiracy, I find no suspicion whatever of such a contingency, or that Azeem was forced into resistance with a view to involve him in criminal proceedings. I find that Mr. Barrow did his best to bring Azeem Choudhury to reason, and advised him to put an end to all future harassment by payment. The decree was for Rs. 2,36,000. Subsequent events have shown that he had in loose cash Rs. 6,000, in his treasury Rs. 1,29,000, and Government notes about his person said to aggregate Rs. 2,00,000, so that he could have compromised the decree and freed himself from all apprehensions regarding the arrest of his person, or the attachment of his household goods, but he would not be guided by Mr. Barrow's advice.

38. The reason being that Azeem hoped to induce his son to re-endorse part of the notes back to him with a view to satisfy the decree. Azeem wished also to conceal the possession of the cash and notes amounting to some Rs. 3,35,000, his object in wishing to obtain re-endorsement of some of the promissory notes, being that he hereafter might use that act of his son as evidence to refute his son's contention in Court that he could not re-endorse the notes as he held them *on trust* for members of his family.

39. Mr. Barrow failed as a conciliator, because the son contended that, as the interest due on the notes was sufficient to pay the decree, it was wasteful to sell the notes. To this proposal the father would not agree, because it would have placed the notes and the interest in the hands of his son. Rather than do this, he preferred once more to bar the doors of his house against the process of the Civil Court, and trust to the chapter of accidents to help him.

40. As to the third point, I find that, with the exception of four or five men, the conduct of the rest of the police was marked by extreme timidity. The shots were fired more in self-defence than aggressively. Had the District Superintendent and the four men alluded to showed any irresolution, very fatal

results would have followed, considering the excited state of the men armed with clubs and spears.

41. The determined character of the defence was the more marked by use having been made of piles of bales of jute, which the father had taken by force from Hydar, his son, some days previously, and which were used as gabeons to narrow the passage to the entrance door, and to give protection to the spearmen who lined the narrow passage.

42. In my opinion, the use of a shot-gun is to be regretted, for the reason that a shot-gun is not a legal weapon of legal defence or for enforcing a legal executive order. If it was necessary for defence muskets should have been fired. The District Superintendent no doubt was placed in a difficult position: his orders were to assist in giving possession, if the Civil Court officers were resisted; they were seriously resisted. No doubt the District Superintendent might have advised the Civil Court Nazir to desist from enforcing his process and have sent for the Magistrate, and for such further reinforcement as he might be able to bring, but the evidence shews clearly that the police were attacked, and acted in self-defence.

43. I have considered also whether Mr. Barrow was justified in only sending the District Superintendent of Police. Ought he to have gone himself, and employed a large force of police? The daily state of the police strength shews that only three men more were available from the reserve. The conduct of Azeem Choudhury in seeking the advice of the Magistrate, and in coming in person to the station a short time previously, and placing Government securities in Mr. Barrow's hands, appears to have misled the Magistrate; such conduct gave no grounds for any presumption that a determined opposition would be made. Mr. Barrow regarded the Inspector's statements as exaggerated.

44. As regards the fourth point, I find the Nazir was armed with three powers—(*a*) to give possession of the dwelling-house to the purchaser under section 318 of the Civil Procedure Code, (*b*) to attach moveable property, (*c*) to arrest. To carry out attachment and arrest, the Civil Procedure Code, sections 271 and 336, gives no power to break open any outer door. Under these sections, when the Civil Court Nazir found the outer doors blocked, no further steps could have been taken. Under section 318 the occupant of the house may be removed if necessary to give possession. In approaching the house the police were attacked.

Possession was taken of the house after it had been vacated by the occupants.

45. The following extract from the Magistrate's decision disposes of the point whether the orders passed were unduly severe:—

"He himself* is said to be 70 years of age, and his look is that of a very old man. Though holding him as criminally liable, I could not inflict on him a heavy sentence.

* Azeem.

The real criminality I conceive rests with those who managed the affairs of the vast establishment, and whose orders the servants obeyed. These are still at large, and have so far evaded all attempts to arrest them."

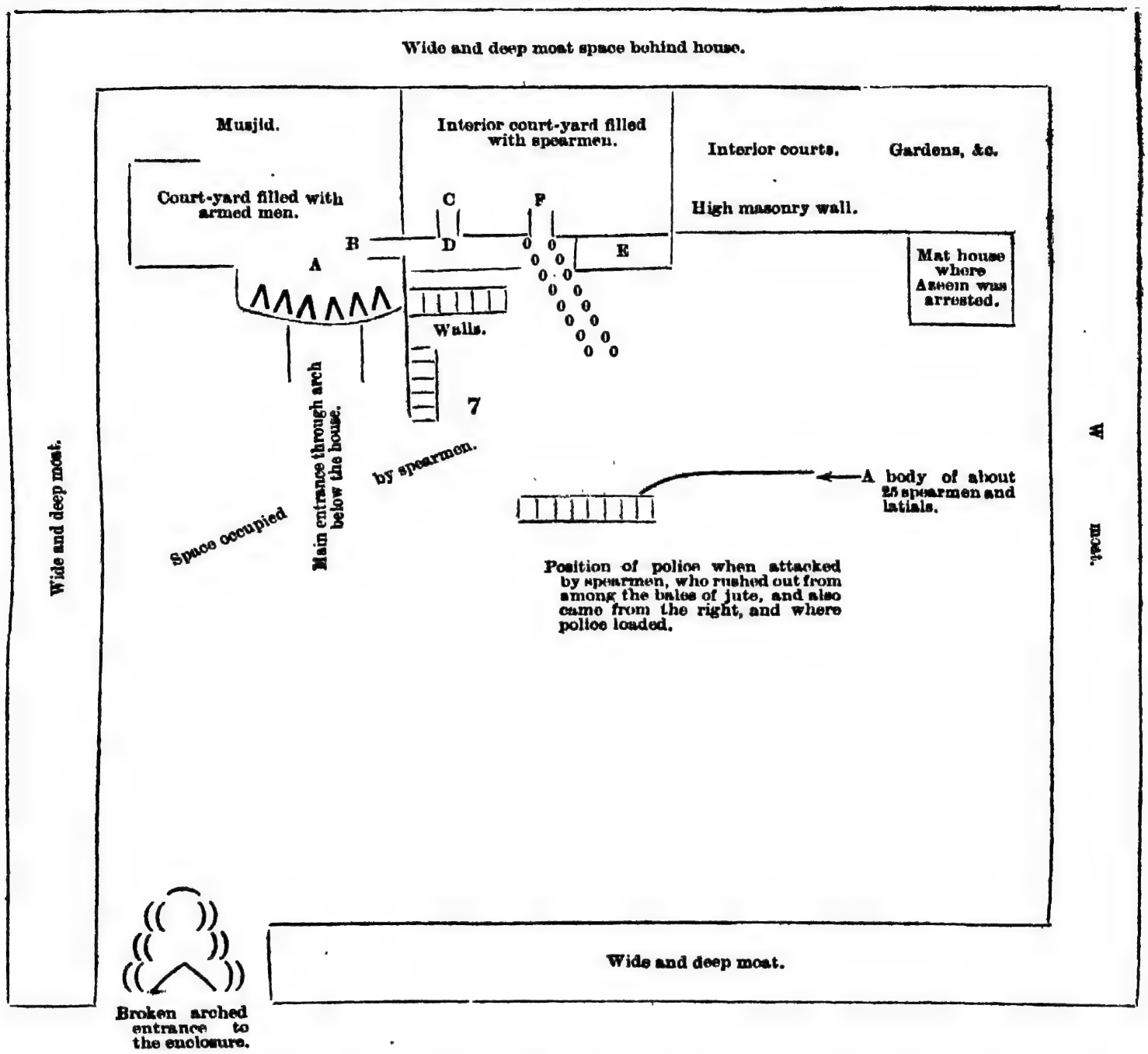
Dated the 9th December 1882.

Demi-official from—T. Brae, Esq.,
To—B. Rattray, Esq., District Superintendent of Police.

The Inspector informs me that serious resistance is likely to be made when the Civil Court Nazir proceeds to execute the warrant for possession of the house. He has ascertained that a large body of lattials has been collected, and the small police force here, even if to be relied on, of which there are doubts, is quite unable for the duty required. He is therefore reporting to you, and will ask you to come out with a large force of constables armed.

A small number of men will not suffice to overawe Azeem's party into obedience to law, and with but a small force to protect, the attempt to execute the warrant for possession may result in loss of life.

Rough sketch-plan of Azeem Choudhury's house and premises at Dulai, the scene of the riot on December the 10th.



A. Circular-fronted double-storied house with balcony filled with armed men, windows defended by men throwing brick-bats.

B. and C. Doors barred.

D. Passage defended by spearmen. The roof of this passage above also defended by spearmen.

E. Large masonry house with overhanging verandah, in which police took shelter from brick-bats. Filled with spearmen.

o o Piles of jute.

F. Small door through which spearmen re-entered the house.

The bricks were thrown from A and E. Large piles of bricks found in the rooms above.

No. 656G, dated Pubna, the 4th December 1882.

From—C. A. KELLY, ESQ., District Judge of Pubna and Bogra,
To—The Magistrate of Pubna.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be good enough to direct your police to give proper protection to my Nazir, and those officers of the Court who may accompany him, in the discharge of the duty of delivery of the judgment-debtor (Azeemuddin Choudhury's) residence to the decree-holder, and also in execution of the warrant of arrest of the said Azeemuddin Choudhury.

Magistrate's order.

To the District Superintendent, who is requested to see that the protection asked for is granted. He should enquire of the Judge's Nazir about dates, &c.

6-12-82. F. H. B.

Order issued on Sub-Inspector of Dulai.

6-12-82. B. R.

JUDGMENT OF THE MAGISTRATE OF PUBNA

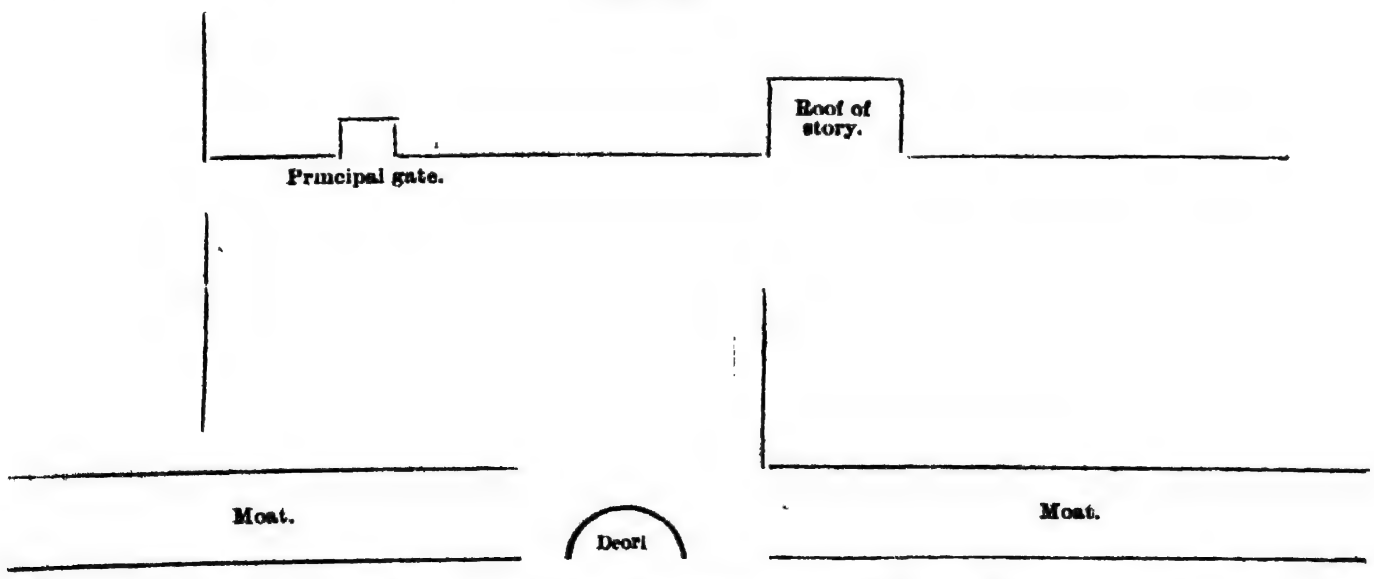
EMPRESS *versus* FAKIRUDDIN CHOWDHURY *alias* AZIM CHOWDHURY.

THIS is a most serious case of riot in which the Nazir of the Civil Court was resisted when he went to give possession to the decree-holder, and the police, under the District Superintendent himself, were opposed by a crowd of lattials and others armed with spears. The accused Azim Chowdhury is a large zemindar of the district, living at Dulai, and owes a large sum of money to the Official Trustee on behalf of the estate of N. P. Pogose. The Nazir of the Judge's Court tells us that he proceeded to Dulai on the 8th to deliver possession of the house of Azim Chowdhury and of 34 beeghas of land attached. In the meantime the Judge had addressed the Magistrate of the district, asking that the police should assist the Nazir in delivering possession. The Inspector of Police says he had been at Dulai for some time attempting to keep the peace between Azim Chowdhury and his son. First the Naib Nazir came on 18th November to deliver possession The police stood by to see there was no breach, but not being ordered to help did nothing. The Naib Nazir consequently, after giving notice of the possession and proclaiming the sale, had to return and report that he could not give possession. He tells us that he saw and spoke to Mojizuddin, the admitted dewan of Azim Chowdhury, at the time he was going through the formalities mentioned. However, he was opposed by men, who said the house had been purchased by Azim Chowdhury's wives, and he had no power to overcome their opposition. On the 8th, the Inspector received the order of the Magistrate to assist the Nazir. Mr. Brae, the decree-holder, appeared on the 9th. By this time the Inspector had made enquiries, and anticipating serious resistance he applied to the District Superintendent for extra police. The Inspector says every one knew of the decree, and there was great excitement. Mr. Rattray tells us that he passed on the Inspector's report to the Magistrate, and received orders himself to take a body of police and render assistance. On the morning of the 10th he arrived at Dulai, and there met the Nazir and Mr. Brae, the attorney of the decree-holder.

Mr. Rattray immediately on his arrival prepared to assist the Nazir. He gave out publicly, and before those whom he believed to be servants of the accused Azim Chowdhury, that he had come to give possession, and would, if necessary, use firearms. Then about midday he started with the force of 20 men or so to the house of which possession was to be delivered. First he was met by a crowd, then by a band of ruffian-like-looking men then unarmed; and men with them besought him not to enter as the house had women inside; that the people would resist him and there would be bloodshed, "khun" no doubt being the word used. The District Superintendent put these men aside, and advancing passed the "deori" into a kind of yard in front of the house. I myself have seen the house, as after the occurrence the District Superintendent came into Pubna, and on hearing his statement I ordered the issue of warrant, and myself left for Dulai next morning, the 12th. On that day I arrested Azim Chowdhury, and the same day began the trial.

The house is a large two-storied one, with a broad moat round it. The front, which presented the only means of ingress, is partly flanked by walls. Straight in front of the entrance gate or "deori" of the yard stands the massive entrance of the house. The accompanying sketch will give some idea of the place.

HOUSE.



To advance and gain an entrance by the main gate would have been a most dangerous attempt. It was commanded by balconies, and when the gate was reached no entrance could have been effected without a strong body of workmen. The whole face of the house was also strong, and the flanking walls gave cover to adversaries.

When the District Superintendent advanced through the first archway, he saw a large crowd of men armed with latties. It is said by the Inspector that the first opponents retreated to accused Kurshed Allum's house on the right, and, returning armed, joined the general body. The Nazir puts it that the first party, 25 or so, were joined by a reinforcement of about 50 men with latties. These men were shouting—*már*, *dhor*. The Nazir says

the Inspector gives their battle shout as *Ali Ali*. At the same time that this large armed crowd below were threatening immediate violence, a large body of men armed with spears and brick-bats came in view. It appears that the spearmen occupied the roof of a one-storied house to the right of the main gate, while the men with brick-bats held the balconies There was great confusion and shouting, and the somewhat severe cross-examination of Mr. Bell has necessarily brought out some discrepancies as to who had spears and as to the number of men occupying the various points. The District Superintendent and all the witnesses say that their advance was not unattended with anxiety and fear of danger to the lives of themselves and the force generally. Most dreadful threats were used; men armed with spears, latties, and brick-bats were visible; and the police force were all in the open, while their enemies were either skirmishing round them, or securely posted up on a roof or balcony. It cannot, therefore, be expected that there would be a complete agreement about the details. About the serious nature of the resistance, however, there is no doubt. There were crowds of opponents in the open, and besides the balcony, which was a very long one, and the one-storied roof being closely occupied by armed defenders, there was the reasonable inference that the house itself contained others unseen. No firearms were seen; but who could feel sure that men in the house had not firearms. Brick-bats were thrown, and some hit the constables. Spears were threateningly pointed. Mr. Rattray had the orders of the Magistrate to assist the Nazir to deliver possession, besides the assembly before him was an unlawful, riotous one; and as a police officer he was bound to disprese it. Even apart from the execution of the warrant of possession, a substantive crime had now been committed. One hundred or two hundred men were rioting armed with deadly weapon. At this time, had the decree-holder and the accused come to terms, and the order of possession been stayed, the duty of the District Superintendent to disperse the unlawful assembly remained.

He tells us that he considered affairs most critical and accordingly fired his gun loaded with small shot. This had no effect, and he fired a second barrel. The constables then without waiting for orders fired three or four shots. Unfortunately the guns were loaded with ball. Even then there was no immediate giving in; brick-bats were still thrown. Soon after a cry arose that a man was killed and the defence collapsed. The police advanced to the main gate and negotiations were again opened. Of course, it was still open to the decree-holder to accept payment. Messengers passed, and two or three hours thus passed before the big gate was forced; some of the masonry had to be broken, and the gate was taken off its hinges. The police then entered, and the place was found well nigh deserted. One or two servants of the house appeared, and two wounded men were found. These were first tended there, and then sent in to the Pubna Dispensary, where one has since died.

The above is an account of the transaction, and it now remains to consider whether the present accused Azim Chowdhury has made himself criminally liable. Accused has been defended since the 18th by Mr. Bell, Barrister. On the 19th much of the evidence was gone into afresh; the charge was drawn up on the 20th, and Mr. Bell then intimated that he should not call any witness for the defence: and he merely cross-examined Mr. Rattray, the District Superintendent, after the charge had been drawn. He then addressed the Court, and his address occupied some time, and was concluded on the 21st. As there was no more evidence to be produced I adjourned the case till to-day for orders.

The charges this Court thought fit to draw up are (1) abetment of resistance to public servant, the abetment consisting of the accused not giving information of the unlawful assembly, and by other means; (2) conniving at hiring, &c., of persons to join in an unlawful assembly, which connivance is shown by not giving information and by allowing his servants and agents to be concerned in the resistance; (3) abetting a riot with deadly weapons, the abetment consisting of the same acts and omission as the connivance in the former charges.

Mr. Bell meets these charges by arguing that Azim Chowdhury was neither owner nor occupier of the house and consequently had no liability of giving information laid on him, and cannot be held to have had any share in the resistance, as he was nothing but a visitor or lodger in the house. It is admitted that the house and grounds were sold in 1878 and purchased by Azim Chowdhury's wives, and Mr. Bell has sought to show from a few statements made by Iddu Khan, a witness called for the prosecution, that since that date Azim Chowdhury has had nothing to do with the management of the house, and that Abdul Chutter and Mojizuddin, the principal amlah, have been the servants of accused's wives. It is therefore reasoned that since the house was sold in 1878, Azim Chowdhury has ceased to be the proprietor, and has also relinquished all management, that therefore he is not owner or occupier, and can in no ways be held responsible for the riot.

It is also urged that Azim Chowdhury is an old man of impaired faculties, and could not be expected to manage.

To prove the ownership of the house, the prosecution put in, though the Counsel for the defence objected, the judgment of the Judge of Pubna dismissing the claim of the wives. When the house was attached again, they objected to the attachment. This objection was overruled by the Judge on the 27th January 1882. If I am right in admitting this document, it forms very strong proof of the accused's ownership. I admitted it on the following grounds. The defence is that the house is not accused's, but his wives, but the claim of the wives to hold the house had just been dismissed. Ownership after all can only be decided by the law. The law had said his wives do not own the house; it disproves the assertion therefore of the defence that they do, proving a fact inconsistent with the defence.

However, the liability of the accused does not depend on ownership. It was never intended that the criminal court should decide such difficult questions before a person could be convicted. Under section 155 the occupier is equally liable, and I have therefore only to determine whether Azim Chowdhury was the occupier of this house, and, as such, connived at and promoted the hiring and engaging of the persons who committed the riot.

The proofs of occupancy, if not of ownership, are that the house is known as his; the Inspector immediately before had interviews with him there, and people even on the day and at the time of the riot spoke of him as the person interested in the delivery or non-delivery of possession. The decree on which the warrant of delivery of possession of this house was granted was against him. Mojizuddin, whom he admits to be his dewan, came and spoke to the Naib Nazir, when he went to deliver possession; and it is Mojizuddin who appoints the servants, was also arrested in a house adjoining; and there is no attempt to show that he was not present at the time of the riot. And, moreover, the chests of treasure attached and opened by the Nazir, and found to contain Rs 1,29,000, belonged to Azimuddin, for he gave the Nazir the keys.

So that, even if the judgment dismissing the claim of the Bibis is not evidence, there is still ample proof that Azim Chowdhury is the occupier of the house intended by the law. It is clear that, having been once the proprietor, he never relinquished the possession in favour of his wives. In fact, even if there were no proof of his occupancy, it might be presumed that the purchase by his wives had not deprived him of it.

A note in MacPherson's Morgan's Penal Code says, under section 150, "the ordinary law of abetment might be sufficient to punish those who by engaging and hiring others instigate them to join an unlawful assembly. But if the prime agent keeps aloof, and the work of hiring, though known to him, is left entirely to his managers or servants, he will probably succeed in evading the ordinary law. The terms of this section therefore extend not only to acts of instigation by the master, but to acts of instigation when done by others (his agents) and knowingly permitted or connived at by him"

The above remarks appear completely to cover this case, as it says further on "direct acts of hiring may not be often procurable The relation of the parties, their conduct, and the circumstances generally must furnish grounds of presumptive proof."

In the present case there are the strongest grounds of presumptive proof connecting Azim Chowdhury with the occupancy of the house and ground attached, and with an interest in it, and that for his benefit therefore the riot was committed. It may be safely asserted that if he cannot be held guilty as the occupier, nobody can. Were he acquitted, the Bibis would plead that their holding the house was only *benami*, and no principle could be reached

I hold therefore that Azim Chowdhury was the occupier of the house in the sense intended by the law. Though the fact of disproving the strong presumption of possession raised by the evidence of the prosecution lies peculiarly in his power, his Counsel has chosen to call no defence witnesses. The strong presumption therefore remains unrebutted, and this Court must consider the occupancy proved.

And if accused was the occupier, he must be presumed to have hired, engaged, or connived at the hiring and engagement of the persons forming the unlawful assembly. It was his duty actively to co-operate with the law. This of course he never did, and *under the circumstances* his neglect to do so is a proof of abetment.

The argument that he is an old man, unfit to manage his affairs, has some weight. He is evidently a self-willed, obstinate old man, whose resistance to the legal decisions of the Courts amounts almost to imbecility. But he is still responsible for his perversity and obstinacy, which have now become criminal. I am willing to believe that he has had unprincipled and active advisers; and while I shall take this fact into consideration in awarding the punishment, I cannot let this be accepted as a defence to the charge.

He is a man also of wealth and position in the district, and though the resistance to lawful authority that he has abetted is of a very criminal nature, I shall inflict on him only imprisonment of a simple kind I have forgotten to mention in my judgment that 16 spears, 15 swords, and 3 guns were found in the house when entered; and this armoury of weapons was evidently in the hands of the rioters. One of the guns was loaded, and the swords were of a very serviceable description. From these preparations and from the weapons found it is evident that nothing but a large force of police, backed up with determination, could have taken possession of the house. That none of the police were killed or dangerously wounded is an extremely fortunate occurrence for the accused. Had any lattial rashly hurled a spear, there might have been serious loss of life, or again, had not the police force been so large and headed by a European officer, this undisciplined mob might have been emboldened to make a very effective resistance, which would either have driven off the police, or caused great loss of life. However, the accused is entitled to benefit by the slightness of the actual resistance.

I am clearly of opinion that accused's offence comes under section 150, and is not of the less serious nature covered by section 155. He would have been guilty under the latter section even if he had been absent, if his occupancy had to be still proved. But accused was actually on the spot, and must have witnessed all the preparations or heard of them, and exactly occupies the position of the person sought by the law to be made responsible for a riot, though not actually and bodily present in the affray. I shall therefore convict under all the charges

The Court finds Fakiruddin *alias* Azim Chowdhury guilty of the first charge, and under sections 183 and 109, sentences him to 6 (six) months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000

(one thousand) fine, and in default of payment to suffer another one month's simple imprisonment.

The Court finds Fakiruddin *alias* Azim Chowdhury guilty of the second charge under sections 150 and 148, and sentences him to a fine of Rs. 1,000 and in default to one month's simple imprisonment.

The Court finds Fakiruddin *alias* Azim Chowdhury guilty of the third charge under sections 148 and 109, and sentences him to a fine of Rs. 1,000, and in default to one month's simple imprisonment.

PUBNA,
The 23rd December 1882.

F H BARROW,
Offg. Magistrate.

JUDGMENT OF THE JUDGE OF THE 24-PERGUNNAHS

AZIMUDDIN CHOWDHURY ... ... *Appellant.*

PRISONER, appellant, has been charged and convicted under section 183, coupled with sections 109, 155; under section 148, coupled with sections 150 and 155; and lastly under section 148 coupled with section 109 of the Penal Code.

The Court is decidedly of opinion that the above charges as they stand have not been established. The prosecution had to show that prisoner was guilty of abetment under section 109, and of connivance under section 150. They certainly have not sufficiently proved any act of connivance under section 150, and all that they have satisfactorily shown in the way of abetment under section 109 is that the prisoner did not give any information to the police. Looking to the undoubted fact that the police were notoriously possessed of full information as to the probability of an illegal assembly taking place, it seems clear that prisoner cannot be said to have been guilty of abetment simply because he did not tell the police what they already knew.

The Court, however, after careful consideration of the evidence, has arrived at the conclusion that the prosecution has established certain facts which support the conviction of prisoner under sections 148 and 155. It has been satisfactorily shewn that, when the police arrived on the spot, they there found on the premises of which they had to deliver possession an assembly of persons who behaved in such a manner as to produce the impression that resistance to lawful authority was intended. It has also been shown that the result of the conduct and attitude of the said assembly was a disturbance which resulted in a serious loss of life. Lastly, there is in the opinion of this Court sufficiently good testimony to show that the prisoner was the owner of the land, respecting which the riot took place for his benefit, and that he did not use all the lawful means in his power to prevent such illegal assembly and riot from taking place.

Messrs. Branson and Bell have appeared for the prisoner, and have contended in the first place that there was no illegal assembly in the premises when the police arrived on the spot. Only the usual household servants were present, and all they did, it is argued, was to entreat Mr. Rattray, the District Superintendent of Police, not to enter the house.

This Court, however, cannot concur in this view of the case. It was well known that the decree-holder had a clear legal right to be put into possession; that he had once already failed to obtain possession; and that the Judge had applied for police assistance in effecting the execution of the decree. Under such circumstances it was evidently the duty of the owners, occupiers, and household servants to avoid any such assemblage or demonstration as would justify the inference that further resistance was intended. Instead of this, not only were a considerable number of persons collected on the premises, but they behaved in a manner likely to excite the large crowd of sympathisers who had assembled outside. They indulged in loud protestations, threw themselves at Mr. Rattray's feet, and although they certainly asked him not to come in, they added to their entreaties the very significant words that if he did come in there would be murder, or, as the defence interpret the words used, that certain ladies would kill themselves. Looking to the whole circumstances of the case, this Court has no hesitation in holding that the assembly was at the very outset an illegal one, got up with the intention of impeding in some way or other, if not of actually resisting to the very end, the execution of the decree.

Messrs. Branson and Bell have further contended that even if it be admitted that there was an illegal assembly when the police first arrived on the spot, the riot which took place afterwards was caused by the injudicious conduct of Mr. Rattray in then and there knocking down an individual who, he says, rushed to the centre. It was only after this display of violence on the part of the police that, so it is argued, brickbats began to fly about and the disturbance actually began.

With reference to this argument, this Court holds that it is of no real weight. It is possible, but by no means certain, that the brickbats should not have been thrown if Mr. Rattray, instead of knocking down the man who rushed forward, had had him quietly arrested. But even supposing that a less violent course than that adopted by Mr. Rattray, at the early stage of the affair might have had the effect of preventing a disturbance, or that greater forbearance later on, when the brickbats were flying about, might have rendered the disturbance less serious, those persons who by their unwarrantable behaviour caused the police (so it it said) to lose their presence of mind must be held primarily responsible for what occurred. Want of coolness on the part of members of the public force on such diffi-

cult occasions may expose them to blame on the part of their superiors, or to severe criticism on the part of the public at large, but can in no way give immunity to persons who bring about circumstances of a nature clearly calculated to produce in the minds of persons entrusted with the execution of orders issued by the tribunals of the land the impression that illegal resistance is intended, the Court has no hesitation in holding that, whatever might be the view taken as to the action of the police, its judiciousness or otherwise, the persons who first formed the illegal assembly on this occasion must be looked upon in the eye of the law as having caused the riot which subsequently took place.

Messrs. Bell and Branson have lastly contended that the prisoner is not liable under the provisions of section 155, because it has not been shown that he is an owner or occupier of the premises where the disturbance took place. They also argue that the finding of the Civil Court to the effect that the prisoner is the rea owner, is not evidence against him in this case. Mr. Bell specially argues that prisoner could not be held to be an occupier, and, as such, liable under the provisions of this section. Either his wives are the real owners, or the prisoner is. If the former are owners, they and they only are responsible.

With reference to the above arguments, the Court has to remark that it quite concurn with the learned Counsel for the prisoner in thinking that the finding of the Civil Court is not evidence, and also in the view that the prisoner could not well be held liable as as occupier

It is, however, of opinion, after a very careful consideration of the evidence, that it cannot be for a moment held that the prosecution have in no way proved the prisoner to be the real owner Putting altogether aside the finding of the Civil Court, there is a body of evidence on the part of the prosecution, which, taken as a whole, irresistibly leads, *in the absence of rebutting evidence*, to the conclusion that prisoner is the real owner, and that the recent purchase in the name of his wives was a mere make-believe which did not effect any actual and *bonâ fide* change of proprietorship. It has been shown that prisoner resided till very recently. indeed though perhaps not at the very moment of the riot, in the premises which formerly belonged to him in name as well as in fact that his position before the world continued to be the same as before, that a large sum of money belonging to him was kept in the house, that he in a conversation with the Sub Inspector spokò of the house as his. Lastly, there is the sworn evidence of Iddu Khan as to the house being now actually the property of prisoner. All the general circumstances and features of the case also tend to support such an inference. In short, it can hardly be denied that the prosecution have established a very strong and not a mere *primâ facie* case of ownership as against the prisoner which he was bound to disprove by material evidence of some sort, the more so as the facts necessary to establish his wives' real ownership were peculiarly within his knowledge, indeed so much so that very direct evidence on the subject could not fairly be expected at the hands of the prosecution.

It would, however, appear from the record that the prisoner has done absolutely nothing to show that the ladies, his wives, are the real owners, except to state in the most general way that on a very recent occasion, when the premises were put up for sale by a judgment-creditor, they were bought up in the name of the ladies. The mere allegation of such a circumstance, though it certainly has the effect of throwing the legal burden of proof on those who assert that the purchase was effected by others than those whose name appears in the affair, does not seem to this Court, in the absence of any good corroborative proof, and looking to the great prevalence in this country of such nominal purchases, especially under circumstances similar to those which existed in the present instance, to be of any great weight. or to have any great probative force as compared with the evidence to the contrary put forward by the prosecution and commented upon above. The Court has no hesitation in holding, with reference to this the last and certainly the strongest point raised in prisoner's favour, that he has not succeeded in rebutting, as he might easily have done, had the property been really transferred to his wives, the case of real ownership set up against him by the prosecution.

The Court having for the above reasons arrived at the opinion that the facts established by the prosecution are sufficient to support a conviction under section 148 and section 155, it only now remains to decide as to the amount of punishment which should be inflicted. Looking to the very serious results of the disturbance, and to the fact that the prisoner is a person of position and education who ought to have thoroughly well understood the necessity of at once conforming to the orders of a legally constituted tribunal, it is quite clear that a very material fine ought to be imposed. The sentence of this Court therefore is that prisoner do pay two thousand rupees fine or in default do suffer two months' simple imprisonment.

J. F. BROWNE,

Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 24th February 1883.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, Feb. 24 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sugarcane and *rubbee* crops being cut. Cholera reported from several thanas.
	2	Bankoora, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—bright at the beginning of week, but latterly cloudy. Pressing of sugarcane still going on. Prospects of crops on the ground fair. Fever abating.
	3	Beerbhoom „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold-weather crops being harvested with a fair outturn. Sugar manufacture going on. Public health good.
	4	Midnapore „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Boro* rice is being sown. Public health good.
	5	Hooghly, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—getting unseasonably warm. Harvesting of winter crops nearly over. Public health good; but cholera is reappearing in a few villages.
		Howrah „ 26 „	Nil*	Weather—still cool; heavy rain on Sunday night (25th) State and prospects of crops good General health good.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Feb. 26 '83	Nil*	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of late rice completed. *Rubbee* crops being gathered. Fever and cholera have abated.
	7	Nuddea, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cold after a few days of hot weather. Prospects of crops good. Fever decreasing
	8	Khoolna, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold-weather crops are being stored. Outturn average. Public health fair.
	9	Jessore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—warmer; bright. Winter crops almost harvested. Spring sowings going on. General health good.
	10	Moorshedabad, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer, but fine. Prospects of winter crops good. *Boro* rice cultivation has commenced. There are a few cases of small-pox in thanas Dowlatabad and Gowas.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	11	Dinagepore, Feb. 23 '83	Slight rain on 22nd.	Weather—cool. Prospects of pulses good. Preparation of land for *bhadoi* rice going on. Price of rice has risen slightly; it sells at from 19 to 28 seers per rupee.
	12	Rajshahye, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sugarcane crop good. *Rubbee* crops fair. Fever prevalent. Cholera in outpost Tahirpore.
	13	Rungpore „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—uncertain and at times cloudy. Mustard, sugarcane, ginger, &c., are still being harvested. Rain would benefit wheat and pulse. Mango trees are in blossom No cholera reported.
	14	Bogra, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—still cold and bracing. Hemp and sugarcane good; *kaon*, *kherachi* and pulses fair. Public health good. A few cases of cholera reported from thana Bogra, and of chicken-pox from thana Sherinkandi.
	15	Pubna, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cool and fine Crops good throughout the district.
	16	Darjeeling, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—high wind for part of week, otherwise fine. Wheat and barley coming on well.
	17	Julpigoree, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—clear and getting warm, though somewhat variable. Standing crops doing well. Land being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy. Public health good.
		Cooch Behar, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—becoming warm West wind during day. Prospects of tobacco and other standing crops favourable. Harvesting of mustard-seed still going on. Public health good.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca Feb. 24 '83	Nil.	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *boro* paddy and winter crops good. Harvesting of mustard-seed continues.
	19	Furreedpore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Standing crops doing well Ploughing for *aus* is going on. General health fair. A few cases of cholera reported from Palong.
	20	Backergunge, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—hot for the season of year. Outturn of *amun* rice good. Prices moderate. General health satisfactory.
	21	Mymensingh. „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm. State and prospects of crops good. Public health generally good.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong. Feb. 27 '83	0·78†	Weather—seasonable till 25th, since which rainy. Prospects of spring crops fair. Prices have somewhat risen. A few cases of cow-pox reported. Public health generally good.
	23	Noakholly, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—rather warmer; occasionally cloudy; mornings generally foggy. Winter crops are suffering a great deal from the long drought. Rain is wanted throughout the district.
	24	Tipperah, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—fair; temperature changeable. State and prospects of crops good. Rape seed being harvested. Cultivation in good progress
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. „ 20 „	Nil	Very hot clear weather. Sugar still being worked off. Mustard crop reaped. Tobacco doing fairly *Jhums* nearly cut.
		Hill Tipperah. „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer. Sugarcane still being cut. Prospects of chillies and tobacco favourable. Public health good.

* For week ending 24th instant.
† For week ending 26th evening.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, Feb. 24 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of mustard, pea and *mussoor* is fast going on. Wheat and barley are ripening. Collection of opium has commenced. Public health good.
	27	Gya, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—pleasant. Thrashing of paddy almost finished. Prospects of *rubbee* crops promising. General health good.
	28	Shahabad, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—fair, except in Bhaboua sub-division, where fair and cloudy at intervals. Harvesting of pea crop in progress. Prospects of other *rubbee* crops generally favourable, except in Bhaboua sub-division, where wheat, barley and linseed are reported to have been damaged by blight owing to cloudiness of weather.
	29	Durbhunga, „ 24 „	Nil	High west wind blowing. Barley and wheat are ready to be cut. Tobacco crop being cut. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
	30	Mozufferpore, „ 24 „ Hajeepore ...	Nil 0·09	Weather—getting warm. *Rahar*, wheat and poppy slightly injured by frost. Other *rubbee* crops doing well. Fever still reported from Seetamarhi and elsewhere, otherwise public health good
	31	Sarun, „ 24 „ Gopalgunge ...	Nil 0·10	Weather—bright and clear; west wind blowing. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable. Linseed rather poor. Indigo sowings commenced. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, „ 24 „	N	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops, with the exception of poppy, continue favourable. Public health generally good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, Feb. 24 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Westerly wind blowing. Pulses slightly damaged by late rain. Prospects of wheat and barley good. Public health good.
	34	Bhagulpore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops fair. Public health good.
	35	Purneah, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold; westerly wind. Prospects of crops good. Health good.
	36	Maldah, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold and clear, but getting warm in the day *Rubbee* crops looking well. Prices of food-grains stationary. General health good.
	37	Sonthal Perghs. „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—getting rapidly warmer in the day; nights still cool. There are very little crops now on the ground. Some cases of small-pox reported from Godda sub-division.
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVN.	38	Cuttack, Feb. 23 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of *sarad* crop completed. *Rubbee* crops being gathered. Wheat, *dalua* rice and tobacco growing well. Common rice selling at from 22 to 30 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, except in pergunnah Romito, where cholera is reported to have appeared.
	39	Pooree, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *sarad* crop still going on. *Dalua* rice plants growing well. Miscellaneous crops good. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease still reported
	40	Balasore, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—morning and evening cool, hot in the daytime. *Rubbee* crops are being thrashed. Sugarcane-pressing still going on. Small-pox reported from some places.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
South-West Frontier Agency.				
	41	Hazaribagh, Feb 23 '83	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Prospects of standing crops good. Cases of small-pox still reported from some of the thanas. General health good.
	42	Lohardugga, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rain wanted for spring ploughings in the head-quarters sub-division. *Rubbee* harvest in progress. Public health good, but cattle-disease is on the increase in Palamow.
	43	Singbhoom, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold-weather crops doing well. Small-pox continues in the district, but is decreasing. General health otherwise good.
	44	Manbhoom, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cool, but getting gradually warmer. Cane-pressing continues: outturn good. Wheat and other standing crops doing well. Small-pox reported from Raghunathpore and Bagmundi, and cattle-disease from Jaipore.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 27th February 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th February 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1883.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Feb.	18th	138·5	10	29·987	69·2	82·4	24·1	58·3	63·4	0·507	59·3	73	SW and calm ...	52	Nil.	Clear, ≡, ◬.
"	19th	140·0	11	·097	71·9	85·7	25·6	60·1	61·8	·523	60·2	69	S and SW ...	88	"	Partially, cloudy, ≡, ◬.
"	20th	142·0	11	·952	76·4	89·5	P	P	69·3	·622	65·2	71	SW, SW by W, and W by N.	132	"	Chiefly cloudy
"	21st	138·5	10	·940	76·2	88·5	21·8	66·7	70·6	·675	67·5	76	SW by W and variable	53	"	Partially cloudy, ≡, ◬.
"	22nd	138·0	11	·9 8	74·0	86·6	20·7	65·9	63·4	448	55·9	56	N by E and N by W	100	"	Clear, ◬.
"	23rd	135·2	10	·928	70·5	81·6	21·3	60·8	58·7	·340	48·4	48	NNE and NNW ...	70	"	clear, ◬.
"	24th	130·0	10	·917	69·9	83·7	26·6	57·1	59·5	·371	50·6	55	W by N, calm and variable.	63	"	Partially cloudy, ≡, ◬.

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·948
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	29·937
	Hours.
The total number of hours of sunshine of the seven days	73
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	72·6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	74·8
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	32·4
The maximum temperature during the seven days	89·5
	Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	13
	lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on on square foot during the seven days ...	Not measureable.
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	64
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	66
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th February 1883	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·28
The total fall from 1st January to 24th February 1883	0·07
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	1·36

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≡ fog, ◬ dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 26th February 1883.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in January 1883.

Divisions.	Stations.	First week. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total rainfall of the week.	Second week. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total rainfall of the week.	Third week. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total rainfall of the week.	Fourth week. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total rainfall of the week.	Last three days. 29	30	31	Total rainfall of the last three days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1883 up to 31st January 1883.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st January 1883.
BENGAL.																																											
Burdwan District.																																											
Burdwan ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·10	...	...	...	Nil	0·11	0·10	0·10	0·11	0·30
Cutwa ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·21	...	...	...	Nil	0·21	0·21	0·21	0·21	0·48
Culna ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	...	...	...	Nil	0·13	0·09	0·09	0·13	0·35
Raneegunge		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	0·34
Bankoora District.																																											
Bankoora ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·25	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	0·25	0·30	0·55	0·34 ?
Bishenpore ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·25	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	0·18	0·31	0·31	?
Maliara ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·13	0·13	0·70	...	...	...	0·70	1·80	0·32	1·80	1·80	?
Khatra ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	Nil	Nil	?
Beerbhoom District.																																											
Soory ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·09	...	...	0·07	0·05	0·21	...	...	...	0·21	0·27	0·09	0·27	0·27	0·46
Hirampore ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·08	0·08	...	...	...	0·08	0·17	0·09	0·17	0·17	0·56
Rampore Haut ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	0·52
Midnapore District.																																											
Midnapore ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	2·45	...	...	...	...	...	2·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·60	...	...	...	Nil	3·13	2·45	3·13	3·13	0·60
Tumlook* ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	Nil	Nil	0·57
Ghattal ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·17	0·17	...	...	...	0·17	0·44	0·27	0·44	0·44	0·57
Contai ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	0·36
Hooghly District.																																											
Hooghly ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·15	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	0·15	0·15	0·15	0·45
Serampore ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·22	...	...	...	Nil	0·22	0·22	0·13	0·22	0·45
Jehanabad ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	0·39
Howrah District.																																											
Howrah ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·23	...	...	...	Nil	0·28	0·05	0·28	0·28	0·56
Moheshreka		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	0·45
24-Pergunnahs.																																											
Saugor Island		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	0·31
Alipore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·10	0·10	0·62
Buxseerhat		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·08	0·08	0·46
Baraset		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·30	0·42	0·42	0·49
Diamond Harbour		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·11	0·11	0·44
Barripore† ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·18	0·53	0·43
Barrackpore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·53	0·53	0·53	0·42
Dum-Dum ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	0·46
Nuddea District.																																											
Kishnaghat...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	0·33
Bongong ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·29	0·29	0·32
Meherpore ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·14	0·14	0·34
Chooadanga...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·32	0·32	0·32	0·40
Kooshtea ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·49
Ranaghat ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	Nil	Nil	0·43
BURDWAN.																																											
PRESIDENCY.																																											

* Tumlook ... 0·09 0·09 0·09

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in January 1883—continued.

Divisions.	Stations.	First week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Second week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Third week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Fourth week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Last three days.			Total rainfall of the last three days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1883 up to 31st January 1883.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st January 1883.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30	31						
Burdwan—*concluded.*	*Jessore District.*																																									
	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·15	0·45	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	0·49	0·30	0·45	0·49
	Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·11	0·13	...	...	...	Nil	0·13	0·79	0·11	0·13	0·79
	Jhenida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	Nil	0·36
	Magoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·35	—	0·02	0·35
	Khoolna District.																																									
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	0·08	0·08	0·68
	Bagirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·61	Nil	—	0·61
	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	0·11	0·11	0·42
	Moorshedabad District.																																									
	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·44	0·07	0·07	0·44
	Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·51	—	—	0·51
	Jungypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·48	0·39	0·39	0·48
	Azimgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·57	0·06	0·06	0·57
	Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·76	0·34	0·34	0·76
	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	0·07	0·07	0·36
	Dinagepore District.																																									
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	0·77	...	...	...	...	0·77	0·39	0·49	0·49	0·39
	Raigunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·59	0·54	0·54	0·59
	Mohadebpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·11	0·38	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·20	0·05	0·05	0·20
	Chooramun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·42	0·42	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·52	0·45	0·45	0·52
	Baloorghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·10	0·58	...	...	...	...	0·58	?	0·22	0·22	?
	Maldah District.																																									
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·34	...	...	...	0·14	0·48	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·70	0·24	0·24	0·70
	Rajshahye District.																																									
	Bauleah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·05	0·36	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·30	0·22	0·22	0·30
	Nattore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·50	0·50	0·70
	Rungpore District.																																									
	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·39	0·50	0·50	0·39
	Bhabanigunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·33	0·55	0·55	0·33
	Kurigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·59	...	...	...	...	0·59	0·45	0·07	0·07	0·45
	Bagdogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·21	Nil	Nil	0·21
	Bogra District.																																									
	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·25	0·58	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·58	0·25	0·25	0·58
	Sherpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·12	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·40	0·20	0·20	0·40
	Nowkhila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·04	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·34	0·65	0·65	0·34
	Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	0·45	0·45	0·45
	Pubna District.																																									
	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·22	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·40	0·28	0·28	0·40
	Serajgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·65	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·40	0·65	0·65	0·40
	Darjeeling District.																																									
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1·80	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·72	1·80	1·80	0·72
	Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	...	...	...	...	2·12	?	2·12	2·12	?

JULPIGOREE.	Julpigoree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·52	...	...	0·68	...	1·19	...	...	...	Nil	1·33	0·45	0·88	1·23	0·45
	Boxa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·17	0·32	...	...	0·60	0·25	1·34	...	...	...	Nil	1·54	0·93	0·60	1·54	0·93
COOCH BEHAR.	*Cooch Behar Tributary States.*																																															
	Cooch Behar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·12	...	0·17	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	0·39	0·12	0·18	0·39
	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·01	0·41	...	...	...	Nil	0·41	0·46	0·40	0·41	0·46
	Mathabhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·32	...	...	...	Nil	0·32	0·25	0·32	0·32	0·25
	Meckligunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·37	...	...	...	Nil	0·37	0·10	0·37	0·37	0·10
DACCA.	*Dacca District.*																																															
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·75	0·26	...	...	...	Nil	0·26	0·29	0·15	0·26	0·29
	Moonsheegunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	0·82	0·98	...	...	...	Nil	0·98	0·63	0·82	0·98	0·63
	Manickgunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·26	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·52	0·45	0·65	0·52
	Furreedpore District.																																															
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	0·13	0·63	...	...	...	Nil	0·63	0·34	0·50	0·63	0·34
	Goalundo‡ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								0·14					Nil					
	Madaripore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·04	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	0·67	0·04	0·04	0·67
	Backergunge District.																																															
	Burrisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·61	—	Nil	0·61
	Perozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·53	—	Nil	0·53
	Patuakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·59	—	Nil	0·59
	Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·33	—	Nil	0·33
	Mymensingh District.																																															
	Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·85	0·42	...	...	...	Nil	0·48	0·37	0·35	0·48	0·37
	Jamalpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	0·44	0·82	...	...	...	Nil	0·82	0·48	0·44	0·82	0·48
	Atia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·16	0·22	...	...	...	Nil	0·22	0·39	0·16	0·22	0·39
	Kisheregunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·05	0·07	...	...	...	Nil	0·07	0·67	0·05	0·07	0·67
	Nitrokona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	—	Nil	?
CHITTAGONG.	*Chittagong District.*																																															
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	—	Nil	0·44
	Cox's Bazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·47	—	Nil	0·47
	Noakholly District.																																															
	Noakholly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·47	—	Nil	0·47
	Fenny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·67	—	Nil	0·67
	Tipperah District.																																															
	Commillah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	0·64	0·19	0·19	0·64
	Chandpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	Nil	0·25	0·43	0·25	0·25	0·43
	Brahmunberiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·32	0·62	...	...	...	Nil	0·62	0·82	0·32	0·62	0·82
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.																																															
	Rangamatee Hill...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·43	...	Nil	0·43
	Ruma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	...	Nil	?
	Hill Tipperah District.																																															
	Agartola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·45	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	0·93	0·45	0·45	0·93

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in January 1883—concluded.

Stations.	First week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Second week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Third week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Fourth week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Last three days.			Total rainfall of the last three days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1883 up to 31st Jan. 1883.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st Jan. 1883.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30	31							
BEHAR.																																											
Patna District.																																											
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·93	0·72	1·01	1·93	0·72
Behar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·42	0·56	0·90	1·42	0·56
Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·16	0·50	0·75	1·16	0·50
Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·15	0·67	1·00	1·15	0·67
Gya District.																																											
Gya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·02	0·38	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·65	0·70	1·16	1·65	0·70
Nowadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	3·12	0·61	1·95	3·12	0·61
Aurungabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·16	0·53	0·91	1·16	0·53
Jehanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·97	0·71	1·17	1·97	0·71
Shahabad District.																																											
Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·35	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·99	0·88	1·99	1·99	0·88
Sasseram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·04	0·04	1·46	0·46	1·46	1·46	0·46
Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·47	0·81	0·94	1·47	0·81
Bhaboosh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·20	...	0·20	1·60	0·71	0·80	1·60	0·71
Mozufferpore District.																																											
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·78	0·92	1·13	1·78	0·92
Hajeepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·46	0·66	0·95	1·46	0·66
Seetamurhee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·88	0·62	1·02	1·88	0·62
Durbhunga District.																																											
Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	0·91	0·47	0·62	0·91	0·47
Madhubunny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·53	0·77	0·94	1·53	0·77
Tajpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	0·67	0·62	0·92	0·67
Sarun District.																																											
Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	1·43	0·70	0·83	1·43	0·70
Sewan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	2·06	0·77	1·19	2·06	0·77
Gopalgunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·30	0·05	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	2·69	0·54	1·44	2·69	0·54
Champaran District.																																											
Motiharee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	2·21	...	0·55	0·96	...	1·72	...	...	...	Nil	1·72	0·49	0·98	1·72	0·49
Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	1·29	...	...	3·05	1·29	...	4·26	...	...	...	Nil	4·26	0·80	3·06	4·26	0·80
Monghyr District.																																											
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·25	...	0·50	...	...	...	Nil	0·62	0·40	0·25	0·62	0·40
Begusserai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·44	...	0·55	...	...	...	Nil	0·55	0·48	0·44	0·55	0·48
Jamooee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·45	0·05	...	0·05	0·39	...	0·92	...	...	...	Nil	1·22	0·69	0·45	1·22	0·69
Bhagulpore District.																																											
Bhagulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	0·49	0·58	0·53	0·49
Sultanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	0·81	0·39	0·81	0·81	0·39
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·61	...	0·87	...	...	...	Nil	0·67	0·42	0·67	0·67	0·42
Madhepoora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·24	...	...	0·46	...	0·37	...	...	...	Nil	1·01	0·61	0·40	1·01	0·61
banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...

Bhagulpore																																										
Purneah District.																																										
Purneah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·01	0·96	...	...	...	Nil	0·96	0·38	0·95	0·96	0·38
Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·07	0·92	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	0·52	0·85	0·92	0·52
Arrareah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	0·85	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	0·34	0·85	0·85	0·34
Sonthal Pergunnahs District.																																										
Nya Doomka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	0·53	0·40	0·40	0·53
Rajmehal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·22	...	...	0·10	0·36	...	0·68	...	...	...	Nil	0·68	0·16	0·36	0·68	0·16
Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·37	...	...	0·46	...	0·83	...	...	...	Nil	1·34	0·43	0·51	1·34	0·43
Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·84	...	...	...	...	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·09	...	...	...	Nil	0·93	0·28	0·84	0·93	0·28
Pakour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	0·24	0·30	0·30	0·24
Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·66	...	...	...	0·61	...	1·27	...	...	...	Nil	1·27	0·32	0·66	1·27	0·32
Orissa.																																										
Cuttack District.																																										
Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·40	...	Nil	0·40
Jajpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·43	...	Nil	0·43
Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	...	Nil	0·44
Jagatsingpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·24	...	Nil	0·24
False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·04	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	0·41	0·08	0·12	0·41
Hooseyrollah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	...	Nil	?
Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	...	Nil	?
Pooree District.																																										
Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·04	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	0·24	0·04	0·04	0·24
Khurdah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·31	...	Nil	0·31
Banpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	0·10	0·15	0·15	0·10
Balasore District.																																										
Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·76	...	Nil	0·76
Bhuddruck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·38	...	Nil	0·38
Jelasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·89	...	Nil	0·89
Sorah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	0·10	0·28	0·10	0·10	0·28
Chandbally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	0·32	0·12	0·12	0·32
Bareepudda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	0·32	0·05	0·08	0·32
Chota Nagpore.																																										
Hazaribagh District.																																										
Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·87	...	0·97	...	...	...	Nil	1·11	0·48	0·87	1·11	0·48
Pachamba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·20	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	0·39	0·60	0·80	0·39
Seetagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·62	...	...	...	Nil	0·72	0·27	0·62	0·72	0·27
Mowdie Hills† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																		
Jacoonerah Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·40	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	?	0·40	0·40	?
Lohardugga District.																																										
Ranchee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·32	...	...	...	Nil	0·55	0·79	0·32	0·55	0·79
Palamow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·58	0·38	...	...	...	...	0·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·02	...	0·36	...	0·80	...	1·18	...	...	...	Nil	2·14	0·58	0·80	2·14	0·58
Singbhoom District.																																										
Chyebassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	1·42	...	...	...	...	1·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	Nil	1·53	0·79	1·42	1·53	0·79
Manbhoom District.																																										
Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·18	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	0·39	0·18	0·36	0·39
Gobindpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07	...	...	...	Nil	0·79	0·57	0·72	0·79	0·57

* Not received from 7th—13th January 1883. ‡ Not received from 21st—27th January 1883. † Not received from 21st—31st January 1883.

Errata to the Monthly Rainfall Tables of 1882.

January 1882	...	Hooghly	5th	...	*For*	Nil	...	*Read*	0·03
February ,,		Maldah	11th	...	,,	,,	...	,,	0·05
March ,,	.	Mymensingh	18th	...	,,	,,	...	,,	0·03
,, ,,	...	Pooree	17th	.	,,	0·05	...	,,	Nil
April ,,	...	Midnapore	30th	...	,,	Nil	...	,,	0·63

Ranzamatee Hills May 7th—0·16; 8th—0·17; 9th— ... ; 10th— ; 11th—0·43; 12th—0·01; 13th—0·01
Ruma ... ,, ,, 0·72; ,, 0·20; ,, ... ; ,, — ... ,, —0·15; ,, — . ; ,, —0·22
, ... Monthly Total ... 6·43

Errata—Rainfall Table I of 1882.	Hooghly ...	...	January ...	*For*	Nil	*Read*	0·03	*For*	*Total*	50·90	*read*	50·93
Do. — III ditto .	Ditto ...	...	ditto ...	,,	—0·47	,,	—0·44	,,	,,	—9·04	,,	—9·01
Do. — I ditto ...	Maldah ...	...	February ..	,,	0·78	,,	0·83	,,	,,	32·64	,,	32·69
Do. — III ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	ditto ...	,,	—0·07	,,	—0·02	,,	,,	—21·47	,,	—21·42
Do. — I ditto ...	Mymensingh	...	March ..	,,	3·95	,,	3·98	,,	,,	83·57	,,	83·60
Do. — III ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	ditto ..	,,	+1·93	,,	+1·96	,,	,,	—12·41	,,	—12·38
Do. — I ditto ...	Midnapore ..	...	April ...	,,	2·43	,,	3·13	,,	,,	60·74	,,	61·39
Do. — II ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	ditto ..	,,	1·63	,,	1·66	,,	,,	58·04	,	58·07
Do. — III ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	ditto ...	,,	+0·85	,,	+1·47	,,	,,	+2·70	,,	+3·32
Do. — I ditto	Alipore Jail ...	...	May ...	,,	6·27	,,	5·57	,,	,,	57·61	,,	56·91
Do. — II ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	ditto ...	,,	5·65	,,	5·59	,,	,,	63·30	,,	63·31
Do. — III ditto ...	Ditto ...	..	ditto ...	,,	+0·62	,,	—0·02	,,	,,	—5·76	,,	—6·40
Do. — I ditto .	Rangamattee Hills		ditto ...	,,	10·92	,,	10·41	,,	,,	94·12	,,	93·61
Do. — II ditto ..	Ditto ...		ditto ...	,,	9·71	,,	9·68	,,	,,	98·92	,,	98·89
Do. — III ditto ...	Ditto ...		ditto ...	,,	+1·21	,,	+0·73	,,	,,	—4·80	,,	—5·28

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 19th February 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 18th to 24th February 1883.

Month	Date.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Rain
		Mean.	Maximum	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February ...	18th ...	71·3	85·3	24·4	60·9	65·4	·549	61·6	71	Nil.
" ...	19th ..	73·4	88·5	27·6	60·9	65·7	·530	60·6	64	"
" ...	20th ...	78·6	91·9	23·2	68·7	70·1	·623	65·2	63	"
" ...	21st ...	77·7	90·8	22·0	68·8	72·9	·742	70·3	79	"
" ...	22nd ...	75·3	89·4	22·5	66·9	62·6	·399	56·8	46	"
" ...	23rd ..	78·9	90·6	27·7	62·9	59·5	·318	48·6	38	"
" ...	24th ...	72·5	85·8	25·6	60·2	60·6	·371	50·6	46	"

		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	74·7
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	... ...	31·7
The maximum temperature during the seven days ...	... ...	91·9
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	... ...	58
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th February 1883	.. ...	Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 26th February 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of January 1883.

THE total quantity of goods carried during the month of January 1883 aggregated maunds 3,09,000 as compared with maunds 2,30,950 carried during the corresponding period of 1882, and maunds 1,91,056 carried during the previous month, showing an increase of maunds 78,050 and 1,17,944 respectively.

Of the several increases and decreases, the following are the most prominent ones and worthy of special notice:—

INCREASE.

Coal ... ... Mds. 13,230

This large increase is principally due to heavy despatches to Durbhanga for the Civil Buildings and to the Eastern and Western Extensions for brick burning

Food-grains ... ... Mds 4,724

The brisk trade has been done during the month in oats to Calcutta.

Hides and Horns ... ... Mds. 2,456

During the first-half of the month there was a brisk demand for Durbhunga hides, and very favourable rates for despatches were obtained; but at the close of the month prices declined by about eight annas, and despatches fell off somewhat, or the increase would have been much larger.

Indigo ... ... Mds. 3,314

The increase under this head is explained in last month's traffic report.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 3,207

A total weight of 12,783 maunds of this class of traffic has been carried during the month against 9,576 maunds for the corresponding month of last year—a result that must be looked upon as satisfactory.

Railway materials ... ... Mds. 18,116

Permanent-way material is still being pushed forward for the extensions.

Salt ... ... Mds. 25,998

Prices have been easier at the port, and dealers have, no doubt, taken advantage of the opportunity to supply the up-country golahs.

Saltpetre ... ... Mds. 6,299

The demand in Calcutta for shipment has been brisk during the month under review, and prices have been good—both causes likely to stimulate despatches.

Tobacco ... ... Mds. 2,822

As anticipated in November's report, an increased traffic, under this head is still being carried

DECREASE.

Lime and kunker ... ... Mds. 7,913

This is a fluctuating traffic, and depends entirely on building or road operations

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of January 1883 as compared with the corresponding period of 1882.

STAPLES.	1883.		1882.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1883.	1882.		
Coal	39,398	.....	25,448	720	39,398	26,168	13,230	.....
Food-grains	12,802	35,955	4,080	39,353	48,757	44,033	4,724	.....
Ghee	.....	1,766	.....	1,546	1,766	1,546	220	.....
Gunny-bags (empty)	606	383	776	371	989	1,147	.....	158
Hides and horns	.....	7,159	15	4,688	7,159	4,703	2,456	.....
Indigo	7	5,520	.....	2,213	5,527	2,213	3,314	.....
Iron	3,542	76	3,440	283	3,618	3,723	.....	105
Lime and kunkur	3,060	.....	10,866	107	3,060	10,973	.....	7,913
Piece-goods	12,723	60	8,397	1,179	12,783	9,576	3,207	.....
Railway materials	32,261	10,257	21,037	3,365	42,518	24,402	18,116	.....
Salt	35,960	4,834	13,089	1,707	40,794	14,796	25,998	.....
Saltpetre	.....	12,591	.....	6,292	12,591	6,292	6,299	.....
Seeds	20,706	12,773	32,162	7,495	42,479	39,657	2,822	.....
Tobacco	52	5,917	268	5,504	5,940	5,772	177	.....
All other goods	17,397	24,215	21,654	14,295	41,612	35,949	5,663	.....
Total ...	1,87,494	1,21,506	1,41,832	89,118	3,09,000	2,30,950	86,226	8,176
					2,30,950		8,176	
Increase ...					87,050		78,050	

G. M. DRURY, *Traffic Superintendent.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th February 1883 on 1,506¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	202,563	2,48,912 4 0	25,17,942 10	7,07,530 1 3	18,396 0 8	9,74,838 5 11	68,926¼	130,789	199,715¼
Or per mile of railway	.....	165 3 2	.....	469 9 2	12 3 4	646 15 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	1,133,553	14,79,703 1 0	1,40,66,633 0	36,83,039 4 3	1,21,804 0 9	52,84,546 6 0	395,165	678,110	1,073,275
Total for 7 weeks ...	1,336,116	17,28,615 5 0	1,65,83,675 10	43,90,569 5 6	1,40,200 1 5	62,59,384 11 11	464,091¼	808,899	1,272,990¼
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	183,874	2,58,937 11 11	24,84,835 0	7,29,774 1 9	23,996 5 5	10,12,708 3 1	50,069	130,466	181,395
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	.....	171 13 7	.....	484 5 5	15 14 10	672 1 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,602,816	28,37,317 12 6	1,64,08,001 20	50,78,292 5 3	1,35,196 1 7	80,50,806 3 4	413,258	863,286	1,276,544

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th February 1883 on 192½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	47,056	35,425 0 0	3,10,342 0	69,952 0 0	417 0 0	1,05,794 0 0	6,285	8,977½	15,262½
Or per mile of railway ...	244	184 0 5	1,611 36	363 6 2	2 2 8	549 9 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	307,304	1,99,036 0 0	17,05,136 0	3,50,120 0 0	863 0 0	5,50,919 0 0	31,068½	40,494	71,562½
Total for 7 weeks ...	354,360	2,35,261 0 0	20,15,478 0	4,20,072 0 0	1,280 0 0	6,56,713 0 0	37,353½	49,471½	86,825½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	40,085	32,277 0 0	2,54,292 0	45,185 0 0	1,006 0 0	78,468 0 0	6,070½	6,625	12,695½
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	233	187 14 11	1,480 24	263 1 5	5 13 8	456 14 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	327,417	2,25,322 0 0	18,13,779 0	3,30,117 0 0	1,949 0 0	5,57,388 0 0	41,808½	52,395½	94,204

Includes Rs. 124 on account of Revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			14th Jan. 1882.	13th Jan. 1883.	To 14th Jan. 1882.	To 13th Jan. 1883.			
1883.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
19th January ...	Northern Bengal ...	230	67,747 0 0	71,046 0 0	67,747 0 0	71,046 0 0	3,299 0 0	.....	5
13th " ...	Tirhoot	85	20,980 0 0	23,349 0 0	20,980 0 0	23,349 0 0	2,369 0 0	.....	11
	Patna-Gya ...	87	19,721 0 0	21,664 0 0	19,721 0 0	21,664 0 0	1,943 0 0	.....	10
20th " ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	5,276 0 0	6,786 0 0	5,276 0 0	6,786 0 0	1,510 0 0	.....	29
13th " ...	Nalhati	27¼	2,795 0 0	2,499 0 0	2,795 0 0	2,499 0 0	.....	296	11
	Total ...	442¼	1,16,519 0 0	1,25,344 0 0	1,16,519 0 0	1,25,344 0 0	8,825 0 0	.....	7

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883.

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☞ Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 1123A.

GENERAL.—*The 27th February* 1883.—Mr. R. H. Pawsey, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 16th instant.

Baboo Koomud Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to Pubna, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

The 2nd March 1883.—Mr. A. H. Collins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rampore Hât, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April next.

Lieutenant Claud G. Reid, B Company, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave to England for eight months, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 3rd March 1883.—Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in temporary charge of the Tajpore sub-division of the district of Durbhunga, is transferred to Sarun, and appointed to have charge of the Gopalgunge sub-division of that district.

Mr. G. K. Lydon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gopalgunge, Sarun, is appointed to have charge of the Sewan sub-division of that district.

The 5th March 1883.—Moulvie Zakir Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for one month and 20 days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Bhoirub Nath Palit, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for seven days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 16th January last.

The 6th March 1883.—Mr. W. Fiddian, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. S. Armstrong, or until further orders.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. J. Newbery, or until further orders.

Mr. C. R. Marindin, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th instant.

Moulvie Abdool Huq, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to Bogra, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Nogendro Nath Sircar, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in that district.

Mr. J. Anderson, Magistrate and Collector, Bankoora, is allowed leave for eight months, under Section 49, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th instant.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. Anderson, or until further orders.

Baboo Hurro Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoolna, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 131, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. F. T. Verner is appointed to be a Captain in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps with effect from the 9th ultimo.

Mr. C. H. Pillans is appointed to be Lieutenant in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps with effect from the 9th ultimo.

Mr. C. B. Garrett, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Patna, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. F. Browne, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Posford, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of Patna until further orders.

LEGISLATIVE.—*The 5th March* 1883.—With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor appoints Baboo Chunder Madhub Ghose, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sections of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

The 6th March 1883.—Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Receiver of the High Court, is appointed, in addition to his duties, to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. Clarke, or until further orders.

CENTRAL EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.—*The 6th March* 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, C.S., of his appointment as Secretary to the Central Examination Committee.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Howrah, is appointed to be Secretary to the Central Examination Committee, *vice* Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong.

POLICE.—*The 3rd March* 1883.—Mr. J. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, was on furlough from the 28th to the 30th November last, under Section 8, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 6th March* 1883.—The Rev. V. W. Kinsman, Junior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 121, Chapter IX of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd instant.

The Rev. W. Ulyat, Chaplain of Dinapore, is appointed to be Junior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, with effect from the 3rd instant.

The Rev. S. B. Taylor is appointed to be Chaplain of St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge.

REGISTRATION.—*The 5th March* 1883.—Baboo Basanto Kumar Banerjee, Officiating Rural Sub-Registrar of Sundeep, in the district of Noakholly, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 6th March 1883.—Baboo Kristo Churn Bysack, Special Sub-Registrar, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Doorga Mohun Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed also to act as Special Sub-Registrar of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Kristo Churn Bysack, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.—*The 28th February* 1883.—Mr. A. W. Garrett, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, is allowed furlough for one month, under section 52, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 5th January 1883.

The 2nd March 1883.—Mr. J. S. Slater, Officiating Principal, Government Engineering College, Howrah, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the afternoon of the 13th February 1883.

The 6th March 1883.—In continuation of the notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th May 1881 (Part I, page 533), Major A. C. Bigg Wither, Superintendent of Works, Calcutta, is appointed to be *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Visitors of the Engineering College, Seebpore, *vice* Mr. T. H. Wickes.

Mr. A. Ewbank, Principal, Patna College, is allowed furlough for six months, under Section 49, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date of embarkation.

Baboo Debendro Nath Mookrejee is appointed temporarily to be a Lecturer in the Krishnaghur College, and to act in Class III of the Subordinate Educational Service, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Lakhi Narayan Dass, or until further orders.

OPIUM.—*The 2nd March* 1883.—Mr. G. Field, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Behar Opium Agency, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on sick certificate.

MEDICAL.—*The 28th February* 1883.—Surgeon-Major J. C. Shaw, Civil Surgeon of Durbhunga, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Dacca, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon A. Crombie, or until further orders.

The 1st March 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Girish Chunder Dey is allowed leave for one month, under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Bose is appointed temporarily to have charge of the charitable dispensary at Ooterparah, in the district of Hooghly, with effect from the date on which he joined that institution.

The 2nd March 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Amrita Lal Das, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to be House Surgeon of the First Surgeon's ward, Medical College Hospital, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Debendra Nath Dey.

The 6th March 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Bolly Chunder Sen, Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, is allowed leave for forty-five days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 27th February* 1883.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Brahmunberia Municipality, in the district of Tipperah :—

Baboo Ganes Chunder Gupta.	Baboo Sonatan Chuckerbutty.
„ Kasi Chunder Dutt.	„ Gobind Chunder Sen.
„ Parbati Churn De.	Munshi Abdool Ali.

Baboo Govind Chunder Bysak.

The following gentlemen are re-appointed to be Commissioners of the abovenamed Municipality :—

Baboo Dvija Das Roy.	Baboo Hur Kishore Chuckerbutty.
„ Sodoy Chundra Roy.	„ Gour Chunder Dey.
„ Kula Chundra Gupta.	Munshi Majib Ali.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Chatra Municipality, in the district of Hazaribagh, of Baboo Debendra Chunder Mookerjee to be their Vice-Chairman.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Bazitpore Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh :—

Baboo Kali Kishore Das.	Baboo Gopi Nath Shaha.
„ Govinda Chunder Pal.	Munshi Mohamed Nazim Bhuya.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves, under section 30, Act V (B. C.) of 1876, the election of Baboo Prosonno Chunder Chowdry to be Vice-Chairman of the above Municipality.

The 2nd March 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the re-election by the Commissioners of the Raneegunge Municipality of Baboo Abhoy Churn Mookerjee to be their Vice-Chairman.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves the re-election by the Commissioners of the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality of Baboo Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty to be their Vice-Chairman for the next official year.

The 3rd March 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Echak Municipality, in the district of Hazaribagh, of Baboo Shama Podo Chowdry to be their Vice-Chairman.

ROAD CESS.—*The 27th February* 1883.—Mr. E. Temple is appointed to be a member of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Beguserai, in the district of Monghyr.

The following notification is re-published from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 45.—*The 22nd February* 1883.—Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Lakhimpur.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the next half-yearly Departmental Examination of Assistants and Deputy Magistrates in the Regulation and non-Regulation Districts, and of officers in the Police, Jail, Medical, and Forest Departments, will begin on Monday, the 23rd April 1883.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 3rd March 1883.—In the orders dated the 29th December 1882, appointing Syed Golam Mostafa and Moulvie Mokindin Mohomed to be Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality, published at page 3, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd January 1883, for "Moulvie Mokindin Mohomed" read "Moulvie Sakhaoodin Muhamed."

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICE.

The 27th February 1883.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in accordance with the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioners of Sitamarhi, in the district of Mozufferpore, made at a meeting, to sanction the levying by them, under section 77 of the Municipal Act, of a tax upon persons occupying holdings within the municipality according to their circumstances and property within the municipality in lieu of the rate at present levied on the annual value of all holdings situated within the municipality.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTICE.

The 1st March 1883.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, after one month from this date, to confirm the following bye-law, framed by the Commissioners of the Suburban Municipality under section 256, Act V (B.C.) of 1876:—

"No hut or other building the external roof or walls of which are made of grass, leaves, mats, or other inflammable materials, shall be erected, renewed, or thoroughly repaired within the limits of the municipality, except with the sanction of the Commissioners."

"Any person infringing this bye-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20, and to a daily fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for continued infringement."

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1883.—With reference to the rules under the Petroleum Act, 1881, published under the notification dated the 18th July 1882, at pages 617-18, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to notify that, for a period of six months from this date, the declaration required in Rule 2 of the said rules may be submitted to the Port Officer by the agents or consignees of the vessels.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 2nd March 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Behar Hindi Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance:—

For the Mofussil.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Entire Gazette	10	0	0	per annum.
Postage	2	8	0	"
Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	4	0	0	"
Postage	1	0	0	"
For a single copy—				
Entire Gazette	0	4	0	
Postage	0	1	0	
Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under, with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.
Postage	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th March 1883.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 85 of Act VII of 1871 (The Indian Emigration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the senior Covenanted Civil Servant, other than the Magistrate of the district, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class at the head-quarters of the district of Sarun, to perform the functions of a Magistrate under that Act.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1883.—Notification dated the 28th October 1863, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th November 1863, which declares that no inward bound vessel, wind and weather permitting, shall pass Diamond Harbour without delivering to the pilot, Customs officer, or other person duly authorized to receive it, the manifest or report required by section 33 of the Customs Act, VI of 1863 (corresponding with section 53 of Act VIII of 1878), is hereby withdrawn.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1883.—Plans and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,06,120, for the construction of a new dredger required for use in connection with the Wharves and Jetties of the Commissioners for Making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, having been submitted by their Officiating Vice-Chairman with his letter No. 4017, dated the 6th January 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, sanctions the expenditure under the provisions of section 35 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1883.—In supersession of the Notification dated the 8th January 1883, published at page 22, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th idem, the following amended order, issued by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements, dated the 2nd February 1883, is republished for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION—No. 56.

THE following Order by His Excellency the Governor in Council, in substitution for the similar Order dated the 8th September 1882, and published as Government Notification No. 474 in the *Government Gazette* of the 10th of November 1882, is published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

C. J. IRVING,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Singapore, 2nd February 1883.

WHEREAS by Indian Act No. XIII of 1854 it was, among other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time, to reduce the tolls payable under the said Act in respect of all vessels passing "The Straits Lights: And Whereas by Ordinance No. II of 1867 the powers vested by the said Act in the Governor-General of India in Council were vested in the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements: And Whereas it is expedient to reduce the tolls payable under the said Indian Act:

It is hereby ordered by the Governor in Council, that on and after the 1st day of January 1883, the tolls payable in respect of all vessels liable, under the said Indian Act, to pay tolls for passing the Straits Lights shall be as follows :—

1.—If the voyage be one in the ordinary course whereof such vessel would pass the whole of the said Lights, at the rate of two cents of a dollar or eight pies of a rupee for every ton of her burden.

2.—If the voyage be one in the ordinary course of which she would pass any one or more of the said Lights, but not all of them, at the rate of one cent of a dollar or four pies of a rupee for every ton of her burden.

By His Excellency's command,

A. P. TALBOT,
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Singapore, 2nd February 1883.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th February 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following revised rule as rule 16 of the rules regarding salt, on which duty has not been paid, conveyed under bond from Chittagong to Naraingunge.

Revised Rule 16.

IT is to be understood also that before permission can be given to transport salt to Naraingunge under bond, the bonder will be required to construct a suitable warehouse at Naraingunge, to be approved and licensed by the Collector, together with suitable accommodation for the warehouse establishment, also to be approved by the Collector. He will also be required to enter into an engagement with the Collector to defray the cost to Government of the establishment noted in the margin, which will be appointed by the Collector for the guard and supervision of the warehouse.

	Rs.
1 Darogah on	50
2 Peons at Rs. 6 each ...	12
Cost per mensem ...	62

The rules contained in paragraphs 5, 11, and 13 of section II of the Salt Manual shall apply generally to the appointment and payment of this establishment, and to the construction and repair of the warehouse and establishment accommodation.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th February 1883.—The following additional Port Rule under section 7 of Act XII of 1875, fixing the scale of charges for mooring, &c., in the port of Chandbally, having been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, is notified for general information :—

Rule.

THE charge for the use of buoys Nos. 1, 2, and 3, laid in mid-stream, and off the jetties of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Orissa Steam Packet Company, and of Messrs. Macneill and Company, shall be at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th February 1883.—The following notice is published for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

BAY OF BENGAL.

Hooghly River Notice.

THE Port Commissioners of Calcutta hereby notify that in consequence of the extension of Middleton Sand, a temporary light vessel will be moored in the following position from the 15th March to the 10th November, both days inclusive :—

Gasper light-vessels, in line N. W. ½ N.
Saugor light-house, N. E. by N., distance $4\frac{3}{10}$ miles.
Long Sand Spit Buoy, N. by W., distance 1 mile.
Middleton Spit Buoy, S. E. ¼ E., distance 2¼ miles.

22 feet of water at lowest low-water spring tides.

The light is a fixed white light elevated 21 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of six miles.

During the day this light-vessel will exhibit from the mainmast head a small black ball over a larger one, the hull painted red, and "Long Sand" painted in white letters upon her side.

By order of the Commissioners,

E. W. PETLEY,
Deputy Conservator, Port Approaches.

PORT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *the 27th January* 1883.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th February 1883.—The following notice is published for general information :—

KRISHNA SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL.

PORT OF RANGOON.

Notice to Masters of Vessels.

THE light ship *Colombo* having been sent to Calcutta for repairs, her place has been taken by the schooner *Alguada*, which vessel will show the usual lights. Her masthead light is not so bright as the *Colombo's*, consisting of only four instead of eight lanterns placed horizontally.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 21st February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Bengali Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance:—

For the Mofussil.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Entire Gazette	10	0	0	per annum.
Postage	2	8	0	„
Parts III, IV, V, and VI containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	4	0	0	„
Postage	1	0	0	„
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Postage	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th February 1883.—The following telegram received from the Government of Bombay, dated the 13th instant, is published for general information:—

To—Calcutta,	From—Bombay
To—Bengal,	From—General Secretary

QUARANTINE imposed in October last by Egyptian and Turkish Sanitary Boards against Red Sea ports raised.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 2nd March 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the expense of the Hooghly Municipality, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for widening the Bally Burning Ghat Road, in the village of Bally, pergunnah Arsha, ziliah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 cottah and 15 chittacks of standard measurement, is required. It is bounded on the north by holding belonging to Shaikh Golam Hyder and chur land; on the east by chur land; on the south by chur land and the public road; and on the west by the public road and a portion of the land belonging to Shaikh Rohim Bux.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 19th February 1883.—The following declaration is published in supersession of that dated the 21st March 1882, published at page 300 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem:—

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a third class rifle range at Ballygunge, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 19 beeghas 14 cottahs 8 chittacks more or less, situated at Ballygunge in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, and bounded on the north by the remaining portion of the holding No. 224, belonging to Nazir Mahomed and others, and No. 225 belonging to Shohodeb Poddar; on the east by holdings No. 224 belonging to Nazir Mahomed and others, No. 212, belonging to Koilash Chunder Ghose, Nos 213 and 210, belonging to Rajchunder Ghose; on the south by lands belonging to Nochoroddi Mistri; and on the west by the fencing of the South-Eastern State Railway line, is required for the above purpose.

2. This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1124A.

The 27th February 1883.—Under section 29 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor vests Baboo Mati Lall Sirkar, Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100.

Under section 29 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor vests Baboo Lall Bihari Dey, M. A., B. L., Munsif of Kishengunge, in the district of Purneah, with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

The 28th February 1883.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Khagoul Bench, in Dinapore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Syud Mohomed Ibrahim and Syud Mohomed Ismail.

Messrs. G. R. Clark and M. Power, Honorary Magistrates of the Darjeeling Bench, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The undermentioned officers of the district of Mozufferpore are vested with powers under section 110 of Act X of 1882 :—

Mr. E. W. Collin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector.
" W. R. Bright, Assistant Magistrate and Collector.
" E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Baboo Protap Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, and 524 of Act X of 1882.

The 1st March 1883.—The undermentioned officers of the Backergunge district are vested with powers under section 32 of Act X of 1882 :—

Baboo Krishna Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
" Annada Prosad Bose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Jamalpur and Sherepur Benches in the Jamalpur sub-division, in the district of Mymensingh, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

For the Jamalpur Bench.

Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose.

For the Sherepur Bench.

Baboo Kishori Mohun Chowdhury and Baboo Koylash Chundra Sarkar.

The 3rd March 1883.—Baboo Kali Coomar Roy Chowdhry, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The 5th March 1883.—Baboo Rutton Lall Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with powers under section 133 of Act X of 1882.

The undermentioned officers of the Moorshedabad district are vested with powers under Section 110 of Act X of 1882 :—

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
" A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bench at Rampore Beauleah, in the district of Rajshahye, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Mr. N. W. Mackenzie.	Baboo Kedareshur Acharjea.
Baboo Chandra Nath Chowdhury.	Gossain Ram Rutton Bharotee.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 27th February* 1883.—Baboo Nilmoni Dass, Munsif of Burrabazar, in Manbhoom, on deputation as Munsif of Sealdah, having returned to duty on the 19th February 1883, the unexpired portion of the furlough, for eight months, granted him on the 27th June 1882, is cancelled.

The 1st March 1883.—Baboo Ramgopal Chakee, First Munsif of Cutwa, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave for 15 days under Rule 1 (*a*), Section 72, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 30th November 1882.

The 5th March 1883.—Baboo Robi Chandra Gangooly, Munsif of Azimgunge, in the district of Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months, under Rule 2, Section 72, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April 1883.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th March 1883.—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Abu Mahomed Asghar Ali, authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Mahomedan Registrar within the police stations of Jagonnathdighi and Laksham, in the district of Tipperah, *vice* Moulvie Farid-ud-din, deceased.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd March 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the removal of the head-quarters of the Sub-Registry Office of Sarupkati, in the district of Backergunge, from Kundihar, where it is at present located, to Sarupkati. This arrangement will take effect on and from the 1st April 1883.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1883.—It is hereby notified that, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 29 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act (VI of 1871), the Lieutenant-Governor vests Baboo Akhoy Kumar Sen, B.L., Second Munsif of Manickgunge, in the district of Dacca, with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs. 25.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 2nd March 1883.

No. 85.—*Leave.*—Mr. J. T. Simpson, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, First Calcutta Division, is granted an extension of furlough for six months, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, in continuation of the leave already granted in orders No. 512 of the 19th December last.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 5th March 1883.

No. 86.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for constructing a subsidiary jail in the village of Aurungabad, pergunnah Siris, in the district of Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land measuring, more or less, 2 beeghas 15 cottahs 4 dhoors of the Behar measurement, bounded as detailed below, are required within the aforesaid village of Aurungabad.

(1) Plot A, B, C, D, E, F measures 2 beeghas 3 cottahs 4 dhoors, and is bounded on the north by the land belonging to Simbhoo Pertap Singh, Kashinath Singh, and Paryagnath Singh, and cultivated this year by Karim; on the south by the sub-divisional garden and mokhtear's shed and compound; on the east by the moonsif's cutcherry compound, and lands belonging to the said Pertap Singh and others, and cultivated this year by Karim; and on the west by the sub-divisional garden and compound and plot A, B, H, G.

(2) Plot A, B, H, G measures 12 cottahs, and is bounded on the north by the lands belonging to the said Simbhoo Pertap Singh and others, and cultivated by Karim; on the south by Government lands; on the east by the plot A, B, C, D, E, F; and on the west by the lands belonging to the said Simbhoo Pertap Singh and others.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

IRRIGATION.

The 5th March 1883.

No. 87.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the Kendupatna Escape Channel, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land 1,300 feet in length, of an average breadth of 102 feet, measuring, more or less, 3 acres and 10 poles of standard measurement, situated in the village of Kolonpur, pergunnah Soongrah, in the district of Cuttack, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. O. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 5th March 1883.

No. 88 —*Notification.*—The following notifications, issued by the Government of India Public Works Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 56, *dated the 26th February* 1883.—The following promotions are made in the Revenue Establishment of State Railways from Class II Subordinate to Class III Superior, as Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, with effect from this date.

* * * * *

Mr. W. H. Chase, Chief Locomotive Foreman, Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 58, *dated the 28th February* 1883.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the undermentioned promotions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Date.	Nature of promotion.
*	*	*	*	*
Martin, Mr E. J. ...	S E. Class II ...	S. E. Class I ...	5th Jan. 1883...	Temporary.
Rhind, Mr. R. H. ...	S E. Class III, Special...	S. E. Class II ...	5th " " ...	Ditto.
*	*	*	*	*
Bell, Mr. H. ...	S. E. Class II, S. p. t. ...	S. E. Class II ...	18th Jan. 1883...	Permanent.
*	*	*	*	*
Parker, Mr. W. H. ...	S. E. Class I, temporary rank.	S. E. Class I ...	3rd Feb. 1883...	*Sub. pro. tem.*

HOWARD W. WARDEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 6th March 1883.

No. 89.—*Leave.*—Mr. D. B. Horn, Executive Engineer, third grade, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, is granted furlough for 8 months, from 12th March 1883, with the usual subsidiary leave.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 6th March 1883.

No. 90 —*Addendum.*—In this Department's Declaration No. 365 of the 25th September 1882, published in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem, respecting the acquisition of land required in the district of Sarun for the construction of a railway from Syedpore to Jalalpore, read the words "more or less" after the words "with a width varying from 530 feet to 64 feet."

Dated 6th March 1883.

No. 91.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the sidings and station accommodation of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, it is hereby declared that for the above purposes four plots of land, measuring, more or less, one hundred and thirty-eight beegahs fifteen cottahs and nine chittacks of the standard measurement, in the mouzahs of Kooshahaut, Aoopallund, Churpallund, and Agpallund, in pergunnah Shajapore, and mouzah Goalund, pergunnah Soojabad, zillah Furreedpore are required, as follows :—

Plot No. 1.—Measuring, more or less, 43 beegahs 18 cottahs and 13 chittacks in mouzahs Kooshahaut, Aoopallund, and Goalundo, bounded on the north by the river Ganges, and the land of the Eastern Bengal Railway; on the east by the Eastern Bengal Railway; south by the jote lands of Gooroo Bhoiemallee, Bisso Nauth Ghose, Auddo Nauth Kur, Junmenjoy Dutt, Ramanundo Bose, Shama Sunkur Burdon, Prannauth Chuckerbutty, Ram Chunder Paul, Bhoirob Poddar, Raj Chunder Kobiraj, and Fool Mahomed Mullick; on the west by the Eastern Bengal Railway and jote land of Katoo Mullick.

Plot No. 2 —Measuring, more or less, 18 beegahs and 3 chittacks in mouzah Churpallund, bounded on the north-east and west by the Eastern Bengal Railway, and on the south by the jote land of Rojoney Kanto Biswas, Janmahomed Sheik, Prannauth Chuckerbutty, and Annundo Manjee.

Plot No. 3.—Measuring, more or less, 30 beegahs 9 chittacks in the mouzahs Agpallund and Churpallund, bounded on the north by the jote lands of Kisto Mohun Dutt, Mohesh Chunder Sirkar, Ramcoomar Manjee, Hurrish Chunder Coondo, and Chunder Nauth Kur, Prannauth Chuckerbutty, Ramgobindo Sirkar, Shama Sunker Burdon, Gopaul Chunder Biswas, and the Furreedpore road; on the east and south by the Eastern Bengal Railway; and on the west by the Furreedpore road.

Plot No. 4.—Measuring, more or less, 47 beegahs and 1 cottah in the mouzah of Agpallund, bounded on the north and east by the Eastern Bengal Railway; on the south by the

jote land of Ramgobindo Sircar, Dwarka Nauth Dam, Bogoban Sircar, Shama Sunker Burdon, Soorjoo Narrian Paul, Khosal Mullick, and Greedhur Shaw; on the west by the Eastern Bengal Railway and the jote lands of Shama Sunker Burdon, Khosal Mullick, Greedhur Shaw, and Ram Gobindo Sircar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

HOWARD W. WARDEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

RAILWAY.

The 6th March 1883.

No. 92.—DECLARATION.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz*, for the use of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company for railway station and buildings, in the village of Kurseong, pergunnah Kurseong, zillah Darjeeling, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 25 36 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the north, east, south, and west by Maharajah of Burdwan's land, and also by Pankabary Road on the west, is required within the aforesaid village of Kurseong.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2000, *dated 6th March* 1883.—Mr. C. A. Samuells made over charge of the Bankoora Jail to Baboo Jadub Kristo Sen in the forenoon of the 24th February 1883.

No. 2001, *dated 6th March* 1883.—Surgeon J. Lewtas made over charge of the Barrisal Jail to Mr R C. Dutt on the afternoon of the 16th February 1883.

J. W. HANLON, *for Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

No. 2002, *dated 6th March* 1883.—Dr. H. M. Davis made over charge of the Pubna Jail to Surgeon R. L. Dutt on the forenoon of the 1st March 1883.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, *Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

HIGH COURT,—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 26th February 1883.

C. H. REILY, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, has obtained leave of absence for one year on medical certificate, under section 93, Rule IV, chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from this day.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Sheriff's Office, the 28th February 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1883 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the second day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

ROBERT MILLER, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস সন ১৮৮৩ সাল তারিখ ২৮শে ফেব্রুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৩ সালের ২রা এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৩ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

রবার্ট মিলার শরিফ।

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned students have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Nilratan	Medical College.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	Ditto.
De, Jaharlal	Ditto.
Lahiri, Hrisikes	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chattopadhyay, Haridas	Medical College.
Sen, Harimohan	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	Medical College.
Datta, Chunilal	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra	Ditto.
Sinha, Pratapnarayan	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1.	Ghosh, Sitalprasad	Medical College.
2.	Basu, Atulchandra	Ditto.
3.	Ghosh, Sasibhushan	Ditto.
4.	Bandyopadhyay, Beninath	Ditto.
5.	Neiogi, Surendranath	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Jotendranath	Medical College.
Basu, Nirodbihari	Ditto.
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	Ditto.
Mitra, Adharchandra	Ditto.
Nallatamby, C. W.	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	Ditto.
Sinha, Radhikaprasad	Ditto.

The undermentioned student has passed the B. C. E. Examination under paragraph 8 of the B. C. E. Regulations :—

Ghoshal, Haripada .. Presidency College, Civil Engineering Department

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th March 1883.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

THE undermentioned Student has passed the Examination for Honours in Law :—

Ray, Satischandra .. .. .. Presidency College.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honours in Arts :—

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Set, Dhanballabh	Presidency College.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Ramsadan	General Assembly's Institution.
Mitra, Rasamay	Hughli College.
Sanyal, Saratchandra	Canning College.

CLASS III.

Sen, Bankimchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Madhabchandra	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra .. Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra .. .. Sanskrit College.
Chakrabarti, Rajmohan .. .. Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Chakrabarti, Bhupati .. .. Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Majumdar, Ramchandra .. .. Presidency College.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Gupta, Gobindagopal .. .. General Assembly's Institution.
Das, Radhagobinda .. .. Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Jibanchandra .. .. Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Jnanendranath .. .. Ditto.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Jyotirbed, Pitambar .. .. Muir Central College.
Datta, Jadabchandra .. .. Presidency College.
{ Basu, Phanibhushan .. .. Ditto.
{ Chakravarti, Rasikchandra .. .. Dacca College.
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab .. .. Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Debendranath .. .. Presidency College.
Haldar, Jogindranath .. .. Ditto.
Sen, Biseswar .. .. .. Dacca College.

BOTANY.

CLASS II.

Ray, Jogeschandra .. .. .. Hughli College.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A.—

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Sasibhushan .. .. Hughli College.
Basu, Haridas .. .. .. Presidency College.
Bhar, Nityananda .. .. .. General Assembly's Institution.
Chakrabarti, Durgakanta .. .. Krishnaghar College.
Chattopadhyay, Narayandas .. .. Presidency College.
Das, Gangadhar .. .. .. Ditto.
DeMel, A. W. .. .. .. Teacher.
Ganga Sahay .. .. .. Muir Central College.
Jagannath Prasad .. .. .. Patna College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan .. .. Presidency College.
Misra, Isanchandra .. .. .. Hughli College.
Mitra, Haranchandra .. .. Patna College.
,, Saradacharan .. .. Teacher.
,, Upendrachandra .. .. Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath .. .. Canning College.
Palit, Debendranath .. .. Hughli College.
Pramanik, Krishnadayal .. .. Presidency College.
Samanta, Kalitaran .. .. .. Ditto.
Sinha, Kshetralal .. .. .. Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd February 1883.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House on Saturday, the 10th March, at 4 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissable on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P.M.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 27th March 1883.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Government of Bengal, No. 287T of the 21st May 1881, Education Department, and No. 531 of the 11th April 1882, Medical and Municipal Department, notice is hereby given to those whom it may concern that the next half-yearly examination of Compounders will be held, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 2nd of April 1883, and subsequent days, at the Campbell Medical School.

All applicants will have to register their names, and submit the required certificates, as well as deposit the fee of Rs. 3, on or before the 15th of March 1883, at the office of the Superintendent, Campbell Medical School.

F. C. NICHOLSON, M.B.,
Offg. Supdt., Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 252B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1880-81 and 1881-82, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 2nd April 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz:—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, consisting of 369 lots and 2 chests of 1880-81, and 100 lots and 3 chests of 1881-82, of 75° consistence	2,350
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, consisting of 359 lots and 1 chest of 70°, and 110 lots and 4 chests of 72° consistence, all of 1881-82	2,350
Total ..	4,700

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th April 1883 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 7th April 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 17th April 1883.

4th. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.			Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Monday,	2nd April	1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Wednesday,	2nd May	„ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	4th June	„ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Tuesday,	3rd July	„ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	2nd August	„ ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd September	„ ..	2,225	2,225	4,450
Do. about Wednesday,	26th „	„ ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
Do. about Thursday,	1st November	„ ...			4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd December	„ ...			4,450
Early in	January	1884 ...			4,450
Do.	February	„ ...			4,450
Do.	March	„ ..			4,450
	Total	...	.....	.....	54,400

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 27th February* 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Fort William, the 26th February 1883.

No. 46.—The services of the Reverend S. B. Taylor, M.A., Chaplain of Shillong and Gauhati, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 15th March 1883.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1883.

No. 1086.—Furlough out of India for nine months having been granted to Mr. Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, Mr. Jacob availed himself of the leave on the 24th February 1883.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 2nd March 1883.

No. 115.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. William Dunbar Blyth to be Captain.
,, Charles Stuart Bayley to be Lieutenant.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 116.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

* * * * *

Major W. L. Samuells, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Bengal, (p. a.) for one year and 243 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * *

F. B. PEACOCK
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situated in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to sale at the Backergunge Collectorate on Tuesday, the 27th March, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
70	2985	5 annas 6 gundas 2 karas 2 krantas share of taluk Ratun Krishna, Hari Shardar in pergunnah Uttar Shahabazpur.	6 0 15	27	54	The purchaser will get permanent right from 13th April 1883, corresponding with 1st Baishak 1290 B.S.
241	3545	Taluk Sheik Didar in tuppah Shofipur Kula.	2 2 31	4	8	Ditto.

Backergunge Collectorate, the 17th January 1883. W. FIDDIAN, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below in the undermentioned salt khalari lands in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Deputy Collector's Office at Diamond Harbour on the 11th April 1883, corresponding with 29th Chyet 1289 B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale .—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The land to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the land will be considered as its proprietor, and the entire proprietary right of Government in the land will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

No.	Name of the village in which the land is situated.	Approximate area in bigahs.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
		B. K. CHS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	The land lies near the battery at Harrah in the Diamond Harbour Sub-division, district 24-Pergunnahs, pergunnah Mooragatcha.	10 1 2	6 4 7	13 9 2	Intending purchasers will, on application to the Deputy Collector of Diamond Harbour, be furnished with such particulars regarding the land as may enable them to identify it.

F. W. BADCOCK, Covenanted Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs will be put up to sale at the Dumka Collectorate on the 28th June 1883, corresponding with 15th Assar 1290 B. S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of the purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertizement as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approxinate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	170	Amanat Sarkar, thana Sangrampur, pergunnah Kankjol.	19 2 1	6 0 0	60 0 0	

Nya Dumka, Dy. Commr.'s Office, the 30th January 1883. W. OLDHAM, Depy. Commr.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned estate, situated in the district of Bogra, will be put up to sale at the Bogra Collectorate on the 27th March 1883, corresponding with the 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.			
.....	707	Mouzah Gangurish and others, pergunnah Khangour.	18 3 33	.....	.....	The estate will be sold revenue-free.

MAHENDRANATH BHATTACHARJYA, Deputy Collector, for Collector on tour.

Bogra Collectorate, the 29th January 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 19th day of March 1883 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

First Class.—Permanently Settled Estates.

Towjih number.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear for which the estates will be sold.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
40	Kismut pergunnah Jehangirpore and others.	Govindo Chundra, Umesh Chundra Neogy, Hara Chundra, Madhu Sudon Choudhury, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayon Choudhuri, minor, and others.	Revenue— 31,176 7 7½ Malikana— 796 0 0 31,972 7 7½	Revenue— 3,604 10 7 Malikana— 66 0 2 3,670 10 9	Of this mehal, 5 annas 6 gundas 2 cowries and 3 krantis share, bearing Government revenue Rs. 10,392-2-8½ and malikana Rs. 305-5-4, belonging to Hara Chandra, Modhu Sudan Chowdhuri, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayon Chowdhuri, minor, a separate account for which share has been opened under section 10 Act XI of 1859, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.
85	Kismut pergunnah Delwarpore.	Modhu Sudon, Hara Chundra Chowdhuri, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayan Chowdhuri, minor, and others.	Revenue— 8,879 2 0	Revenue— 1,119 12 9	Excepting 8 annas share of this mehal, for which separate accounts were opened, the remaining ijmali 8 annas share with Government revenue Rs. 4,439-9, belonging to Modhu Sudon, Hara Chundra Chowdhuri, and Kriena Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayan Chowduri, minor, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.
171 Kismut 2.	Mouzah Joydebpore and others, pergunnah Bajitpore.	Khollluddeen Chowdhuri, Jamiruddin, Chowdhuri, Joy Nool Abedil Mohemed, and others.	4,039 7 10½	176 7 10	Of this mehal, 6 annas 17 gundas 2 cowries and 2 krantis share, bearing Government revenue Rs. 1,737-12, belonging to Joynool Abedul Mohemed, Imamoddeen Mohemed, and Mainuddeen Hossain *alias* Barick Mesh, guardian on behalf of Mar Hoomet Hossain, minor, Jamirooddeen Chowdhuri, and Muzhurruddeen Chowdhuri, a separate account for which share has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.

Dinagepore Collectorate, the 5th February 1883. A. C. TUTE, Covd. Dy. Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 19th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Number of sale.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9	First class permanently settled estate Dowlutpore, pergunnah Pandooah.	Syad Fazlorohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Aolad Bux Molla, Sheik Moktar, Achma Bibi, Sayd Ali Mahamud, Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhury, manager of the estate of minor Syed Abdul Salem, Shomina Bibi, Kosom Kumari Dassi, Woouma Chalwa Bibi.	1,132 0 2	66 2 4	
10	First class permanently settled estate Radhakantobatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Kasim Uddeen Ahamed and others	624 11 0		
		Deduct the share as 50 bighas 16 kottahs and 4 chittacks of land of the estate of Ashaludin Mistri, for which revenue payable is Rs. 24-14, of which a separate account has been opened.	24 14 0		
		Balance due from Kashim Uddeen Ahamed, Atabar Ali, executor to the estate of Sarpan Nissa Bibi, Mohmooda Bibi, Sheik Momim, Shaik Mohmood Ola, Shaik Abdool Hak, Shaik Mozahur Ali, Kailash Chandra Nundy, Srechurry Nundy, Mohendra Nath Nundy, Sheik Kasimuddi, Syad Atabar Rohman, Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhury, manager of the estate of minor Abdool Salem, Woomidutton Nessa Bibi, Chowdhery, Abdoola, Sayed Hamadan Hak, Ashma Bibi, Sayed Fozla Rohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Sayed Abdul Fotta, Kholura Bibi, Shomina Bibi, Syeda Bibi. No separate account has been opened.	599 13 11	23 1 2	Only this portion will be sold for this arrear.
54	First class permanently settled estate Thoipara, pergunnah Pandooah.	Khebira Bibi and Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhery, manager of the estate of minor Abdool Salem, Sayed Abdool Forta, Syeda Bibi, Karimon Nessa Bibi, Momina Bibi, Ashura Bibi, Fozla Rohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Mahamud Moosa, Sayed Mahamud Ashia, Abdool Forta, Sayed Atahar Rohman, and Woomadutton Nessa Bibi.	1,066 1 0	272 14 11	
56	First class permanently settled estate Chapahatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Jodoo Nath Dholay, Makhum Lal Bangal, Haripodo Pal, executor to the estate of minor Jogendro Chandra Pal, Abeda Bibi, Koosum Kumary Dassi, Bidoomoney Dassi, Shaik Attaul Hak *alias* Michoo Mia, Shaik Afzal Hak *alias* Kangalu Mia, Shaik Mozharol Hak, Sayed Abdool Manan *alias* Nomoo Mych, Ajihan Nissa Bibi, Notifan Nissa Bibi, executrix of her minor son Sayed Mahmud Ali *alias* Mahamood Taha, and her minor daughter Fatejbafoon Bibi, Sayed Abul Fuzfur, and Syed Kader.	606 7 2	43 4 0	
59	First class permanently settled estate Makhaldihi, pergunnah Pandooah.	Sayed Abul Mazoffar, Syed Abdul Kader, and others.	722 15 1		
		Deduct nine annas nine gundas and two kara share of Abhoy Charan Nandi, Upendra Narain Nandi, Bhabendra Narain Nandi, Girindra Narain Nandi, Brojendra Narain Nandi, and Dharendra Narain Nandi, of which a separate account has been opened, and for which revenue payable is.	428 2 1		
		The balance due from Sayed Abul Mazoffar, Sayed Abdul Kedar, Raj Lokhmi Debya, Tahajhuddin Ahammud, Notifal Hak, Mansur Ahammud, Abdul Rohim, Abdor Rajib, Ahamud Bakhsh, Rahaman Bakhsh, Ganganarain Nandi, guardian of his minor nephew Syamacharan Nandi, Sahoran Nissa Bibi, Horish Chandra Pal, Khandkoo Ahadadali, Abedar Bibi, and Sayama Bibi.	294 13 1	8 6 1	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened for the shares of those persons.			
110	First class permanently settled estate Khalar, pergunnah Khalar.	Poornachandra Roy and others	10,390 9 11¼		
		Deduct twelve annas share of Lalit Mohen Singh, and Nagendra Bola Dasi, for which rent payable is .. ... Rs. A. P. 7,793 0 0			
		Deduct one anna share of Udoy Chand Mookerjee, for which rent payable is 649 7 0			
		8,442 7 0	8,442 7 0		
		Balance due from Poornachandra Roy and Lalan Mani Dasi for three annas share of which no separate account has been opened.	1,948 2 11¼	258 10 7	Ditto.
117	First class permanently settled estate Rajhat, pergunnah Khoalpore.	Jivan Krishna Gossami and others	726 0 3		
		Deduct five annas share of Anandamaye Debi, executrix to the estate of Brindavan Chandra Roy, the rent payable for which is . .. . Rs. A. P. 226 14 0			
		Three annas share of Haraschandra Banerjee, out of five annas and ten gandas in three mouzahs, viz. kismut Nasibpore, Baidyabattee, and Avirambatee. The rent payable for this three annas share is 82 3 0			
		Three annas six gundas two karas and two krantis share of Prasad Das Gosvami, for which rent payable is 151 4 0			
		460 5 0	460 5 0		
		Separate account has been opened of these shares. The balance due from Jivan Krishna Gosvami, Kunja Bihary Gosvami, Shyama Charan Lahuri, Harasundari Devi, Anandamayi Devi, executrix to the estate, Brindavan Chandra Roy, Romanath Gosvami, Joykrishen Mookerjee, Prankrishen Roy, Shayama Sundari Devi, and Kailash Chandra Ghosh, for which no separate account has been opened.	265 11 3	42 3 9	
3993	First class permanently settled estate Howrah Char, pergunnah Boro.	Poornachandra Roy and others	726 4 8¼		
		Deduct five annas share of Poornachandra Roy, for which separate account has been opened and the rent payable for which is.	227 1 0		
		Balance due from Rani Lalan Mani, Girindra Chandra Roy, and Mr. A. B. Miller, Receiver, High Court, manager, of the estate of Devendra Nath Deo, Bahadur, for eleven annas share for which the rent payable is.	499 3 8¼	122 0 0	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened of this eleven annas share.			
3995	First class permanently settled estate Sulkea Chur, pergunnah Boro.	Khelat Chandra Ghosh and others	680 0 0		
		Deduct five annas share of Poornachandra Roy, for which a separate account has been opened, and the rent payable for which is.	213 8 0		
		Balance due from Khelat Chandra Ghosh for six annas share and from Rajnarayan Roy for five annas share. The rent payable for this eleven annas share is.	467 8 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened of this share.			

Hooghly, the 10th February 1883. F. WYER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Serial number.	Number in register A.	Touzi number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which sale will be held.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	966	1183	Baghela, pergunnah Chynpore, permanently-settled estate.	Musumat Naseeb Kooner, proprietor of 16 annas.	1,019 11 9	0 8 3
2	1437	4135	Dawarooah, pergunnah Peero, ditto.	Agah Ismail Khan, proprietor of 16 annas.	900 0 0	169 0 0

Shahabad Collectorate, the 23rd February 1883. R. H. GREAVES, for Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at Barisal, Tuesday, the 27th March 1883, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Rs. A. P.	Arrears due.	Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.
1st Class.	1631	Pergunnah Bozergomedpur, Ram Prasad taluq.	Mr. Francis Rebellow		6,526 12 3		35 8 1	The entire estate will be sold.
Do.	1636	Ditto ditto Ramraja Sen and Krishnadeb Sen taluq.	Ejmali share 15*as.* 12*gds.* 8 *danti*; proprietors Kali Charan Sen and others.	Total jumma ... Deduct jumma of 7*gds.* 3*kara* 1*dt.* share for which separate account has been opened ...	926 8 10½ 22 8 5 904 0 5½		0 2 2½	The ejmali 15*as.* 12*gds.* 8 *danti* share will be sold.
Do.	1721	Pergunnah Chandradwip and others, share 2*as.* 13¾ *gds.* 3*kt.*	Ejmali share 1*a.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 14*g.* 5*g.*; proprietors Bebi Sophia Esabella, Ema DeCosta, and others.	Total jumma ... Deduct the jumma of 1*a.* 7*g.* 2*k.* 2*kt.* 5*g.* 3*kr.* 2*kt.* 15*g.* share under separate account	13,916 5 10 7,132 2 4½ 6,784 3 5½		1,54 3 10½	The ejmali 1*a.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 14*g.* 5*g.* and 3*kr.* share will be sold.
Do.	1722	Ditto ditto share 2*a.* 18*g.* 1*kt.*	Ejmali 1*a.* 7*g.* 1*kr.* 1*kt.* 5*gds.* 3*kr.*; proprietors Miss Margaret, Henry G. Fally, and others.	Total jumma ... Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account ...	14,464 10 1½ 7,413 2 2½ 7,051 7 11		1,632 6 1	The ejmali 1*a.* 7½*g.* 1*kr.* 5½*gds.* share will be sold.
...	1914	Teppeh Habili Selimabad; share ½*an.*	Ejmali 6*a.* 15½*g* 2*kt.* 7½*gds.* 1*kt.* 7½*gds.* 2*kts.* share of the 10 *gds.* rendered into 16 annas; proprietors Srinath Sen and others.	Total jumma ... Deduct jumma of 9*as.* 14½*gds.* 12*gds.* 1*kt.* 12*gds.* 1*kt.* share under separate account	1,959 3 11 1,126 5 7½ 832 14 3½		262 11 1	The ejmali 6*a.* 15½*gds.* 2*kt.* 7½*gds.* 1*kt* 7½*gds.* 2*kt.* share will be sold.
1st Class.	1963	Pergunnah Jahapur.	Ejmali share 11*as.* 15½*gds.* 3½*gds.* 5*gds.*; proprietors Rajanikanta Dutta Choudhury and others.	Total jumma ... ... Deduct jumma of 4*as.* 4½*gds.* 2*kt.* 16*gds.* 3*as.* 15*gds.* shares under separate accounts	863 11 10 235 13 1 627 14 9		2 4 2½	The ijmali 11*as.* 15½*gds.* 3½*gds.* 5*gds.* share will be sold.
Do.	3305	Pergunnah Shaistanagar, share 5*as.* 6*gds.* 3*kr.*	Ejmali share 4*as.* 18*gds.* 3*kr.* 5*gds.* of 5*as.* 6½*gds.* rendered into 16*as.*; proprietors Barada Kanta Roy Choudhury and others.	Total jumma ... ... Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account ...	644 6 7 445 8 4½ 198 14 2½		1 12 10½	The ejmali 4*as.* 18*gds.* 3*kr.* 5*gds.* share will be sold.
Do.	3836	Pergunnah Selimabad, share 7 *gundas.*	Share 5½*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account; proprietor Sokha Nath Mittra.	Total jumma ... Deduct the jumma of 1½*gds.* under separate account ...	2,079 14 6½ 519 15 7½ 1,559 14 11		529 8 9½	Share 5½*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account will be sold.
Do.	4597	Pergunnah Chandradip, char Karmakati.	Ejmali share 13*as.* 4½*gds.*; proprietors Anne Catharine Duran and others.	Total jumma ... Deduct the jumma of the 2*as.* 15½*gds.* under separate account	1,226 0 3 211 10 11 1,014 5 4		124 11 0	The ejmali 13*as.* 4½*gds.* share will be sold.
Do.	5007/4	Pergunnah Bozergomedpore, Haola No. 4 in chak Dhalua.	Durgacharan Mukhapadhya and others.	.....	856 0 0		214 0 0	The entire mehal will be sold.
Do.	5007/9	Ditto ditto, Haola No. 9 in ditto.	Guni Mahammed and others ..	.....	593 0 0		148 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	5008/2	Ditto, ditto, Haola No. 2 in chak Bargunna.	Nasar Kepali and others ...	.....	1,406 0 0		352 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	5198	Char Kakra, including Rampoora.	Harakanta Sen, proprietors of share 4*as.* 11*gds.* 1*kr.* 1*gd.* exclusive of the share under separate account.	Total jumma ... .. Road fund	7,860 0 0 79 0 0 7,939 0 0	Jumma Road fund	1,329 2 1 13 6 1 1,342 8 2	The share 4*as.* 11*gds.* 1*kt.* 11*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of the share under separate account— Jumma ... .. Road fund ...	5,622 8 2 56 8 2 2,259 15 5			

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.		Arrears due.		Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1st Class.	5198	Char Kakra, including Rampur.	Share 3*as.* 10*gds* under separate account; proprietor Amina Bibi.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	1,016 4 3	3*as.* 10*gds.* share, for which a separate account has been opened will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	10 4 6	
					7,939 0 0		1,026 8 9	
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account and the remaining shares—				
				Jumma	6,140 10 0			
				Road fund... ...	61 11 6			
					6,202 5 6			
					1,736 10 6			
Do.	5198	Ditto ..	Share 2*as.* under separate account; proprietor Moulavi Amoruddin Ahmed.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	581 14 0	The 2*as.* share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	5 14 0	
					7,939 0 0		587 12 0	
				Deduct as above—				
				Jumma	6,677 8 0			
				Road fund ...	69 0 0			
					6,946 10 0			
					992 8 0			
Do.	5198	Ditto ...	5*gds.* share under separate account; proprietors Subjan Bibi and others.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	72 11 9	The 5*gds.* share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	0 11 9	
					7,939 0 0		73 7 6	
				Deduct as above—				
				Jumma	7,737 3 0			
				Road fund ...	77 12 3			
					7,814 15 3			
					124 0 9			

Backergunge Collectorate, the 10th February 1883. W. FIDDIAN, Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Khoolna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at that district on the 15th March 1883, corresponding to the 2nd Chaitra 1289 (B S.) for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th June and 28th September 1882 and 12th January 1883.

Number of the estate.	Name of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Interest to be sold.	Arrears due for 28th June 1882.	Arrears due for 28th September 1882.	Arrears due for 12th January 1883.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7	Asmatpore, pergunnah Asmatpore.	Hara Prosad and Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others.	1,601 9 0	The whole estate	.....	.....	141 9 5
43	Ganeshampur, pergunnah Jaypore	Ditto ditto ...	1,180 14 6	Ditto	.....	.....	170 10 3
56	Kismat Jamira, pergunnah Jamira.	Raja Bejoy Kissen Roy Bahadoor.	3,605 0 11	Ditto	.....	.....	827 6 9
67	Kismat Talibpore, pergunnah Talibpore.	Govind Mohon Bose and others.	569 0 6	Ditto	.....	43 9 0	.....
139	Kismat Moloi, pergunnah Moloi.	Mohendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	22,972 5 11½	A separate share, No. 2, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Mohendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	139 3 8	.....
139	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,972 5 11½	Ditto No. 4 in the name of Parboti Nath Roy Chowdhry.	.....	765 10 7	653 1 10
139	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,972 5 11½	Ditto No. 5 in the name of Narendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	139 3 7	628 0 9	653 1 10
169	Silmabad, pergunnah Silmabad.	Matangini Dasi and others	1,212 8 0	A separate share, No. 1, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Matangini Dassi and others.	.....	.....	35 3 9½
169	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,212 8 0	Ditto No. 3 in the name of Baikunt Nath Das Biswas.	.....	25 1 10	.....
191	Taraf Hazrakati, pergunnah Moloi.	Parboti Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	890 3 10	A separate share, No. 3, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Parboti Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	6 1 3	22 12 4
191	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	890 3 10	Ditto No. 4 in the name of Rajendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	6 0 10	.....	.....
191	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	890 3 10	Ditto No. 5 in the name of Narendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	....	6 0 9	28 12 4
216	Kismat Hogla, pergunnah Hogla.	Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others.	15,573 0 3	A separate share, No. 2, opened in the name of Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.	.....	.....	813 5 0
216	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	15,573 0 3	Ditto No. 3 in the name of Harsa Nath Gangooly.	.....	.....	815 4 7

Khulna Collectorate, the 9th February 1883. H. K. MOOKERJEE, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Nuddea will be put to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 10th April 1883, corresponding the 28th Chaittra 1289, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as the arrear of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Number on the district roll.	Name of estates under pergunnahs.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
17	Alpa, pergunnah Bagoan.	Krishna Nath Ray, Kumudini Dasi, mother and guardian of Gurudas Biswas, Jodu Nath Khan, Jogunnath Khan, Rameanur Ray, Chander Kanta, Lukhi Kunto, Ganga Kanta, Roti Kanta, Dwarika Kanta, Soorji Kanta Bhattacharjee, Lukhimoni Debya, mother and guardian of Teencari Debya, Trailakaya Soondari Debya, Umesh Chandra Mookherjee, himself and manager of Bejoy Chandra Mookherjee, Govinda Chandra Mookherjee, Mohmotha Nath Mookherjee, Roy Dhonapat Sing Bahadur, guardian of Sett Gopi Chand Bahadur, Mothura Nath Palchowdhury, Sri Nath Palchowdhury, Siv Chander Palchowdhury, himself and Sunayani Dasi, herself and guardian of Sreesh Chandra Dhana, Krishna and Lalit Mohan Palchowdhury, minors, Mothura Nath, Hera Lal, Umesh Chandra, and Mohesh Chandra Pal, and Umesh Chandra Pal, guardian of Benoari Lal Pal, minor, and Rambux Chethangi.	8,670 5 3 Police 96 3 7	52 0 4	Share amounting to 7a. and 6k. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 3,803-6-6½ revenue and Rs. 42-4-3 police, belonging to Chandra Kanta, Lukhi Kanta, Ganga Kanta, Roti Kanta, Durika Kanta, Soorja Kanta Bhattacharjee, Lukhimoni Debya, mother and guardian of Teencuri Debya, Trailakya Sundari Debya, Umesh Chandra Mookerkerjee, himself and manager of Bejoy Chandra Mookerjee and Gobinda Chandra Mookerjee, Manmotha Nath Mookerjee, Roydhonapat Sing Bahadur, guardian of Sett Gopi Chand Bhahadur, minor, Mathura Nath and Sri Nath Palchoudhury, and Shib Chandra Palchoudhury, himself and Sunayani Dasi, herself and guardian of Sreesh Chandra, Dhanakrishna, and Lalit Mohan Palchoudhury, minors, and Mothura Nath, Hera Lal, Umesh Chundra, Mohesh Chandra Pal, Umesh Chandra Pal, guardian of Benoari Lal Pal, minor, and Rambux Chethangi will be sold for recovery of Rs. 52-6-4.
11	Dehi Chandi, pergunnah Pajoour.	Raj Lukhi Dasi, mother and guardian of Suresh Chandra, Sarat Chandra, Aukhoy Chandra, Satish Chandra Mullik, minors, Chandra Nath Mullik, Anath Nath Dev, Kasimunnisa Bibee, Sarat Chandra Chowdhury, himself and guardian, and Ishan Chandra Ghosal, Ananta Dev Mookherjee and Harijiban Mookherjee, guardians of Charu Chandra, Nirmal Chandra, and Poorna Chandra Dechowdhury, minors, Surendra Nath Palchowdhury, Nogendra Nath Palchowdhury, Jogendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Jogendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Modhumoti Dasi, guardians of Satish Chandra, *alias* Panchu Palchoudhury, Surendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Siv Mohini Dasi, guardians of Gyanendra Nath Palchowdhury, and Harendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Biprendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Hemendra Nath Palchoudhury, minors.	10,246 2 8 Police 129 2 4	156 10 8	Share amounting to 2a. 5g. 3k. 10t. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,447-13-6 and police Rs 19-0-8 belonging to Raj Lukhi Dasi, mother and guardian of Suresh Chandra, Sarat Chander, Aukhoy Chand a, and Satish Chandra Mullik, minors, Chundra Nath Mullik, himself and Anath Nath Deb and Kasimunessa Bibee will be sold for recovery of Rs. 156-10-8.
154	Dhoradoba, pergunnah Taragoonia.	Bama Charan Choudhury, Giribala Debya, Bama Sundari Debya, Bhubanjoy Acharjee, Kaseshyari Debya, Horo Gopal Acharjee, Ram Ratan Sanyal, Pranhari Shaha, Sreeram Choudhury, Dinobundhu Choudhury, and Dena Nath Mookherjee.	920 10 5	6 4 3	Share amounting to 8a. 2g. 3k. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 489-7-11 belonging to Bama Charan Choudhury, Giribala Debya, Bama Sundari Debya, Ram Ratan Sanyal, Denabundhu Choudhuri, and Dino Nath Mookerjee will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6-4-3.
213	Gopalpur, pergunnah Shahaujial.	Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Janhobi Moni Dasi, Horo Sundari Dasi, Sabayit of Giridhur Deb Thakur, Kesav Nath, Pran Chand, Ananda Lal, Bedhu Bhusan, Neil Ratan, Krishna Nath, Khettra Nath, Bama Charan, Uma Charan Choudhury, Bhubaneshwari Debya Chowdhurani, mother and guardian of Devendra Nath Choudhury, minor, and Pran Nath Choudhury.	2,176 0 5	9 8 6	Share amounting to 13a. 7g. 3k. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,818-14-3 belonging to Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Janhobi Moni Dasi, Kesav Nath, Pran Chand, Anandalal, Bedhu Bhushan, Neel Rotan, Krishna Nath, Khettra Nath, Bama Charan, and Uma Charan Choudhuries, Bhubaneshusori Debya Choudurani, guardian of Devendra Nath Choudhury will be sold for the recovery of arrears Rs. 9-8-6.
260	Jitpur, pergunnah Betai.	Prasanna Chandra, Girija Kanta, and Saroji Kanta Choudhury, Hera Lal Saha, Sharoda Prosad Choudhury, himself and manager of Behari Lal Choudhury, Benoari Lal Choudhury, Satya Charan Choudhury, Bama Charan Choudhury, and Girish Chandra Banerjee.	807 6 1	12 8 0	Share amounting to annas 4, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 201-13-7 belonging to Prasanna Chandra, Girija Kanta, Saroji Kanta Choudhury, and Saroda Prosad Choudhury, himself and guardian of Benoari Lal Choudhury, Behari Lal Choudhury, Satya Charan Choudhury, and Bama Charan Choudhry will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-8.
491	Sadipur, pergunnah Rajpur.	Ram Gopal Chatterjee, Lukhi Das Mustafi, Gour Chandra Saha, Ram Gopal Saha, Girija Nanda Chatterjee, Brojo Lal, Haro Lal, Moti Lal, Mohendro Lal, Jogendro Lal, and Ananda Moy Moitra, Kashishwari Debya, Horo Gopal Acharjee, Bhubanjoy Acharjee, Kashishwari Dasya, Pran Krishna Biswas, Dhurma Das Mustafi, Tara Moni Dasi, Khettra Nath Mustafi, Bhoba Taran, Siv Taran Joardar, Kala Chand Biswas, Mr. William Sheriff, manager of Mr. M. Fitzgerald Sanders, Mr. Thomas David, K. Watt, Mr. John Thomas, and Mr. George A Glassccott, and Radhajiban Mustafi.	18,263 14 9	5 15 10	Share amounting to 2a. 3g. 2½j. 2t. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 123-2 belonging to Mr. William Sheriff, himsef and manager of M. Fitzgerald Sanders, Lukhi Das Mustafi, Taramoni Dasya, Girija Nananda Chatterjee, Bhubanjoy Acharjya, Kashishsari Debya, and Gour Chandra Shaha, and Ananda Moy Mittra, and Kalachand Biswas will be sold for the recovery of arrears Rs. 5-15-10.
3158	Khamar Simlia, pergunnah Krishnaghur.	Ananda Prosad Sen, manager of Monmotha Nath, Girija Nath, Satindra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Mohendro Nath, Rajendro Nath, Parvati Nath, Narendro Nath, Amarendra Nath Roy Choudhury, Bhobotarini Debi, Rameshwar Mookerjee, himself and guardian of Umeshwar, Jogeshwar, Amriteshwar and Rameshwar Mookerjee, and Gokul Moni Dasi.	965 12 8 Police 6 3 10	21 13 6	Share amounting to 3a. 4g. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 189-2-7 and police Rs. 1-3-11 belonging to Romeshwar Mookerjee, himself and guardian of Umeshwar, Jogeshwar, Amriteshwar, and Rameshwar Mookerjee, and Gokulmoni Dasi, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 21-13-6.
		Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.			
840	Char Kaipal, pergunnah Shahaujial.	Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Horo Sundari Dasi, executrix of Brojendro Kumar and Gopendra Kumar Bhowmeek, minors, Janhobi Moni Dasi, and Pran Nath Choudhuri.	758 0 0	11 6 0	The term of settlement is for 10 years from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1889. The entire estate will be sold.

Nuddea Collectorate, the 27th February 1883.

W. V. G. TAYLER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mozufferpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 26th March 1883, corresponding with the 3rd Cheyt 1290 Fusley, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Serial number	Towjee number.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	2330	Bithowli, Chukla Gurjowl, pergunnah Bissaroh.	Syed Lootf Ali Khan, Syed Walayat Hossain Khan *alias* Mehdi Nawab, Syed Mohamud Hussun Khan *alias* Chootey Sohib, Syed Mohamed Hossain Khan *alias* Mujhley Sohib, Mussamut Ushruffulnissa Begum, Syed Walayet Ali Khan, Mussamut Usmatulnissa Begum *alias* Sohebzadee, Syed Mohamed Hossain Khan *alias* Mohamed Nowab, Mussamut Noorjohan Begum, Gocool Roi, Dhanukhdary Roi, Deonath Roi, Mussamut Hira Koer, Gumohir Roi, Munoo Roi, Moharaj Roi, Dani Roi, Jugdeo Roi, Gujjoo Roi, Audan Roi, Imrit Roi, Jugdhari Roi, Ram Nihora Roi, Chuthhoo Roi, Monog Roi, Jhoomuck Roi, Mothoora Roi, Roodhan Roi, Luchman Roi, Donia Roi, Ram Autar Roi, Adhik Sing, Panchom Sing, Seopershad Sing, Sooha Sing, Huree Sing, Zooloom Sing, Hira Sing, Deonath Sing, Raghubansi Sing, Gopal Laul, Buldeo Laul, Rajkishore Naraen Sing, Ram Yad Roi, Kishna Roi, Chatoori Roi, Bullam Roi, Boodhno Koer, Lila Roi, Ramlal Roi, Ramcharn Roi, Ram Autar Roi, Keshore Roi, Lolji Roi, Babu Ram Roi, Poron Roi, Soudagar Roi, Rujjoo Roi, Gobind Roi, Nirsoo Roi, Nazier Roi, Eknam Roi, Gordi Roi, Boondi Roy, Mussamut Nirghin Koer, Khooshi Roi Daragha Roi, Achruj Roi, Hurkhoo Roi, Balgobind Roi, Deochar Roi, Parshan Roi, Dhannoo Lal, Bidayaput Sing, Khoob Lal Sing, Hira Roi, Balgobind Roi, Chedi Sing, Bikayoo Sing, Jungi Sing, Dunoo Sing *alias* Deo Naraen Sing, Nirsoo Sing, Koombhan Sing, Gopal Singh, Khobhar Sing, Zolim Sing, Bissonath Roi, Raja Roi, Ramdihal Sing, Lochan Roi, Ruchea Roi, Damree Roi, Gopal Roi, Jiwan Sing, guardian of Ram Khelawan Sing, Roshan Sing, Bhoopa Sing, Ram Anoogroh Sing, Seosaran Sing, Nasib Sing, Mussamut Girja Koer, Amrit Sing, Banki Sing, Buldeo Narayan, Bechoo Lal, Moorli Monohor, Kashi Prosad, Harukh Noroyan Sing, Janki Prosad, Sukhshish Narayan, Jagot Prosad, Aim Prosad, Kuldip Narayan, Sarob Noroyan, Ruktoo Roi, Dhujoo Roi, Deoraj Roi, Gunga Sing, Burmha Sing, Mussamut Bajo Koer, mother and guardian of Parmeshar Roi, Seo Roi, Jugdip Roi, Ramyad Roi, Inerjeot Roi, Dwarka Roi, Seebhugwan Roi, Mussamut Jinas Koer, Rashebary Roi, Pallut Roi, Girdhary Sing, Mussamut Ram Bhunjan Koer, Roop Naraen Sing, Bhoop Naraen Sing, Parmeshar Datto, Jodunandan Prosad, Situl Prosad, Raghunandan Prosadh, Raj Keshori Sing, Raj Keshore Narayan Sing, Juggarnath, Naraen Sing, and Khoderam Roi.	1,201 12 10	152 15 7	Excluding share 5 annas 4 gundas 1 karunt 1 dunt in mouzah Bersi, 2 gundas 3 cowris 2 karunt in mouzah Bethowli, and 5 gundas 3 cowris 1 karunt in Bethowli Anroodh, belonging to Audan Roi, Hemdari Roi, Amrit Roi, Ramnihora Roy, Chhuttoo Roy, Monog Roy, Mussamut Newaso Koer, Jhoomuck Roi, Rowshun Roi, Heera Roi, Balgobind Roi, Luchman Roi, Doonia Roi, and Ramautar Roi, with sudder jumma Rs. 73 4 10, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
2	3532	Johangirpore Sham, pergunnah Hajipore.	Phuggoo Lal Chowdhry, Gouri Shanker Chowdhry, Boni Madhab Chowdhry, Ram Saroop Chowdhry, Mussamut Nowrutton Koer, Panchan Sing, Ram Tohol Sing, Bhoi Haran Sing, Agarjit Sing, Jugjeet Singh, Dhoopan Sing, Mussamut Preeta Koer, Mussamut Mangowra Koer, Mussamut Dahawur Koer, Mussamut Jasoda Koer, Mussamut Jiwochh Koer, Mussamut Anant Koer, Phekoo Chowdhree, Prayag Sing, Thakoordeyal Sing, Nursingh Deyal Sing, Deoki Nondan Singh, Kalli Sahoi, Seopershad Chowdhry, Langut Roi, Zowkee Lal, Showki Lal, Juggarnath Chowdhry, Ugroh Sing, Kuldip Sohoy, Meda Sing, Besessor Sing, Gobind Singh, Dorgohee Singh, Gogol Singh, Ajoyeb Sing, Busraj Sing, Brijlal Sing, Ranloochan Sing, Sealochan Sing, Ishurdeyal Sing, Ishur Sing, Firingi Sing, Mosohib Sing, Mosofir Sing, Mosadee Sing, Sipahi Sing, Bikramajit Sing, Mussamut Malikram Koer, Ram Nath Sing, Kishun Prosad Sing, Gopaul Sing, Singessur Sing, Deokinandan Sing, Nandkishore Sohoy, Adhar Naraen Sing, Mohinder Naraen Sing, Juggornath Prosad Naraen, Jaiburn Sing, Tulshi Prosad, Monohur Prosad Himmat Sohoi, Doonhbahodoor Lal, Raghunath Sohoy, Durshon Lal, Bishun Sohoy, Gocool Chand, Isree Prosad, and Deobuth Koer.	565 10 11	32 0 9	Excluding share 3 annas 12 gundas 2 cowris of Johangirpore Sham belonging to Isree Prosad, Mussamut Deohutti Koer, with sudder jumma Rs. 128-2-6, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
3	10763	Puchra, pergunnah Nanpore.	Mussamut Seeman Chowdhroyan, wife of Bacha Chowdhry	512 13 7	2 6 10	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
4	10812	Majhowlia, pergunnah Nizamuddinpore Bugra.	Mussamut Malikrani Koer, mother and guardian of Krishna Purtap Naraen Singh and Ram Anoogroh Singh.	573 2 10	10 13 4	Ditto ditto.
5	11843	Raghopore, pergunnah Ghiyaspore.	Babu Makoond Keshore Prosad Sing, Ram Sohih, wife of Moharaja Bhoop Sing Bahadoor, Babu Jomoona Prosad Sookool, Babu Moti Prosad Sookool, Babu Kanhya Prosad Sookool, Babu Seonandan Prosad Sookool, Syed Ahmed Hossain, father and guardian of Syed Kifayat Hossain and Shaikh Yusuf Hossain, sons, and of Mussamut Bibi Bitulfatma daughter, Mussamut Bibi Phasihan *alias* Bibi Ghusso, Aga Farhat Ali, Bibi Ahadi Sohih, and Roi Mokhan Lal.	927 4 10	3 13 11	Ditto ditto.

Mozufferpore Collectorate, the 16th February 1883. J. KELLEHER, Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Number in the revenue-roll.	Class.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
64	1st class permanently settled estate.	Jagessurdihi, pergunnah Dhunya.	Jagat Chandra Mookerjea, Brindabun Chandra Mookerjea, and Koonjalal Mookerjea of Mooragacha, district Nuddea.	3,977 16 3	1,479 8 2	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
181	Ditto	Chak Kristodebpoor, pergunnah Ranihati.	Judunath Bhusan, Hari Mohan, Madhusudan, Hambur, and Nilambar Chakravarti of Faringgachi, thana Culna.	1,599 14 7	474 1 0	Ditto ditto.

Burdwan Collectorate, the 19th February 1883. H. F. MATTHEWS, Covd. Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 26th day of March 1883, corresponding to Amli 14th Choitri 1290 and Bengali 13th Choitra 1289, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to the realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 12th day of January 1883.

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
91	58	Rajgur ...	Anguah ...	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Doulat Deyee, Menaka Deyee, Satyabhama Deyee, and Narendra Nath Maitni.	52 5 2	1 11 8	
				Separate accounts to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Nityananda Das Mohapatra and Dwarka Nath Das Mohapatra.	52 5 2	4 2 0	
				Separate accounts which will not be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Ram Kumar Laskar, manager of, Radha Gobinda Pal, minor, under Court of Wards .. ... Rs. A. P. 52 5 1			
				Radhakrisna Das and Choudharani Maha Deyee 104 10 2			
				Ram Chandra Rai 104 10 2			
				Koor Narayan Rai 104 10 2			
				Shrimati Kokilah Deyee, wife to Jagadananda Das Mohapatra 104 10 2			
				Kedar Nath, Roma Nath, Narendra Nath, Braja Nath, and Mothura Nath Bhattacharjea 52 5 2			
				Ram Charan Vandapadhyaya ... 104 10 2			
				627 13 1	627 13 1		
				Total Sudder Revenue ...	732 7 5		
148	82	Bogree ...	10 annas 5 gundas share of Baladha Ghatal *alias* Moja taraf Balghata lakhraj Bajeapti.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Ram Lal Sinha, Rasika Lal Sinha, Vindu Vilasini Debya, mother and guardian of Darpa Narayan Sinha, minor, Kishor Chandra, Ghanashyam, Krishna Gopal Bhakat, and Pelaram Sinha.	437 13 1	99 10 2	
				Separate account which will not be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Sivani Debya	246 2 4		
				Total Sudder Revenue ...	683 15 5		
232	144	Khargapore ...	Balihati ...	Shrimati Najevan Nesa Bibi, Girish Chandra Bhuna, Aminuddin Ahmud, Rukinuddin Ahmud, Kartik Chandra Mitra, and Karali Charan Bhuna.	834 13 0	25 1 3	89*b*. 17*k*. 3*p*. of land in mouzah Balihati and and 19*b*. 19*k*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Uttar Simla were taken up for canal.
371	230	Khandar ...	Barikbar *alias* Bargonesh.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Badal Khan, Shrimati Prasanna Moyee, Dinbhundu Pari, Ananda Lal Pari, Shrimati Goyamoni Dasi, Boidya Nath Dutta, and Dwarka Nath Dutta.	874 0 0	3 12 0	2*b*. 13*k*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Srimantapur and 2*b*. 14*k*. 8*p*. of land in mouzah Tafrik Ambluree taken up for canal.
				Separate account not to be sold Ram Kumar Laskar, manager of Radha Govinda Pal, minor, under Court of Wards.	2,622 0 3		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	3,496 0 3		
412	271	Ditto ...	Barvnasi	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Hara Prasad Chakraverty, Jonordon Matai, Modhu Sudan Mana, Srimati Pyari Moni Dasi, Shrimati Sharna Moni, Narahari Maluik, Becharam Acharya, Jhareshwar Bera, Aukhoy Narayan Bera, Navadip Chand Rai, himself and guardian to his two minor brothers Nava Choitonya Rai and Nava Chandra Rai, Boidya Nath Satpati, Shrimati Rambha Moni, Modhu Sudan Das, Aukhoy Ram Jana, Mudhusudan Jana, Thakurdass Pal, Madhab Chundra Pal, Khetra Mohun, Lal Mohun, Mohendra Nath Pal, Jonmejoy Das, Govinda Ram Mondol, Nil Moni Mondol, Krishna Persad and Modhu Sudan Alta, Jonmejoy and Judhisthira Dass, Joy Narayan Dey, Radha Mohan, Dwarka Nath, and Gopi Nath Maiti, Adarmoni Debya, Roghu Nath Dass Paharaj Mohapatra, Sitanath Das Mohapatra, Srimatya Ishvara Moni Debya, Srimati Ader Moni Dasi, Srimati Ananda Moyee Dasi Digambari, wife to Bhagbat Chandra Dey, Srimati Sanmukhi Dasi, Ahadhini Dasi, Srimatya Parvati Dasi, Srimatya Dasumoni Dasi, Srimati Doyamoyee Dasi wife to Jonmejoy Das and Jonmejoy Dass.	11,390 3 2	167 15 1	43*b*. 4*k*. 8*p*. of land in mouzah Barbansi, 8*b*. 2*k*. in mouzah Krishna Gera, 13*b*. 6*k*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Kanchanpur, 5*k*. 2*p*. of land in Atra, and 10*k*. 3*p*. of land in Atra Kismat Bar Savong were taken up for canal.
				Separate account not to be sold—			
				Navin Chandra and Auroon Chundra Bardhon.	18 14 6		
				Khoyrat Ali and Sham Raoot	54 11 5		
				Bhuvan Chandra Vandapadhyaya	65 0 0		
				Radha Nath Sahu	426 11 2		
				Darika Nath Mal, manager of Ganendra Kumar Nag, minor.	4,649 2 8		
				Matangini Dasi, wife to Sarup Narayan Maiti and mother to Tarak Nath and Bhola Nath Maiti, minors.	1,120 8 6		
				Dwarka Nath Maiti and Sharasvati Dasi, mother to Shambhu Nath Maiti.	1,120 8 6		
				Indra Mahon Meykap and Lal Mohun Meykap.	311 1 2		
					7,766 9 11		
					19,156 13 1		

Number A.	Number of tauzi.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
413	272	Khandar ...	Belki, station Sabong.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Srimatya Adarmoni Devya, Choudhury Raghu Nath and Sita Nath Das, Ishvaramoni Debya, and Choudhury Prem Chand Masanta.	441 12 3	40 2 7	Radha Nath Masanta and others have effected common registry of their putni tenure in respect of 93*b*. 3*k*. of land in mouzahs Kismut Belki and Kismut Chuck Gopinath and Chuk Kajib, and others of Belki in Pergunnah Khandar at an annual jumma of Rs. 1,021-10-4.
				Separate accounts not to be sold— Rs. A. P.			
				Indra Nath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath, and Pyari Mohan Masanta ... 126 3 6			
				Modan Mohan Masanta ... 126 3 7			
				Ishwar Chandra Masanta ... 126 3 6			
				Mohendra Nath Masanta ... 126 3 6	504 14 1		
					946 10 4		
661	391	Tappy Balisita	Bhitarvinode 4 annas share.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Ganga Narayan Masanta, Indra Nath Masanta, Upendra Nath Masanta, Gopendra Nath Masanta, and Pyari Mohan Masanta.	1,105 15 3	190 1 0	
				Separate account not to be sold—			
				Rasik Chand Maiti, manager of Choudhury Srikanta Masanta, minor, under Court of Wards.	552 15 6	190 0 0	Minor's share.
				Total ...	1,658 14 9		
662	392	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Dwarka Nath Masanta and Srimatya Bushumati Dasi, mother to Navadvip Chand Masanta, minor, Srimatya Janma Moni Dasi, mother and guardian to Sadananda Masanta, minor, Durga Narayan Masanta, Syari Mohan Das, and Umesh Chandra Das.	829 7 5	105 12 4	
				Separate account not to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Choudhury Gokok Chandra and Modhu Sudan Masanta.	829 7 5		
				Total ...	1,658 14 10		
697	407	Shahapur ...	Chandanpore *alias* Khas Bazar, station Debra.	Hari Narain Naik, Bismohurry Naik, Nittya Nando Naik, Rama Nath Naik, and Sreematiya Chapee, mother and guardian of Nimai Chand Naik, minor, Pitamber Naik, and Sreematiya Lohachary Dassy.	Including police 1,889 14 8	131 3 3	10*b*. 15*k*. of land in mouzah Pakhurapungy has been taken for canal purposes.
820	463	Batitaki ...	Chakoi *alias* Banai, station Sabong.	The joint share of Prem Chand Masanta and Sreematiya Thakoor Mony Dassy will be put up to sale for arrears of Government revenue.	359 4 3	151 13 11	
				Exclusive of the share of Rasick Chand Mity, manager on behalf of Sreekanta Masanta, minor, under the Court of Wards, for which separate account has been opened.	359 4 2		
				Total ...	718 9 5		
1127	625	Kussijorah ...	Gopal Nagore, station Panchkoorah.	Brojendra Koomar Jana, Dayal Chandra Jana, Bissambhar Jana, Sreemati Prosanna Mayee Dassy.	1,511 0 9	173 2 0	5*b*. 14*k*. 4*ch*. of land in mouza Dhansar have been taken for canal purposes. 1*b*. 0*k*. 4*ch*. of land in mouza Gopalnagore pertaining to mouza Kalinagore has been permanently leased to Bhojahury Maity by Sankary Beyee at jumma of Rs. 2-3-2, and it has been registered under Act XI of 1859.
1171	653	Batitaki ...	Gunai	The joint share of Sreematty Premamoyee Dassy, Braja Das Panja, Kamida Charan Pal, Bainab Das Panja, will be put up to sale for arrears of Government revenue.	327 9 1	34 10 7	2*b*. 18*k*. 8*ch*. of land in mouza Batitaki has been taken for canal purposes.
				Exclusive of the share of Indra Nath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath, and Peary Mohan Masanta, of which separate account has been opened.	327 9 1		
				Total ...	655 2 2		
1273	696	Shahapore ...	Haasimpore, station Debra.	Bissambhar Rana, Jagamohan Rana, Jadooputty Dass, Panchanan Dass, Uday Chandra Dass, Durlaw Chundra Dass, Gobind Nath Dass Berah, Jogendra Nath Dass Berah, Benoo Behary Dass Berah, himself and guardian of Hreeshikesh Dass Berah, Gobind Nath Dass Berah, Sreematiya Matangeny Dassy, mother and guardian Tarak Nath and Bhalanath Mitry, minors, Sreematiya Annapurna Dassy, grandmother and guardian of Radhacharan Mundul, minor, Sreematiya Hara Sundary Dassy, Sreematiya Champok Lucia Dassy, wife of deceased Biswa Harrey Pal, Sadanando Pal, himself and guardian of Gopee Charan Pal and Jossala Sundon Pal, minors, Nimai Chand Pal, Prasanna Moye Dassy, Bharaty Dassy.	Including police 1,718 0 7	17 10 4	9*b*. 14*k*. of land in mouza Alisagurh and 19*b*. of land in mouza Dhobagirria have been taken for canal purposes.
1396	719	Bhuya Moctha	Haripore *alias* Ranamally pore, station Bhagabanpore.	Sundar Narain Dass, Saroop Narain Dass, Gopinath and Nandolal Masanta, Sreematiy Padmabatty Dassy, mother and guardian of Ramjiban, Ram Lochan, and Ramsaran Masanta, minors, Premchand Masanta, Dwarka Nath Masanta, and Ram Mohan Dass.	920 13 8	22 6 3	
1378	766	Sabong ...	Jardoi ...	The joint share of Laksmi Narain Mity, Sreematty Thakoormoney Dassy, Balaram Mity, Ramkinkar Shee, and Taracnand Mundul will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	499 1 7	94 13 0	
				Exclusive of the share of Rajnarain Mundul, for which separate account has been opened.	71 4 10		
				Total ...	570 6 5		

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1420	795	Kharakpore ..	Japhala, Sadar station,	Dwarka Nath Masanta, Darpanarain Masanta, Sreemattya Jamoonamony Dassy, mother and guardian of Sadanando Masanta, Sreemattya Basoomutty Dassy, mother and guardian, Nabaddip Chand Masanta, Sreematty Prosanna Moyee Dassy, Umachuru Mahapatra.	873 11 0 Including road fund	253 15 0	
1467	813	Kassijorah ...	Kodalya, station Punchkoorah.	Saroda Prosad Basu	1,472 1 3	506 4 0	11b. 5k. 8 of land in mouza Kadalya have been taken for canal purpose.
1547	873	Kooroolchore ..	Kooria ...	Kisore Mohun Bose, himself and guardian of Atul Krisna Bose, minor.	694 4 10	99 13 6	
1689	169	Jellamutta zemindary.	Temporary Keoramal, Eroneti, Bishooan and Baindabazar.	Sreemuttya Horeypria Deby and Anundo Moyee Deby.	3,361 0 0	577 10 9	The term of the settlement of this mehal will expire at the end of the Bengali year 1300.
1777	969	Pergunnah Amarsi.	Laloon *alias* Baloreadropore (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Nando Coomar and Annoda Prosad Berah, Sreemoty Mongla Dasi, mother and guardian of Woopendra Nath Berah, minor, and Sreenarain Berah will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	610 12 1	27 1 2	
				Exclusive of the share of Prem Chand, Ishan Chander, and Girish Chander Berah, Sreemotyah Shiromoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Nilcomal Berah, Ganendra Chander Berah, Narendro Chandra Berah, and Bhupendra Chander Berah, minors, and Sreemotyah Drabomoyee Dasi, mother and guardian on behalf of Hemango Chunder Berah, minor, which has a separate account and which will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	314 1 0		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	924 13 1		
1782	973	Pergunnah Joolkapore.	Mehal Lootnia, thanna Sabong (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Akhoynarain Das, Premchand Masanta, Boikanta Nath Janah, Radhagobind Panja, Shashi Shekhar Panja, Boistab Das Panja, and Jogobandu Panja will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	805 15 11	122 1 0	
				The remaining share of Brojo Das Panja has a separate account and will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	53 11 9		
				Total Sudder Jumma ..	859 11 8 (Including police charges)		
1992	1086	Pergunnah Kasijorah (permanent settlement).	Mehal Naichhanpore.	The joint share of Sreemotyah Hamidanesha Bebee, Ajijal Hossen, and Sreemotyah Bidhumookhi Dei will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	2,256 1 4 Including police	1 0 0	
				The remaining share of Saroop Mohun Masanta, which has a separate account will not to be sold.	381 11 2		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	2,637 12 6		
2032	1114	Pergunnah Noyabosan.	Mehal Noyabosan, thanna Gopiballabpore (permanent settlement).	Moharaja Kristo Chunder Deb Bahadoor ...	3,413 5 4 Including police	1,065 0 2	
2110	1149	Pergunnah Sahapore.	Mehal Papon Haricharn *alias* Popan, thanna Debra.	The joint share of Shremotyah Basumoti Dasi, mother and guardian of Nobodip Chand Masanto, minor, Darpo Naran Masanto, Sreemotyah Jamoona Moni Dasi, mother and guardian of Sadanando Masanto, minor, and Darikanath Masanto, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	922 2 8 Including police	116 8 1	140b. 15c. of land of mouzah Hizalda and 65b. 7c. of land of mouzah Basda and 21b. 11c. 2p. of land of mouzah Popan taken for canal purposes and 1,139b. 8c. of land of mouza Hizalda at a jumma of Rs. 1,212-4 10 taken by Sreenath Charan Nandi as *patitani*, which has been registered under Act XI of 1859.
				The remaining share of Gongnarain Masanto, which has a separate account, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	922 2 7	316 4 9	
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	1,844 5 3		
2119	1156	Kismat Sahapore.	Mehal Polasi, thana Debra.	Basti Narain Roy and Sadanando Roy ...	875 3 1	300 9 5	
2143	1176	Pergunnah Amarsi.	Mehal Panpara, thanna Potaspore (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Sreemotyah Rotnomoni Dei, wife of Rajnarain Roy, Harasi Lall Bhakat, Anando Lall Roy, Lakhi Nairain, Bholanath, Taraprosad Chander, Mohan, and Gojendra Narain Roy's adoptive mother and guardian Sreemotyah Parboti Brohmi and Chowdari Gopendro Nandan Dass Mohapatro will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	310 15 0 Including police	63 8 0	
				The remaining share of Rajnarain Mytee has a separate account and will not be sold.	149 9 0		
				Ditto ditto of Jiban Kristo Gossami, Kunja Behari Gossami, Romanath Gossami, Shama Charan Lahari, Jiban Kristo Gossami, Koonja Behari Gossami, Shama Charan Lahari, and Romanath Gossami,	28 13 9		
				Ditto ditto ditto ditto	100 10 11		
				Ditto ditto of Taraprosad Roy ditto ditto.	37 9 11		
				Ditto ditto of Sreemoti Sabitra Dei, wife of Narsing Narain Mytee ditto ditto.	47 10 10		
				Ditto ditto of Sreemotyah Ahalyah Dei ditto ditto.	47 10 10		
				Ditto ditto of Khetro Mohun Goochhait, Hotoo Charan Goochhait, ditto ditto.	44 10 9		
				The remaining share of Mohesh Chander Roy, which has a separate account will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	47 10 10		
				Ditto ditto of Becharam Mytee, ditto ditto.	815 4 10		
				Total Sudder Jumma ..			

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mohal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2158	1190	Pergunnah Bhuamoota.	Pajankool, thana Contai (permanent settlement.)	Sreemotyah Matangini Dasi, mother and guardian of Tarak Nath Mytee and Bhola Nath Mytee, minors, Radhika Prosanno Chander, Gongaram Misri, Sreemotyah Khoolanna Debyah, mother of Jadab Chander Misri, minor, and Sreemotyah Doorgamooni Debyah his step-mother.	661 8 11	145 15 0	
2159	1191	Pergunnah ditto.	Mehal Poschim Masaryah *alias* Betal Khatian, thana Bhogowanpore (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Anando Lal Roy and Sreemotyah Satyabhama will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	2,189 9 4	10 10 1	
				The remaining share of Joynarain Hazra, Biproprosad and Lakhi Narain Hazra, which has a separate account will not be sold.	336 6 0		
				Ditto ditto of Gongaram Misri ditto ditto ditto.	547 6 2		
				Ditto ditto of Sreematyah Khoolna Debyah, mother of Jadob Chander Misri, minor, and his step-mother Sreemotyah Doorgamoni Debyah, ditto ditto ditto.	547 6 2		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	3,620 11 9		
2174	1202	Pergunnah Bati-taki.	Mehal Pangaryah, thanna Sabong (permanent settlement).	Sreemotyah Sreemoti Dei	630 1 7	217 1 11	
2251	244	Pergunnah Khalisa, Bhogrool Jalpai.	Paharpoor, Jalpai, Khaspatit (temporary settlement).	Sreemoti Haripria Debi and Sreemoti Anando Moyee Debi.	1,150 7 0	246 10 3	The term will last up to the Amli year 1307.
2349	1287	Pergunnah Kerulchore.	(Permanent settlement) mehal Rejoorya.	The joint share of Sreemotyah Tripoorah Dei, Sreemotyah Dasi Dei, mother and guardian of Netyahnando Giri, Narsing Charan Giri, Anroodra Giri, Gopinath Giri, Annadoram Giri, Lal Mohan Giri, Abhiram Giri, Pitamber Giri, Dhroobo Churn Giri, Soobal Chunder Giri *alias* Das, Gour Mohun Giri, himself and brother and guardian of Ponchanon Giri, minor, Radhakristo Giri, Sadhoo Charan Mohala, and Koonar Narain Chowdhari will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	609 12 7	55 11 4	
				The remaining share of Geora Prosad Biswol, Doorga Prosad Biswol, Debi Prosad Biswol, and Modan Mohan Biswol, which has a separate account will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	83 12 10		
				The remaining share of Joitra Dei, mother of Radha Mohan, Brojo Mohan, and Nil Mohan Das, Kristo Prosad Das, and Modhu Sudan Das, which has a separate account and which will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	402 12 3		
				Ditto ditto of Govind Prosad Biswol, ditto ditto.	26 13 5		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	1,123 3 1		
2357	1293	Pergunnah Khotnagore.	Mehal Radhanagore, thana Naraingor.	The joint share of Jogomohan De, Khetra Mohan De, Modan Mohun De, Lal Mohun De, Ram Gopal De, Gopinath and Arjoon Charun Prodhan, Pitambar Patra, Umaprosad De, Dhakhina Charan Das, Bilati Kanongoe, Hari Charan De, Khetro Mohan Das Kanongoe, father and guardian of Hem Chandro Das Kanongoe, minor, Sreemotyah Aanando Moi Dei, mother of Shibnarain Das and Moorari Mohan Das and Radha Mohan Das Kanongoe, Jogodish Das Kanongoe, Sreemoti Kripa Moi Dei, wife of Sreenath Charan Das, Shibnarain, Moorari Mohan, and Radha Mohan Das Kanongoe, Satrooghan Acharjyah Acharjee, Modun Britoonjoy, Hira Lall, and Chunder Mohun Acharjee, himself and guardian of Haronaran Acharjee, minor, Sreemuttya Koroona Deyee, wife of late Kishore Mohun Kanongoe, Sreemutty Abhoya Soondory Dassy, Lokhannarin, Bholanath, Tara Prosad, and Chunder Mohun and Gozendro Narain Roy, Sreemuttya Parbutty Bromhi, adoptive mother and guardian of Hirombo Naran Roy, minor, Gopendro Nundon Das Mohapatro, Radhamohun, and Goluke Mohun Dey, Haronoran Jana, Gobindo Prosad Jana, Moorari Mohun Jana, Pitumbur Bromho, himself and Sreemuttya Soobhadramony, mother and guardian of Bhaghut Bromha, minor.			
				The following shares, which have separate accounts, will not be sold—			
				Rs. A. P.			
				The separate account of Boloram Bromho, the revenue of which is 122 11 0			
				Ditto ditto Ramnaran Roy... 24 8 7			
				Ditto ditto Maiboo Khan, Lall Khan, Golap Khan, Nobab Khan, Yakoab Khan, Sheikh Goosar Mahomed, Mookial Khan, Panjab Khan, Hyder Khan, and Akbur Khan, ditto ditto 48 14 10		
				The share of Bharut Churn Mana, which has separate account will not be sold, the revenue of which is 135 6 8			
				Ditto ditto of Nilmohun Jana, ditto ditto 8 13 9			
				Ditto ditto of Godadhur Jana and Bidhyadhur Jana, ditto ditto 18 11 3			
				Ditto ditto of Radhamohun Das Adhicaree, himself and guardian of Nilmohun Das Adhicaree, minor, ditto ditto 87 2 10			
				Ditto ditto Sadhoo Churn Manna, ditto ditto .. 135 6 8			
						579 10 7	
				Total Revenue ...		2,654 13 2	

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2434	1332	Bircool ...	7 annas share of Rampore *alias* Rampore and Sonepore, thana Roghoonathpore.	The joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue:—	2,720 6 11	232 15 2	
				Akhoy Narain, Amrito Lal, Bossonto Lal, Peary Lal, and Promotho Lal Bondopadhye, and Mr. J. C. Macgregor Receiver of the High Court, estate Ajodhyaram Khan— Rs. A. P.			
				The share of Chundi Churn Susmul, which has separate account will not be sold, the revenue of which is 1,920 6 5			
				Ditto ditto of Chundi Churn Susmul and Chundi Churn Susmul, Khodijaton Karba, minor's mother and guardian Srimatya Unmotun Nessa Bibi, ditto ditto 535 14 0	2,456 4 5		
				Total Sudder Jumma ..	5,176 11 4		
2451	1337	Kassijorah ...	Sreedhur Bassan *alias* Dhoolarya, thana Panchura.	The share of Gunganaran Massanto, which has separate account, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	593 13 8 including police.	102 9 11	55. 13c. 1p of lands in mouza Dhoontarah and 1b. 14c. in Narain Chuck have been taken for canal purposes.
				Rs. A. P.			
				The joint share of Hanooka Khatoon *alias* Hini Bibi, Buddi Ujyoma Khan, himself and father and guardian of Keramut Ally Khan, minor, Joynaran Mytl, Shaik Domun, will not be sold, the revenue of which is 580 7 6			
				The separate account of Mohendronat Mussanto do. do. ... 282 8 4	862 15 10 including police.		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	1,456 12 6		
2513	1393	Bhunyamutta	Seemoalya, thana, Bhogobanpore.	Srimatya Sattabhama, Mookoonda Lal Roy, Moorary Lall Roy, Gungaram Mishri, Jadub Chunder Mishri, minors, mother Khoollona Debya and step-mother Srimatya Doorgamoney Debya.	700 0 5	80 5 9	
2514	1394	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sreemutty Brombomoyee, adoptive mother and guardian of Upendro Lall Roy, minor, Sreemuttya, Lotyabhama, Mookoondo Lall Roy, and Moorary Lall Roy.	1,070 0 6	122 5 0	
2767	1526	Kassijorah ...	Uttur Muhgram ...	Radhashyam Bag, Sreekanto Bag, Haradhun Bag, and Trailukyanat Bag, Sreemuttya Notypunnessa Bibi, himself and mother and guardian of Saha Ajiyal Nobi, Jiheron Nobi, and Sreemutty Fojalutnessa Bibi.	859 9 5 including police.	295 0 10	
2934	1598	Chunder Cona	Lekorbag, thana Chunder Cona.	Guru Prosunno Ghose	11,045 3 6	1,502 7 9	
1213	56	Keoramal, Taruf Bissoan.	Gorahar ...	Roytwari tenure of Julpi Mehal Doorga Prosad Midda.	814 0 0	279 13 0	The term will expire at the close of the year 1306 Bengali.
				Jote Mundals.			
27	56	Kolyanpore ...	Mouzas Tetooldanga and others.	Jote Mundle Soroop Chunder Pattro ..	600 0 0	206 4 0	

H. A. D. PHILLIPS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office on Monday, the 26th of March 1883, corresponding with the 13th Choitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on or previous to March 1880, *i.e.* from March 1878 to end of March 1880.

Towji No.	Name of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
267	Kismut pergunnah Digha, pergunnah Digha.	Syad Mahamed Ahia, Syad Mahamed Moosa, Rakhal Chand Doogur, guardian of Karam Chand Doogur, Srimon Narayan Mookhapadhya, manager of Abdool Selam, minor, Kasi Chandra Talookdar, Taran Krist Choudhury.	Revenue 4,530 8 0 Police 12 0 0 4,542 8 0	Police 8 0 0 2,497 8 0	The shares bearing special No. 1, Syad Mahamed Moosa, revenue Rs. 503-8 and police Re. 1-6, total Rs. 504-12, and special No. 2, Syad Mahamed Ahia, revenue Rs. 503-6 and police Re. 1-6, total Rs. 504-12, of which separate accounts have been opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 are excluded. The remaining ijmali share will be sold.
296	Kismut pergunnah Bongaon Jigeer, pergunnah Bongaon.	Syad Mahamed Ahia, Syad Mahamed Moosa, Dinoo Bundhu Sanyal, and Syada Bibi, Rakhal Chand Doogur, guardian of Karam Chand Doogur, Srimon Narain Mookhapadhya, manager of Syad Abdool Selam, minor, Anand Mohan Moitra and Karam Chand Babu.	11,354 2 0 114 2 0 11,468 4 0	4,607 7 0 64 14 0 4,672 5 0	The shares bearing special No. 1, Syad Mahamed Moosa, revenue Rs. 1,261-9 and police Re. 12-11, total Rs. 1,274-4, and special No. 2 of Syad Mahamed Ahia, revenue Rs. 1,261-9 and police Rs. 12-11, total Rs. 1,274-4, of which separate accounts have been opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 are excluded. The remaining ijmali share will be sold.

Rajshahye Collectorate, the 21st February 1883. POORNA CHUNDER GHOSE, for Collector on tour.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 26th March 1883, corresponding with the 13th Choitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Touji No.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
267	Kismut pergunnah Digha, pergunnah Digha.	Syud Mahamed Ahia, Syud Mahamed Moosa, Karam Chand Baboo, guardian of Rakhal Chand Doogar, Sriman Narayan Mookhapadhya, manager of Abdool Selam, minor, Kasi Chandra Talookdar, and Taran Krist Chowdhury.	Revenue 4,530 8 0 Police 12 0 0 4,542 8 0	Revenue 216 0 0 Police 0 6 0 216 6 0	Special No. 4, the share of Karam Chand Doogur, guardian of Rakhal Chand Doogur, separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 528-3 and police Rs. 1-6 will be sold.
294	Singmara, pergunnah Bongaon Khalisha.	Bhavabati Charan Baboo, Shama Sundary Dassya, mother and guardian of Rakhal Charan Mundle, minor, Chandra Kamini Chowdhurani, Radha Romon Dey Chowdhury.	1,033 9 0 Police 11 3 0 1,044 12 0	168 9 0 Police 2 0 0 170 9 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of special No. 1, the share of Shama Sundary Dassya, mother and guardian of Rakhal Charan Mundle, minor, separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859, of which Government revenue is Rs. 261-3, including police.
428	Chung Dhupoil, tuppeh Chapila.	Jadu Nanden Sen, himself and guardian of Doibhoki Nanden and Rohini Nanden Sen, Chandra Moti Gupta, Anada Sundari Gupta, guardian of Indra Bhusan, Lolit Mohan, Kumad Nath Mullick, Joy Nath Bisi, Bidhu Mookhi, Gupto, manager and guardian of Romini Mohan Mullick, Poddo Kamini Gupta, Nistarini Gupta, Uma Sundary Debya, Radha Nath Bisi on behalf of Radha Sundari Debya, Bejoy Nath Bisi, and Anand Moye Debya.	1,334 12 0	9 1 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of special No. 1, the share of Nistarni Gupta, of which Government revenue is Rs. 325-6; special No. 2, the share of Annad Moye Debya, mother of Nolini Nath Bisi, of which Government revenue is Rs. 41-12, and special No. 3, the share of Bidhu Mookhi Gupta, manager and guardian of Romini Mohan Mullick, minor, Annada Sundari Gupta, manager and guardian of Indra Bhusan, Lolit Mohan, and Kumud Nath Mullick, minors, of which Government revenue is Rs. 325-6. The above three shares have been separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.
440	Bahadipur, tuppeh Chapila.	Doiboki Nanden Sen, Rohini Nanden Sen, Uma Sundary Debya, Chandra Moti Gupta, Anada Sundary Gupta, manager and guardian of Indra Bhusan, Nolit Mohan, and Kumad Nath Mullick, minors, Joy Nath Bisi, Gyanada Nath Bisi, manager and guardian of Radha Sundari Debiya, Bidhu Mookhi Gupta, manager and guardian of Romoni Mohan Mullick, minor, Poddo Kamani Gupta, Anand Moye Debia, Nistarani Gupto, Bejoy Nath Bisi.	Revenue 1,566 10 0	Revenue 33 1 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of special No. 1 of Nistarini Gupta, the Government revenue of which is Rs. 381-14; special No. 2 of Bidhu Mookhi Gupta, manager and guardian of Romoni Mohan Mullick, minor, Annada Sundari Gupta, manager and guardian of Indra Bhusan, Nolit Mohan, and Kumud Nath Mullick, minors, the Government revenue of which is Rs. 381-14; and special No. 3 of Annada Moye Debya, of which Government revenue is Rs. 24-8. The above three shares have been separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.

Rajshahye Collectorate, the 21st February 1883. POORNA CHUNDER GHOSE, for Collector on tour.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

1st-class Permanently-settled Estates.

Number, towji.	Name or mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears of revenue for which the mehal will be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1072	Baikunthpur Khanjehanpur, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Rai Adya Sahai and others.	1,193 3 0	94 12 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1079	Taluka Sripur, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Mussamut Indrabutti Kumri and others.	3,503 6 0	167 14 0	The estate will be sold exclusive of 8 annas separated share of Bunu Singh and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,751-10. The details of the 8 annas share to be sold are given below:—

Name of proprietors.	Share.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mussamut Indrabatti Kumri.	2 annas (separated)	437 5 0	29 2 0
Gobind Pershad and others.	6 annas (ijmali) ...	1,314 7 0	138 12 0
		1,751 12 0	167 14 0

1153	Sahajadpur Kanousi, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Jhoomak Singh and others.	775 3 0	2 7 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1186	Rupasbas, pergunnah Kundpur.	Kaldipnarain and others.	705 3 0	38 8 0	The 3 annas 6 gundas separated share of Jugdipnarain Singh and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 154-4, will be sold.
2747	Loawan, pergunnah Amertha.	Chintaman Singh and others.	1,277 6 0	6 3 0	The estate, exclusive of the separated 15 dams share of Satta-dhari Kundar and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 59-14, will be sold.
3261	Burhi Taraf Ram Charan Ram Sen, pergunnah Salemabad.	Birjmohun Dutt and others.	1,643 3 0	94 10 3	The entire estate will be sold.
4430	Diyarah Sihawan, pergunnah Malki.	Aaman Singh and others.	2,891 5 0	88 7 0	The estate, exclusive of the separated 12 annas 14 gundas share of Fekan Singh and others, with a sudder jumma Rs. 2,288, will be sold.
5324	Chilmil Kari chack, pergunnah Malki.	Mitarjit Singh and others.	1,411 1 0	481 2 0	The entire estate will be sold.

Monghyr Collectorate, the 21st February 1883. C. R. MARINDIN, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 20th March 1883, corresponding to 27th Phagoon 1290 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Consecutive number.	Number in register A	Number of touzie.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of rent for which sale will be held.
				1st short.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	.....	2	Allawan, pergunnah Pillich.	Paryag Singh, Sheo Narain Lall Shahu, Kaneshor Prosad, Sheo Shewak Singh, Chatoorbhuj Singh, and Prosad Singh and others	725 7 2	
				Exclusive of the share of Paryag Singh, Sheo Narain Lall Shahu, Kaneshor Prosad, and others, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	395 14 4	
				The remaining ijmal share of Chatoorbhooj Singh, Prosad Singh, Gajhadan Singh, Bisboon Prosad Singh, Deol Singh, Hita Singh, Harbans Narain Singh, Ram Golam Singh, himself and guardian of Chahotoo Singh, Mussamut Jadubans Koer, mother and guardian of Senchi Prosad Singh, Mussamut Munrup Koer, Gangabishun Singh, Hetnarain Singh, and Nathooni Singh will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	329 8 10	13 1 11
2	.....	21	Alipur Sipara, pergunnah Sauda.	Mussamut Bibi Amton, Syad Alli Shere, and Mussamut Mahmoodan, and others	747 11 9	
				Exclusive of the share of Mussamut Qaseeman, Mussamut Shamshan, Mussumut Mahmoodan, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	290 12 6	
				Exclusive of the joint share of Mussamut Bibi Faseehan and Syad Alli Shere and others, the Government revenue of which is	360 0 5	
				The remaining share of Mussamut Bibi Amtun, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	96 14 10	24 8 0
3	.....	149	Rampoor, Amerah, Balkishun, Balram, pergunnah Pillich.	Jhan Singh Jamadar, Edal Singh, Baboo Ram Lal Singh, Bidhi Chand Chandburi, Barhamdeo Narain, and others	1,633 3 5	
				Exclusive of the share of Jhan Singh Jamadar, Edal Singh, and others, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	1,101 8 8	
				Exclusive of the joint share of Birj Behari Singh and Deodhari Singh and others, for which the Government revenue is	369 15 1	
				The remaining share of Dharam Narain Singh, Ramdhari Singh, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	161 11 8	19 8 8
4	.....	150	Rampoor, Amerah, Choohar, Chamari, pergunnah Pillich.	Fatah Singh, Doobri Chowdhari, Bidhi Chand Chowdhari, and others ...	1,174 6 5	
				Exclusive of the share of Fatah Singh, Kirat Singh, and others, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	152 4 0	
				The remaining joint share of Doobari Chowdhari, Bidhi Chand Chowdhari, Lilla Choudhari, Gobind Choudhari, Mussamut Phulbas Koer, mother and guardian of Lachmi Narain, Paraidh Narain, Mussamut Akhzo, Mussamut Sonephul Koer, Mussamut Parbati Koer, Har Prosad Singh, Hanuman Singh, Darshan Singh, Dodraj Singh, Mussamut Lochmi Koer, Ganesh Koer, and Bisheshor Singh will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	1,022 2 5	2 5 1
5	.....	197	Sihi, pergunnah Masondha.	Halkhari Singh, Lachman Pershad Singh, Mami Lall Tewari, and others	1,243 12 10	
				Exclusive of the share of Kulkawal Singh, Halkhori Singh, Jaipal Singh, and others, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is ...	967 3 11	
				Exclusive of the joint share of Munoo Lall Tewari, Nursingh Narain Singh, and others, the Government revenue of is	74 1 5	
				The remaining share of Gangaprosad Singh, Harakh Narain Singh, Poonut Singh, Seewan Singh, Gunga Singh, Jeo Narain Singh, Mussamut Ajholo Koer, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	202 7 6	2 2 2
6	.....	630	Sharfabad Parthoo, pergunnah Manair.	Syad Ameer Ali, Gobind Lal *alias* Ghashitan Lall, and others	615 0 0	
				Exclusive of the share of Shaih Ameer Ali, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	125 0 0	
				The remaining joint share of Gobind Lal *alias* Ghaseetan Lal, Mohan Lal, Misri Lal, Mussamut Khoshhalo Koer, Mussamut Wazeerannissa, Mussamut Bigoo Jan, Syed Latif Hoosein *alias* Mohomdoo Saheb, Mussamut Bibi Khairatunnisa, Mussamut Sitara, and Mussamut Bursatun will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue ...	492 0 0	5 4 11

ABDUL JUBBER, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji number.	No. in khas mehal register.	No. in register A.	Name of mehal.	Name and residence of proprietors.	Hissa or share.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
						Rs.		
1933	72	189	Jowar Tamtaputia in hissa 10*ans.* 13*g.* 1*c.* 1*k.*, pergunnah Bardakhat, Mesdi taluq.	Govind Chandra Das, Mahendra Chandra Das, Nagendra Chandra Das, Uma Chandra Sen, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Ram Joy Roy, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Sarup Chandra Roy, son of Goloke Chandra Deb, deceased. Sreemati Uma Tara Gupta, wife of late Sarup Chandra Roy, son of Krishna Mohan Sen, deceased, of Darora, pergunnah Bardakhat, thannah Thorla	Entire mehal.	1,708	Arrear for kist November 1882 Rs. 587	This mehal is under regular settlement since 1288 B.S.

Tipperah Collectorate, the 16th February 1883.

J. A. HOPKINS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the Monday of the 26th March 1883, corresponding with 3rd Chait 1290 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Class I.—Permanently-Settled Estates.

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue of the entire estate.	Government revenue of the shares which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	125	Karsur, pergunnah Ander.	Aosan Sing, Heera Dutt Pandey, and others.	778 10 8	270 14 7	13 10 6½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of four shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 507-12-1.
2	229	Rakowli, pergunnah Ander.	Purmjote Kuer, Nund Kishore Sing, and others.	586 10 8	275 0 0	44 9 5½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of two shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 311-10-8.
3	242	Siswa, pergunnah Ander.	Sheik Jowad Hossein, Sheik Golam Hasna, and others.	821 5 4½	821 5 4½	10 4 0	The entire estate will be sold.
4	324	Oomdha Fakooli, pergunnah Baul.	Ram Gobind Sahoo and others.	1,640 0 0	975 0 0	7 13 11	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 85.
5	328	Bussunt, pergunnah Baul.	Boodhun Sing and others.	816 12 0	272 2 10	9 12 4	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of six shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 544-9-2.
6	394	Banouth, pergunnah Baul.	Dilbux Narain and others.	883 15 8½	441 15 9½	93 2 3½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 441-15-11.
7	414	Bhurhopur, Futtehpur, pergunnah Baul.	Durup Narain and others.	1,954 13 6	938 5 2	2 14 11½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,016-8-4.
8	616	Kabirpa Dumria, pergunnah Baul.	Syed Valaet Hossein, Syed Mahomod Hossein, and others. Government revenue Malikana	1,091 12 0 911 7 5 180 4 7 1,091 12 0	1,091 12 0	45 5 1	The entire estate will be sold.
9	673	Lowa, pergunnah Baul.	Kooldeep Narain Sahi, Ambica Persad, and others.	817 1 1½	560 14 0½	12 11 5½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 256-3-1.
10	890	Sindwar, pergunnah Baul.	Byjoo Rai and others	693 5 4	212 15 11	32 8 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of eleven shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 480-5-5.
11	890	Sindwar, pergunnah Baul.	Moonshi Benarasi Lal	693 5 4	18 7 11	3 10 10	The share of Moonshi Benarasi Lal, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 18-7-11.
12	951	Tajpur, pergunnah Baul.	Balgobind Sing, Raja Sing, and others.	1,024 14 4½	1,024 14 4½	73 2 11½	The entire estate will be sold.
13	1042	Bungra, Puchnowli, Gungun, pergunnah Bara.	Sarnam Rai, Dooki Rai, and others.	1,214 14 11½	1,214 14 11½	0 15 11½	The entire estate will be sold.
14	1510	Telkathoo, pergunnah Bara.	Lala Deep Narain, Lala Kisoon Pershad.	960 0 0	885 3 6½	13 3 4½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of five shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 74-12-3½.
15	1658	Juggutpur, pergunnah Barai.	Jeobraj Sing and others.	587 3 2½	221 14 7	6 7 1	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 363-4-7½.
16	1825	Rouza Moazumpur, pergunnah Chirand.	Maharajah Rajendra Kishore Sing Bahadur and others.	1,281 1 0½	1,186 5 5½	11 13 10½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 92-11-7.
17	1828	Telpa Boozrug, pergunnah Chirand.	Ramgobind Sahoo and others.	1,346 10 8	491 15 5½	16 10 1½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 854-11-2½.
18	2092	Biraicha, pergunnah Dungsi.	Hanooman Persad Sahoo.	1,035 3 8½	4 0 0	0 10 0	The share of Hanooman Persad Sahi separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 4.
19	2092	Biraicha, pergunnah Dungsi.	Kooldip Narain Sahoo and others.	1,035 3 8½	197 9 0	68 2 0	The share of Kooldip Narain Sahoo and others separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 197-9.
20	2092	Biraicha, pergunnah Dungsi.	Doorga Tewary, Bessumbhur Tewary, and others.	1,035 3 8½	57 11 6	0 2 0	The share of Doorga Tewary, Bissumbhur Tewary, and others separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 57-11-6.
21	2092	Biraicha, pergunnah Dungsi.	Rash Behari Sahi and Lal Behari Sahi.	1,035 3 8½	103 12 0	41 11 0	The share of Rash Behari Sahi and Lal Behari Sahi separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859 will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 103-12.
22	2285	Bissumbhurpur, pergunnah Goa.	Ramraj Singh, Radha Kuer, and others.	916 2 1½	630 6 3½	2 12 7½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of four shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 285-11-10½.
23	2285	Bissumbhurpur, pergunnah Goa.	Ambica Lal, Toolsi Lal, and others.	916 2 1½	42 10 8	7 6 0	The share of Ambica Lal, Toolsi Lal, and others, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 42-10-8.

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors	Government revenue of the entire estate.	Government revenue of the shares which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
24	2602	Mirzapur, pergunnah Goa.	Gujadhur Persad Sing, Gopal Dutt Pundit, and others.	1,821 5 2	1,821 5 2	7 4 9½	The entire estate will be sold.
25	2645	Najiba, pergunnah Goa.	Sowki Sahu and others	533 5 4	381 12 4	6 14 3½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of four shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 151-9.
26	2958	Chanderbhanpur, pergunnah Kasmar.	Rambarth Kuer, Pardip Narain Sing.	954 8 4	157 9 3	46 11 4	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of six shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 796-15-1.
27	3086	Manopur, pergunnah Kasmar.	Adit Narain Sing ...	715 11 9	159 1 10	37 8 8	The share of Adit Narain Sing, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 159-1 10.
28	3132	Rasulpur, Mahiuddin, pergunnah Kasmar.	Dinar Sing ...	529 8 0	529 8 0	7 10 8	The entire estate will be sold.
29	3176	Salahpur, pergunnah Kasmar.	Raghoopat Lal ...	649 0 0	604 0 0	147 9 11½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 45.
30	3523	Raotit, pergunnah Murhul.	Ram Golam Sing, Seo Golam Sing, and others.	582 6 4½	502 2 1½	19 10 9	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs 80-4-3¼.
31	3524	Raotit, pergunnah Murhul.	Baboo Sheo Ratton Singh.	1,399 7 4½	699 11 7½	6 4 10½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 699-11-8½
32	3696	Nurhun, pergunnah Murhun.	Mehdi Hossein and others.	750 6 2	484 7 6	23 5 7	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of two shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1879, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 160-13-8.
			Government revenue	645 5 2			
			Malikana	105 1 0			
				750 6 2			
33	3696	Nurhun, pergunnah Nurhun.	Basoodeo Narain ...	750 6 2	75 0 0	0 1 0	The share of Basoodeo Narain, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1879, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 75.
34	3721	Amlore, pergunnah Putchluk.	Samoonder Rai ...	762 10 8	762 10 8	10 11 7	The entire estate will be sold.

Sarun Collectorate, the 28th February 1883. JADUB CHUNDER GHOSE, Deputy Collector for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of the district on the 19th March 1883, corresponding with 6th Chytro 1289 B.S., for arrears of Government revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Number.	Class of estates.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
1	First class.	227	Kismut mouzah Pakurhana, pergunnah Barbuck Sing.	Mohendro Narain Ghose, Modhusudan Sirkar, Lall Gopal Moostufi, and Nobodip Chundro Roy.	739 0 9	The entire mehal will be sold.
2	Ditto	234	Kismut Puti Bahadurpur, pergunnah Kasipur.	Prosonno Chundro Ghose	742 15 8	Ditto ditto.
3	Ditto	273	Kismut pergunnah Barbuck Sing, pergunnah Barbuck Sing.	Radhabinode Chowdhury, Jogutmohon Chowdhury, Monmohun Chowdhury, Beni Madhab Chowdhury, Heera Lall Chowdhury, Moteelall Chowdhury, Bamundas Chowdhury, Madhub Chunder Chowdhury, Choto Jodumoni Debbya, Ramurisingho Mustufi, Bonomali Chowdhury, Kalachand Chowdhury, Kristo Kissore Chowdhury, Chumpack Lota Debi, Ramgopal Chowdhury, Pearee Mohan Chowdhury, Sree Kristo Chowdhury, Sree Narain Chowdhury, Bistulall Chowdhury, Gobind Lall Chowdhury, Sreedam Lall Chowdhury, Soobal Lall Chowdhury, Brojendro Chunder Chowdhury, Ukhillessuree Debbya, mother and guardian of Horee Das Chowdhury, Ukhillessuree Debbya, mother and guardian of Tulsee Ram Chowdhury, Chandro Mukhee Debbya, mother and guardian of Hurree Ram Chowdhury, Chandro Mukhee Debbya, mother and guardian of Jonardon Chowdhury, Brojolall Chowdhury, Mohanund Bundopaddya, Monmohinee Debbya, Kaiyprea Debbya, Bamasundry Debbya, Elokeree Debbya, Gopee Mohan Chowdhury, Gopee Sundary Debee, Horee Lall Chuttoraj, Jodunath Bundopaddhya, Radhabullub Dass, Kalidas Chowdhury, Bandee Beebee, Jear Rohoman, Azeezurnessa Beebee, Rajea Beebee, Rajendro Lall Chowdhury, and Golap Sundary Debbya.	2,105 6 1	Excluding 2 annas 8 gundas 3 kag 4 teel 4 deep shares, for which separate accounts have been opened to the name of Moulvie Jearrohoman, Heera Lall Chowdhury, and others, the remaining share 13 annas 11 gundas 2 cowries 16 teel and 3 deep, paying a sudder jumma Rs. 1,765-15-7 in the name of Jogut Mohan Chowdhury and others will be sold.
4	Ditto	444	Kismut Syud Kulutea, pergunnah Futteh Sing.	Mohomud Fuzlell Kareem, Mohamud Fuzlell Azeem, Mohamud Syud Hossain, Syud Atawal Azeez, Oomut Zohara Beebee, and Beebee Aleebunnessa.	1,014 12 8	Entire mehal will be sold.
5	Second class.	584	Dear Shibnuggar, pergunnah Luskurpur.	Moharanee Sorut Sundery Debbya, mother and guardian of Kumar Jotindro Narain Roy, minor, Horo Gobind Bose, manager of Gopal Indro Narain Ray, minor, Ranee Monmohini Debbya, Rani Surnomoye Debbya, Rani Khoma Sundery Debbya, Rani Joy Sundery Debbya, Rani Shama Sundery Debbya, mother and guardian of Kumar Poresh Narain Roy, Nim Narain Roy, himself, and Rani Surnomoye Debbya, wife of Kedar Narain Roy, manager of Jogesh Narain Roy and Taruck Narain Roy, minors.	776 12 0	Ditto ditto.
6	Ditto	2758	Chur Mrijapur, pergunnah Polasee.	Juguttarinee Debbya	1,725 8 0	Ditto ditto.
7	First class.	2779	Kismut Turruf Kanaipara, pergunnah Assudnuggore.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,849 9 5	Ditto ditto.

Moorshedabad Collectorate, the 7th February 1883. K. G. GUPTA, Covtd. Dy. Collector, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Furreedpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th March 1883, corresponding on the 14th Cheyet 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1882.

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnah.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
269	Chur Bhadrason, pergunnah Chur Mukundia.	Ishan Chandra Mozoomdar	4,786 0 0 Road Fund 48 0 0	1,200 0 0	The entire estate to be put up to sale.
5552	Hissa Sahebjan Bibee, pergunnah Jalalpore.	Mafizannessa Khatan, Mir Fazleali, and Mir Mohamed Fazel and others.	4,834 0 0 863 14 8¼	263 8 6½	Ditto.

Furreedpore Collectorate, the 2nd February 1883. KRISHNA CHUNDER DUTT, Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Bogra will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 18th day of April 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrear for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
69-72	Dehi Jangirabad, pergunnah Protapbaju, share 5 annas 4 gundas 1 cowri and 12½ til.	Mohima Chandra Shaha, Radha Raman, Chandra Kisor, and Rali Kisor Munshies, Pearl Sundari Dashya, Mona Mohini Dashya, mother and guardian of Ganoda Prosad and Murari Mohon Shaha, minors, Banwari Lal Shaha, Mukunda Lal Shaha Chowdhuri, Digambar Shaha, Ram Sundari Dashya, mother and guardian of Gour Gobinda and Srigovinda Shahas, minors, Radhika Mohon Shaha, Mohammeduddin Ahmed *alias* Hydarjan Choudhuri, Tin Couri Deoya, Chandra Nath Sanyal, Tarini Chandra Sanyal, Timir Chandra and Bijoy Chandra Sanyals, Sayadini Tarikannessa Bibi Choudurani, Sayadani Taharrannessa Bibi Chowdurani, Sharifannessa, and Hamidenessa Bibi Chowdurani.	2,251 2 8½	30 1 6½	The other shares of the estate, which are not liable to sale, on account of separate accounts having been opened of them under section 70 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, are shewn below:—

Names of proprietors.	Share.	Government revenue.
	A. G. C. K. T.	Rs. A. P.
1. Kedar Nath Pakroshi.	1 19 3 3 10	164 6 0
2. Saroda Prosad Pakroshi.	0 8 2 3 5	145 6 7½
3. Srinath Rainsao and Mafizooddin Khandkar, guardian of Syed Moyazin Hosen Chowduri.	3 19 0 0 0	1,323 15 9½
4. Ananda Moyi Dashya Chowdurani.	3 1 0 0 0¼	1,021 2 6
5. Grish Chandra and Bipin Ch. Shahas.	0 13 1 1 1½	218 14 7½
6. Taharrannessa Bibi, guardian of Altafannessa Bibi (Matawali).	0 13 3 2 5½	232 10 9½

Bogra Collectorate, the 3rd March 1883. J. J. LIVESAY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the following estates or shares of estates in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be held at public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd April 1883, corresponding with 11th Baisakh 1290 B.S., for the recovery of arrears due for the kist ending 12th January 1883.

CLASS OF ESTATE.	Towji number of the estate.	Name of estate.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
First class permanently-settled estate.	979	Kismut Malhati ...	Pergunnah Malhati.	Roi Bhupendro Nath Choudhuri and others	1,423 15 11	Excluding the 5 annas 6 gundas 2 kauries and 2 krantics share for which a separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859.
Ditto ...	1367	Maujas Bhairubpore and others.	Pergunnah Beeran	Kalidass Deb, manager on behalf of minors Monmotho Nath Roi Choudhuri and others under the Court of Wards, and Mohendro Nath Roi Choudhuri and others.	796 1 3	
Second class temporarily-settled Sunderbun mehal.	1828 Lot No. 166	Chak Kosimari ...	.....	Mohendro Nath Roi Choudhuri and others.	1,706 0 0	Exclusive of the share separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.
First class permanently-settled estate.	1840	Mauja Balkari ...	Pergunnah Beeran	Jogendro Nath Serkar and Roi Surendro Nath Choudhuri.	712 6 11¾	
Ditto ...	2369	Dantia	Pergunnah Dantia	Surendro Nath Paul Choudhuri and others.	47,322 5 6½	Excluding the 15 annas 14 gundas 1 kara 2 kranti 2 kagkara, 10 gundas 3 kara, 10 gundas share separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.

C. C. STEVENS, Offg. Collector.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883.			
Feb. 27	1 Boiler, P T E in a diamond	Order ...	S. S. "Quetta."
" 27	1 Package, C C D in a triangle	Ditto ...	Ship "Inch Keith."
" 27	13 Casks, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom O K B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, A F in a block	Ditto ...	S. S. "Vega."
" 20	4 Cases, 64 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, 430 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, 424 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	2 Casks, 238 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Cask, 240 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, F M & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Cask, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	60 Kegs, O K B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	5 Cases, O 111 in a triangle, top H A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	5 Packages, P in a double triangle, outside I & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	5 Cases, W A B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	3 Packages, X in a circle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	16 Casks, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom O K B	Ditto ...	Ship "Bengollyan.
" 20	102 Bundles hoop iron, H J J in a diamond, outside J L & Co., bottom O K B, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	2 Cases, 1115 in a diamond, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	22 Bundles iron tubes, S N B & Co., or no mark ...	Ditto ...	S. S. "Victoria."
" 20	691 Bars half round, X X white, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 case, 140 in a diamond, top M C	Ditto ..	Ditto.
" 20	55 Kegs, W P 327 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Parcel, D D in a diamond, bottom S T ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Parcel, addressed	G. Arbuthnot & Co.	Ditto.
" 21	1 Case, 540 in a block	Order ...	S. S. "Clan Drummond."
" 21	1 Keg, 3038 in a diamond, bottom B B & Co., Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	1 Spelter, P H, bottom B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	10 Cases, 150 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	1 Case, 675 in a diamond, bottom E M ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	4 Kegs, 725 in a diamond, outside F C W L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	1 Bale, addressed	M. Gowan Maglea...	Ditto.
" 21	1 Keg, Harlee	Order ...	Ditto.
" 21	8 Packages, M in a diamond, bottom R S & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	123 Bundles hoop iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	8 Packages, M in a diamond, bottom R S & Co., or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto
" 21	1 Keg, 725 in a diamond, outside E C W L, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	2 Kegs, no mark, or 33 in a double triangle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	4 Packages, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	1 Case, no mark, or P V C, bottom Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	4 Packages, 33 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	1 Case, 100 in a triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	4 Casks, 704 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	1 Parcel, addressed	Baboo Khetter Mohon Bannerjee, 18, Swallow lane.	Ditto.
" 21	1 Package, H M in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 21	57 Packages, addressed	Government Telegraph Stores.	Ditto.
" 21	3 Broken C I pipes, no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
" 21	2 Iron Plates, no mark, or N X	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	4 Bundles, sheet iron, K P, bottom Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	6 Sheets iron, K P, bottom Madras	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	17 Broken pieces drain pipes, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	2 Cases, addressed	Presidency Jail Department.	Ditto.
" 21	28 Bales, hoop iron, R A, or no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
" 21	3 C I pipes, M M C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	133 Plates, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	158 Bars square iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	2 Bars T iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	19 Bars square iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	1 Bundle flat iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	3 Bundles round iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 21	1 Bundle square iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883.			
Feb. 21	8 Swedish flat bars, no mark	Order ...	S. S. "Clan Drummond."
„ 21	1 Case, A A	Ditto ...	S. S. "Cormorant"
„ 21	1 Case, addressed	Edgar Hill Camareah, Mirzapur.	Ditto.
„ 22	50 Cases, F in a triangle	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 22	4 Iron packages, R S, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 22	5 Bars square, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 22	4 Bars flat, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 22	2 Bundles rod iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 22	1 Case, M S A S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 22	1 Cask, no mark, or M M or X B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 22	1 Tub steel, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 22	1 Case, V N D 762 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1883. (938—1) G. H. SIMMONS, for Vice-Chairman.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th February 1883.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		35,11,616	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Rs 1,07,71,0[illegible]9 13 2	2,43,47,192	3	6
Ditto at Branches ...	„ 1,35,76,172 6 4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,77,68,722	5	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,[illegible]5,332	1	0
Sundries		8,28,690	3	2
Rupees ...		7,69,41,583	1	7

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		97,16,922	12	0
Other authorised Investments		44,26,131	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities.		52,03,755	9	6
Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...		42,10,849	0	9
Bills discounted and purchased		2,12,99,058	14	2
Balances with other Banks		5,89,845	4	0
Bullion		7,92,223	4	0
Dead Stock		11,97,734	13	8
Stamps		7,594	11	0
Sundries		6,16,175	1	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,14,77,080 15 1	4,80,59,590	10	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 1,74,04,911 8 1	2,88,81,992	7	2
Rupees ...		7,69,41,583	1	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st March 1883

J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.
(964—1)

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbun Division.

NOTICE.

ONE teak, one deodar log, and thirty-one pieces of pine are now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Tangara khal station, and twelve teak, one sal, and two deodar scantlings at the sub-station of Tangara khal.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the logs to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1883;
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbun Division.

NOTICE.

ONE teak log is now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Khulna station.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the log to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1883;
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.
22 „ „ 2-12 „
23 „ „ 2-14 „
24 „ „ 3 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged.

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at „ 2-4 „
Under 7 feet, at „ 2 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *Planking, Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1879.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes Enfaced for Payment of Interest in London under deduction of Amount retransferred to India, and Outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1883.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. transfer loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS			Total.	Transfer loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. debenture loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	Grand Total.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1881.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 15th February 1883 ...	54,100	12,79,893	30,70,600	2,40,66,700	1,03,63,300	2,74,02,337	2,81,45,400	1,000	9,43,29,230	48,51,300	1,15,76,000	10,29,93,000	11,94,20,300	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,39,92,230
Amount transferred from 4½ of 1878 stock at London ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,69,800	1,69,800	.....	.....	.....	1,69,800
ADD—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February 1883 ...	.....	.....	2,600	48,100	3,300	24,000	2,500	.....	80,500	.....	.....	54,000	54,000	.....	.....	.....	1,34,500
Ditto at Bombay between 16th and 28th February 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,000	2,500	29,500	18,500	.....	51,500	.....	6,000	55,000	61,000	.....	.....	.....	1,12,500
Ditto at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February 1883 ...	.....	25,920	17,600	53,000	83,500	17,000	8,900	.....	2,05,920	46,100	6,000	17,000	69,100	.....	.....	.....	2,75,020
TOTAL ...	54,100	13,05,813	30,90,800	2,41,68,800	1,04,52,600	2,74,72,837	2,81,75,300	1,000	9,46,67,150	48,97,400	1,15,88,000	10,32,88,800	11,97,74,200	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,46,54,150
DEDUCT—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	.....	.....	.....	1,35,800	1,000	70,000	89,200	.....	2,96,000	11,700	1,69,800	.....	1,81,500	.....	.....	.....	4,77,500
Balance on 28th February 1883 ...	54,100	13,05,813	30,90,800	2,40,33,000	1,04,51,600	2,74,02,837	2,80,86,100	1,000	9,43,71,150	48,85,700	1,14,18,200	10,32,88,800	11,95,92,700	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,42,06,650

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1882.—Enfaced from India 4,698 lakhs; retransferred from London 3,937 lakhs.

" 1st Jan. 1883 " 15th Jan. 1883	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	4	"
" 16th " " " 31st " "	"	"	"	13	"	"	"	"	7	"
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb. "	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	5	"
" 16th " " " 28th " "	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	3	"
				4,744	"				3,956	"
				3,956	"					
Balance against India				788	"					

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st March 1883.

Forest Department, Bengal.

NOTICE.

FOREST produce may be obtained on permit in the forests of the Julpigoree Forest Division, situated in the Western Dooars, Julpigoree district, by application to the officer in charge of the division at Julpigoree, or to the subordinates in charge of the ranges, viz. :—

The Forester at Katambari	for the	Apalchand	Range.
" Forest Ranger at Lataguri Hat	"	Tundu	"
" Forester at Kalabari	"	Muraghat	"
" " at Salbari	"	Falakata	"

The following are the rates at present in force for the sale of timber and other forest produce from the forests and depôts of the Julpigoree Division :—

	Depôt sales.			*Timber per cubic foot.*		
	Julpigoree depôt.			Dudna, Lataguri Hat, Muraghat depôts.		
Group—	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
B	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 3 0
C	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
Poles, each under 1 foot girth ...			1 0 0	Poles, each ...		0 12 0
" " 2 feet " ...			2 0 0	" " ...		1 8 0
" " 3 " " ...			3 0 0	" " ...		2 8 0
" " 4 " " ...			6 0 0	" " ...		5 0 0
" " 5 " " ...			9 0 0	" " ...		8 0 0

All drift logs at half the depôt rates noted above.
Firewood per 100 maunds Rs. 20.
Group A includes sal.
" B " saj, toon, champ, chilanni, sissu, kimbu, gambari, and malagiri.
" C " all other kinds.
Class 1 contains logs which are large, straight, and sound.
" 2 " " smaller or which, though large, are not quite straight.
" 3 " " short pieces chiefly.

Forest Sales.

Group—	Standing trees, each. Rs.	Dry wood per cubic foot. Rs. A. P.
A	25	0 5 0
B	20	0 4 0
C	15	0 3 0
D	10	0 2 0
E	5	0 1 0

Poles, groups A and B—

Under 1 ft. girth at 4 ft. from big end	0 2 0
1 to 2 " " "	0 8 0
2 to 3 " " "	2 0 0
3 to 4 " " "	4 0 0
4 to 5 " " "	6 0 0

Groups C, D, & E half above rates.

Group A contains toon and champ.
" B " sal.
" C " saj, panisaj, lampatia, semul, sisu, chilanni, gambari, huldi, lidha, mandania, lali, kimbu, goguldhup, and malagiri.
" D " other trees which usually reach 6 feet girth.
" E " small trees which usually do not reach 6 feet.

	Rs. A. P.
Firewood, per 100 maunds (=275 c. ft. stacked)	4 0 0
" monthly coolie tickets	4 0 0
" " cart "	12 0 0
" coolie load	0 0 6
" cart "	0 6 0
Bamboos, per 100, large kinds	1 0 0
" small "	0 8 0
Canes, per coolie load	1 0 0
Thatch grass, per coolie load	0 0 3
" monthly coolie ticket	0 8 0
Khagra grass, per coolie load	0 0 6
Goicha leaves, per monthly coolie ticket	2 0 0
Fodder grass and bamboo leaves, per coolie load	0 0 3
" monthly coolie ticket	0 8 0
Grazing—Buffalo, each per month	0 4 0
Cattle and pony " "	0 2 0
Goat, sheep " "	0 1 0

These rates will remain in force till further notice.

CAMP BANDGAON,
The 14th February 1883.

A. L. HOME,
Offg. Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At the Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 29th January 1883, *at* 10 A.M.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V.C.; the Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham; the Hon'ble A. T. Maclean; H. L Harrison, Esq., B.A.; D. R. Lyall, Esq.; the Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy; J. Westland, Esq.; A. C. Tupp, Esq., B.A.; A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., M.A.; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; C. A. Wilkins, Esq.; F. W. Badcock, Esq.; the Hon'ble Colman Macaulay, M.A.; C. W. Bolton, Esq.; W. D. Blyth, Esq., B.A.; C. S. Bayley, Esq.

D. R. Lyall, Esq., in the Chair.

The following report was submitted by the Managers:—

REPORT.

1. The Managers submit the proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting.

2. Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

Mrs. Alexander	£ 300	The widow of the late Mr. R. Alexander, C.B., Annuitant of 1861, who died on the 16th August 1882.
Mrs. Trotter	£ 300	The widow of the late Mr. R. Trotter, Annuitant of 1852, who died on the 4th October 1882.
Mrs. Finch	£ 300	The widow and one daughter of the late Mr. R. H. Finch, who died on the 15th November 1882.
One daughter	30	
Total ...	330	
Miss Hathorn	£ 150	The daughter of the late Mr. H. V. Hathorn, Annuitant of 1852, who died on the 23rd November 1882.
Mrs. Rivaz	£ 300	The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. J. T. Rivaz, Annuitant of 1851, who died on the 29th November 1882.
Two daughters	200	
Total ...	500	

3. An application has been received by the Managers from Mr. George Harper, on behalf of Mrs. Margaret F. Campbell, an Incumbent under the Old Rules, to allow him and Mrs. Campbell's son, Lieutenant-General J. D. Campbell, to draw Mrs. Campbell's Annuity, as she has become incapable, owing to illness, of managing her own affairs. There is no provision made in the Old Rules for cases of this description. Under the special circumstances of the case, however, the Managers have consented, subject to the approval of this meeting, to allow Mr. Harper and Lieutenant-General Campbell to draw Mrs. Campbell's Annuity on their signing an agreement to indemnify the Fund against any loss which may be incurred in consequence of the permission given. The Agents have since intimated the death of Mrs. Campbell.

4. A letter has been received from Mr. R. B. Chapman, C.S.I., an Annuitant, in which it is suggested that the Agents of the Fund in London should be authorized, in anticipation of the sanction of the Managers and Service, to advance an instalment of Annuity as well as the donation of £200 or £300, as the case may be, to the families of Subscribers becoming Incumbents on the Fund. The Managers have informed Mr. Chapman that they are unable under the existing Rules, to carry out his suggestion. With a view, however, to lessen the delay which now takes place, an arrangement has been made with the Agents for the transmission to the Civil Fund Office, by telegram, of the news of the death, in Europe, of any subscriber who has recorded, under Article V in the Fund Office the evidence necessary for the admission of his family to Fund benefits. In such cases the Managers will issue the necessary instructions to the Agents by telegraph. The following Circular on the subject has been addressed to all Married and Widower subscribers.

No.

FROM C. S. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
Secretary, Bengal Civil Fund,

TO

Calcutta, the

SIR,

IT has been brought to the notice of the Managers of the Fund that inconvenience is not unfrequently caused to the families of subscribers dying in Europe owing to the delay involved in obtaining the instructions of the Managers regarding their admission to Fund benefits, and it has been suggested that the Agents should be authorized, in anticipation of formal sanction, to pay at once an instalment of the pension and any donation to which such families may appear to be entitled.

2. The adoption of this course is, the Managers believe, not open to them under the Rules of the Fund. With a view, however, to lessen the delay which now takes place, and thus as far as possible to obviate hardship to the families of deceased subscribers, they have made arrangements with the Agents that intimation shall be given by telegraph of the decease in Europe of any subscriber who may, under the last clause of Article V of the Rules of the Fund,* have recorded in the Fund office the necessary evidence regarding his marriage and the age of his wife. In all such cases the Managers will ordinarily telegraph the necessary instructions to the Agents for the admission of the family to the benefits of the Fund and for the payment of pension and donation. In such cases it is believed that very little time will be lost.

* Every married subscriber shall be at liberty to submit, for the examination of the Managers, a certificate of his marriage, and a certificate of baptism or other evidence of the date of birth of his wife. Should such certificates or evidence be accepted, the dates shall be recorded, and it shall not ordinarily be necessary thereafter to give evidence regarding the facts.

3. A list will be transmitted to the Agents of those subscribers who have, up to the present time, taken advantage of the last clause of Article V. This list will contain the necessary particulars as to the number and ages of the persons who, in the event of decease of such subscribers, would be entitled to become incumbents on the Fund, and supplementary lists containing similar information will from time to time be forwarded to the Agents.

4. The number of married subscribers to the Fund who have hitherto availed themselves of the permission given by the Rule, is not very great, and the Managers desire me therefore to point out to you the advantage which you may secure to your family by taking steps for the registration of the required evidence. Evidence of the date of birth or baptism of children is not required under the Rules.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. S. BAYLEY,

Secretary.

A copy of this Circular will in future be forwarded to all subscribers on marriage.

Mr. Chapman has also suggested that the subscription of Annuitants, if paid at home, should be accepted at £10 8*s* 4*d* as the equivalent of £12 10*s*. Mr. Chapman states that taking 1*s* 8*d* as the exchange of the day, an Annuitant must either pay his subscription in India or lose £2 1*s* 8*d* a year, being one-fifth of the payment due from him in India. The Managers have informed Mr. Chapman that as his suggestion would involve a considerable loss to the Fund they are unable to accept it. It has, however, been pointed out that under Article IX of the Rules of the Fund it is always open to any Annuitant to pay his subscription in India and thus to gain any benefit which may result from the state of the exchange.

5. The Managers will propose the following addition to, and amendment of, the rules:—

After Article III add—

"In the case of subscribers holding appointments of which the pay has been fixed on a basis which specially exempts the holder from the 4 per cent. Annuity Fund deduction the salary shall, for the purposes of this Rule, be taken as if the said 4 per cent. were added to the nominal amount."

6. An application has been received from Mrs. Chapman, widow of Mr. C. Chapman, for the continuance, under Article XXIX of the Rules of the Fund, of her son, Edmund Frere Chapman's pension beyond the age of 21 years. The certificate received from Dr. Christie states that Mr. Chapman is suffering from amentia, and is as well now as he ever will be. In all probability the disease will increase as life advances. Subject to the approval of subscribers, Mr. Chapman's name will be retained on the list of Incumbents.

7. The Managers desire to report for the information of the subscribers that a reply, No. 59, dated the 11th January 1883, has been received from the Government of India to their letter No. 65, dated the 5th April 1882, regarding the proposed transfer of the Fund to Government. The Managers will at an early date circulate for the information of the service copies of the letter and of the extract from the Secretary of State's despatch which accompanied it, together with a memorandum on the subject by Major-General Hannygton. Copies of the papers will also be circulated to all Annuitants with the same object as the terms which are now proposed will materially affect their interests. A reply will at once be given to the Government of India stating the course which has been adopted, and a further communication will be made to that Government when the wishes of the service and of Annuitants have been ascertained.

8. Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton has incurred the penalty specified in Article XXXVII of the Rules by his omission, for more than one year, to pay the subscriptions from his furlough allowances necessary to keep up his interest in the contingent benefits of the Fund. Mr. Dalton has explained that the copy of Article XXXVII which was sent to him was not received, and that he was under the impression that all subscriptions due to the Fund were deducted from his furlough pay.

The Managers submit the question of his re-admission on payment of all arrears of subscription with interest at 8 per cent. for the decision of the meeting.

The accounts for 1881-82 are submitted.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1881-82.

	Bearing interest at 8 per cent.			Bearing interest at 5 per cent.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.						
By balance, 1st April 1881	47,33,634	15	6	51,98,414	15	0
„ Interest	4,14,536	13	6	2,66,207	12	6
„ Subscriptions during the year	2,62,418	12	3	1,99,998	9	4
„ Composition payment made by a subscriber in England	.....			85	2	0
„ Ditto ditto in India	1,385	4	0	.....		
„ Contributions by annuitants in India	4,220	7	5	727	11	9
„ Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough ...	20,136	15	6	3,691	11	2
„ Recredit of subscription	.....			58	1	2
„ Fine from 15 subscribers including 12 for unequal age at marriage ...	.....			9,619	12	6
„ Do. from two in England ditto 1 ditto	.....			1,027	12	0
„ Transfer from appropriated funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	7,230	2	6	3,402	6	10
„ Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those subscribers who were killed in the mutiny ...	24,366	10	10	11,466	10	6
„ Transfer from Annuity Fund	1,224	0	0	576	0	0
„ Donation from the Government paid in England	25,000	0	0	.....		
	54,94,154	1	6	56,95,276	8	9
DEDUCT—						
To transfer to Appropriated Funds—						
„ Value of pension of Mrs. C. D. C. Winter, and three children, one daughter and two sons	38,186	12	2	23,976	1	9
„ Ditto to the three children of Mr. C. Garstin ...	28,224	12	1	17,645	1	11
„ Ditto of Mrs. H. C. Halkett, and one daughter, widow of Mr. H. C. Halkett (annuitant)... ...	20,965	12	2	12,085	7	0
„ Ditto of Mrs. S. M. Moens, and eight children, six daughters and two sons	68,254	3	0	41,922	0	3
„ Ditto of Mrs. M. P. Edgeworth, widow of the late Mr. M. P. Edgeworth (annuitant) ...	15,993	9	7	9,091	3	2
„ Ditto of Mrs. A. H. Cocks, and four children, one daughter and three sons, widow of the late Mr. A. H. Cocks, C.B. (annuitant) ...	32,015	14	3	18,636	9	10
„ Ditto of Mrs C. F. Magrath	20,522	6	5	13,209	9	7
„ Ditto of Mrs. H C. Richardson, and eight children, two daughters and six sons, widow of the late Mr. H. C. Richardson (annuitant) ...	59,930	8	1	34,588	0	6
„ Ditto of Lady Erskine, widow of the late Lord Erskine (annuitant)	16,360	12	10	9,360	0	0
„ Interest thereon	13,417	0	11	5,111	7	10
„ Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	24,366	10	10	11,466	10	6
„ Refund of overpaid subscriptions, &c.	1,172	14	4	3,123	9	3
„ Establishment, &c.	7,434	9	4	3,498	2	8
„ Printing charges	1,224	1	7	576	1	1
„ Agent's bill for special payments	.....			2,81,801	0	0
	3,48,069	15	7	4,86,091	1	4
Balance, 31st March 1882 ...	51,46,084	1	11	52,09,185	7	5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS.						
By balance, 1st April 1881	58,99,644	10	11	11,25,556	9	3
„ Interest	4,42,575	10	8	52,215	7	4
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above nine families within the year	3,00,454	10	7	1,80,514	2	0
„ Interest thereon	13,417	0	11	5,111	7	10
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	24,366	10	10	11,466	10	6
	66,80,458	11	11	13,74,864	4	11
DEDUCT—						
To pensions paid in England under old rules	1,20,680	0	0	.....		
„ Ditto ditto new do.	5,48,823	0	11	2,48,838	7	9
„ Ditto India ditto	9,669	9	9	8,161	10	10
„ Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	7,230	2	6	3,402	6	10
	6,86,402	13	2	2,60,402	9	5
Balance, 31st March 1882 ...	59,94,055	14	9	11,14,461	11	6
TOTAL BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1882 ...	1,11,40,140	0	8	63,23,647	2	11

INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent.	1,00,54,839	8	3
Uninvested at 8 per cent. ...	10,85,300	8	5
Ditto at 5 per cent. ...	63,23,647	2	11
Total ...	1,74,63,787	3	7

COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance, 31st March 1882 ...	1,74,63,787	3	7
Ditto, 31st March 1881 ...	1,69,57,251	2	8
Increase ...	5,06,536	0	11

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 29th January 1883.

E. E.
CHARLES S. BAYLEY,
Secretary and Accountant.

Proposed by *Mr. Wilkins*, seconded by *Mr. Badcock*, and carried—

That the Managers' proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. R. Alexander, C.B., R. Trotter, R. H. Finch, H. V. Hathorn, and J. T. Rivaz, to the benefits of the Fund be confirmed.

Proposed by *Mr. Harrison*, seconded by *Mr. Blyth*, and carried—

That the action of the Managers in the case of Mrs. Margaret F. Campbell, an incumbent under the old rules, be confirmed.

Mr. Cotton then on behalf of the Managers proposed the following addition to and amendment of the rules:—

After Article III add—

"In the case of subscribers holding appointments of which the pay has been fixed on a basis which specially exempts the holder from the 4 per cent. Annuity Fund deduction, the salary shall, for the purposes of this rule, be taken as if the said 4 per cent. were added to the nominal amount."

Mr. Cotton observed that the change which would be effected by the rule was purely nominal, the rule being designed to meet the case of certain appointments from the holders of which subscriptions were no longer demanded on account of annuity; the nominal salary of the appointments having been reduced by the orders of the Government by an amount equivalent to the subscription which was previously levied.

Mr. Westland observed that the proposal at present affected Members of Council, Judges of the High Court, and one or two other officers, the nominal salary of whose appointments had been reduced by 4 per cent., and from whom no subscriptions on account of annuity are now required; but apparently more salaries would in future be regulated on the same principle.

The *Hon'ble C. Macaulay* seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously.

Proposed by *Mr. Harrison*, seconded by *Mr. MacDonnell*, and carried—

That the action of the Managers in allowing Mr. Edmund Frere Chapman's name to remain on the list of incumbents be approved and confirmed.

The *Hon'ble W. F. McDonell* observed with reference to the Secretary of State's despatch, received with the letter No. 59, dated the 11th January 1883, that the Managers might receive great assistance in dealing with the proposals made by the Secretary of State and now under consideration, if they were permitted to associate with themselves any Members of the service at large whom they might wish to consult; and he requested the subscribers present to authorize the Managers to do this.

Mr. Wilkins observed that there was nothing in the Rules to prohibit the Managers from consulting anyone from whose advice they might anticipate assistance. *Mr. Westland* considered, however, that it was very desirable that any step of this kind which the Managers might take should be taken with the approval of the subscribers present at the meeting.

The proposal was approved by those present.

Proposed by *Mr. Wilkins*, seconded by the *Hon'ble W. F. McDonell*, V.C., and carried—

That Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton be restored to the full rights of a subscriber on payment of all arrears of subscription with interest at 8 per cent.

Proposed by the *Hon'ble C. Macaulay*, seconded by *Mr. Cotton*, and carried—

That the accounts for the year 1881-82 be approved.

Proposed by the *Hon'ble A. T. Maclean*, seconded by *Mr. Wilkins*, and carried—

That the following gentlemen be elected Managers for the ensuing year:—H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I.; The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham; H. L. Harrison, Esq.; The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was—

Proposed by the *Hon'ble A. T. Maclean*, seconded by *Mr. Cotton*, and carried.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 29th January 1883.

D. R LYALL,
Chairman.

(972—1)

NOTICE is hereby given that the rents due from tenants of Government estate Sahiban Bagicha, known as Garden Reach, Khiddirpur, Aripnuggur, Dum-Dum, Paharpur, Alipur, Jerat, Pulta, &c., are payable on 30th September and 28th March each year in half-yearly instalments. If not paid on or before that date into the Alipore treasury the arrears will be realized according to law.

2. The next instalment is due on 28th March 1883.

C. C. STEVENS, Collector.

24-Pergunnahs Collector's Office, the 19th Feb. 1883.

Notice.

IT is proposed that the usual mêla shall be held a Titalya between the 6th and 28th Choit 1289 B.S., corresponding to the 19th March and the 10th April 1883. Huts will be erected for the convenience of travellers and police will be on the ground to keep order.

J. T. BABONAU, Deputy Magistrate, in charge Julpiguri.

Dated Julpiguri, 22nd February 1883.

Notification.

IN supersession of the notification published at page 849, Part II, of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 21st May 1879, the following is published for general information:—

Under the provisions of section 2, Act VI of 1876 (Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act), Baboo Adhur Kally Mukerjee is appointed to be the manager, and the management is vested in him, with retrospective effect, from the 9th May 1879, of the immoveable property of the late Tekait Churamon Singh of Gadi Doranda, in the district of Hazareebagh, and of any other moveable property to which the said Tekait was entitled in his own right, or which he was entitled to redeem, or which might have been acquired by or devolve on him, or which may be acquired by or devolve on his heir during the continuance of such management.

J. F. K. HEWITT, Commr. of Chota Nagpore

Chota Nagpore, the 15th February 1883. (961—1)

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
269	O 88—02100	100	Modhusudun Ghose.
270	P 43—38552	100	Mutty Lal Coondoo.
271	„ —37370	100	Isan Chunder Dutt.
	„ —37371	100	
272	„ —10461	100	Mohun Chunder Mitter.
273	„ —06238	100	Shaik Peer Ally.
274	„ 11—21057	500	F. H. Harding, C.S.
	„ 42—42991	100	
	„ —91047	100	
275	P 9—47953	50	Lal Mohan Teary, Pottee Laul.
277	„ 42—40969	100	The Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar.
278	„ 47—19756	1,000	Lallas Moorlidhur Kunhyalall.
280	„ 42—81092	100	Jogendra Chandra Chakravarti.
281	„ 9—53219	50	Santijram Bhuttacharjee.
282	„ 42—75783	100	Okoor Chunder Roy.
285	L 29—44794	5	Baney Kanto Halder.
286	P 47—27180	1,000	Hajee Mohamed Khoonjee.
	„ 11—50746	500	
	O 65—93265	50	
	P 9—48407	50	
	„ —35500	50	
288	„ —12603	50	R Hendry.
289	O 97—96283	100	Samchunder Roy.
290	P 9—53338	50	Obaidul Akbar.

JAS. TAYLOR,

Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 6th March 1883.

Notice.

IT is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that, in the month of March 1882, treasure consisting of the undermentioned copper idols, &c., valued at Rs. 4,000, was found by coolies Nagalingam, Narayan, and Raugan, hidden in the punjah land near the Sullanur river in the village of Ninnaperumaladi, near the limits of Jholurur village in the Kumbakonam taluk.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on 1st October 1883 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

List of Copper Idols.

1.	Rajagopala	Idol.
2.	Ditto Amman	„
3.	Ditto do.	„
4.	Varatharajaperumal	„
5.	Ditto Amman	„
6.	Ditto do.	„
7.	Narasimmaperumal	„
8.	Ditto Amman	„
9.	Ditto do.	„
10.	Krishna	„
11.	Small Varatharajaperumal ...	„
12.	Ditto Amman	„
13.	Durgaperumal	„
14.	Venkatasalapathi	„
15.	Venugopalan (one of its hands is broken). ...	„
16.	Doopakal	„
17.	Tiruvasi	„
18.	Flute (made of metal) ...	„
19.	Two pecies of pedestal ...	„

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Collector.

Calcutta Port Trust.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act of 1880, Act IV (B.C.) of 1880, amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1881, issue of twenty lakhs of rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for twenty lakhs of rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures, to be issued under the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1880 and Act I (B.C.) of 1881 to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly (on the first day of April and first day of October) at the office of the Port Commissioners, upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, and the balance on the 1st of April 1883, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 14th day of March 1883, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for deposit of two per cent upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

By order of the Commissioners,

G. H. SIMMONS, Secretary.

Port Commissioners' Office, dated 21st February 1883.

FORM OF TENDER.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1883.

To

The Secretary, Port Commissioners,
Calcutta.

Sir,

I beg to apply for _____ debentures of Rs. _____ each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you dated February 21st, 1883, and I send herewith Bank of Bengal receipt for Rs. _____ being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st of April 1883. The amount I undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs. _____ per cent. or Rs. _____ for each debenture.

Yours faithfully,

Name _____

Address _____

Dated _____ 1883. (920—3)

Notification.

THE Corporation of the Town of Calcutta are prepared with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the provisions of section 334 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan for 3,00,000 (three lacs of rupees) on the security of the Rates, Taxes, and Dues imposed and levied under the said Act to be expended on the drainage improvements of the town of Calcutta.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st April and 1st October of each year and having a currency of 20 years.

3. The form of the debenture bonds will be that given in the seventh schedule of the aforesaid Act.

4. No debenture will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500 (five hundred) and above that amount. Debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100 (one hundred).

5. Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bengal and debentures will be issued as soon as possible in exchange for the receipts.

6. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rs. 3,00,000 (three lacs) will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 21st March 1883.

7. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this notification and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan for 1882-83."

8. Tenders will be opened at the Municipal office on Wednesday, the 21st of March 1883, at 2 o'clock P.M., a minimum rate having been previously fixed.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by Government promissory notes or currency notes equivalent to 2 per cent of the amount tendered.

10. The deposits or tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application

11. In case of two or more tenders at the same rate (being not below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each such tender. It is desirable that the tender or at least the name of the person making the tender and the amount and rate tendered should written in English.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

Form of Tender.

I HEREBY tender for rupees of the loan advertised in the notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th March 1883, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rs. annas* for every hundred rupees allowed to me.

* Fractions of one anna not allowed.

2. I enclose Government promissory notes or currency notes for Rs. and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipality at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on or before Saturday, the 31st March next, the amount of the accepted tender.

N.B.—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes it is desirable that the tender or at least the name of the person making the tender, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English. (973—1)

Wanted

A MANAGER under the Court of Wards for the management of Rasulpur estate, in the district of Purneah. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem. Preference will be given to those who are members of the lower grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, and have been managers of estates under the Court of Wards. Apply with copies of testimonials. Applications will be received up to the 10th of March 1883.

DENO NATH GHOSE, for Collector.
Purneah Collectorate, the 14th February 1883.

WANTED two clerks for the Darjeeling Municipal Office. Salary Rs. 60 and 50 respectively.

Selected candidates must join their appointments on 1st April 1883.

Applications to be made to the Vice-Chairman of Darjeeling Municipality up to the 15th March 1883, (930—2)

WANTED a Sub-Overseer for Sonthal Pergunnahs District Road Works on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem rising by an annual increment of Rs. 5 to Rs. 50. None need apply who have not passed the Department Public Works Sub-Overseers' Examination, and who have no practical experience. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be made to the undersigned up to 31st March 1883.

W. M. SMITH,
For Dy. Commr., Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Dumka, the 1st March 1883. (970—2)

THE Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality have decided to appoint a salaried Vice-Chairman under the terms of section 26 of the amended Bengal Municipal Act. Applications for the appointment, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to 20th March. None but Europeans need apply. Applicants should state if they are prepared to give their whole time to the appointment. Salary Rs. 300 a month rising to Rs. 400 by annual increments of Rs. 25.

The selected candidate must be prepared to join his appointment by 1st April 1883.

A. A. WACE,
(965—1) Chairman, Darjeeling Municipality.

Notice.

WANTED the services of a few experienced tahsildars and tahsil-moharars, the former to furnish security for Rs. 2,000 each and to draw Rs. 20 per month (with monthly increment of Re. 1 after one year's service) rising to Rs. 22, and the latter to give security for Rs. 500 each and to get a monthly pay from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Thorough acquaintance with zemindari management and book keeping, and knowledge of Hindi language (at least aptitude to learn that language) are requisite. Apply by letters, with testimonials, to the undersigned.

RAKHAL DAS HALDAR,
Manager, Chota Nagpore Estate.
Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, the 26th February 1883. (959—2)

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

WE have authorized Mr. Kilian Euler to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

Calcutta, 1st March 1883.
(960—3) F. W. HEILGERS & Co.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of 1st May 1865, and No. 079626 for Rs. 1,000 standing in my name, (*i.e.*) Sree Mutty Jadoomoney Dabee has been lost. I used to draw interest on the above note from the Collector of Burdwan to whom the Bank of Bengal gave transfer power so to do.

(981—3) S. M. JADOOMONEY DABEE.

Holta Tea Co., "Limited."

WE have been appointed Agents and Secretaries to the above Company, and the office has been removed to 81, Clive Street.

(969—1) WISEMAN, MITCHELL, REID & Co.

Bengal Stone Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held on Saturday, the 10th instant, at noon, for the purpose of submitting the accounts and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

GEO. HENDERSON & Co.,
Managing Directors and Secretaries.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta, 2nd March 1883. (966—1)

Arouttipore Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE adjourned Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Church Lane, on Saturday, the 10th March 1883, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Director's report, passing the accounts to 31st December last, declaring a dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. MACKILLICAN & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, 1st March 1883. (963—1)

British India Ice Company, "Limited."

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above mentioned Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, for the purpose of confirming the resolution to wind up the Company, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 28th day of February last.

W. H. FITZE & Co., Managing Agents.

No. 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, 28th February 1883. (967—1)

Majagram Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office, No 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 7th March 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the year ended 31st December 1882, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, 26th February 1883. (934—2)

Longview Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 8th March 1883, at 12-30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the year ended 31st December 1882, declaring a dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1883. (935—2)

India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Friday, the 9th day of March 1883, at noon.

The Share Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 8th to 16th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
J. GILLMAN, Offg. Secretary.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1883. (923—2)

Tukvar Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 10th March 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the year 1882, declaring a dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1883. (933—2)

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Mango Lane, on Saturday, the 7th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable, passing the following resolutions:—

That the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows:—

1st.—That clause No. 14 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "one calendar month," and inserting the words "twenty-one days" in the provision as to notice to be given of Extraordinary General Meetings.

2nd—That the following clauses be added after clause 32 *Dividends*:—

32A.—The Regulation No. 64 of table B shall not apply.

32B.—The Directors, may, with the sanction of the Company, in general meeting declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders in proportion to the amount paid up on the shares held by them respectively, provided, nevertheless, that where money is paid up in advance of call under Regulation 5 of table B upon the footing that the same shall carry interest, such money shall not whilst carrying interest confer a right to participate in profits.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1883. (974—4)

Notice.

RADHAKANT AICH, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (892—4)

Notice.

KUMADINI KANTA MOOKERJEE, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (887—4)

PROBHAT CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYA intends to apply for enrolment as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (894—4)

KEDAR NATH BANERJEE, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (924—4)

ASUTOSH BISWAS, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (925—4)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of BRENAIK MISSER, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered that the creditors of the said insolvent do on or before the 2nd day of May next file in the office of the Chief Clerk of this court a statement of their respective claims against the estate of the said insolvent duly verified by affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

N. Paliologus, Attorney. (901—3)

In the matter of HARRIETT ELIZABETH MADGE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 21st day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (955—2)

In the matter of LALL BIBEE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 21st day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person. (957—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 27th day of February 1883.

In the matter of HEERALOLL SEROWGEE, a prisoner for debt in the Presidency Jail, formerly carrying on business as a jeweller and dealer in Government Securities, at No. 60, Burtollah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Wilson and Chatterjee, Attorneys. (976—1)

In the matter of HURRY CHURN ROY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of March next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

E. O. Moses, Attorney. (977—1)

In the matter of SHEKH RAHMATULLAH and SHEKH HEYDAYATULLAH, insolvents.

On Thursday, the 1st day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the insolvents be heard on Wednesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said court.

C. G. Lewis, Attorney. (978—2)

In the matter of SHEKH RAHMATULLAH and SHEKH HEDAYATULLAH, insolvents.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvents, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 14th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "Any creditor of the said insolvent, desirous of oposing such application, must appear before the said court at the time and place aforesaid."

C. G. Lewis, Attorney. (979—1)

In the matter of SHEKH RAMATULLAH and SHEKH HEDAYATULLAH, carrying on business in co-partnership together at Chanancy Chowk, in the Town of Calcutta, as dealers in miscellaneous goods, insolvents.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Thursday, the 1st day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. G. Lewis, Attorney. (980—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th day of March 1883.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 6th March 1883.

Beavis, Lancelot R. W.
Fleton, Captn. A. F.
Mills, Captn. M.
Shaw, Aran A.
Simmonds, J. C.
Sturgeon, Henry.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. W.
Albertini, Leandre D.
Anderson, Mrs. A.
Angelo, Harry A.
Babanau, Edward.
Bailey, J. R.
Ballingall, R. H.
Bankes, Ralph.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Birch, Mrs. Graham.
Bose, P. N.
Breuer, Mrs.
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Browne, B.
Browne, Col. Horace.
Burdon, J. R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
C. Y.
Clark, Geo. R.
Cole, J. C., Rev.
Cooper, Henry.
Cooper, Surgeon H. D.
Cummings, Miss Annie.
Cushine, Hubert.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Danicks, E. W.
Davis, Ellen.
Deidery, Miss Rosalia.
DePoniatowshy, Captn. H.
Dickinson, Mrs. Chas.
Diessler, Carl.
Douglas, Mrs. S. C.
Dunn, Captn. R. G.
Edwin, Edward.
Elder, T. Jardine.
Ereir, Madame Bella.
Ferrar, W. A.
Fleming, Wm.
Fletcher, John.
Fraiser, W. A.
Fraser, William.
Frith, Mrs. Edward.
Fryer, Col. G. E.
Galloway, W. J.
Gardner, Wm.
Glass, Cumberledge.
Gou, J. F.
Greenwood, Mrs. L.
Gray, Alex.
Grieff, Miss M.
Hall, Colonel C. H.
Haly, J. J.
Hankivez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Harris, J.
Hennicke, Professor.
Hensley, John.
Jackson, J. O.
L. E. C.
Lewis, J. C.
Lewis, J. T.
Lewis, S.
Lindeman, F. P.
Lodge, T. S.
Loch, Lieutenant G. H.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lund, Enoch.
Lynam, R.
Lynham,—.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan.
Macquarrie, A.
Manuel, D.
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James.
McEwan, R.
McLean, Peter.
Mincher, Boris.
Moore, Captn. R. F.
Morris, C. F.
Newhouse, H.
Oak, Robert.
Parker, Hon'ble Sidney.
Philip, jr., C.
Pimlott, James Thomas.
Potts, John Geo.
Purcell, Miss N.
"Rex."
Rogers, Major M. W.
Ross, Henry.
Sandison, W. G.
Sharp, Miss.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
Stagg, J. E.
Stanislaus, Walter.
Stovell, Captn. Gerald.
Stuart, Wallace.
T. W. B.
Thain, G. W.
Tinsley, C. T.
Vetch, Major.
Walker, W. Glen.
Watson, T. W.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Young, J., Captn.

Registered Letters.

Clarke, J. H.
Connoly, Patrick.
Mardecai, Monsieur.
Merwanjee, C.
Misleah, F.
Pritchard, C. B.
Wright, Dr. F. W.

E. HUTTON, Postmaster, Calcutta.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per steamer.
	1883.	
Persian Gulf	10th March	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	9th "	Str. *Chiusura.*
Madras and Ceylon	11th "	P. & O. Str. *Khedive.*
Foreign mails *viâ* Bombay ...	13th "	From Bombay.
Ditto book-post and pattern-packets.	12th "	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	8th "	Str. *Madura.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	8th "	Str. *Busheer.*
Port Blair and Camorta ...	15th "	Str. *Maharani.*

Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossibe, and Reunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 7th March 1883.

Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 24th February 1883.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	3	0	
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	2	9	
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	3	0	

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 6 ft. 5 in.

W. B. BESTIO, C.E.,
for Exe. Engr., Dacca Divn.

Dated 25th February 1883.

The Indian Law Reports.

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BY C. F. AMERY,

Deputy Conservator, Forests, N.-W. Provinces.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883.

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PART V.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1883.

An Act to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Railway Act, 1883; and it shall come into force at once.

New sections substituted for section 5 of Act IV of 1879.

2. For section five of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Railway when to be opened.

"5. A Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, shall not be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until the Railway Administration has given to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of the intention of opening the same, and until the Governor General in Council has by order sanctioned the opening of the same.

Governor General in Council may appoint Inspecting-officers.

"5A. The Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint, by name or by virtue of their office, officers to be Inspecting-officers under this Act.

Sanction not to be given until after report by Inspecting-officer.

"5B. (1) The sanction referred to in section five shall not be given until an officer appointed under section 5A has, after inspection of the Railway, portion, extension or addition, as the case may be, reported to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Governor General in Council may, in any particular case or in any particular class of cases, by special order, confer on any officer appointed under section 5A power to sanction the opening of a Railway, portion, extension or addition, if in the officer's opinion the opening of the same will not be attended with danger to the public using it.

"(3) In such case it shall not be necessary to make the report required by sub-section (1); but the Governor General in Council may by order cancel the sanction given under sub-section (2), or direct that the sanction shall be subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

"(4) The sanction given under this section may be either absolute or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council, or the officer appointed under section 5A, as the case may be, thinks necessary for the safety of the public.

"(5) When sanction for the opening of any Railway, or portion or extension of, or addition to, any Railway is given subject to conditions, and the Railway Administration fails or neglects to fulfil, or comply with, those conditions, the sanction shall on the failure or neglect forthwith be deemed to be void, and the Railway, or portion, or extension, or addition, as the case may be, shall not be used unless and until sanction is again obtained under this section for the opening thereof.

When alterations affecting safety of passengers are made in Railway, sanction to be again obtained for opening.

"5C. If, after a Railway has been opened as hereinbefore provided, any portion of it is so altered by the Railway Administration as to cause danger to, or affect the safety of, passengers carried thereon, the portion so altered shall not be used for the public conveyance of passengers, unless and until sanction is obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B, for the opening of it.

Powers of Inspector of Railways.

"5D. (1) Every officer appointed under section 5A shall, for the purpose of the inspection, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and XLV of 1860.

shall, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, have the following powers, namely:—

"(a) he may enter on and inspect any Railway or portion thereof which has been opened for the public conveyance of passengers, or any rolling-stock used thereon;

"(b) he may, by an order in writing under his hand, require the attendance of any Railway-servant whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine for the said purpose, and may require any such servant to answer, or furnish returns regarding, such inquiries for the said purpose as he thinks fit to make;

"(c) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers and documents belonging to or in the possession of any Railway Administration which in his opinion are necessary for the said purpose.

"(2) Every Railway Administration whose Railway or rolling-stock is being inspected under this Act shall afford all reasonable facilities for making the inspection to the officer making it.

Governor General in Council empowered to close Railway.

"5E. When, after inspecting any Railway or portion of a Railway, or any rolling-stock used thereon, any officer appointed under section 5A reports to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the use of the Railway or portion or of any specified rolling-stock will be attended with danger to the public using it, the Governor General in Council may, by order, direct that the Railway or portion be closed for the public conveyance of passengers, or that the rolling-stock so specified shall no longer be used, as the case may be.

Re-opening of Railway.

"5F. (1) When a Railway or portion of a Railway has been closed under section 5E, it shall not be re-opened for the public conveyance of passengers unless and until it has been inspected, and its opening sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B.

"(2) When the Governor General in Council has directed under section 5E that any rolling-stock shall not be used, the rolling-stock shall not be used unless and until an officer appointed under section 5A reports that it is fit for use and the Governor General in Council sanctions its use."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 8.

3. In section eight of the said Act, in clause (d), the word "and" shall be omitted, and after clause (d) the following clause shall be, and be deemed to have always been, inserted:—

"(dd) for regulating the conduct of the Railway-servants, and."

New section to be substituted for section 21 of Act IV of 1879.

4. For section twenty-one of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

Penalty for opening or re-opening Railway in contravention of sections 5 and 5F, and keeping open after order under section 5E.

"21. Any Railway Administration opening or using, in contravention of section five, section 5B, or section 5C, any Railway, or any portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, or keeping, in contravention of an order of the Governor General in Council under section 5E, any Railway or portion thereof open, or re-opening, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (1), any Railway or portion thereof, or using, in contravention of section 5F, sub-section (2), any rolling-stock, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the Railway, portion, extension or addition remains open or is used in contravention of any of those sections or of the order of the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, or during which the rolling-stock is so used."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1883.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1883.

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Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

(*Chapter II.—Investigations into Shipping Casualties.*)

An Act for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to investigations into casualties affecting ships and charges against masters, mates and engineers;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide, in other respects hereinafter appearing, for the regulation and control of Merchant Shipping;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

Extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

(*3*) and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1884.

IV of 1875.

Repeal of enactments.

2. (*1*) The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and Act XIII of 1878 (*an Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875*), are hereby repealed.

(*2*) But all proceedings commenced, officers appointed, powers conferred, investigations held, certificates cancelled or suspended, agreements made and persons authorized under the said Acts or either of them, shall be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed, conferred, held, cancelled or suspended, made and authorized under this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act—

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars; and

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of a ship.

Saving and provision as to powers for removal of master.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

4. (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers conferred by section two hundred and forty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by section eighty of Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping*), on Courts having admiralty jurisdiction in India.

(*2*) The powers conferred by the last-mentioned enactment may, at any port in British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, be exercised by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at that port.

CHAPTER II.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

Chapter not to apply to certain ships.

5. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or of the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government.

6. (*1*) Whenever any Magistrate, or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, receives credible information that—

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged on or near the coasts of British India; or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near those coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or material damage to any other ship on or near those coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere to, or on board of, any British ship, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in British India; or

(*e*) any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

he shall forthwith report in writing the information to the Local Government.

(*2*) In the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master, or other person in charge of the ship, or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (*d*), where the master of the ship concerned, or (except in the case of a loss) where the ship concerned, proceeds to any place in British India from the place where the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred, the master of the ship,

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to the officer appointed as aforesaid at that port.

(*3*) Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation.

7. (*1*) If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts mentioned in section six, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether the notice is given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct that Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

(*2*) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs; and the

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

(Chapter II.—Investigations into Shipping Casualties.)

other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

Power for other Courts to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

8. Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in British India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, when so directed by the Local Government, to make the investigations referred to in section seven.

Power for Court of Investigation to inquire into charges against masters, mates and engineers.

9. (*1*) Any Court making an investigation under section seven or section eight may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of the investigation, against any master, mate or engineer, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty as aforesaid.

(*2*) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default, as aforesaid, arises against any master, mate or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

10. (*1*) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer, holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade or a Local Government, with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section seven or section eight, it may transmit a statement of the case to any Court mentioned in section eight, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct that Court to make an investigation into that charge.

(*2*) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master, mate or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

Person accused to be heard.

. For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master, mate or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence either in person or otherwise.

Powers of Courts as to evidence and regulation of proceedings.

12. For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

(*a*) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exercisable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if the Court is a Court having admiralty jurisdiction or a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction—the same powers as are exercisable by that Court in the exercise of its admiralty or criminal jurisdiction (as the case may be).

Assessors.

13. (*1*) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate or engineer, the Court making the investigation shall constitute as its assessors for the purpose of the investigation two persons having experience in the Merchant Service; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as its assessor.

(*2*) The assessors shall attend during the investigation and deliver their opinions in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force shall rest with the Court.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

14. (*1*) If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the XLV Indian Penal Code, section 186.

(*3*) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

15. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such investigation, it appears that any person has committed within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court, and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

Depositions.

16. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such trial, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

(Chapter III.—Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates, &c.)

him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible in evidence on proof—

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

(*2*) A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had that opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made and that he had that opportunity.

Report by Court to Local Government.

17. (*1*) The Court shall, in the case of all investigations under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

(*2*) In cases in which, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, the Court is required to send a report to the Board of Trade, the report shall be sent through the Local Government, and the transmission of the report to the Local Government shall be a sufficient compliance with this section.

CHAPTER III.

SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES AND GRANT OF FRESH CERTIFICATES.

Saving of power to cancel and suspend certificates under English Acts.

18. Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers conferred by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, on the Courts conducting investigations under sections seven, eight, nine and ten of this Act, to cancel or suspend certificates granted under any of the said Merchant Shipping Acts, or certificates to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

Power to issue local certificates in lieu of cancelled or suspended certificates.

19. (*1*) When any such Court cancels or suspends any such certificate, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, and if it is so empowered by any enactment of a British Indian legislature for the time being in force, grant under that enactment, but without examination, to the holder of the certificate, when the certificate is a certificate as master, a certificate as mate, and, when the certificate is a certificate as mate or engineer, a certificate as mate or engineer, as the case may be, of a grade lower than that which he held at the time of the cancellation or suspension.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under that Act. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

(*3*) The Local Government may act under this section either in pursuance of a recommendation from the Court, or of its own motion.

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

20. Any certificate (whether of competency or service) which has been granted by any Local Government to any master, mate or engineer, but has not been granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act, may be suspended or cancelled, by that or any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:— 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct;

(*b*) if, on any investigation made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, or on any investigation made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized by the legislative authority in any British possession to make inquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, or as to shipwrecks or other casualties affecting ships, the Court or tribunal reports that the master, mate or engineer is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default;

(*c*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony; and

(*d*) if (in case of a master) he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by any other law for the time being in force: 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made into a charge against any master, mate or engineer, a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section nine or section ten, as the case may be.

Obligation to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

21. Every master, mate or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section twenty shall deliver it to the Shipping Master or to such other person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended the certificate directs, and in default of such delivery shall, for each offence, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
(Chapter IV.—Agreements with Seamen.)

Report to other Local Governments.

22. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section twenty, a certificate of a master, mate or engineer is not the Local Government that granted the same, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to the Local Government which granted the certificate.

Report to Board of Trade.

23. Every Local Government cancelling or suspending under section twenty the certificate of a master, mate or engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and grant new certificate.

24 (*1*) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section twenty, or grant, without examination, to any person, whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act.

2 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

(*3*) A certificate of competency for a Home-trade ship under Act I of 1859 shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be of a lower grade than a certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship under the same Act.

CHAPTER IV.

AGREEMENTS WITH SEAMEN.

Chapter to be read with Act I of 1859.

25. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act I of 1859.

Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.

26. The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the Home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he engages in, and carries to sea from, any port in British India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Form and contents of agreement.

27. (*1*) Every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof, that is to say :—

(*a*) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(*b*) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(*c*) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(*d*) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(*e*) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(*f*) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; and

(*g*) any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

(*2*) Every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force relating to Merchant Shipping), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

28. (*1*) In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) Any master entering into an agreement with any lascar or other Native seaman for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Stipulation where lascars are shipped.

29. (*1*) Whenever it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other Native seaman shall end at any port not in British India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section twenty-seven, contain a stipulation that fit employment shall be provided for him on board some other ship bound to the port at which he was shipped, or such other port in British India as may be agreed on; or

that a passage shall be provided for him to some port in British India free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on.

(*2*) Every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the ship, or by the master on his behalf.

(*3*) In this section the word "seaman" shall include also any Native of British India carried to sea from any port in British India as one of the crew of a ship.

Forms for British or Colonial ships.

30. If the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew, made in due form according to the law of the place to which the ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages a single seaman, not being a lascar or other Native seaman, in any port in British India, the seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
(Chapter V.—Health-Officers.)

CHAPTER V.

HEALTH-OFFICERS.

XII of 1875.

Addition to Act XII of 1875.

31. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, after section eighteen, the following section shall be inserted, that is to say:—

Appointment and powers of Health-officer.

"18A. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint, at any port subject to this Act, an officer to be called the Health-officer, and may suspend or remove from office any officer so appointed.

"A Health-officer shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed, that is to say:—

"(*a*) with respect to any ship, the powers conferred on a Shipping Master by Act I of 1859, section 71

"(*b*) power to enter on board any ship and medically examine all or any of the seamen or apprentices on board the ship;

"(*c*) power to require and enforce the production of the log-book and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board the ship;

"(*d*) power to call before him and examine for any such purpose all or any of those persons and to require answers to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

"(*e*) power to require any person so examined to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to appoint persons to sue.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

18 & 19 Vic., c. 91.

17 & 18 Vic., s. 104.

1 of 1872.

32. (*1*) Where any wages or expenses recoverable under section 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, those wages or expenses.

(*2*) Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Proceedings to be instituted in name of Secretary of State for India in Council.

33. All suits and proceedings under section thirty-two shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Amendment of section 10 of Act I of 1859.

34. In section 10 of Act I of 1859, for the words "Fees at the following rates shall be paid by all applicants for examination:—

For a certificate as master	...	ten rupees.
Ditto ditto as mate	...	five „ "

the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Fees at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix in this behalf shall be paid by all applicants for examination."

Addition to section 11 of Act I of 1859.

35. To section 11 of Act I of 1859 the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that such report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character."

Amendment of section 79 of Act I of 1859.

36. For the last fifteen words of section 79 of Act I of 1859, the following shall be substituted, namely:—"punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both."

Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.

37. Sections 9 to 16 (both inclusive) of Act I of 1859 shall not apply to ships registered under Act X of 1841 and trading between ports in India and the coasts of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Amendment of Act X of 1841, secs. 2, 15, 17 and 23.

38. In sections 2, 15, 17 and 23 of the said Act X of 1841, for the words "on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies," "by information as aforesaid," "on information as aforesaid," "upon information as aforesaid," in each of the places where they occur, the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1883.

An Act to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Judges holding trials under Act XII of 1859 (*An Act to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty*) to arrest persons whose evidence is required on such trials; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition to Act XII of 1859, after section 14.

1. The following section shall be inserted immediately after section 14 of the said Act, namely:—

"15. (*1*) Whenever the Judge of the said Court thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, he may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

"(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

"(*3*) No person shall be detained under this section for more than forty-eight hours."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1884.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1883:—

No. 5 OF 1883.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1883.

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207. Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.

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Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary. Sec. 3.)

Explanation of abbreviations in margin.

D. means Mr. Field's Digest.

C. B., the Bill prepared by the Commission.

B. B., the Bill submitted by the Bengal Government with letter No. 849, dated 27th July, 1881.

A

BILL

TO

Amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the Territories under the Administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1884.

B., s. 1. B., s. 1.

Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Local extent.

(3) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to the Division of Orissa.

B., s. 2. B., s. 2.

Repeal.

2. (1) The enactments specified in Schedu hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation.

(2) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division, or, where a part only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that part, shall be repealed in that Division.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(4) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

Construction of Act.

3. The following definitions and rules shall apply in the construction of this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:— C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.

(1) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district:

(2) "Proprietor" means a person or a number of persons owning an estate:

(3) "Tenure" includes an under-tenure and the interest of every tenant of the class referred to in section 14. New.

Illustrations.

(a)—A *durpatni* or *sipatni* interest or a mokurrerree holding is a tenure.

(b)—A *dar-ijarah* or a farm for a term of years is a tenure.

(4) "Tenure-holder" means a person or a number of persons owning a tenure.

(5) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat, in respect of any land, or to hold that land as a raiyat, unless he holds it for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or he or his predecessor in interest came into possession of it for such purpose: C. B., s. 3 "raiyat" and "land." B. B., s. 3 "raiyat" and "land."

Provided that a person shall be deemed to hold as a raiyat any *bastu* or homestead land included in the same holding with other land held by him as a raiyat.

Explanation.—A person may hold land for a purpose mentioned in this clause though he has sublet it.

(6) "Under-raiyat" means a tenant holding land whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat.

(7) "Bastu holding" means bastu or other homestead land held by a tenant having the right provided for by Chapter VII. New.

(8) "Tenant" does not include any person who is not a tenure-holder, raiyat or under-raiyat, or the tenant of a bastu holding. New.

(9) "Landlord" means a person or a number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds.

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(*Chapter I.—Preliminary, Chapter II.—Khamar and Raiyatí Land.* Secs. 4—8.)

(*10*) "Rent" means whatever is payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant.

(*11*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery."

D. s. 101. C. B. s. 56. B. B. s. 48.

(*12*) "Arrear" means an instalment, or part of an instalment, of rent which is not paid before sunset of the day on which it is payable.

(*13*) "Holding" means a parcel of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions.

New.

(*14*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysáck, and where the Faslí or Amlí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin.

C. B. ss. 60 & 16. B. B. ss. 6 & 15.

(*15*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa made in the year 1793.

(*16*) "Transfer" includes sale, whether voluntary or in execution of a decree, and mortgage and gift.

(*17*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

(*18*) "Bihár" means all the districts of the Patna Division, and such district or parts of districts of the Bhágalpur Division as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in Bihár for the purposes of this Act.

(*19*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

(*20*) "Prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

(*21*) "Collector" means the Collector of a District or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Act.

(*22*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such officer as the Local Government may appoint to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

C. B. s. 4 Report of Rent Commission, s. 3. B. B. s. 4.

Saving of custom, special law, &c.

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(*a*) any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions;

(*b*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*c*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the revenue-authorities;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*e*) any enactment relating to the partition of out revenue-paying estates;

(*f*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act or

(*g*) any incident of a ghátwálí or other service tenure.

Illustration.

The custom that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act. C. B. s. 19 Expl. 4 (*f*). B. B. s. 19, Expl. 4 (*c*) proviso.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN KHAMAR AND RAIYATÍ LAND.

Khamar land defined.

5. "*Khamar land*" means—

1st, land situated elsewhere than in Bihár which a proprietor has held, whether under the name of khamar, nij-jote, ser or otherwise, as his private land for twelve continuous years before the commencement of this Act, and C. B. s. 81. B. B. ss. 3 & 75.

2nd, land situate in Bihár which—

(*a*) is recognized as zeraat by a village custom established before the commencement of this Act: or

(*b*) is proved to have been held by a proprietor as zeraat for twelve continuous years immediately before the commencement of this Act.

All other land to be raiyatí.

6. All land which is not khamar land of some estate shall be deemed to be raiyatí land, and all land shall be presumed to be raiyatí land until the contrary is proved. & 75.

Power to order survey and register of khamar lands.

7. The Local Government may direct that a survey and register shall be made of all khamar land situate in any district or part of a district. B. B. s. 76.

Mode of making survey.

8. The survey shall be made by the Collector or by an officer authorized by the Collector in that behalf, under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government for the conduct of such surveys; and the Collector or such officer may exercise any of the powers conferred upon a Collector by the Bengal Survey Act of 1875, except the powers in Part IV of the said Act relating to the apportionment and recovery of expenses. B. B. s. 77. V. (B. C. of 1875

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(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 9—20.*)

B. s. 78.

Publication of register.

9. The Collector shall make a register, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, of such lands in each village as he may ascertain to be khamar lands within the meaning of the definition contained in section five; and copies of that register shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

B. s. 79.

Appeals.

10. (*1*) Any person dissatisfied with any entry in the register may appeal to the Commissioner within one month after the publication; and the Commissioner shall make such enquiry as he considers necessary, and may direct the register to be amended in such manner as he thinks fit.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue from any order passed by the Commissioner under this section, if preferred within one month from the date of the order.

B. s. 80.

Submission of register to Board of Revenue and Local Government.

11. If no appeal is preferred to the Commissioner, or after such appeals as have been so preferred have been disposed of, the Commissioner shall submit to the Board of Revenue a copy of the register, with a report showing how the survey and register have been made; and, if the Board are satisfied that the register is correct, they shall transmit the same to the Local Government for its approval.

B. s. 81.

Approval of register.

12. If the Local Government approves the register, it may direct that its approval of the same be notified in the official Gazette: Provided that its approval shall not in any case be given until after three months from the date of the publication under section nine.

B. s. 82.

Consequence of notification of approval.

13. When the approval of a register by the Local Government has been notified under section twelve, all land entered in the register shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, be deemed to be khamar land, and all other land situate in the local area for which the register has been prepared shall, notwithstanding anything as aforesaid, be deemed to be raiyati land.

CHAPTER III.—OF TENURE-HOLDERS GENERALLY.

A.—Of the Right to hold at fixed rents.

D., 20 & 21. C. B. ss. 6 & 16. B. B., ss. 6 & 15.]

Land held at rent unchanged since Permanent Settlement not liable to enhancement.

14. Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, the rent shall not be liable to enhancement, and the tenant shall be deemed to be a tenure-holder for the purposes of this Act.

D. ss. 21 & 38. C. B. ss. 6 & 17. B. B. ss. 6 & 16.

Presumption from twenty years' holding at unchanged rent.

15. Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed for twenty years, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that it has been held by them at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement.

D. s. 38. C. B. s. 16. B. B. s. 15. Expl. I.]

Application of sections 14 and 15 when rent is paid in kind.

16. When a tenant has paid as rent a fixed share or the value of a fixed share of the produce of the land, the rent shall not be deemed to have been changed within the meaning of sections fourteen and fifteen merely by reason of the amount paid having varied from year to year, or by reason of the rent having been commuted to a fixed money-rent.

[D. s. 37. C. B. s. 16, Expl. II. B. B. s 15, Expl. II.]

Effect of separation or amalgamation of holding.

17. The operation of the foregoing sections of this chapter shall not be affected by the fact of land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

[D. s. 19. C. B. s. 7. B. B. s. 7.]

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

18. (*1*) Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof—

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by the special custom of the district, or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

(*2*) A reduction of rent granted to a tenure-holder, on account of diluvion or for land taken under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes or companies, shall not be deemed a reduction within the meaning of this section.

[D. s. 20. C. B. s. 6. B. B. s. 6.]

Saving as to land held under terminable agreement.

19. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall apply to land held under a terminable agreement.

[C. B. ss. 6 & 17, Exception. B. B., ss. 6 & 16, Exception.]

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

20. Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a fixed rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

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(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 21—28.*)

B.—Of the enhancement of rent.

[D. s. 23. C. B. ss. 9 & 12. B. B. ss. 9 & 10.]

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

21. (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*3*) In determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, the Court shall not, except as provided in sub-sections four and five, leave the tenure-holder as profit more than thirty per centum or less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting those rents.

(*4*) If more than half the land included in the area of the tenure was unreclaimed at the time when the tenure was created, and if the reclamation of the unreclaimed land was one of the objects of the creation of the tenure, and that land was reclaimed accordingly, the Court, in determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, shall not leave the tenure-holder as profit less than twenty per centum of the balance mentioned in sub-section three, and may leave him as profit any share of that balance whether it exceeds thirty per centum thereof or not.

(*5*) If, in any case to which sub-section four does not apply, the tenure-holder has made improvements on the land, the Court, in determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, may leave him as profit any share of the balance mentioned in sub-section three it thinks fit, provided it be not less than ten per centum of the balance.

(*6*) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

[C. B., s. 10. B. B., s. 11.]

Enhanced rent not to be more than double the previous rent.

22. Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, the enhanced rent fixed under section 21 shall not be more than double the rent previously payable.

[C. B., s. 10. B. B., s. 11.]

Power to order gradual enhancement.

23. The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

[C. B., s. 10. B. B., s. 11.]

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for ten years.

24. When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced under section 21 or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced under that section during the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

C.—Of the Incidents of permanent tenures.

Incidents of permanent tenures generally.

25. Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of registration, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property. [C. B., s. 13. B. B. ss. 12 & 14.]

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

26. A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of a Civil Court passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

D.—Of the registration of transfers of, and succession to, permanent tenures.

Landlord bound to register voluntary transfer or succession on application.

27. (*1*) When a transfer of a permanent tenure (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by a summary sale under Chapter IV) or a succession to such a tenure takes place, the landlord shall, subject, in the case of a patní tenure, to the provisions of section 39, register the same on application made to him by the transferor and transferee, or by the person succeeding, as the case may be, and on payment by the applicant of the fee next hereinafter prescribed. [D. s. 25. C. B., s. 46. B. B. s. 37.]

(*2*) The fee payable on an application under this section shall be as follows, namely :— [D. s. 27. C. B., ss. 47, 49. B. B., ss. 39, 41.]

(*a*) When the application is made not more than six months from the date of the transfer or succession, a fee of two per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees.

(*b*) When the application is made more than six months from the date of the transfer or succession, a fee of twenty per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than ten rupees or more than one thousand rupees.

(*3*) When a landlord refuses to comply with an application for registration, made as required by sub-section one, he shall deliver to the applicant a statement in writing of the reasons for his refusal. [New.]

Application may be served through Revenue-officer.

28. (*1*) An application for the registration of a transfer of or a succession to a tenure may, instead of being made to the landlord under section 27, be made to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf; and, on its being so made, and on the fee payable under section 27 being paid to the officer, he shall cause a notice to be served [New.]

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(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 29—35.*)

on the landlord, requiring him to register the transfer or succession, and informing him that the fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected.

(*2*) A landlord on whom a notice is served under this section shall, subject in the case of a patní tenure to the provisions of section 39, be bound to comply forthwith with the requisition therein contained.

B. ss. 47, (a) B., ss. 39, (a).]

Registration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

29. (*1*) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 314 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the registration fee prescribed by section 27, clause (*a*), and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed by the rules under section 35.

IV of 1882.

(*2*) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall forthwith cause to be served on the landlord a notice of the sale, requiring him to register the same, and informing him that the registration-fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected; and the landlord shall be bound to comply with the requisition forthwith.

Registration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree for rent or by summary sale.

30. When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, or by summary sale under Chapter IV, the landlord shall be bound to register the transfer without any application or requisition being made to him in this behalf, and without the payment of any fee.

§ 10. B., ss. 46, (a), 49. B., ss. 37, (a) and 41.]

Effect of omission to register voluntary transfer.

31. When a transfer of a permanent tenure (not being a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under Chapter IV) has taken place, the landlord may, until the transfer has been registered under section 27, or a Revenue-officer has ordered a notice to be served under section 28, hold the transferor and transferee jointly and severally liable for arrears of rent accruing subsequent to the transfer.

B., s. 35. B., s. 44.]

Application to Court to compel landlord to register.

32. (*1*) When a landlord refuses or neglects for a period of one month to register a transfer or succession which he is bound to register under the foregoing sections, the transferor or transferee, or, as the case may be, the person succeeding, may apply to any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the local area within which the land is situate to compel such registration.

(*2*) The Court to which an application is made under sub-section one may issue a notice to the landlord, and, when the application is made by one party to a transfer, also to the other party or parties to the transfer, requiring him or them, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place therein specified, why the transfer or succession should not be registered.

(*3*) If no cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may make an order directing the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and the order so made shall have the force of a decree in a suit.

Application by landlord to compel registration.

33. (*1*) When a transfer (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under Chapter IV) or a succession, registrable under the foregoing sections, has taken place, and no application is made for its registration within the six months following the date on which it has taken place, the landlord may apply to any Civil Court as aforesaid to compel the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to consent to its registration and pay the fee mentioned in section 27, clause (*b*). [C. B., ss. 50 and 51. B. B., ss. 42 and 43.]

(*2*) The Court to which an application is made under sub-section one may issue a notice calling upon the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place specified in the notice, why they or he should not consent to the registration and pay the fee.

(*3*) If no cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may make an order authorising the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and directing the transferee, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to pay the fee; and the order so made shall have the force of a decree in a suit.

Landlord to give copies of entries in the register.

34. When a transfer of, or a succession to, a tenure has been registered under the foregoing sections, every person to or from whom the tenure or any share thereof is transferred, or (as the case may be) every person succeeding to the tenure, shall be entitled to receive free of charge from the landlord on demand a copy of the entry in the register relating to the tenure, certified under his hand as a true copy, and to receive from time to time in like manner as many additional copies as he may demand: provided that for every such additional copy he shall pay to the landlord such fee, not less than *eight annas* or more than *five rupees*, as the Board of Revenue may from time to time fix in this behalf. [C. B., s. 54. B. B., s. 46.]

Power to make rules regarding registration.

35. (*1*) The Board of Revenue may from time to time, by rules consistent with this Act and published in the official Gazette, prescribe forms for the registers to be maintained under the foregoing sections, and determine the mode in which, and the place at which, applications are to be made under section 27, and generally the procedure to be followed in regard to registration. [C. B., s. 54. B. B., s. 46.]

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(2) In making any rule under sub-section one the Board may provide that any breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PATNÍ TENURES.

D s. 26. C. B., ss. 14 & 15. B. B., ss. 13 & 14.]

Definition of patní tenure.

36. "Patní tenure" means a tenure of the kind described in Schedule II annexed to this Act, and includes the darpatní and other similar under-tenures referred to in that schedule.

D s. 26. C. B., s. 14. B.B., s. 13.

Incidents of patní tenures.

37. (1) Every patní tenure shall be deemed to be a permanent tenure.

(2) The holder of a patní tenure may, subject to the provisions of this Act, let the land comprised in his tenure or any part thereof.

[B. B. s. 45 (a).]

Right of landlord of patní tenure to demand security from transferee.

38. When a patní tenure is transferred, whether voluntarily or by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may require the transferee to furnish substantial security, to the amount of one half year's rent of the tenure, for the payment of the rent and the fulfilment of the other conditions of the tenure.

[B. B. s. 45 (a).]

Landlord may refuse registration of voluntary transfer when security is not given.

39. When a patní tenure is transferred otherwise than by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may refuse to register the transfer under Chapter III of this Act until the security required under section 38 is furnished.

[B. B. s. 45 (b).]

Landlord may attach tenure sold in execution or by summary sale when security is not given.

40. (1) In the case of a transfer by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, if security is demanded by the landlord from the purchaser under section 38, and is not furnished within one month from the date on which it is so demanded, the landlord may attach and hold possession of the tenure to the exclusion of the transferee until the security is furnished.

(2) While an attachment under this section continues, the landlord may collect the rents from the undertenure-holders or raiyats, and, after deducting therefrom the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection and the rent due to himself, he shall hold the balance in trust for the purchaser.

(3) If the rents so collected are not sufficient to discharge the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection, and the rent due to the landlord, the purchaser shall be liable for the deficiency, and the landlord may proceed against him for the recovery of the same.

[B. B. s. 45 (c).]

Application to Civil Court, if security tendered is refused.

41. (1) If the security tendered under section 38 by any transferee is rejected by the landlord, the transferee may, within three months from the date of the rejection, apply to the Civil Court for an order directing the landlord to receive the security, and the Court, if satisfied of the sufficiency of the security tendered, may make such order, or, if not so satisfied, may make an order rejecting the application.

(2) No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

Recovery of arrears by summary sale.

42. If default is made in payment of the rent due in respect of a patní tenure, held immediately from a proprietor, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy given him by law, apply for the summary sale of the tenure in accordance with the rules for the sale of patní taluqs at the instance of zemindars, contained in Schedule III annexed to this Act.

Provided that nothing in those rules shall entitle a purchaser at any such sale to eject an occupancy-raiyat or cancel any contract entitling him to hold at a rent which was fair and equitable at the time the contract was made.

CHAPTER V.—OF OCCUPANCY RAIYATS GENERALLY.

[B. S. 19, Expl. II.]

Interpretation.

43. For the purposes of this chapter—

(a) "village" means an area included in a village-map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, and, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as the Local Government or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine: and [New.]

(b) where two or more estates have been created by one or more partitions taking place since the first day of January, 1853, the area comprised in the parent estate of which they would have formed part if no such partition had taken place, shall be deemed to be a single estate.

[B.B. s. 19 & Expl. IV proviso.]

Present occupancy-raiyats to become occupancy-raiyats under Act.

44. Every raiyat who, immediately before the commencement of this Act, has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom having the force of law, or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, become, for the purposes of this Act, an occupancy-raiyat of that land.

Acquisition of status of settled raiyat of village or estate.

45. (1) Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held, as a raiyat, raiyatí land situate in any village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, and though the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different, be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

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(2) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have held as a raiyat any raiyatí land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(3) Raiyatí land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have been held as a raiyatí holding also by each such co-sharer.

Loss of status of settled raiyat.

46. If a settled raiyat of a village or estate has ceased for a period of one year, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, to hold raiyatí land as a raiyat in that village or estate, either alone or as a co-sharer with others, he shall be deemed to have ceased, on the expiration of that period, to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

Settled raiyat to have occupancy-right in raiyatí land held by him in village or estate.

47. Every settled raiyat of a village or estate holding after the second day of March 1883 as a raiyat any raiyatí land comprised in that village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to acquire or have acquired in that land a right of occupancy under the law for the time being in force:

[s. 40, Expls. V. B. s. 19, pl. IV.]

Provided that a person shall not acquire a right of occupancy under this section in respect of any land held by him alone as owner, tenure-holder or ijáradár.

Acquisition of occupancy-right by grant.

48. (1) A proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, from whom a person takes land as a raiyat, or immediately under whom a person holds land as a raiyat, may grant to that person an occupancy-right in respect of that land.

(2) An occupancy-right granted under this section shall be deemed to be an occupancy-right within the meaning of this Act.

[s. 40, pl. V. B. s. 19, pl. III (b), pl. IV (c).]

Acquisition of occupancy right in khamar land.

49. (1) Every person who, for a period of twelve years ending after the commencement of this Act, has held khamar land as a raiyat shall, unless he has held it for any portion of that period under a lease for a fixed period, acquire a right of occupancy in that land.

(2) The holding of the father or other person from whom a raiyat inherits shall be deemed to be the holding of the raiyat for the purposes of this section.

Incidents of occupancy-right generally.

50. When a raiyat has an occupancy-right in respect of any land, the following provisions shall, notwithstanding any contract between him and his landlord to the contrary, apply, namely:—

[B. s. 69.]

(a) he may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy:

(b) he may make improvements on the land as by this Act provided:

(c) he shall pay rent at fair and equitable rates determined as by this Act provided: [B. B. s. 21. (d).]

(d) he shall not be ejected by his landlord from the land, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected: [B. B. s. 21 (e)., 31, 69 (a).]

(e) he may sub-let the land or any part thereof: [B. B. s. 71.]

(f) his interest in the land shall, subject to the rights reserved to the landlord by this Act, be capable of being transferred, and bequeathed by will in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property: [B. B. s. 21 (a) and (b).]

(g) his interest in the land shall, if he dies intestate in respect of it, descend in the same manner as any other immoveable property: provided that, in any case in which, under the law of inheritance to which he is subject, his other property goes to the Crown, his interest in the land shall go to his landlord. [B. B. s. 21 (c).]

Landlord's right of pre-emption on voluntary sale of occupancy-right.

51. (1) When an occupancy-raiyat intends to sell his occupancy-right to any person other than the landlord, he shall file in the office of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the sub-division, for service on the landlord, a written notice of his intention, stating the person to whom he intends to sell the right, and shall defer proceeding with the sale for one month from the date on which he files the notice.

(2) The officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord.

(3) The landlord may, within the period of one month from the date of the notice being filed, claim to purchase the occupancy-right from the raiyat at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of one month; and, if the landlord so claims, the raiyat shall sell the right to him accordingly.

(4) If a raiyat sells his right of occupancy in contravention of this section, the landlord may, within six months from the date of the sale, claim to purchase the right from the purchaser or any other person into whose hands it may have passed at a price ten per centum below its estimated value, and, if the landlord so claims, the purchaser or that person, as the case may be, shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Landlord's right of pre-emption on sale in execution.

52. Where an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, and two or more persons, one of whom is the landlord, respectively ad-

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vance the same sum at any bidding, the bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the landlord.

Landlord's right to take the place of mortgagee on foreclosure.

53. (*1*) Where a right of occupancy has been mortgaged by the raiyat and an order absolute for foreclosure is applied for in respect of it under section 87 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the Court shall, if it proposes to make the order, cause a notice of the application to be served on the landlord, and shall defer making the order for a period of one month from the service of the notice.

IV of 1882.

(*2*) If the landlord within the said period of one month pays into Court the amount requisite to redeem the mortgage, the Court shall pay that amount to the plaintiff in the suit, declare the landlord entitled to stand in the place of the plaintiff, and pass an order absolute for foreclosure in favour of the landlord.

(*3*) An order absolute passed under sub-section two shall have the same effect as if the landlord had been the mortgagee and the plaintiff in the suit.

Landlord's right to purchase in case of gift of occupancy-right.

54. (*1*) When an occupancy-raiyat makes a gift of his occupancy-right to any person other than his landlord, he shall forthwith file in the office of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the sub-division, for service on the landlord, a written notice of the gift, stating the person to whom he has made it.

(*2*) The officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord may, within the period of one month from the date on which the notice is filed, claim to purchase the right from the donee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of one month, and, if the landlord so claims, the donee or other person as aforesaid shall sell the right to him accordingly.

(*4*) If a raiyat makes a gift of his occupancy-right, and does not comply with the provisions of this section, the landlord may, within six months from the date on which the gift is made, claim to purchase the right from the donee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at a price ten per centum below its estimated value; and, if the landlord so claims, the donee or that person, as the case may be, shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Landlord's right to purchase where occupancy-right is bequeathed.

55. When an occupancy-raiyat dies, and any person, other than a person to whom, if the raiyat had died intestate, the occupancy-right would have descended, acquires that right under a bequest made by the raiyat, the landlord may, within the period of six months from the date on which the right is so acquired, claim to purchase the right from the legatee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at such price as may be agreed upon between them, or, if they cannot agree upon a price, at such price as the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, made within the said period of six months, fix in this behalf, and if the landlord so claims the legatee or other person as aforesaid shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Raiyat of land of which landlord has acquired occupancy-right to be an occupancy-raiyat.

56. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, when the landlord of an occupancy-raiyat acquires, under the foregoing sections or otherwise, the occupancy-right in any of the land comprised in the holding, any person thereafter holding the land as a raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in respect of it, and, if immediately before the acquisition of the right by the landlord the rent of the land was a money-rent, shall be entitled to hold at a money-rent fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Acquisition of status of settled raiyat by succeeding to occupancy-right.

57. Every person succeeding by way of intestate succession to the occupancy-rights, or any share of the occupancy-rights, of a settled raiyat of a village or estate, in respect of any land situate in that village or estate, shall become a settled raiyat of the village or estate:

Provided that, when a person so succeeding holds as a raiyat at the time when he so succeeds other land in the same village or estate, he shall not, merely by reason of becoming a settled raiyat of the village or estate under this section, acquire, under section 47, an occupancy-right in that other land.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RENT PAYABLE BY OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

(*A*).—*Of money-rents generally.*

Existing money-rents payable until altered as herein provided.

58. A money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable, and shall continue to be paid by him until it is enhanced under this Act or reduced. [B. B. 21

Enhancement of money-rents by contract.

59. (*1*) A money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing approved of, and registered by, a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf. [New]

(*2*) A Revenue-officer shall not, under this section, approve or register any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than *six* annas per rupee greater than that previously payable, or more than one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual

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value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the raiyat in entering into it acts as a free agent.

B. s. 21 **60.** Except as provided by section 59, or on account of an addition to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced otherwise than by a decree passed under this chapter.

Money-rents not enhanceable except as provided.

61. (*1*) When raiyati land which has previously been held by a tenant at a money-rent is let to a settled raiyat of the village or estate in which it is situate, that raiyat shall not be bound to pay therefor any rent higher than that which was paid by the previous tenant, unless the higher rent has been fixed by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

Limit of money rent payable by settled raiyat taking new holding.

(*2*) A Revenue-officer shall not under this section approve of or register any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the raiyat in entering into it acts as a free agent.

B.—Of the preparation of a table of rates and produce, and of suits to enhance money rents where such a table is in force.

B. B. ss. 131 & 132.] **62.** The Local Government may, by an order in the official Gazette, direct a Revenue-officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of such assessors as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, a table showing for each class of land comprised in that area the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land and the average value of that produce.

Power to direct preparation of table.

Contents of table. **63.** The table shall specify—

B. B. s. 133.] (*a*) the several classes of land for which, having regard to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, it is necessary to fix different rates of rent;

(*b*) the rate, or the maximum and minimum rates, of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats holding land of each such class; and

(*c*) the estimated average amount, or the maximum and minimum estimated average amounts, of the gross produce in staple crops of land of each such class, and the estimated average value or values of that produce.

Principle on which rent-rates are to be fixed.

64. In fixing the rate of rent for any class of land under section 63 regard shall be had— [B. B. s. 133.]

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the value of the average annual gross produce of land of that class and the cost of raising such produce about the time at which those rates were fixed, or, if that time or the value and cost about that time cannot readily be ascertained, to the value of the average annual gross produce and the cost of raising such produce about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the value of the average annual gross produce of land of that class and the cost of raising such produce at the time at which the table is prepared; and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that when the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value:

Provided that the rate fixed for any class of land shall not in any case exceed one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce in staple crops of land of that class, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time. [B. B. s. 24, cl. (c).]

65. When the Revenue-officer has prepared the table, he shall publish it in the local area to which it relates in the vernacular language prevailing in that local area, in such manner as the Board of Revenue may from time to time prescribe. [B. B. s. 137.]

Local publication of the table.

66. Any person objecting to any entry in the table may present a petition to the Revenue-officer within a period of one month after the publication; and the Revenue-officer, with the aid of the assessors, shall consider any such objection, and may alter or amend the table. [B. B. s. 138.]

Revenue-officer to deal with objections.

67. If no objection is made within the said period of one month, or, where objections are made, after those objections have been disposed of, the Revenue-officer shall submit the table, together with his proceedings, a report setting forth the grounds of his decision on each point, and any petitions of objection which may have been [B. B. s. 139.]

Table to be submitted to superior Revenue-authorities.

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received, through the Commissioner of the Division, to the Board of Revenue for approval.

[B. B. s 140.] **68.** The Board of Revenue may amend the table submitted under section 67 in any manner which appears to it proper, and may allow in whole or in part any objection forwarded therewith or subsequently made, or may return the case for further enquiry.

Proceedings of Board of Revenue thereupon.

[B. B. s. 141.] **69.** When a table of rates has been sanctioned by the Board, it shall be submitted to the Local Government, which may amend the same in any manner it thinks fit, and may direct, if it thinks fit, that the table or amended table shall be published in the official Gazette with a specification of the local area to which it applies.

Publication of table after final sanction.

[B. B. s. 143.] **70.** A table for any local area published under section 69 shall come into force on the date on which it is so published, and shall continue in force for such period, not less than ten or more than thirty years, as the Local Government at the time of publication may direct.

Period for which table remains in force.

[B. B. s. 142.] **71.** The publication of a table under section 69 shall be conclusive evidence in any proceeding under this Act—

Table to be conclusive evidence.

(1) that the proceedings for the preparation of the table have been duly conducted in accordance with this Act:

(2) that, except as in this Act provided, the rates shown in the table for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies:

(3) that the average gross produce of land of any class, and the average value thereof, are in accordance with the gross produce and the value specified in regard to that class in the table.

72. All expenses incurred by the Government in preparing a table of rates and produce for any local area, including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in its preparation, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in its preparation in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by occupancy-raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as the Local Government may from time to time determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

Expenses incurred in preparing table how defrayed.

[B. B. s. 144.] **73.** When a table is in force under the foregoing sections for any local area, the landlord of any holding within that area, held by an occupancy-raiyat at a money rent, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent then payable on the ground that it is below that which would be payable at the rates shown in the table; and the Court shall enhance the rent in accordance with the rates shown in the table, or, where for any class of land a maximum and a minimum rate are entered in the table, to such rate, not higher than the maximum and not lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit: Provided that—

Suit to enhance where table is in force.

1st.—Where the rent of any land comprised in the holding would, by reason of a change having taken place in or in regard to the land since the raiyat or his predecessor in interest began to hold it, be fixed under this section at a higher rate, and would, but for that change, have been fixed under this section at a lower rate, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) if the change has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of that land at the lower rate; [B. B. s. 23, cls. (3) & (4).]

(*b*) if the change has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at such rate intermediate between the higher rate and the lower rate as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it thinks fair and equitable; and [New.]

(*c*) if it is not proved that the change has been effected by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at a rate equal to the lower rate, together with half the difference between the higher rate and the lower rate. [B. B. s. 24 (*a*).]

2ndly.—When the raiyat proves that by contract or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than the rate applicable under this section, the Court shall fix the rent at the lower rate. [B. B. ss. 24(*c*), 142, proviso.]

Illustrations.

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

when the land is irrigated from a well ... Rs. 4 per acre.
when the land is not so irrigated ... Rs. 2 „

The holdings of *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

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The well on A's holding is an ancient one existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, and that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

when such land is irrigated from a branch of a river ...	... Rs. 4 per acre.
when such land is not so irrigated	... Rs. 2 per acre.

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

C.—Of suits to enhance money rents where a table of rates and produce is not in force.

B. ss. 23 (3) and 4 (*e*) 2.]

Grounds on which landlord may sue to enhance where table is not in force.

74. (*1*) The landlord of a holding held at a money rent by an occupancy-raiyat and situate in a local area for which a table of rates and produce, prepared under the foregoing sections, is not in force, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

(1) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

(2) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat, as compared with those powers at the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the productive powers at that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the productive powers at any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have increased otherwise than by the sole agency or at the sole expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest and from causes not merely temporary or casual; and

(3) that the average prices of produce in the locality, or at the usual markets, as compared with similar prices about the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the prices prevailing about that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the similar prices about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have increased otherwise than by the sole agency or at the sole expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, and from causes not merely temporary or casual.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract binding a landlord not to enhance the rent of a tenant.

Illustrations of Ground (1).

(*a*.) A's paternal grandfather seventy years ago reclaimed the land which A, an occupancy-raiyat, now holds, and which came to him by inheritance from such paternal grandfather. B is an occupancy-raiyat who holds land which was in a culturable state when B was first let into possession thereof. There is evidence that the hereditary descendant of a raiyat who, being the first settler, reclaimed the land has a special privilege. A and B are not raiyats of the same class.

(*b*.) A is in possession of a holding which has descended to him from his great-grandfather, who held it at the time of the Permanent Settlement. B was let into possession of his holding twenty years ago. There is evidence that the descendants of raiyats who were in possession at the time of the Permanent Settlement customarily hold at rates less than raiyats who have come into possession at a later period. A and B are not raiyats of the same class.

[B. B. s. 24 (*a*) and (*c*).]

Rules for enhancement under section 74.

75. All enhancements of rent on the second or third of the grounds specified in section seventy-four shall be subject to the following rules, namely:—

(*a*) If the increase of the productive powers of the land, or of the prices of produce, has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, the landlord shall be entitled to the whole benefit of the increase:

(*b*) If the increase has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the benefit shall be divided between the landlord and the raiyat in such shares as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, thinks fair and equitable:

(*c*) If it is not proved that the increase has taken place by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, each shall be entitled to one-half of the benefit: Provided that in any such case the enhanced rent shall not bear to the rent previously payable a higher proportion than the increased productive powers or increased prices bear (as the case may be) to the former productive powers or former prices:

(*d*) The enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time.

D.—Rules applicable to suits to enhance money rents generally.

[B. B. s. 24 (*b*).]

No enhancement beyond double the rent previously payable.

76. The rent of a holding shall not be enhanced in a suit under any of the foregoing sections of this chapter so that the enhanced rent shall be more than double the rent previously payable.

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[B. B. s. 24 (d).]

Power to order progressive enhancement.

77. When a Court passing a decree for enhancement under any of those sections considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent would be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached.

[B. B. s. 143.]

Rent enhanced or commuted not enhanceable for 10 years.

78. When the rent of an occupancy-holding has been enhanced by a decree under any of those sections or under any enactment repealed by this Act, or by contract, or has been commuted under section 82, a suit for its enhancement shall not be instituted under this chapter within the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced or commuted, except on the ground that since the rent has been so enhanced or commuted an improvement has been made by the landlord which, but for this section, would entitle him to an enhancement.

E.—Of suits for the reduction of money rents.

[B. B. s. 25. (2) & (3).]

Occupancy-raiyat when entitled to reduction of rent.

79. (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money rent may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on either or both of the following grounds, and, except as provided by section 96, not otherwise, namely:—

(*a*) on the ground that the productive powers of the land, as compared with those powers at the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the productive powers at that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the productive powers at any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have decreased from some cause beyond the raiyat's control, and not merely temporary or casual;

(*b*) on the ground that the average prices of produce in the locality or at the usual markets, as compared with similar prices about the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the prices prevailing about that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the average prices prevailing about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have decreased from some cause beyond the raiyat's control, and not merely temporary or casual.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

F.—Special rules regarding money rents payable for pasture lands.

[B. B. s. 23, Expl. II. & s. 24 (e).]

Special rules for pasture lands.

80. (*1*) Sections 62 to 79, both inclusive, shall not apply to land fit to be used, or which in accordance with local usage is used, only as pasture; but when such land is held at a money rent by an occupancy-raiyat, the landlord may, subject to any contract between the parties, institute a suit to enhance the rent on the ground—

(*a*) that the rate of rent payable by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, or

(*b*) that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity since the rent payable by the raiyat was fixed, it is reasonable to enhance that rent.

(*2*) Where an enhancement is applied for on the ground mentioned in clause (*b*), the Court shall fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable.

G.—Of rents payable in kind or varying with the crop.

Limit to amount of rent payable in kind or varying with crop.

81 (*1*). Where an occupancy-raiyat pays rent in kind, or pays as rent the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, the landlord shall not be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which staple crops are grown, more than half the gross produce or its value, as the case may be;

(*b*) the landlord shall not, except under a contract in writing, be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which other crops are grown, any other description or any greater amount of rent than a sum equal to one-half of the estimated average value of the produce of that portion of the holding if staple crops were grown on it.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall prevent a landlord recovering the value of any seed, labour or other assistance he may have contributed towards the production of the crop.

C. R. and 92.

Commutation of rents.

82 (*1*). An occupancy-raiyat whose holding consists of raiyatí land, and who pays rent in kind, or pays as rent the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce of the holding, may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, sue to have his rent commuted into a money-rent.

(*2*) The money-rent shall be fixed at the discretion of the Court—

(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, or

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(*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years.

(*3*) When a money-rent is fixed under clause (*b*), a reasonable deduction shall be made by the Court from the average value aforesaid in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat.

II.—Supplementary provisions.

[B. B. s. 45.] Collectors to prepare annual price-lists of staple crops.

83. (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare annually lists of the market-prices at harvest-time of staple crops grown in such local areas as the Board of Revenue may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette under the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Board.

(*3*) Any such price-list so published shall, in any proceedings under this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the prices prevailing in the local area at harvest-time in the year to which it relates.

[B. B., ss. 134, 145 and 24 (c).] Power to make rules.

84. The Board of Revenue may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Local Government and to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of tables of rates and produce under this chapter;

(*b*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of price-lists under section 83;

(*c*) determining what crops shall be deemed to be staple crops for the purposes of this chapter in any local area;

(*d*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers registering contracts under section 59 and section 61.

(*e*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers and Courts in estimating the average annual value of the gross produce of land for the purposes of sections 59 and 61 and section 75, clause (*d*).

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE RIGHT OF A SETTLED RAIYAT IN BASTU LAND.

[New.] Settled raiyat to have permanent right in *bastu* land.

85. (*1*) A person who is under Chapter V a settled raiyat of a village or estate as defined in that chapter shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a right permanent, heritable and capable of being transferred and bequeathed, in any *bastu* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is not comprised in an occupancy-holding and which is held by him as the site of, or for the purpose of erecting, a dwelling-house suitable for himself and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(*2*) A person having a right under sub-section one in any land in a village or estate shall not lose that right merely by reason of his ceasing to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

[B. B. s. 32.] Provisions regarding ejectment.

86. (*1*) Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, a person having in respect of any land a right under section 85 shall not be ejected from that land except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected, and, if he is so ejected, shall be entitled to compensation for any house or offices of the description referred to in section 85 which may have been erected on the land by him or his predecessor in interest whether before or after the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) A Court passing a decree for the ejectment of such a person shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due to him under sub-section one and shall make the decree conditional on the payment of that amount by the decree-holder.

[B. B. s. 33.] Rule for enhancing rent.

87. When a person has in respect of any land a right under section 85, and the rent of the land has not been enhanced during the previous ten years, the landlord may, unless barred by any contract between the parties, enhance the rent, so that it may be equal to the rent paid by other tenants for land in the neighbourhood having similar advantages and used for similar purposes, or at his option so that it may be equal to five per centum of the market-value of the land.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF ORDINARY RAIYATS.

Ordinary raiyat defined.

88. Every person holding raiyatí land as a raiyat and not having a right of occupancy in respect of it shall be deemed to hold it as an ordinary raiyat.

Rents regulated by agreement.

89. An ordinary raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of section 119, pay such rent as may, from time to time, be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord.

[B. B. ss. 26, 72 (5).] Grounds on which an ordinary raiyat may be ejected from raiyatí land.

90. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, an ordinary raiyat shall not be ejected from raiyatí land by his landlord as such except—

(*a*) as hereinafter provided for arrears of rent,

(*b*) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground

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that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected, or

(*c*) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent demanded by his landlord in accordance with the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Notice of enhancement to be served through Civil Court.

91. When a landlord wishes to enhance, within the limit fixed by section 119, the rent of an ordinary raiyat holding raiyati land at a money-rent not fixed for a term by agreement, and the raiyat does not agree to the enhancement, the landlord may cause to be served on the raiyat through the Civil Court a notice of the enhancement not less than six months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which the landlord desires the enhancement to take effect.

Raiyat may agree to enhancement. If he does not, landlord may sue to eject.

92. (*1*) If, within the period of one month from the service of a notice under section 91, the raiyat on whom the notice has been served presents to the Court issuing the notice a statement in writing declaring his willingness to pay the enhanced rent, he shall be deemed to have agreed to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*2*) If the raiyat does not, within the said period of one month, present to the Court a statement as aforesaid, the landlord may, not less than ten weeks before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, institute a suit to eject the raiyat.

Procedure in suit.

93. (*1*) If, in any suit instituted under section 92, the defendant appears and agrees to pay the enhanced rent demanded, his agreement shall thereupon be recorded, and he shall not be ejected, but shall be liable to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the agreement.

(*2*) If the defendant does not appear, or if, on appearing, he does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, the Court may pass a decree for his ejectment on condition that, within fifteen days from the date of the decree, the landlord deposits in Court—

(*a*) such sum (if any) as may be declared by the decree to be payable to the raiyat as compensation for improvements; and

(*b*) a further sum as compensation for disturbance equal to *ten* times the yearly increase of rent demanded.

Decree when absolute:

94. (*1*) If these sums are so deposited, the decree shall be made absolute, and the sums deposited shall be paid to the raiyat.

when to become void.

(*2*) If these sums are not so deposited, the decree shall become void, and the raiyat shall remain in occupation of his holding at the rent previously paid by him.

Fresh proceedings not to be taken for ten years.

95. When a raiyat has agreed, under section 92 or section 93, to pay an enhanced rent for his holding, or a decree to eject him from the holding has become void under section 94, no notice shall be served on him under section 91 in respect of that holding during the ten years next following the date on which he has so agreed, or the decree has become void, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IX.

PROVISIONS REGARDING RENT APPLICABLE TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF TENANTS.

A.—Of alterations of rent consequent on alterations of the area of the holding of a tenure-holder or occupancy raiyat.

Additions to, and deductions from, rent in respect of alteration of area.

96. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in Chapter III or Chapter VI, every tenure-holder shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and every occupancy-tenant shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary,— [D., ss. 19 and 24. C. B., ss. 8 & 18 B.B., ss. 8, 18, 23 (2) & 25 (1).]

(*a*) be liable to pay additional rent for all land added to the area of his holding by alluvion or otherwise, unless he can show that the land has reformed on the site of land which was formerly included in that area, and for the loss of which he has had no abatement of rent; and

(*b*) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any diminution of the area of his holding caused by diluvion or otherwise, unless it is proved that the land lost was added to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

(*2*) The amount added to the rent shall be calculated at the rates payable by occupancy-raiyats for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, less a deduction, in the case of a tenure-holder, of thirty per cent. for profits, risk and cost of collection.

(*3*) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable

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as the diminution of the total yearly value of the holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the holding.

B.—Instalments in which money-rents are payable by tenure-holders, raiyats and under-raiyats.

B. s. 47.] 97. A money-rent payable by a tenure-holder shall be paid in such instalments and on such dates as may have been agreed upon between the tenure-holder and his landlord; in the absence of agreement, in such instalments and on such dates as may be customary; and, in the absence of any agreement or custom, in such instalments and on such dates as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf for any local area.

Rent of tenure-holder in what instalments and on what dates payable.

s. 47 98. A money-rent payable by a raiyat or under-raiyat shall, notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, be paid in such instalments, and on such dates, not being more than four in each year, as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf for any local area:

Rent of raiyat or under-raiyat in what instalments and on what dates payable.

Provided that, when the instalments in which, and the dates on which, rent is payable are fixed by an agreement made before the commencement of this Act, or by a custom which has prevailed from before the commencement of this Act, the amount payable on each date fixed by the Board under this section for the payment of an instalment shall be equal to the aggregate of the instalments which would, under the agreement or custom, have fallen due since the date so fixed by the Board for the payment of the last previous instalment.

s. 47.] 99. (1) Every order made by the Board of Revenue under section 97 or section 98 shall be made after a consideration of the prevailing customs and the time of harvest in the local area to which it is to apply.

Making and publication of orders under sections 97 and 98.

(2) Every such order shall be published in manner prescribed not less than three months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which it is to take effect.

C.—Of the Receipts and Accounts to be given to tenants.

61. s. 57. s. 49 (b).] 100. (1) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him.

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

(2) The receipt shall specify—

(a) the date of payment;

(b) the amount paid on account of principal and interest respectively, or, where the payments are made in kind, the quantity and description of produce delivered;

(c) where other money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force is paid with the rent, the amount so paid.

(d) the holding in respect of which the rent is paid;

(e) the name of the person (if any) registered in the landlord's serishta as the tenant;

(f) the annual rent payable for the holding and the amount of rent then in arrear; and

(g) the instalment and year on account of which the payment is declared by the tenant to be made, or, in the absence of any such declaration, the instalment and year on account of which it has been credited by the landlord.

(3) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterpart of the receipt containing similar particulars.

(4) Every receipt which does not contain substantially the above particulars shall be deemed to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

101. (1) Every tenant shall be entitled to receive from his landlord, within three months after the expiry of each agricultural year, a statement of account for that year showing— [B. B. s. 49 (c).]

Tenant entitled to statement of account at close of the year.

(a) the holding for which the tenant pays rent to the landlord;

(b) the name of the person (if any) registered in the landlord's serishta as the tenant;

(c) the annual rent payable for the holding;

(d) the amount of rent in arrear at the beginning of the year;

(e) the payments made during the year on account of principal and interest respectively, or, when the payments are made in kind, the quantity and description of produce delivered;

(f) the portion of each payment credited to the rent of the year, and the portion credited to the arrears of previous years; and

(g) the amount, if any, remaining unpaid at the close of the year.

(2) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterpart of the statement containing similar particulars.

102. (1) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 100 for any rent paid by the ten- [D. s. 65. B. B. ss. 49 (d) and 94.]

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of accounts and failing to keep counterparts.

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ant, the tenant may, within six months from the date of the demand, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

(2) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 101, the tenant may, within six months from the date of the demand, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during that year.

(3) If a landlord fails to prepare and retain a counterpart of a receipt or statement as required by section 100 or section 101, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

D.—Of the deposit of rent by a tenant in a public office.

[D. s. 99. C. B. ss. 58 & 59. B. B. ss. 50 & 51.]

Application to deposit rent in public office.

103. (1) In any of the following cases, namely :—

(a) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe that the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive the same and to grant him a receipt therefor :

(b) when the money is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers therefor, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent in their behalf : or

(c) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent :

the tenant may present, to such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf for the local area in which the holding is situate, an application in writing for permission to deposit in his office the full amount of the money then due.

(2) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made, shall be signed by the tenant or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant, and shall be accompanied by a fee of eight annas.

[D. ss. 99 & 100. B. B. s. 52.]

Receipt granted by public officer for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

104. (1) If it appears to the officer to whom an application is made under section 103 that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, he shall receive the rent and give a receipt for the same under his official seal.

(2) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the rent had been received—

(a) in case (a) of section 103 by the person specified in the application as the person to whom the rent was payable ;

(b) in case (b) of section 103 by the co-sharers jointly ; and

(c) in case (c) of section 103 by the person entitled to it.

Notification of receipt of deposit.

105. (1) The officer receiving a deposit under section 104 shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place in his office a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars contained in the application under section 103, and, when the deposit is made under section 103, clause (a), shall send a copy of the notification by post in a registered cover to the person to whom the rent is alleged by the depositor to be payable.

(2) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under section 106 within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is affixed as aforesaid the officer shall cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served (free of charge) upon every person who he has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

Deposit to whom payable.

106. (1) The officer may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to him to be entitled to the same, or may, if he thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(2) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Revenue-officer under this section ; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

Refund to depositor.

107. If no payment is made under section 106 before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given under section 104.

E.—Of arrears of rent.

[D. s. 101. C. B. s. 6[illegible] B. B. s. 4[illegible]

Interest on arrears.

108. Every arrear of rent shall, unless otherwise provided by a written contract between the parties, be liable to interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

[D. s. [illegible] C. B. s. [illegible] B. B. s. 9[illegible]

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause.

109. If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount

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of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:—

Provided that, when damages are awarded under this section, interest shall not be decreed under section 108.

[D. s. 69. C. B. s. 91. B. B. s. 97.]

Power to award damages to defendant improperly sued for rent.

110. If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff as it thinks fit.

[D. ss. 12 (5) & 93. C. B. ss. 79(5) & 152. B. B. ss. 72 (5) & 169.]

Ejectment from non-transferable holding for arrears.

111. (*1*) When an arrear of rent remains due in respect of a non-transferable holding at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fusli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of the plaintiff in any such suit shall specify the amount of the arrear together with the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court re-opens.

F.—Of rent taken by division or estimation of the crop.

Commission for dividing or estimating crops.

112. Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of the crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the division, estimate or appraisement, or if there is a dispute about the division of the produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, to divide, estimate or appraise the crop.

Appointment of assessors, &c.

113. (*1*) When a Collector appoints a commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section 112, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the commissioner to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selecting those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the division, estimate or appraisement.

(*2*) The commissioner so appointed shall make the division, estimate or appraisement in accordance with those instructions, and submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector.

Remedy for error in division.

114. (*1*) If in any division under section 113 either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled, he may, within three months from the date on which the division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him at the price which prevailed on that date.

(*2*) If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

Procedure where crop has been estimated or appraised.

115. (*1*) When a crop has been estimated or appraised under section 113 the estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Collector by whom the commission was issued.

(*2*) The Collector shall consider the commissioner's estimate or appraisement, and, after such hearing and inquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass an order thereon either confirming or varying the estimate or appraisement; and that order shall be final.

Costs of proceedings under foregoing sections.

116. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of sections 112 to 115 (both inclusive) shall be payable by the landlord or tenant, or partly by one and partly by the other, as the Collector may in each case direct; and the amount payable by any person under such a direction shall be recoverable from him as if it was an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

Interference with produce of land otherwise than under section 112, criminal trespass.

117. If the landlord of any land of which the rent is payable in the manner mentioned in section 112, or any other person, interferes in any way, without the consent of the tenant, with the cutting or harvesting of any produce of the land except by an application to the Collector under section 112, he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Danabandi or appraisement papers in Bihár to be deposited in Collector's office.

118. When the rent payable for land in Bihár is the equivalent money-value of a fixed proportion of the actual gross produce thereof, and such equivalent

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money-value is determined by an estimate or appraisement (*danabandi*) of the standing crop, or by some similar proceeding, the *danabandi* or appraisement papers shall, within fifteen days after the making of the appraisement, be lodged in the office of the Collector of the district.

G.—Further provisions regarding rent.

[B. B. s. 30.] 119. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, or in any contract made after the second day of March, 1883, a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not be bound to pay for his holding a money-rent exceeding *five*-sixteenths of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the holding in staple crops, calculated, in such manner as the Board of Revenue may from time to time, by rules, direct, at the prices at which raiyats sell at harvest time.

Limit to rents of raiyats and under-raiyats.

120. The rent payable by a tenant in any agricultural year shall be presumed to be the rent payable by him in the following agricultural year until the contrary is shown.

Presumption that rent continues unchanged.

[New.] 121. When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a fixed rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or,

(*b*) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[B. B. s. 70.] 122. (*1*) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has given notice of the transfer to the tenant.

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord without notice of the transfer.

(*2*) When there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

123. All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwab*, *mahtut*, or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void. [B. B. s. 63 (2).

Abwab, &c., illegal.

124. Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding five hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value. D. s. 64. B. B. ss. 63 (2), 64 (a), 93.]

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

125. (*1*) The rent of a tenure, occupancy-holding or bastu holding shall be a first charge on the same. [C. B. s. 64. B. B. s. 56.]

Rent first charge on tenures, occupancyholdings and bastu holdings.

(*2*) If the right, title and interest of the tenant is brought to sale in execution of a decree for money obtained by a person other than the landlord, the landlord shall be entitled to be first paid out of the sale proceeds any rent which may be due to him by the tenant.

CHAPTER X.

OTHER PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF TENANTS.

A.—Of improvements on raiyats' holdings and compensation therefor.

126. (*1*) For the purposes of this chapter the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the letting-value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it. [B. B. s. 69.]

"Improvement."

(*2*) It shall include for those purposes—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural

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purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(*f*) the erection of a dwelling-house suitable for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this chapter if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of the estate or tenure of his landlord.

(*3*) A work which benefits several holdings shall for the purposes of this chapter be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.

B B. s. 69.] **127.** (*1*) The landlord of an occupancy-raiyat shall not be entitled as such to prevent the raiyat making an improvement in respect of his holding, and shall not, except as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of the holding without the permission of the raiyat.

Right to make improvements in case of occupancy-holding.

(*2*) A landlord of an occupancy-holding who would, but for the want of his raiyat's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of the holding, may, if he desires that any improvement, other than an improvement of the description mentioned in section 126, clause (*f*), be made, deliver or cause to be delivered to the raiyat a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the raiyat is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

B B. s. 69.] **128.** (*1*) An ordinary raiyat shall not, except as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission any improvement other than an improvement of the description mentioned in section 126, clause (*f*).

Right to make improvements in case of ordinary raiyat's holding.

(*2*) An ordinary raiyat, who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

129. (*1*) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been made.

Compensation for improvements payable to raiyat on ejectment.

(*2*) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(*3*) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(*4*) Improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make the improvement and was ready to make it himself.

130. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 129, for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Power to make rules for appointment of assessors.

131. (*1*) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 129 for an improvement, regard shall be had—

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

(*a*) to the amount by which the letting-value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement; and

(*c*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement.

(*2*) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the landlord and raiyat may, if they think fit, agree that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

132. A stipulation in a contract providing—

Certain stipulations in contracts to be void.

(*a*) that a landlord shall be entitled to prevent a raiyat from making, or to eject him for making, such improvements on his holding as he is entitled to make under this Act, or

(*b*) that a raiyat ejected from his holding shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements

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in any case in which he would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

B.—Of the landlord's right to measure land.

[D. s. 58. C. B. s. 75. B. B. s. 67.]

Landlord entitled to measure land unless restrained by contract.

133. Subject to the provisions of any contract, a landlord may, by himself or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, enter upon and measure all land comprised in any estate or tenure, of the rents of which he is in receipt, except land entered in the general register of revenue-free lands prepared under the Land Registration Act, 1876 (VII (B. C.) of 1876):

Provided that, when any land has been measured by a landlord, whether before or after the passing of this Act, it shall not, without the written permission of the Collector, be again measured by the landlord within the ten years next following the date on which it was so measured.

Illustration.

A., a proprietor, grants a portion of his estate in patní to B, to whom the raiyats pay rent. Both A and B are entitled to make a general survey and measurement of the lands comprised in the patní lease.

[D. s. 94. B. B. s. 176.]

Tenant bound to point out boundaries.

134. When a landlord desires to measure, under section 133, any land held by his tenant, the tenant shall, if the landlord requires him to do so, attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

[D. s. 94. B. B. s. 176.]

Remedy when landlord is obstructed or tenant does not point out boundaries.

135. (*1*) When a landlord desires to measure any land under section 133, and any person occupying the land obstructs him in so doing, or any tenant, bound under section 134 to attend and point out the boundaries of his land, refuses or neglects so to do, the landlord may apply to the Court which would have jurisdiction to hear a suit for the recovery of the land, to make an order directing such person to permit the measurement, or such tenant to attend and point out the boundaries, as the case may be.

(*2*) The Court may, on receiving an application under this section, cause a notice to be served on the occupant or tenant, as the case may be, requiring him to show cause, at a time and place specified therein, why the order applied for should not be made.

(*3*) If the person on whom a notice is served under sub-section (2) does not show cause as aforesaid, the Court may make the order applied for.

[D. s. 94. B. B. s. 177.]

Presumption against tenant not attending to point out boundaries.

136. If a tenant ordered under section 135 to attend and point out the boundaries of the land held by him refuses or neglects to do so, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land prepared under the direction of the landlord, at the time the tenant was ordered to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Measurement in suits between landlord and tenant to be made according to Government measure.

137. (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bighá. [D. s. 94. C. B. s. 37 (a) B. B. s. 68 (a).]

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any different local measure, the Government measure shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit.

Determination of the length of the standard in case of dispute.

138. (*1*) If any dispute as to the length of a standard used in a local measure arises in any suit under this Act, the Collector shall, on a reference made to him for this purpose by the Court, determine the proper length thereof. [D. s. 98. C. B. s. 76 (b) B. B. s. 68 (b).]

(*2*) An appeal shall lie from the Collector's decision to the District Judge.

(*3*) If no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector, or, if an appeal be preferred, the decision of the District Judge thereon, shall be conclusive.

C.—Of surrender and abandonment.

Surrender by raiyat.

139. (*1*) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding; but notwithstanding the surrender he shall continue to be liable for the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless— [D. s. 12 (3) C. B. s. 79 (3) B. B. s. 7 (3).]

(*a*) he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice in writing of his intention to surrender; or

(*b*) the holding is let to another person for a agricultural year following the surrender.

(*2*) If the landlord refuses to receive a notice, tendered to him under clause (*a*), or to sign a receipt for the same, the raiyat may apply to the Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate, and the Court shall thereupon cause the notice to be served on the landlord.

Non-transferable holding in certain cases to be deemed surrendered.

140. Any tenant of a holding which is not transferable, who leaves his holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of one year, shall, at the expiration of that period, be deemed to have surrendered the holding: [D. s. 12 (4) C. B. s. 79 (4) B. B. s. 7 (4).]

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Provided that, in reckoning that period, any time during which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond the tenant's control, it may have been impossible to cultivate the land, shall be excluded.

D.—Of Merger.

[C. B. ss. 43 & 44. B. B. ss. 34 & 35.]

Merger of tenant's interest in landlord's interest.

141. (*1*) When in the case of any tenancy the interest of the landlord and that of the tenant become, by transfer, succession or otherwise, united in the same person, so as to be owned by him in the same right, the interest of the tenant shall—

(*a*) during the period of three months mentioned in sub-section (*2*) be presumed to be merged in the interest of the landlord and extinguished, unless the person proves that he has not intended it to be merged, and

(*b*) after the expiration of that period be deemed to be so merged and extinguished, unless within that period the person executes an instrument declaring his intention that a merger shall not take place, and the instrument is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1877 and is published in the prescribed manner.

II of 877.

(*2*) The period of three months referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall, when the interests become united after the commencement of this Act, begin to run from the date on which they become united, and, when they have become united before the commencement of this Act, begin to run from the commencement of this Act:

Provided that, when, at the time the interests become united, the person in whom they become united has not attained his age of majority or is of unsound mind, the period shall not begin to run before he has attained that age or become of sound mind, as the case may be.

(*3*) A merger under this section shall not operate to the prejudice of any person having a lien upon the interest merged.

(*4*) When, at the time of a merger taking place in respect of a tenancy under this section, a sub-tenancy exists immediately under that tenancy, the person who becomes the owner of the consolidated interests shall, subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to sales of land for arrears of Government revenue and to the provisions of this Act as to sales for arrears of rent, have the same rights against, and be subject to the same obligations towards, the sub-tenants, as the owner of the tenant's interest had, and was subject to, before the merger.

E.—Of the appointment of a Manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure.

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

142. When co-owners of an estate or tenure disagree as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue, D. s. 16. C. B. s. 65 (1). B. B. s. 57 (1).

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served upon all the co-owners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under Act VII of 1876 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

143. If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under section 142, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served upon any co-owner who did not appear before it was made. C. B. s. 65 (2). B. B. s. 57 (2).

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

144. If the co-owners do not, within one month after the making of an order under section 143, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within one month after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may— C. B. s. 66 (1) B. B. s.

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards assents to undertake the management thereof; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under section 144(*b*).

145. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under section 144, clause (*b*); and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager. C. B. s. 66 (2). B. B. s. 58 (2).

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C. B. s. 66 (3). B. B. s. 58 (3).

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards under section 144 (a).

IX (B. C.) of 1879.

146. In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes the management of an estate or tenure under section 144, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

C. B. s. 67. B. B. s. 59.

Provisions applicable to manager appointed under section 144(b).

147. (*1*) A manager appointed under section 144, clause (*b*), shall receive by way of remuneration such fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager as the District Judge from time to time directs.

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised.

(*4*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts; and

(*5*) He shall be removeable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

C. B. s. 68. B. B. s. 60.

Power to restore management to co-owners.

148. When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 144, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners if he is satisfied that such management will be conducted by them jointly without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

F.—Miscellaneous.

[B. B., s. 72 (5), (6) and (7).]

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

149. No tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

[B. B. ss. 21 (*b*), 37.]

Portion of holding not transferable.

150. Nothing in this Act shall entitle a tenant whose holding is transferable to transfer or bequeath, without the consent of his landlord, a portion only of the land comprised in the holding so that it may be held from the landlord by the transferee as a separate holding.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF RENTS BY A REVENUE-OFFICER.

Power to order Revenue-officers to settle rents.

151. (*1*) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that the rents of all tenants or of any class of tenants in any local area shall be settled by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords applies for such an order, and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs:

(*b*) where the making of such an order is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing, or likely to arise, between the tenants and their landlords generally:

(*c*) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area, or the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure owned or managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(*3*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made, and an order so notified shall continue in force until it is rescinded by an order notified in like manner.

Bar to jurisdiction of Civil Courts while order is in force.

152. While an order under section 151 continues in force in respect of any tenants, a Civil Court shall not, except as provided by section 155, clause (*b*), entertain a suit for the enhancement or reduction of the rents of those tenants under this Act.

Rents of certain tenants to be fixed.

153. (*1*) When the rents of any tenants to whom an order under section 151 applies are subject to alteration by order of a Court, the officer appointed to settle the rents of those tenants under this chapter shall, without any application being made to him in this behalf, fix those rents in accordance with the principles embodied in this Act, and so that no rent fixed under this section shall exceed the maximum prescribed by this Act in cases of enhancement.

(*2*) Where the Local Government has, under this chapter, directed a settlement of the rents of the occupancy-raiyats of any local area, and a table of rates and produce has not been prepared under Chapter VI for that local area, it may further direct the officer appointed to settle the rents to prepare such a table before proceeding to fix the rents of those raiyats.

Rents of other tenants to be ascertained and recorded.

154. When the rents of any tenants to whom an order under section 151 applies are not subject to alteration as aforesaid, the officer appointed to settle the rents of those tenants shall, without any application being made to him in this behalf, ascertain and record the rents payable by them.

Power to refer question to Civil Court or leave case to be dealt with by Civil Court.

155. (*1*) If in the course of the proceedings taken for fixing the rent of a tenant under section 153 any question arises which, in the opinion of the officer conducting

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those proceedings, would be more properly decided by a Civil Court, the officer may in his discretion, but subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf,

(*a*) refer the question for decision to the Civil Court which would, but for section 152, have had jurisdiction to try a suit for the enhancement or reduction of the rent, or

(*b*) by order in writing direct that the tenant's case be excluded from the operation of this chapter and be left to be disposed of by suit in a Civil Court, as if the order under section 151 did not apply to it.

(*2*) When a Revenue-officer makes a reference under clause (*a*) of this section in respect of a tenant, he may either stay his proceedings in respect of that tenant, or, if the nature of the case admits of his doing so, pass an order in alternative form or otherwise fixing the rent contingent upon the decision of the Civil Court.

Preparation of jamabandí.

156. (*1*) A Revenue-officer settling rents under this chapter shall prepare, in the prescribed form, one or more jamabandís, comprising all or such numbers of the tenants whose rents he is appointed to settle as the Board of Revenue may direct.

(*2*) Every jamabandí prepared under this section shall show in respect of each tenant comprised therein—

(*a*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat;

(*b*) the land held by him;

(*c*) the name of his landlord;

(*d*) whether the rent has been fixed under section 153 or ascertained under section 154;

(*e*) the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained, and, when the rent is a gradually increasing one, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.

Publication of jamabandí and objections thereto.

157. Every jamabandí prepared under section 156 shall be published in the prescribed manner, and any person objecting to any entry therein may, within one month from the date of the publication, present to the Revenue-officer, for transmission to the Commissioner of the Division, a petition stating his objection to the entry.

Submission of jamabandí and petitions of objection to the Commissioner and Board.

158. (*1*) On the expiration of the said period of one month, the Revenue-officer shall submit to the Commissioner of the Division a copy of the jamabandí, with a report setting forth the grounds on which it has been prepared, and the petitions of objection (if any) which he may have received under section 157.

(*2*) The Commissioner shall consider the jamabandí and report, and the objections (if any), and, after allowing the objectors (if any) an opportunity of being heard, shall forward the papers to the Board of Revenue with his opinion regarding the same.

Sanction to and final publication of jamabandí, and date from which it comes into force.

159. (*1*) The Board of Revenue may return the papers for further inquiry, or may submit the jamabandí with or without modifications to the Local Government for sanction.

(*2*) The Local Government may return for further inquiry the papers received under sub-section (*1*) or may sanction the jamabandí with or without modification.

(*3*) When a jamabandí has been sanctioned by the Local Government under this section, it shall be published in the prescribed manner.

(*4*) A jamabandí published under this section shall come into force from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the publication.

Rent fixed under foregoing provisions to be deemed the rent payable.

160. When a jamabandí has come into force under section 159, a tenant's rent shown therein as fixed under section 153 shall be deemed to be the rent payable by him, and shall not, during the period of ten years next following the date on which the jamabandí comes into force, be enhanced in a suit instituted under this Act, except on the ground that since the jamabandí came into force an improvement has been made by the landlord which, but for this section, would entitle him to an enhancement:

Provided that—

(*1*) such rent may from time to time be altered in any other manner permitted by law: and

(*2*) nothing in this section shall prevent the rent shown in a jamabandí in respect of a tenancy from being called in question on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent;

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandí to belong;

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from, or more or less than, that shown in the jamabandí;

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandí has been fixed by a contract legally binding on the parties, and which has been brought to the notice of the officer preparing the jamabandí.

Rent ascertained under foregoing provisions to be presumed to be the rent payable.

161. When a jamabandí has been published under section 159 a tenant's rent shown therein as, ascertained under section 154, shall be presumed to be the

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rent payable by that tenant until the contrary is shown.

Certain other entries in jamabandi to be presumed to be correct.

162. An entry made in a jamabandí under clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 156 shall, after the jamabandí has been published under section 159, be presumed for all purposes to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Expenses incurred in proceedings under this chapter how defrayed.

163. All expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, in any case mentioned in section 151, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in carrying out those provisions therein, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in carrying out those provisions therein in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants in that local area whose rents are fixed or ascertained under this chapter, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE PREPARATION OF A RECORD-OF-RIGHTS BY A REVENUE-OFFICER.

Power to order preparation of record-of-rights.

164. (*1*) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a record-of-rights shall be prepared for all tenancies or any class of tenancies in a local area by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally; and

(*c*) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(*3*) The Local Government shall, in any order made by it under this section, specify the particulars to be included in the record-of-rights to be prepared under that order.

(*4*) The particulars so specified may be all or some of the following, namely:—

(*a*) the name of each tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat;

(*c*) the land held by him;

(*d*) the name of his landlord; [B. B. s. 181.

(*e*) the rent payable;

(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court or otherwise.

(*5*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

Presumption as to entries in record.

165. Every entry in a record-of-rights prepared under section 164 shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE RECOVERY OF RENTS FROM RAIYATS AND UNDER-RAIYATS BY DISTRAINING THE PRODUCE OF THE HOLDING.

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

166. Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Court, having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the arrear, requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator, [B. B. ss. 101, 104, 123.]

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, on a threshing-floor, or place for treading out grain or the like (whether in the fields or within a homestead) or in a storehouse.

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

(*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Bengal Land Registration Act, 1876, or a VII (B. C.) of 1876.

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mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(2) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

[B. B. ss. 71, 25.] (3) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sublet with the written consent of the landlord.

[B. B. ss. 104-5.] Form of application and fee payable.

167. (1) Every application under section 166 shall specify—

(a) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(b) the name of the tenant;

(c) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(d) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(e) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained; and

(f) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification.

(2) Every such application shall be liable to the court-fee which would be payable in a suit instituted for the recovery of the arrear therein claimed.

(3) Every such application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints; and, if the application so verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, that person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

B. B. ss. 105 106.] Procedure on receipt of application.

168. (1) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under section 166, or as soon after as the Court permits, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application.

(2) The Court may examine the applicant, and may admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

[B.B.s. 107. Procedure if application is admitted.

169. If the application is admitted, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court:

Provided that produce, which from its nature does not admit of being stored, shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering. D. s. 111.

[B.B. s. 108.] Service of demand and account.

170. (1) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made.

(2) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(3) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on the outer door of the house in which he usually resides.

[B. B. ss. and 110 Right to reap, &c., produce.

171. (1) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

(2) In default of the person entitled to do so, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and shall store the same in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

(3) In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

[B.B. s. 112 Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

172. (1) Unless the demand, with all costs of the application for distraint, be immediately satisfied, an officer distraining property

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under section 169 shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a specified day, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction.

(2) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

[B.B. s. 114.] **173.** The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Place of sale.

[D. s. III.] **174.** Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter upon the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

Power to sell produce before it is reaped or gathered.

[B. B. s. 115.] **175.** The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Manner of sale.

[B.B. s. 116.] **176.** If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day or (if a market be held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until such day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

Postponement of sale.

[B.B. s. 117.] **177.** The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

Payment of purchase-money.

[B.B. s. 118.] **178.** When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

[B. B. s. 119.] **179.** (1) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay to the applicant for distraint the expenses incurred by him on account of the distraint, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made by the Board of Revenue in this behalf.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

(2) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale, and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

[B. B. s. 120.] **180.** Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Certain officers may not purchase.

[B. B. ss. 111. & 123.] **181.** (1) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 170, together with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

(2) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay the same into the Court.

(3) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(4) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section, the Court shall pay over the same to the applicant for distraint, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

[B. B. s. 124.] **182.** (1) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under section 181, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and, if that landlord is not the defaulter, he shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under section 181 to institute a suit for the recovery from

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the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

126.] **183.** When land is sublet, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

184. When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail, but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid to the owner of the property under section 179 without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

B. ss. 91, **185.** Any person who, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or prevents or attempts to prevent any person from reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of the holding, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

of 1860.

Penalty for illegal distraint.

186. When any offence punishable under section 185 is committed for the benefit of, or in behalf of, any person owning or claiming any interest in the land in respect of which the offence is committed, or having or claiming any interest in a dispute which has led to the commission of the offence, or when any person has accepted or derived any benefit from the commission of any such offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both, if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

Persons benefiting, &c., by offences under section 185 liable to punishment.

187. (*1*) The Local Government may, by an order published in the official Gazette, suspend the provisions of sections 166 to 184 (both inclusive) in any local area for such time as it thinks proper.

Power to suspend provisions of sections 166 to 184.

(*2*) So long as an order under this section continues in force, in respect of any local area, no Court shall receive an application for distraint for arrears of rent due on lands situate within that local area.

CHAPTER XIV.

SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE APPLICABLE TO SUITS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A.—Rules applicable to suits between landlord and tenant generally.

188. The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the land in respect of which the relation of landlord and tenant exists between the parties.

D. s. 174. C. B. s. 148. B. B. s. 165. XIV of 1882

Place of suing.

189. Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending.

D. s. 169. C. B. s. 150. B.B. s. 167(*a*).

Náibs or gumáshtas to be authorised agents.

190. The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

D. s. 173. C. B. s. 147. B. B. s. 164. XIV of 1882

Special register of suits.

B.—Rules applicable to particular classes of suits between landlord and tenant.

191. Sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 194 to 197 (both inclusive), 305, and 320 to 325C (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply in any suits of the following classes between landlord and tenant as such, namely:—

C. B. s. 165. B. B. s. 167. XIV of 1882

Sections 121 to 127, 129, 194 to 197, 305, and 320 to 325C of Code not to apply in suits for possession, rent or damages.

(*a*) suits for the recovery of rent:

(*b*) suits for penalties claimable under any provision of this Act:

(*c*) suits to recover possession of the land.

192. The plaint in every suit of a description mentioned in section 191 shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the extent, situation, designation and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification.

D. s. 185. C. B. s. 167. B. B. s. 189. XIV of 1882.

Particulars to be specified in plaint in such suits.

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D. s. 192. C. B. s. 173. B. B. s. 195.

Summons in such suits to be for final disposal.

193. The summons shall in every such suit be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only.

Service of summons in such suits by registered letter.

194. The service of a summons on a defendant in any such suit may, if the Court so directs, be effected by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post, Office Act, 1866. XIV of 1866.

D. s. 108. C B. s. 184. B. B. s. 206.

Written statements not to be filed in such suits without leave.

195. A written statement shall not be filed in any such suit without the leave of the Court.

B. B. s. 214. XIV of 1882.

Mode of recording evidence in such suits.

196. The rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in all such suits whether an appeal is allowed in them or not.

D. ss. 177 & 223. C. B. ss. 155 & 197. B. B. ss. 171 & 219.

Execution in such suits on oral application.

197. When a decree, not being a decree of the description referred to in section 111, sub-section (*2*), is passed in any such suit, the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof.

D. s. 179. C. B. ss. 157 & 220. B. B. ss. 173 & 242.

No appeal in certain suits for arrears and penalties.

198. An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal in any suit instituted by a landlord, for arrears or by a tenant for a penalty claimable under any provision of this Act where—

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, and, if he is satisfied that a failure of justice has been caused by a substantial error, defect or irregularity in the proceedings or in the decision, may pass such order as he thinks fit.

[New.]

Defendant in suit for arrear admitting arrear is due, but disputing plaintiff's title, to pay into Court.

199. (*1*) When, in a suit for an arrear of rent instituted against a tenant, the defendant admits that the arrear is due by him, but pleads that it is due to a person other than the plaintiff, the Court may, if it thinks fit, refuse to take cognizance of the plea until the defendant has paid the amount of the arrear into Court.

(*2*) When the amount of an arrear has been paid into Court under this section, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt for the same, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance for the arrear, in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been paid to the person entitled to it.

(*3*) The Court shall forward the amount paid in to the officer to whom an application to deposit the rent would be made under section 103 and it shall thereupon be deemed to be a deposit received under clause (*c*) of that section.

[C. B. s. B. B. s.

When assignee of decree for arrears may apply for execution.

200. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become, and is vested in him.

[B. B. s. & 130, cl.

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

201. (*1*) A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), it shall be in the discretion of the Court to fix the date from which any such decree shall take effect.

[B. B. s. (*e*). 31, 45 Vic. c. s. 14.]

Relief against forfeitures.

202. (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has requested the tenant, where the damage or breach is capable of remedy, to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the damage or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the damage or breach, and whether, in

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the opinion of the Court, the damage or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the damage or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(3) The Court may from time to time extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (2) for remedying a damage or breach.

(4) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the damage or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the damage or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

B. s. 80. B. s. 73.] Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

203. The following rules shall be applicable in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:—

(a) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment.

(b) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value:

Provided that a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section when, after the commencement of proceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

B. s. 80. B. s. 73.] Payment by raiyat for occupation of land under section 203.

204. When a landlord elects, under section 203, clause (a), to allow a raiyat to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that clause, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

[New.] All claims between landlord and tenant to be determined in ejectment-proceedings.

205. In all suits and proceedings for ejectment, the Court shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against the tenant as such, or by the tenant against the landlord as such.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money is due by the landlord to the tenant.

206. (1) When it appears to a Court making an inquiry under section 205 that the amount payable by the landlord to the tenant as such exceeds the amount payable by the tenant to the landlord as such, the decree or order for ejectment (if any) shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of the excess sum, specify a time within which it must be paid into Court.

(2) If it is so paid within the time specified, the Court shall eject the tenant; and

if it is not so paid, the Court shall refuse to eject the tenant.

C.—Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.

[C.B s. 151. B. B. s. 168.] Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.

207. Every landlord may institute a suit against his tenant, and every tenant against his landlord, for the determination of all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the land held by the tenant;

(b) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether his rent is liable to enhancement; and

(c) the rent payable by him at the time the suit is instituted.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE SALE OF TRANSFERABLE HOLDINGS IN EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR ARREARS DUE ON THEM.

D. s. 155. C. B. ss. 206 Expl. & 210. B. B. ss. 228 Expl. & 232. Definitions.

208. (1). "Incumbrance" in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created upon the holding by the tenant in limitation of his own interest therein, except—

(a) a tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(b) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(c) a tenure of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals.

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places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) a right of occupancy;

(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly and in writing given the tenant permission to create.

[C. B. s. 206 Expl. B. B. s. 228 Expl.]

(*2*) "Registered incumbrance" in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy on which an arrear of rent is due, means any incumbrance which the defaulter or his predecessor in interest has created by an instrument registered under the Registration Act for the time being in force, and of which, after it has been registered, a copy has been served on the landlord under section 223, not less than six months before the arrear became due.

[C. B. s. 201. B. B. s. 223.]

Application for sale of holding.

209. (*1*) When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a transferable holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attachment and sale of the holding in execution of the decree, his application shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in that section and section 237 of the said Code, a statement of the annual rent of the holding. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When the holding is a permanent tenure, there shall be filed with the application a copy of so much of the register kept under Chapter III as relates to the tenure.

[D. s. 152. C. B. s. 203. B. B. s. 225.]

Proclamation announcing sale.

210. (*1*) When an order has been passed for the sale of a holding upon an application made under section 209, the proclamation made under section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in that section, announce— XIV of 1882.

(*a*) in the case of a tenure, that the tenure will first be put up to auction subject to the registered incumbrances and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day of which due notice will be given with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, or bastu holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(*2*) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

Sale of tenure subject to registered incumbrances and effect thereof.

211. (*1*) When a tenure has been advertised for sale under section 210, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure shall be sold subject to such incumbrances. C. B. s. 206. B. B. s. 228(*a*) and Expl.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure not being a registered incumbrance.

Sale of tenure with power to avoid all incumbrances and effect thereof.

212. (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure put up to auction under section 211 does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree holder thereupon desires that the tenure be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances. C. B. s. 207(*a*) B. B. s. 229(*a*) XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure. D. s. 155. C. B. s. 210. B. B. s. 232.

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances and effect thereof.

213. (*1*) When an occupancy-holding or bastu holding has been advertized for sale under section 210, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances. B. B. s. 228(*b*)

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

214. (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under section 211, section 212, or section 213, and desiring to avoid the same, may within one year from the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for a service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

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B. s. 225(c).

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.

215 (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings in that local area shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

s. 246. B. s. 211. B. s. 233.

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

216. (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say :— V of 1882.

(*a*) There shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the holding to sale.

(*b*) There shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made.

(*c*) If there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale, but not more than six months after the date of the final decree.

(*d*) The balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

s. 153. B. s. 204. B. s. 226. V of 1882.

Holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

217. (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon.

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to institute a suit to set aside the sale of a holding under this chapter.

D. ss. 35, 36, 154. C. B. s. 205. B. B. s. 227.

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the holding.

218. (*1*) When any person having, in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon such sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per cent. per annum and secured by a mortgage of the holding to him ;

(*b*) his mortgage shall, subject to the provisions of section 125, be deemed to be the first charge on the holding ; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to take possession of the holding as mortgagee, and retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

D. ss. 35, 36, 154. C. B. B. s. 227.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

219. When a holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord ; and, if that landlord is not the defaulter, he may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

C. B. s. 205(1). B. B. s. 230(1). XIV of 1882.

Decree-holder may bid at sale ; judgment-debtor may not.

220. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a holding is sold under this chapter may without the permission of the Court bid for or purchase the holding.

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a holding so sold.

XIV of 1882.

Operation of sections 313 and 326 of Code of Civil Procedure excluded.

221. Sections 313 and 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter.

New. III of 1877.

Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.

222. Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any transferable holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

C. B. s. 206 Expl. B. B. s. 228 Expl.

Registration-officers to serve copies of instruments creating incumbrances.

223. Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a transferable holding and creating an incumbrance on the holding, shall, at the request

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of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, cause a copy of the instrument to be served on the landlord in the manner prescribed in Part VII of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, for the service of summons.

III of 1877.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF LIMITATION.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule IV.

224. The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule IV annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

XV of 1877.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

225. Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in section 224.

CHAPTER XVII.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Saving as to service-tenures.

226. Nothing in this Act shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Power to make rules regarding procedure and powers of officers.

227. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(*a*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*b*) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and

(*c*) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

228. (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

Náibs and gumáshtas of landlords.

229. Any appearance, application or act in, before, or to, any Court or other authority required or authorized by this Act to be made or done by a landlord may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by a náib or gumáshta of the landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord; and every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, a náib or gumáshta of the landlord empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to, the landlord in person.

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

230. The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like.

SCHEDULE I.

(See Section 2.)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793 .	A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zemindars, independent talukdars, and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September 1789, the 25th November 1789, and the 10th February 1790, and subsequent dates.	Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64, and 65.
XII of 1805 .	A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Pattáspur, Kummadichour, and Bagrao, at present included in the zila of Midnapur.	Section 7.
V of 1812 .	A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27.

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(*Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments, and Schedule II.—Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.*)

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1812 .	A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof.	Preamble and Sections 2 and 3.
VIII of 1819 .	A Regulation to declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of zamíndárs and patní taluqdárs; also to establish a process for the sale of such taluqs in satisfaction of the zamíndár's demand of rent, and to explain and modify other parts of the system established for the collection of rents generally throughout Bengal.	The whole Regulation.
I of 1820 .	A Regulation for providing that all sales of certain taluqs, made answerable by sale for arrears of the zamíndár's rent, shall be conducted in the mode prescribed by Regulation VIII, 1819, for the sales therein described.	The whole Regution.
XI of 1825 .	A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	In Clause 1 of Section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the Clause.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1862 .	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	The whole Act.
VIII of 1865 .	An Act to amend the law for the sale of such undertenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.	The whole Act.
IV of 1867 .	An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1869 .	An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1879 .	An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers.	The whole Act.

Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
XXV of 1850 .	An Act for the forfeiture to Government of deposits made on incomplete sales of land under Regulation VIII, 1819, and Act IV, 1846.	So much a is unrepealed.
XXXIII of 1850 .	An Act for amending the forms necessary for the sale of patní tenures in Bengal.	The whole Act.
VI of 1853 .	An Act relating to summary suits for arrears of rent, to sales of pátní taluqs and other saleable Tenures, and to sales of land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent.	The whole Act.
X of 1859 .	An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See Section 36.*)

Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.

"In the exercise of the privilege * * * conceded to zamíndárs under direct engagements with Government, there has been created a tenure which had its origin on the estates of the Rájá of Bardwán, but has since been extended to other zamíndáris; the character of which tenure is, that it is a taluq created by the zamíndár, to be held at a rent fixed in perpetuity, by the lessee and his heirs for ever; the tenant is called upon to furnish collateral security for the rent, and for his conduct generally, or he is excused from this obligation at the zamíndár's discretion; but even if the original tenant be excused, still, in case of sale for arrears, or other operation leading to the introduction of another tenant, such new incumbent has always in practice been liable to be so called upon at the option of the zamíndár.

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(*Schedule III.—Summary Sale of Patní Tenures.*)

"By the terms also of the engagements interchanged, it is, amongst other stipulations, provided that, in case of an arrear occurring, the tenure may be brought to sale by the zamíndár, and if the sale do not yield a sufficient amount to make good the balance of rent at the time due, the remaining property of the defaulter shall be further answerable for the demand.

"These tenures have usually been denominated patní taluqs, and it has been a common practice of the holders of them to underlet on precisely similar terms to other persons who, on taking such leases, went by the name of darpatní taluqdárs: these, again, sometimes similarly underlet to bepatnídárs; and the conditions of all the title-deeds vary in nothing material from the original engagements executed by the first holder."

SCHEDULE III.

SUMMARY SALE OF PATNÍ TENURES.

(See section 42.)

Extract from Regulation VIII of 1819, amended in accordance with subsequent enactments.

Zamíndárs allowed sales of tenures, in which right to sell for arrears is reserved.

8. *First.*—Zamíndárs, that is, proprietors under direct engagements with the Government, shall be entitled to apply in the manner following for periodical sales of any tenures upon which the right of selling or bringing to sale for an arrear of rent may have been specially reserved by stipulation in the engagements interchanged on the creation of the tenure.

The exercise of this power shall not be confined to cases in which the stipulation for sale may have been unrestricted in regard to time, but shall apply equally to tenures held under engagements stipulating merely for a sale at the end of the year, in conformity with the practice heretofore allowed by the Regulations in force.

First sale to be applied for on first Baisákh.

Second.—On the first day of Baisákh, that is, at the commencement of the following year from that of which the rent is due, the zamíndár shall present a petition to the Collector, containing a specification of any balances that may be due to him on account of the expired year, from all or any taluqdárs or other holders of an interest of the nature described in the preceding clause of this section.

The same shall then be stuck up in some conspicuous part of the kachahrí, with a notice that if the amount claimed be not paid before the first of Jeth following, the tenures of the defaulters will on that day be sold by public sale in liquidation.

Should, however, the first of Jeth fall on a Sunday or holiday, the next subsequent day, not a holiday, shall be selected instead; a similar notice shall be stuck up at the sadr kachahrí of the zamíndár himself, and a copy or extract of such part of the notice as may apply to the individual case shall be by him sent to be similarly published at the kachahrí or at the principal town or village upon the land of the defaulter.

The zamíndár shall be exclusively answerable for the observance of the forms above prescribed, and the notice required to be sent into the mufassal shall be served by a single peon, who shall bring back the receipt of the defaulter, or of his manager, for the same; or in the event of inability to procure this, the signatures of three substantial persons residing in the neighbourhood, in attestation of the notice having been brought and published on the spot.

If it shall appear from the tenor of the receipt or attestation in question that the notice has been published at any time previous to the fifteenth of the month of Baisákh, it shall be a sufficient warrant for the sale to proceed upon the day appointed.

In case the people of the village should object or refuse to sign their names in attestation, the peon shall go to the kachahrí of the nearest munsif, or if there should be no munsif, to the nearest tháná, and there make voluntary oath of the same having been duly published; certificate to which effect shall be signed and sealed by the said officers and delivered to the peon.

Mid year sale to be applied for on first of Kártik.

Third.—On the first day of Kártik, in the middle of the year, the zamíndár shall be at liberty to present a similar petition, with a statement of any balances that may be due on account of the rent of the current year, up to the end of the month of Asin, and to cause similar publication to be made of a sale of the tenures of defaulters, to take place on the first of Aghan, unless the whole of the advertised balance shall be paid before the date in question, or so much of it as shall reduce the arrear, including any intermediate demand for the month of Kártik, to less than one-fourth or a four-anna proportion of the total demand of the zamíndár, according to the kistbandí, calculated from the commencement of the year to the last day of Kártik.

Sales how conducted.

9. All sales of saleable tenures applied for under the rules of this Regulation shall be made in public kachahrí; the land shall be sold to the highest bidder, and every one not the actual defaulter shall be free to bid, not excepting the person in satisfaction of whose demand the sale may be made, nor the under-tenants of the defaulter; fifteen per cent. of the purchase-money shall be paid immediately the lot is knocked down, and the officer conducting the sale shall be competent to refuse to accept a bid, or to knock down a lot to any bidder, unless he has assurance to his satisfaction that the amount

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required to be deposited is in hand for the purpose, or will be produced within two hours.

If the fifteen per cent. be not paid in cash, * * * * * * * * * within two hours of the sale, or an equivalent amount in Government securities be not lodged, the lot shall be resold on the same day, and if the remainder of the purchase-money be not paid by noon of the eighth day, notice shall be given of resale on the following day, that is, on the ninth from the first sale, by proclaiming the same by beat of drum through the bázár of the sadr station of the zila, after which the lot shall be resold at the appointed time at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit the advance of fifteen per cent. already made, and be further answerable for any sum in which the proceeds of the second sale may fall short of the antecedent one; such deficiency to be levied by the process for the execution of decrees of the Civil Courts.

The forfeited deposit shall be applied to defray the expenses of the sale, and the surplus shall be credited to Government.

Forms to be observed in selling.

10. At the time of the sale, the notice previously stuck up in the kachahrí shall be taken down, and the lots be called up successively in the order in which they may be found in that notice.

A person shall attend on the part of the zamíndár, with a particular statement of the payments made up to the day of sale, on account of the balance of each advertised lot, together with the receipt for, or certificate of, the notice directed to be published in the mufassal, nor shall any lot be put up to sale until the statement produced shall have been inspected, and the existence of a balance for the year ascertained therefrom, nor until the receipt for the notice shall have been read; the observance of which forms shall be recorded in a separate rubakárí to be held upon each lot sold.

If the sale be of the description provided for in the third clause of section 8 of this Regulation, the kistbandí of the defaulter shall likewise be produced, in order that it may be seen that the balance remaining unpaid exceeds a four-anna proportion of the demand up to the date of sale; nor shall the sale take place unless this be ascertained.

The zamíndár shall be exclusively responsible for the correctness and authenticity of the papers to be thus exhibited, nor shall the public officer making the sale be answerable in any respect, except for its fairness and publicity, and for the observance of the rules prescribed for his guidance in this Regulation.

Tenure to be sold free of incumbrance by act of defaulter.

11. *First.*—It is hereby declared, that any taluq or saleable tenure that may be disposed of at a public sale, under the rules of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due on account of it, is sold free of all incumbrances that may have accrued upon it by act of the defaulting proprietor, his representatives or assignees, unless the right of making such incumbrances shall have been expressly vested in the holder by a stipulation to that effect in the written engagements under which the said taluq may have been held.

No transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, no mortgage or other limited assignment, shall be permitted to bar the indefeasible right of the zamíndár to hold the tenure of his creation answerable, in the state in which he created it, for the rent which is in fact his reserved property in the tenure, except the transfer or assignment should have been made with a condition to that effect, under express authority obtained from such zamíndár.

No under-lease to stand after sale.

Second.—In like manner, on sale of a taluq for arrears, all leases originating with the holder of the former tenure, if creative of a middle interest between the resident cultivators and the late proprietor, must be considered to be cancelled, except the authority to grant them should have been specially transferred; the possessors of such interests must consequently lose the right to hold possession of the land and to collect the rents of the raiyats; this having been enjoyed merely in consequence of the defaulter's assignment of a certain portion of his own interest, the whole of which was liable for the rent.

* * * * *

Reason for allowing under-tenants means of staying sale.

13. *First.*—With reference to the injury that may be brought upon the holder of a taluq of the second degree by the operation of the preceding rules, in case the proprietor of the superior tenure purposely withholds the rent due from himself to the zamíndár, after having realised his own dues from the inferior tenantry, it is deemed necessary to allow such taluqdárs the means of saving their tenures from the ruin that must attend such a sale; and the following rules have accordingly been enacted for this purpose.

How under-tenants may stay sale.

Second.—Whenever the tenure of a taluqdár of the first degree may be advertised for sale in the manner required by the second and third clauses of section 8 of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due to the zamíndár, the taluqdárs of the second degree, or any number of them, shall be entitled to stay the final sale, by paying into the Collectorate the amount of balance that may be declared due by the person attending on the part of the zamíndár on the day appointed for sale; in like manner they shall be entitled to lodge money antecedently, for the purpose of eventually answering any demand that may remain due on the day fixed for the sale, and should the amount lodged be sufficient, the sale shall not proceed, but after

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making good to the zamíndár the amount of his demand, any excess shall be paid back to the person or persons who may have lodged it.

Procedure in case of amount lodged being rent due from under-tenant;

Third.—If the amount so lodged shall be rent due by the inferior taluqdár to the holder of the advertised tenure, the same shall be stated at the time of making the deposit, and the amount shall be carried to the account of the tenant or tenants lodging it, and be deducted from any claim of rent that may at the time be pending, or be thereafter brought forward against him or them by the proprietor of the advertised tenure, on account of the year or months for which the notice of sale may have been published.

and in case of amount lodged being advanced from private funds.

Fourth.—If the person or persons making such a deposit, in order to stay the sale of the superior tenure, shall have already paid the whole of the rent due from himself or themselves, so that the amount lodged is an advance from private funds, and not a disbursement on account of the said rent, such deposit shall not be carried to credit in, or set against, future demands for rent, but shall be considered as a loan made to the proprietor of the tenure preserved from sale by such means, and the taluq so preserved shall be the security to the person or persons making the advance, who shall be considered to have a lien thereupon, in the same manner as if the loan had been made upon mortgage, and he or they shall be entitled, on applying for the same, to obtain immediate possession of the tenure of the defaulter, in order to recover the amount so advanced from any profits belonging thereto.

If the defaulter shall desire to recover his tenure from the hands of the person or persons who, by making the advance, may have acquired such an interest therein, and entered on possession in consequence, he shall not be entitled to do so, except upon repayment of the entire sum advanced, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum up to the date of possession having been given as above, or upon exhibiting proof, in a regular suit to be instituted for the purpose, that the full amount so advanced, with interest, has been realised from the usufruct of the tenure.

Sale not to be stayed unless arrear claim be lodged.

14. *First.*—Should the balance claimed by a zamíndár on account of the rent of any under-tenure remain unpaid upon the day fixed for the sale of the tenure, the sale shall be made without reserve, in the manner provided for in sections 9 and 10 of this Regulation; nor shall it be stayed or postponed on any account, unless the amount of the demand be lodged.

But suit to lie for its reversal.

It shall, however, be competent to any party desirous of contesting the right of the zamíndár to make the sale, whether on the ground of there having been no balance due, or on any other ground, to sue the zamíndár for the reversal of the same, and upon establishing a sufficient plea, to obtain a decree with full costs and damages.

The purchaser shall be made a party in such suits, and upon decree passing for reversal of the sale, the Court shall be careful to indemnify him against all loss, at the charge of the zamíndár or person at whose suit the sale may have been made.

Defaulter may apply for summary investigation.

Second.—In cases also in which a taluqdár may contest the zamíndár's demand of any arrear, as specified in the notice advertised, such taluqdár shall be competent to apply for a summary investigation at any time within the period of notice; the zamíndár shall then be called upon to furnish his kabuliyat and other proofs at the shortest convenient notice, in order that the award may, if possible, be made before the day appointed for sale.

Sale not to be stayed unless amount claimed be deposited.

Such award, if so made, will of course regulate the ulterior process; but if the case be still pending, the lot shall be called up in its turn, notwithstanding the suit; and if the zamíndár or his agent in attendance insist on the demand, the sale shall be made on his responsibility, nor shall it be stayed, or the summary suit be allowed to proceed, unless the amount claimed be lodged in cash, * * * * * * * * or in Government securities, by the taluqdár contesting the demand; and if such deposit be not made, the alleged defaulter will have no remedy, but by a regular action for damages and for a reversal of the sale.

Delivery of possession to purchaser.

15. *First.*—So soon as the entire amount of the purchase-money shall have been paid in by the purchaser at any sale made under this Regulation, such purchaser shall receive from the officers conducting the sale a certificate of such payment.

The purchaser shall then proceed with the certificate in question to procure a transfer to his name in the kachahrí of the zamíndár, and upon furnishing security, if required, to the extent of half the jama or annual rent, he shall receive the usual 'amaldastak' or order for possession, together with the notice to the raiyats and others to attend and pay their rents henceforward to him.

The zamíndár shall also be bound to furnish access to any papers connected with the tenure purchased, that may be forthcoming in his kachahrí; and should he in any manner delay the transfer in his office, or refuse to give the orders for possession, notwithstanding that good and substantial security shall have been furnished or tendered on requisition, the new purchaser shall be entitled to apply direct to the Collector; and he shall receive the orders for possession, and shall be

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put in possession, of the lands by means of the názir, in the same manner as possession is obtained under a decree of Court; * * *

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Procedure in case of opposition to purchaser.

Second.—When the new purchaser shall proceed to take possession of the lands of his purchase, if the late incumbent himself, or the holders of tenures or assignments derived from the late incumbent, and intermediate between him and the actual cultivators, shall attempt to offer opposition, or to interfere with the collections of the new purchaser, from the lands composing his purchase, the latter shall be at liberty to apply immediately to the Collector for the aid of the public officers in obtaining possession of his just rights.

A proclamation shall then issue under the seal and signature of the Collector declaring that the new incumbent having, by purchase at a sale for arrears of rent due to the zamíndár, acquired the entire rights and privileges attaching to the tenure of the late taluqdár, in the state in which it was originally derived by him from the zamíndár, he alone will be recognized as entitled to make the zamíndárí collections in the mufassal, and no payments made to any other individual will on any account be credited to the raiyats or others in any suit for rent or on any other occasion whatever when the same may be pleaded.

Procedure in case of continued opposition.

Third.—Should the late incumbent or his late under-tenants continue to oppose the entry of the new purchaser, notwithstanding the issuing of such a proclamation, or should there be reason to apprehend a breach of the peace on the part of any one, the aid of the Police-officers and of all other public officers who may be at hand and capable of affording assistance shall be given to the new purchaser, on his presenting a written application for the same; and in the event of any affray or breach of the peace occurring, the entire responsibility shall rest with the party opposing the lawful attempt of the purchaser to assume his rights.

* * * * *

Disposal of proceeds of sales.

17. *First.*—The following rules have been enacted for the disposal of the proceeds of any sale made under the rules of this Regulation.

Deduction on account Government.

Second.—One per cent. shall first be deducted from the nett proceeds realised, and shall be carried to the account of Government, for the purpose of meeting the expense of any extra establishments which it may be necessary to maintain for carrying into effect the provisions of this Regulation.

Payment to zamíndárs.

Third.—The balance on account of which the sale may have been made shall next be made good in full (with interest and all charges incurred in bringing the taluq to sale) to the zamíndár or other person to whom the same may be due; provided, however, that no former balances, beyond those of the current year (or of that immediately expired, if the sale be at the commencement of the following year), shall be included in the demand to be thus satisfied.

Such antecedent balances, if the zamíndár shall have omitted to avail himself of the process within his reach for having them satisfied at the time, will have become in fact mere personal debts of the individual taluqdár, and must be recovered in the same way as other debts by a regular suit in the Court.

Disposal of remainder.

Fourth.—Any excess that may remain after satisfying the demand of the zamíndár, in the manner above described, shall be forthwith sent by the officer conducting the sale to the treasury of the Collector or Assistant Collector of the district, to be there held in deposit to answer the claims of the taluqdárs of the second degree, or of others who, by assignment of the defaulter, may be at the time in possession of a valuable interest on the land composing the taluq sold, or on any part of it.

Under-tenants free to prosecute for price of their interest or compensation.

Fifth.—It shall be competent to any one conceiving himself to possess such an interest to bring forward his claim to the price he may have paid for the same, or for a just compensation for the loss sustained by him in consequence of the sale, by instituting a regular suit at any time within two months from the date of sale.

If the Court shall, on investigation, consider the plaintiff's claim to be an equitable one, the Court will award to the claimant either the price he may have originally paid, or the value of the interest at the time of sale, or any other amount that may be deemed just and equitable under all the circumstances.

If there be more claimants than one, payment shall not be made from the deposit, until the whole of the claims be settled; and in case the value assessed upon the whole should exceed the amount in deposit, such amount shall be divided proportionately, and the remainder stand as a personal debt against the defaulter, to be realised from him by the usual process for the execution of decrees.

Suit not to lie if under tenant be himself in arrear at time of sale.

Sixth.—Provided, however, that no taluqdár of the second degree or other possessor of an assigned interest upon the land of the tenure sold, who may

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be holding under a stipulation for the payment of an annual amount in the way of rent, shall be entitled to recover compensation for the loss of such tenure or assignment upon its becoming cancelled by sale of the superior taluq, except after exhibiting proof that the whole amount of the rent demandable from himself has been paid or lodged for the purpose prior to the date of sale.

When defaulter to receive excess unclaimed.

Seventh.—Should no claims upon the purchase-money of a taluq sold as above be brought forward by any under-tenants or assignees, within the period of two months from the date of sale, or should the amount claimed by those who may have sued not equal the entire deposit, the defaulter whose tenure may have been sold shall be at liberty to petition the Court for the amount so held in deposit, or for the excess thereof, as the case may be, and he shall receive a certificate under the seal of the Court, of there being no claims to afford ground of detention for the whole or any part of the deposit; and upon exhibiting such certificate to the Collector, the amount set free thereby shall be paid to his receipt.

In the same manner, upon executing a decree passed in favour of any under-tenants or assignees, they shall receive certificates under the seal of the Court, declaring the amount adjudged to them out of the deposit; and upon exhibiting these certificates, the amount shall be paid severally to their receipts by the Collector.

Substitution of Government securities for cash in deposit.

Eighth.—It shall be competent to any party interested in a deposit, to withdraw the whole or any part thereof, on substituting Government securities, bearing interest, in lieu of the money so held in deposit; such securities to be taken at the rate of discount or premium of the day, as shown by the Government Gazette last received.

SCHEDULE IV.

(*See Section 224.*)

PART I.—*Suits.*

Description of suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach.	One year .	The date of the breach.

SCHEDULE IV—continued.

PART I.—*Suits.*—concluded.

Description of Suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
2. For the recovery of an arrear of rent—		
(a) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made on account of the rent of the same holding under section 103.	Six months .	The date of the deposit.
(b) in other cases .	Three years .	The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails.

PART II.—*Appeals.*

Description of Appeal.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
3. From any decree or order under this Act to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days .	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
4. From any order of a Collector under this Act to the Commissioner.	Thirty days .	The date of the order appealed against.

PART III.—*Applications.*

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
5. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree, except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree.	Three years .	(1) The date of the decree of order; or (2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or (3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE history of landlord and tenant legislation in Bengal, and of the circumstances which have led to the preparation of the present Bill, is given in full detail in the papers which have been published. A very brief summary of it must suffice here.

Immediately before the Permanent Settlement was made, the Court of Directors, in conveying instructions to the Government here regarding it, wrote as follows*:—

"In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced. * * * * You will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere, from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the raiyats and subordinate landlords, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right as sovereigns of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government."

2. In conformity with these instructions, an article was inserted in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793, by which the Permanent Settlement was effected, expressly saving the right of the Government to legislate for the protection of persons having interests in the soil below those of the zamíndárs. It need hardly be said that any such saving was, strictly speaking, superfluous, inasmuch as the Government of an agricultural country like India would, apart altogether from it, be entitled, or rather bound, to legislate from time to time, as occasion might require, for the protection of the inferior occupants of the soil. But the article is important as showing that the view taken of the relations between the Government, the zamíndárs and the inferior landholders under the Permanent Settlement was the same in 1793 as it is to-day.

The article runs as follows:—

"To prevent any misconstruction of the foregoing articles" (fixing the Government revenue for ever) "the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to make the following declarations to the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land:— *First*, it being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who, from their situation, are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil; and no zamíndár, independent taluqdár or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay."

3. Again, it was enacted by section 67 of Regulation VIII of 1793 (a Regulation re-enacting, with modifications, the rules for the Decennial Settlement) that proprietors should be bound by the restrictions in their kabuliyats, and the 9th of these, as stated by Harington (Vol. II, page 255), was "that implicit obedience be shown to all regulations which have been or may be prescribed by Government concerning the rents of the raiyats and the collections from undertenants and agents of every description, as well as from all other persons whatever."

4. The most important enactment passed in pursuance of these provisions is Act X of 1859, the substantive provisions of which, either in their original form or as re-enacted in Act VIII of 1869† (of the Bengal Council), still govern the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal.

The effect of Act X of 1859 is admitted to have been on the whole beneficial; but on certain important points it cannot be considered a success. In particular, as will presently be explained at greater length, it placed the right of occupancy, which it recognized in the tenant, and the right to enhance rent, which it recognized in the landlord, on a most precarious footing. The result of this has been that, as usually happens with a law which is uncertain in its operation, it has added strength to the strong and further weakened those who were already weak. In Bihár, where the social and economical conditions of the country tend to give the landlords the upper hand, we hear of tenants rack-rented, subjected to *quasi*-feudal oppressions and arbitrarily ousted from their holdings; in Eastern Bengal, on the contrary, where circumstances favour the tenants, we hear of landlords who not only cannot obtain the enhancements of rent to which they are entitled, but at times, when tenants combine against them, cannot even recover what is admitted to be due at existing rates.

5. The difficulties connected with Act X of 1859 began to be felt at an early period. It received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th of April, 1859, and before the end of 1863 its amendment had been suggested by Sir Barnes Peacock, the Chief Justice of Bengal, and by the Revenue-authorities of the North-Western Provinces. Of late years, successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal have borne witness to the existence of chronic evils, which nothing short of comprehensive legislation could cure. In 1873, Sir George Campbell had no

* Harington II, pp. 191-92.

† Throughout this Statement Act X of 1859 only will be referred to. It will be understood that what is said regarding it applies equally to Act VIII of 1869.

doubt that the Government would be eventually compelled to deal with the whole question of the relations of landlords and raiyats in Bengal. In 1876, in the course of the debates on the Agrarian Disputes Act, a measure devised to meet the difficulties between landlords and tenants in Eastern Bengal, the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, a representative of the zamíndárs, urged that the indefiniteness of the principles of Act X of 1859 had brought suits for the adjustment of rents to a dead-lock. Sir R. Temple concurred in the opinion that some principle for determining rates of rent should be fixed by legislation, and in August, 1876, proposed to introduce a Bill to define the principles on which the rights of occupancy-raiyats and tenure-holders should be fixed, to simplify the procedure for realizing arrears of rent in undisputed cases, to extend the definition of "occupancy-raiyat," and to render the interest of a raiyat of that class liable to sale for default in paying rent and transferable by private agreement.

These proposals had not, however, been fully considered when Sir R. Temple, early in 1877, made over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship to Sir Ashley Eden; and it was then arranged that the larger amendment of the law should be deferred, and a Bill providing only for the realization of undisputed arrears introduced at once.

6. It was, however, found, when the Bill was introduced, that it was impracticable to limit its scope in this way. The discussion as to the transferability of the right of occupancy had materially advanced, and it had been recognized that the legislature would have to alter the law with reference to ejectment, distraint, instalments and deposits of rent, and possibly sub-letting. It began to be apparent that many of the proposed provisions would eventually prove to be intimately connected with other portions of the existing law not ostensibly affected by them; and in February, 1879, a majority of the Select Committee on the Bill recommended that the whole subject of a revision of the Rent Law should be once for all fairly faced. This proposal was supported by Sir Ashley Eden; and in April, 1879, the Government of India sanctioned the formation of a Commission to prepare a digest of the existing statute and case law, and to frame the draft of a consolidating Bill.

7. Meanwhile, a separate discussion had been proceeding with reference to the abuses already mentioned as prevailing in the relations between landlords and tenants in Bihár. As far back as the year 1868, Lord Lawrence, then Governor General, had recorded a minute relating to the depressed state of the peasantry in Bihár, in which he had said that he believed "that it would be necessary for the Government sooner or later to interfere and pass a law which should thoroughly protect the raiyat and make him—what he is now only in name—a free man, a cultivator with the right to cultivate the land he holds, provided he pays a fair rent for it." Again, in the years 1875 and 1876, when the condition of Bihár came under consideration, it was acknowledged that some remedies must be applied. Two years later, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a committee of experienced Bihár officials to advise upon the matter; and on the 8th March, 1879, they submitted their report, proposing so many changes of the existing law that they did not consider that the requirements of the case would be properly met by a mere amending Bill. They were of opinion that the whole rent law should be recast.

8. Thus, two independent committees arrived simultaneously at the same conclusion, namely, that the time for a complete revision of the existing law had arrived.

The report of the Bihár committee was referred to the Rent Law Commission, which was appointed under the sanction referred to above (paragraph 6), and that Commission, on the 19th June, 1880, submitted its report with a draft Landlord and Tenant Bill, which, having been revised by the Government of Bengal, has furnished the basis of the present Bill.

9. Before proceeding to give the explanations usual in a statement of this description, it should be mentioned, first, that these explanations will, as far as possible, be confined to points on which it is proposed to alter the existing law, and secondly, that the Bill is no more than it purports to be, namely, a Bill to amend and consolidate existing enactments.

10. With reference to this latter remark, it will be observed that the Bill prepared by the Rent Commission was intended to be in some sense a code of the law relating to agricultural tenancies. It, in many instances, incorporated portions of the common law or case law which have not hitherto been embodied in any legislative enactment in this country. In this respect the present Bill does not follow that of the Rent Commission; but it must not be inferred from this that the views of the Government of India on the important subject of codification have undergone any change. It may be desirable, at some future time, to carry out the design of the Rent Commission in its integrity, and make the Bengal Tenancy Act a complete and self-contained statement of the whole law; but it has been considered that the work of codification is one to be undertaken at a season of leisure, and not at a time like the present, when those, who are responsible for the framing of our legislative measures, are absorbed in the consideration of important substantive amendments of particular portions of the existing law, and are consequently unable to devote to the law as a whole that amount of attention, which would be required in order to carry out the work of codification with any prospect of success.

In the following portions of this Statement the order of the Bill will, as far as possible, be adhered to.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

11. The Bill, it will be observed (section 1), extends by its own vigour to the whole of the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa and the Scheduled Districts.

The Lieutenant-Governor is specially empowered by section 1 to extend the whole Bill, or any portion of it, to the Orissa Division, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and he can, with like sanction, extend the whole, or any portion of it, to any Scheduled District under the power conferred on him by the Scheduled Districts Act.

12. The classes of tenants, to which the provisions of the Bill apply, are (section 3 (8)) tenure-holders, raiyats, under-raiyats and persons having a certain interest in *bastu* land, which will be found explained further on under the head of Chapter VII.

13. The term "tenure-holder" as used in the Bill is defined (section 3 (3) and (4)) to include what are commonly known as undertenure-holders, that is to say, darpatnídárs, sepatní-dárs, darijaradárs and such like; and also tenants of the class hitherto known as raiyats at fixed rates. The inclusion of tenants of this latter class in the definition is convenient from the draftsman's point of view, but is, it is believed, otherwise of little importance, inasmuch as the incidents which are attached to their holdings place them to all practical intents and purposes on the same footing as tenure-holders.

14. The term "raiyat" has, following the Bill prepared by the Rent Law Commission, been limited to tenants holding land for purposes of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or who have come into possession for such purposes, except where *bastu* or homestead land is included in a raiyat's agricultural holding, in which case it will be treated in the same way as the rest of the holding, and he will be deemed to hold it as a raiyat.

15. Except as just stated, no attempt has been made to define the terms "tenure-holder" and "raiyat," or to settle the distinction between these two classes of tenants.

The importance of this distinction for the purposes of the Bill has not been overlooked, nor has the possibility that cases may occur near the line of separation between the two classes, in which a doubt will arise as to whether the tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat; but it is believed that the distinction is generally well understood, and that, save in exceptional cases, no difficulty will arise. However this may be, no complete definition has as yet been suggested which would not be certain to give rise to difficulties greater than those which it is intended to remove.

16. Under-raiyat, as defined in the Bill, includes all tenants holding whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat.

17. Section 4, besides saving certain special laws which would, as a matter of course, be saved in a general enactment of this description, provides that nothing in the Bill "shall affect any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions."

A saving of this description is unavoidable in a measure which, as already observed, does not purport to be an exhaustive code, and its importance will be seen from the illustration appended, which shows that it will protect such rights as rights of occupancy enjoyed under a custom by under-raiyats, a class of tenants protected only to a limited extent by the Bill.

CHAPTER II.—*Of the distinction between khámár and raiyatí land.*

18. The second chapter of the Bill deals with the distinction between "khámár land," or the private land of the proprietor, and raiyatí land, or the land destined for occupation by raiyats. The importance of this distinction arises chiefly from the circumstance that raiyats occupying land of the latter class will, under the Bill, enjoy a much larger measure of protection than those occupying land of the former class. Bearing this in mind, and having regard to the efforts made by landlords in some parts of the country, under the existing law, to get into their own hands as large an amount of the raiyatí land as possible and convert it into khámár land, it has been thought necessary to make it clear by the definition that the existing stock of khamar land cannot hereafter be increased, and further to enact (section 6) that all land which is not khamar land shall be deemed to be raiyatí land, and that all land shall be presumed to be raiyatí land until the contrary is proved.

19. In Bihár, owing to the large extent of the khámár, or, as it is there termed, "zeraat", land, and the persistent efforts made by the landlords and their lessees to increase its extent, the question is one of cardinal importance; and there may be other exceptional tracts where the necessity of distinguishing clearly and finally between khámár and raiyatí land may prove to be pressing. To meet such cases, it is further thought necessary to provide (sections 7 to 13)

for making a complete survey and record of the existing khámár or zeraat, and thus preclude all possibility of future disputes on the point.

CHAPTER III.—*Of Tenure-holders generally.*

20. The alterations which it is proposed to make in the existing law regarding tenures, are not of great importance.

Section 14 converts the present raiyats at fixed rates into tenure-holders, but, as already explained (*supra*, paragraph 13), the change is unimportant.

21. Section 20, which saves to a landlord in a temporarily-settled tract a right to raise the rent of any tenure when a new settlement of the revenue is made, is new; but it may be defended as being in accordance with the views that prevail as to the relative position of the landlord, the tenant and the Government in such tracts. The Government has an undoubted right to raise its revenue on the occasion of a fresh settlement. Of this right no act of the landlord can deprive it; and accordingly, if the landlord were to be bound by a grant at fixed rates, made by him so as to extend beyond the term of the settlement, the result would be that, on the occasion of a new settlement, he might be exposed to the risk of having to pay an enhanced revenue without the possibility of recovering it from his tenant.

22. The Rent Commissioners observe that there are in the existing law no express provisions for the enhancement of the rents of tenures, and that the want of a definite enactment on the point has given rise to much expensive litigation. The sections of the Bill relating to this matter are based on those drafted by the Commissioners, and the grounds on which they rest will be best seen from the following extract from the Commissioners' report:—

"We have," they say, "provided for the enhancement of the rent of tenures and under-tenures, by enacting that, in any case in which such rent is liable to enhancement,—there are cases in which it is not so liable,—it may be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures or undertenures in the vicinity, or, where no such customary rate exists, up to such limit as to the Court shall appear fair and equitable, but so that the profit of the tenure-holder or undertenure-holder shall not (in the absence of certain special circumstances, to be noticed hereafter) exceed thirty per centum of the balance which remains after deducting, from the gross rents payable to him, the expenses of collecting such rents. It may be observed that, according to the rule contained in section 8 of Regulation V of 1812, ten per cent. of the balance just mentioned was allowed to the tenure-holder. This section was repealed by Act X of 1859, but, by some oversight, no provision was substituted by this Act, though the principle, as being fair and equitable in itself, and usual by reason of the provisions of the Regulation, was, on several occasions, acted upon by the Courts after that Act was passed. It appears to a majority of us, after careful consideration, that the limit of *ten* per cent. is too low, and we have accordingly allowed a higher limit, namely, that of a maximum not exceeding *thirty* per cent. in ordinary cases.* We have provided for the special and well-known case of *jangálbari* holdings by enacting that, when more than one hundred bighás of land have been demised for reclamation purposes, more than half being at the time unreclaimed, and the whole having been subsequently reclaimed, the rent of the tenant may not be enhanced so as to leave him a profit of less than twenty per cent. of the net balance above-mentioned, and the Court may allow him such profit in excess of twenty per cent. as to it appears fair and equitable. In order to prevent these new provisions from working hardship by any sudden and great change, we have annexed the following checks:—(*a*) the enhanced rent shall not in any case be more than double the previous rent: (*b*) the Court may direct that the enhancement shall take effect gradually, or, in other words, that the rent shall increase yearly during any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached: and (*c*) that rent once enhanced shall not be altered for ten years unless on account of alluvion or diluvion."

23. The only further points calling for notice in connection with these sections are, that it has been provided that the tenure-holder's profits shall never be less than 10 per cent. of the net balance, that the provision regarding jangalburi tenures has been made applicable to all such tenures irrespective of the area comprised in them, and that a clause has been added providing that, when a tenure-holder has made improvements other than those referred to by the Commissioners, the Court may allow him such amount, by way of profit, as it thinks fit, provided it be not less than 10 per cent.

* Mr. Justice Levinge mentions, in his Minute on Act X, a case in which *two-thirds* (he does not say, whether of the gross or net collections) were given to the landlord and the residue to the middleman. If the calculation was here made on the net collections, the collection expenses being at ten per cent., the middleman got 30 per cent., being $100-\frac{2}{3}(100-10)-10$.

24. In section 26, it is enacted that a permanent tenure-holder shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of Court passed on the ground that he has broken a condition, on breach of which he is, under a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

25. The alterations which are made in the existing law by sections 27 to 35, relating to the registration in the landlord's serishta of transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures, are (so far as they seem to call for notice) as follows :—

(*a*) A fee is made payable in respect of the registration of every succession and every transfer other than a transfer on a sale for arrears of rent.

(*b*) An application for the registration of a voluntary transfer or a succession may, instead of being made to the landlord, be made to a Revenue-officer, who will serve a notice on the landlord requiring him to register.

(*c*) Where a tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent, the Court will cause a notice to be served on the landlord requiring him to register the transfer.

(*d*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to register for one month after he is bound to do so, the persons interested may apply to the Civil Court to compel him to register.

(*e*) Similarly, if the party or parties concerned do not apply for registration within six months from the date of a voluntary transfer or a succession, the landlord may apply to have him or them compelled to allow the registration and pay the requisite fee.

(*f*) The landlord is required to give to the parties concerned copies of entries in his register; the first copy to be given free of charge, subsequent copies on payment.

(*g*) The Board of Revenue is empowered to make rules regulating registration.

26. The proposal of the Rent Commission to extend the registration system to occupancy-holdings has not been adopted, as it is feared that there would be great difficulty in bringing home to persons of the raiyat class the details of such a system.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of Patní Tenures.*

27. The law relating to patní tenures is left substantially unchanged. The various proposals which have been made for the amendment of the summary sale procedure have not been overlooked; but it is thought that, as they touch only matters of detail relating to an institution of a very special nature, they would be best considered at the Select Committee stage of the Bill, when it is hoped it may be found possible to simplify the form of the law very much without materially changing its substance. Meantime, the existing enactments have been thrown into Schedule III of the Act, and are made operative by section 42.

CHAPTER V.—*Of Raiyats with a Right of Occupancy.*

28. Chapter V, which treats of the acquisition of the occupancy-right and of the incidents generally of that right, is one of the most important chapters in the Bill.

It will be seen, from the papers that have been published in connection with this measure, that a controversy has arisen, and has been conducted on both sides with much ability and research, as to whether some such right as that which we usually term a right of occupancy did not originally belong, and ought not now to be recognized as belonging, to all raiyats in Bengal except those whose occupation of the land is of a merely transitory nature. It is unnecessary now to enter upon the merits of that question, inasmuch as, after a full consideration of the position, it has been determined that the legislation to be undertaken by the Government shall proceed on the assumption that the occupancy-right is to be recognized as appertaining only to such tenants as may be shown to be in some special sense settled or permanent. But the problem of defining the class of tenants in whom such a right should be recognized is, when limited by this assumption, one of considerable difficulty.

29. The conditions requisite to confer the status of the "khudkásht raiyat," so frequently referred to in our revenue enactments and records, may in earlier times, and especially when thoroughly organized village-communities prevailed, have been to a certain extent definite and ascertainable; but, in spite of all the learning and research which have been brought to bear, they are not now to be discovered. The probability is that they were always very vague; that, notwithstanding their vagueness, no difficulty arose so long as land was abundant, the pressure of the Government revenue heavy and the status of a privileged cultivator of little value; and that it was only with the progress of agriculture, the increase in the value of landed property and the consequent disputes regarding interests in land, that the need of some more precise definition came to be felt.

30. A definition framed under such circumstances would necessarily be to a great extent artificial, and in moulding its details there would necessarily be a good deal of room left for considerations of equity and expediency. We find accordingly, on referring to the proceedings connected with Act X of 1859, that those who framed that Act assumed a considerable latitude in settling the conditions on which the occupancy-status should be acquired. In the Bill

as read a first time, they proposed to confer on every "resident" raiyat a right of occupancy in the "land held by him," and they justified this on the ground that the word "khudkásht," as used in the Regulations, seemed to be synonymous with "resident"; but subsequently, it having been pointed out to them by the Revenue-authorities of the North-Western Provinces that "residence was not always a condition of occupancy," they adopted the rule embodied by them in the Act, namely, that twelve years' holding of the same land shall give a right of occupancy in that land. This rule, which was obviously to a large extent artificial, was copied by them from a similar rule which was issued by the North-Western Provinces Government, apparently as a mere executive suggestion to its officers, in the year 1836, as that "most consistent with the existing practice and recognized rights" in those provinces. The only feature common to the two rules is that of a raiyat in some sense permanent in, or settled in, the locality, and it would seem that the persons who framed those rules considered that as long as they maintained this feature, they were at liberty to define, in such manner as they might think equitable and expedient, the circumstances which should be taken to constitute the requisite degree of permanency or settlement. This is quite intelligible in the view above suggested, that, though the status of the khudkásht raiyat was still a recognized institution, the conditions requisite to establish it were so vague that they could not be described otherwise than as resting on a certain ill-defined degree of permanency in a particular locality.

31. Act X of 1859 is admitted to have done much towards improving the relations between landlord and tenant, but, in this particular matter of defining the conditions requisite to the establishment of a right of occupancy, it cannot be pronounced a success. It would be unjust to charge this want of success altogether against the Act itself. It has been held by the highest judicial authority that the provisions of the Act with respect to the establishment of the right of occupancy should be construed as cumulative and not as exhaustive or exclusive of all other modes of establishing that right; but, as a matter of fact, the Act has come to be regarded as a Code complete in itself, and as superseding all other modes of establishing the right. Its effect has consequently been to injure seriously the rights of the old established raiyats, by throwing upon them the burden of proving, not merely that they have held for twelve years in the village or estate, but further that they have so held in every one of the particular fields or plots, in respect of which they claim to have rights of occupancy, a burden which, it need hardly be said, it is impossible for them, in the absence of any trustworthy agricultural records, to discharge. And, as regards the acquisition of rights of occupancy by new comers,—a matter which is always regarded as absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the agriculturist class in this country,—it becomes almost impossible under a law which enables the landlord to prevent it by the simple device of shifting the tenant from one holding to another before the period of twelve years has run out.

32. It is unnecessary to state here the various remedies which have been proposed for these evils. They will be found described and discussed in paragraph 61 of the letter of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated 4th March, 1882. It is enough to state the amendment of the law which the Government, after a very full discussion of the question, has resolved to propose. That amendment follows with certain modifications a suggestion of the Famine Commissioners, and consists in making the acquisition of the status of the khudkásht raiyat, or, as he is termed in the Bill, the "settled raiyat," depend not on the holding of one and the same plot of land for twelve years, but (section 45) on the holding of any raiyatí land (whether the same or not it does not matter) in the same village or estate for a period of twelve years whether before or after the passing of the Act. The raiyat may, by ceasing for one year to hold land as a raiyat in the village or estate (section 46), lose the status so acquired, but while it continues to adhere to him, he will, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in any raiyatí land held by him as a raiyat in the village or estate after the 2nd March, 1883, the date on which it is proposed to introduce the Bill. It should be added that, in order to obviate the effect which the minute partitions of estates, so common of late in certain parts of the country, would have in reducing the area in respect of which a settled raiyat of an estate would enjoy his status as such, it is in effect provided by section 43 that the estate shall, for the purposes of this portion of the Act, be taken to be the estate as it would have existed if no partition had taken place since the 1st of January, 1853.

33. It will be observed from the above that a right of occupancy is acquired by a settled raiyat holding raiyatí land "*notwithstanding any contract to the contrary.*" It is considered essential to carry the enactment to this extent. As observed by the Government of India in paragraph 85 of their letter No. 6 of the 21st March, 1882, "such is the power of the zamíndárs, so numerous and effective are the means possessed by most of them for inducing the raiyats to accept agreements which, if history, custom and expediency be regarded, are wrongful and contrary to good policy, that to uphold contracts in contravention of the main purpose of the Bill would be, in our belief, to condemn it to defeat and failure. It is absolutely necessary that such contracts should be disallowed, and in this conclusion we have the support not only of the Bengal Government but also of the almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers."

34. These provisions apply only to raiyatí land. The acquisition of a right of occupancy in the landlord's khamar land is, by section 49, kept on the same footing as under the existing law

35. It is only necessary to add, as regards the acquisition of the right, that it is provided by section 44 of the Bill that every raiyat, who immediately before the commencement of the Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land, shall, when the Act comes into force, become an occupancy-raiyat of that land for the purposes of the Act, and that (section 48) a right of occupancy may be acquired by a grant from he landlord.

36. As regards the probable effect of the new provisions regarding the acquisition of the right of occupancy, it should be stated that no great increase of the area at present subject to that right is looked for from them; indeed, if the statement which has been made by a high authority, that 90 per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal already have that right, is correct, any such increase would scarcely be possible; but what is hoped for is, first, that a stop may be put to the vigorous efforts, which are at present being made by landlords in some parts of the country, to withdraw land from the operation of the right by preventing the natural growth of a fresh occupancy-right in the place of an old right which has determined; and secondly, that, where occupancy-rights do as a matter of fact exist, the proof of their existence may be a matter of less difficulty than it is at present to the ignorant and helpless raiyat.

37. Section 50 states in general terms the more important incidents of the occupancy-right. They attach to the tenancy notwithstanding any contract between the landlord and raiyat, and are briefly as follows:—

(1) the raiyat may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;

(2) he may make improvements on it as provided by the Bill;

(3) he must pay rent at fair and equitable rates as determined by the Bill;

(4) he cannot be ejected except under a decree passed for breach of certain conditions, or for using the land in such a way as to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;

(5) he may sublet the land;

(6) his interest is to be transferable subject to certain rights reserved to the landlord; and

(7) his interest is to descend as if it were land.

38. Several of these incidents will be referred to at greater length in connection with the portions of the Bill specially relating to them. The sixth falls to be considered here, inasmuch as most of the remaining sections of the chapter are occupied with the rules regulating the rights reserved to the landlord when an occupancy-holding is transferred by sale, mortgage, gift or bequest.

The question whether the right of occupancy should be made by express enactment freely transferable everywhere, as it is at present held to be by custom throughout a very large portion of the area to which the Bill applies, has been most fully and carefully considered. It has to be looked at from two points of view, namely, first, from the point of view of the landlord, and secondly, in the interests of the tenant.

39. From the former point of view the question presents comparatively little difficulty. The landlord is concerned only to see that we do not allow an objectionable tenant to be forced on him against his will, and this we can readily guard against by giving him a right of pre-emption, or something equivalent thereto, in every case of transfer. It has accordingly been provided that, in cases of voluntary sale, gift or bequest, the landlord shall have a right to purchase at a price to be fixed by the Civil Court; that in the case of a sale in execution of a decree, when the landlord and any other person bid the same amount, the landlord shall have the right of pre-emption; and that, when an order is passed for foreclosing a mortgage of an occupancy-right, the landlord shall be allowed an opportunity of paying in the amount of the mortgage-debt and taking the place of the mortgagee. The only doubt that has been felt about these provisions is whether, in the case of a voluntary sale, the landlord should not be required, if he exercised his right of pre-emption, to pay the price at which the raiyat has actually agreed to sell the occupancy, right instead of a price to be fixed by the Court; but, on considering the difficulties, by which the right of pre-emption would be clogged in cases of collusion between the vendor and purchaser, and in cases in which a spiteful neighbour might be willing to pay an exorbitant sum for an occupancy-right with a view to harassing the landlord, it has been thought best to put the case of voluntary sale on the same footing as those of gift and bequest.

40. Looking at the question of transferability next from the point of view of the occupancy-raiyat's interest, the Local Government and the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, in the absence of evidence of any evil consequences which have already followed from such transfers, or which may be anticipated as likely to occur in the near future, it would be unwise to oppose the growth of the very strong tendency towards transferability, which the prevailing customs show to existin rights of this class in almost all parts of the country.

The existence of such a tendency indicates—what, indeed, is clear from other evidence—that those most concerned regard the quality of transferability as an important incident of the right; and it cannot be doubted that the enactment of a law absolutely forbidding transfer would, even if it saved existing customs, be regarded as a hardship. It may be added that, if the custom of transferability is so widely established as is stated by some very competent authorities, the operation of a law of this sort would be so limited as to be of but little importance.

41. That the powers of transferring and sub-letting which the Bill recognizes may in time lead to a state of things, in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy-raiyats but under-raiyats with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but, if such a state of things should ever arise, we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it. There is nothing in the present Bill which ought in any way to hamper them in doing so—nothing to affect the principle that, in an agricultural country like India, the great mass of the actual cultivators of the soil whoever they may be, and however they may have come into the possession of the land, must be protected by the law.

42. The only other provision of Chapter V which appears to call for notice here is that contained in section 56, and is to the effect that, where a landlord, by way of pre-emption under the foregoing sections or otherwise, acquires an occupancy-right in his own land, any tenant, who subsequently takes the land from him, shall have a right of occupancy in it, and if the rent of the land was previously payable in money, shall be entitled to hold it at a money-rent to be fixed under the Act. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent a landlord, so acquiring an occupancy-right in land, from keeping the land in his own hands and cultivating it by his servants or by hired labourers. All the section would enact is that, if he chooses to let it to a tenant, that tenant shall at once acquire an occupancy-right. This seems necessary in order to guard against the possibility of a landlord buying up on a great scale the occupancy-rights existing on his estate or tenure with a view to locating ordinary raiyats on the land. To a landlord, who buys an occupancy-right, as contemplated by the pre-emption sections of the Bill, merely with a view to excluding an intending purchaser whom he objects to have as his tenant, there would be no appreciable hardship in the restriction.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Rent payable by Occupancy-raiyats.*

43. Chapter VI is devoted to the important subject of the rents payable by occupancy-raiyats. In regard to this particular matter, as in regard to that of the acquisition of the right of occupancy, Act X of 1859, whether owing to its inherent defects or to the peculiar construction put upon it by the Courts it is unnecessary now to enquire, has not proved a success. Leaving out of consideration the matter of additions to the rent of a holding on account of an increase of its area, a matter which is relegated to a completely separate division of the present Bill, Act X of 1859 provided by its 17th section that the rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat should be liable to enhancement only where—

1st—its rate was below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in places adjacent, or

2nd—the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land had been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat.

44. Having thus stated the cases in which the rent was to be liable to enhancement, the Act stopped, giving no indication, except such as might be gathered from the statement of those cases, as to the extent to which the Courts were to enhance the rent. In the first of the two cases, no difficulty would arise from this, as the intention of the Act in respect of that case was clear enough; but in the second of the two cases, the question as to the limit of enhancement gave rise to an important discussion, which was at length brought to a close in what is known as "the great rent case." The rule laid down in that case is commonly spoken of as "the rule of proportion," and is to the effect that the enhanced rent should bear to the previous rent the same ratio as the increased value of the produce or increased productive power bears to the value or productive power at the time the previous rent was fixed.

45. This rule, whatever may be said for it on theoretical grounds, has proved to be absolutely unworkable by the Courts in practice, inasmuch as it throws on them the necessity of undertaking elaborate and laborious inquiries into economical questions, with which they are altogether incompetent to deal, and which have reference not merely to the present time but also to past and possibly very remote times, for which no such evidence as could be acted on by a Court of justice is likely to be forthcoming. Moreover, it necessitates enquiries, which are of such a nature that they could with advantage be undertaken only generally, on a great scale, and once for all, being, instead of this, undertaken over and over again in a most imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in individual cases.

46. The result of this is that, though the right of the landlord to enhance is distinctly recognized by the law, and though definite rules are laid down for its enforcement, the law has become to a great extent a dead letter.

The most important object of the chapter we are now considering is, while guarding and limiting the right to enhance in certain respects, which will be presently noticed, to put it on such a footing that it will be readily enforceable in practice; and the chief means adopted for attaining this object is that of separating off the statistical and economical inquiries of a general nature, which have just been referred to, and providing for their being undertaken once for all on a large scale by Revenue-officers.

47. Passing from these preliminary observations to the details of Chapter VI of the Bill, it will be seen that section 60 provides that, except on account of an addition to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-tenant shall not be enhanced except by a decree of a Civil Court under the Bill, or by a contract of the nature described in the foregoing section.

48. It is considered, for reasons similar to those stated above in paragraph 33, that it would be destructive of the objects of the Bill if occupancy-raiyats were left perfectly free to deprive themselves by their contracts of the right to hold at fair and equitable rates secured to them by the law. But, on the other hand, absolutely to prevent such contracts would, it is thought, involve too great an interference with the freedom of the parties. A middle course has accordingly been adopted in section 59, which provides that a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and which goes on in its second sub-section to enact that a Revenue-officer shall not approve or register such a contract until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that he shall be absolutely debarred from registering any contract, by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than six annas in the rupee higher than the existing rent, or more than one-fifth* of the estimated annual value of the gross produce of the land.

49. This 59th section, which, it will be remembered, relates only to the enhancement of the rents of existing tenancies, is supplemented in section 61 by a somewhat similar provision applicable to cases in which a settled raiyat comes in as a new tenant on land previously held by another tenant at a money-rent. Here, too, it is considered that the objects of the law might be defeated if the parties were left absolutely free to contract; and it is accordingly provided that a settled raiyat, taking land under the circumstances referred to, shall not be bound to pay for it a higher rent than that paid by the previous tenant, unless that higher rent has been fixed by a contract registered and approved as already described.

50. Turning now to the matter of enhancement by a decree of the Civil Court, the sub-divisions of Chapter VI which are marked B and C proceed on the assumption that there are, at least in some parts of the country, certain rates of rent generally recognized as the rates payable by occupancy-tenants for the various classes of land held by them. Where this is so, it would, it is presumed, be not very difficult for a Revenue-officer to ascertain those rates, and then, starting from them as a basis, and taking into account such changes in the productive powers of the soil and in the prices of produce as may have occurred since they were fixed, to prepare tables of the enhanced rates, which, subject to allowance in exceptional cases, might fairly and equitably be demanded by the landlord for each class of land under the existing conditions. The Revenue officer, it is thought, might further show in his tables the average gross produce of each class of land and its estimated value. Supposing this to be done, the Civil Courts would be relieved almost entirely of those economical and statistical enquiries, which at present are involved in enhancement-suits. They would accept the rates and produce-statistics shown in the tables as *primâ facie* correct for lands of the classes to which the tables referred, and might restrict themselves to considering the comparatively simple and limited questions as to whether the particular lands in question in the suit belonged to the class alleged, and whether there were any exceptional circumstances connected with them which would require the rent to be fixed at a different rate from that set down in the table.

51. It is, of course, well understood that there would be many parts of the country for nohich, owing to the non-existence of recognized rates of rent or to the great varieties of the soil, ta such tables could be prepared, and further that, even where it is possible to prepare such hables, their preparation must be a work of time. With a view to these considerations, the Bill ms been so drawn as to provide, first, in sub-division B of Chapter VI, for suits to enhance woney-rents where a table of rates has been prepared, and secondly, in sub-division C, for such suits where a table of rates has not been prepared.

52. It will be convenient, in explaining the details of these portions of the Bill, to begin with the latter set of provisions. The cases, in which a suit may be brought to enhance the money-

* See as to this limitation, para. 54 *infra*.

rent of an occupancy-holding situated in a tract, for which a table of rates has not been prepared, are stated in section 74. They will be found to be in the main the same as those provided for in the section of Act X of 1859 referred to in paragraph 43, the only difference of sufficient importance to call for notice here being, that, for the purpose of estimating the increase in the productive powers of the land or in prices, on which a right to enhance depends, the Court is not compelled, as under the present law, to look to the time at which the rent was fixed, but, when that time cannot be ascertained (as it frequently cannot), or when the productive power and the prices prevailing at that time are undiscoverable, may take, for the purposes of comparison, any other time which may appear to it fair and equitable.

53. Section 75, supplying the defect in Act X of 1859 referred to above (paragraph 44), fixes the limits up to which the Court is to enhance in cases, in which the enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the land or of prices. It provides that, if the increase has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, he shall be entitled to the whole benefit of it; that, if it has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord and partly by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, the benefit shall be divided between them in such shares as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the Court thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the increase has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the tenant, each of them shall be entitled to one-half the benefit: provided in this last case that the enhanced rent shall not bear to the previous rent a higher proportion than the increased productive powers or increased prices bear to the former productive powers or former prices, as the case may be. Thus the rule of proportion, instead of being, as it is at present, under the decision in the "great rent case," the measure of enhancement in all cases, will merely supply a maximum limit in one of the three cases dealt with by section 75; and, as it is not apprehended that landlords will often seek to press their rights of enhancement to the full extent, it seems unlikely that it will give rise to any considerable difficulty.

54. The only other rule relating to the limit of enhancement contained in section 75 is the concluding provision. that the enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time. This limit has been substituted for that of one-fourth originally proposed, as the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal considers that one-fourth of the value of the average crop would be too high a limit. It is to be understood, however, that the point is still under the consideration of the Government.

55. Coming next to the scheme for enhancement by means of a table of rates, it will be seen that section 62 empowers the Local Government to direct a Revenue-officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of assessors, a table showing, for each class of land comprised in that area, the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land, and the average value of that produce. The land is to be classified (section 63 (*a*)) according to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, and section 64 enacts that, in fixing the rates for each class, regard is to be had—

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, and the cost of raising that produce, about the time those rates were fixed, or, where these matters cannot be ascertained for that time, about such other time as it may be fair and equitable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the value of the average gross produce and the cost of raising that produce at the time the table is prepared; and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that, where the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the produce, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value.

The section concludes with a proviso, corresponding to that mentioned above in connection with section 75, limiting the enhanced rate of rent fixed for land of any class to one-fifth of the average gross produce of land of that class.

56. Sections 65 to 69 provide for a preliminary publication in the vernacular language of the table prepared by the Revenue-officer; for the consideration of objections urged against it by those interested; for the submission to the higher Revenue authorities, and by them to the Government, of the table, with a report setting forth the grounds of the Revenue-officer's decision on each point, and of all objections preferred; and for the further publication of the table when finally settled and approved of.

A table prepared under these provisions will remain in force for such period, not less

than ten years or more than thirty years, as the Local Government may direct, and while it remains in force it will (section 71) be conclusive evidence—

(*a*) that, except as provided by certain clauses to be presently referred to, the rates shown in it for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies; and

(*b*) that the statistics of gross produce and value given in the table are correct.

58. Section 72 empowers the Local Government to charge the expenses connected with the preparation of a table for any local area to the raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as it thinks fit.

59. Section 73 contains the rules for the guidance of a Court in suits instituted to enhance the rent of an occupancy-raiyat in a local area, for which a table of rates has been prepared, and a glance at it will show what an important simplification of the work of the Court will be effected by the table. The general rule is that the Court shall enhance up to the rate shown in the table for the class of land in question, or, where maximum and minimum rates are shown for land of that class (as will occasionally be the case) to such rate, not higher than the maximum or lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit. It is only in certain exceptional cases that the Court will be required to go behind the rates. Those exceptional cases are of two classes.

60. The first class comprises cases, which may be described with sufficient accuracy for our present purpose as cases in which, owing to some improvement having been effected or having taken place in reference to the land since the commencement of the tenancy, the land has been raised from a lower to a higher class of the table. The rules laid down for cases of this class by the first clause of the proviso to section 73 closely follow the corresponding rules laid down in section 75 and referred to above, paragraph 53. They are to the effect that, if the improvement has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed as if the land belonged to the lower class; that if the improvement has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed at such rate intermediate between that of the higher class and that of the lower class as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the improvement has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed at a rate half-way between the rate of the higher and that of the lower class.

The effect of these rules will be best seen from the illustrations appended to section 73 of the Bill, which are as follows:—

Illustrations.

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

When the land is irrigated from a well	Rs. 4	per acre.
When the land is not so irrigated	„ 2	„

The holdings of A, B, C and D, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

The well on A's holding is an ancient one, existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

When such land is irrigated from a branch of a river . . .	Rs. 4	per acre.
When such land is not so irrigated	„ 2	„

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

61. The other class of exceptional cases in which the Court will have to go behind the rates is that referred to in the second clause of the proviso to section 73, where the raiyat proves that by contract, or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than that fixed by the table for land of the class to which his land belongs; and in cases of this class, the Court is required to fix the rent at the lower rate at which the raiyat proves that he is entitled to hold.

62. To complete this portion of the subject it is only necessary to add that all suits for enhancement, whether under a table of rates or otherwise, are by sections 76 to 78 of the Bill made subject to the three rules already referred to under the head of tenures, namely, that a rent shall not be enhanced so as to be more than double the previous rent; that the Court may

order the enhancement to take effect by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five; and that, when rent has been enhanced, it shall not be again enhanced for 10 years.

63. How far it will be possible to give effect to the provisions of this chapter regarding the preparation of a table of rates it would be difficult to predict. The members of the Rent Law Commission entertained hopes of those provisions being largely used, and they appear to have thought that, in some cases, if the rates were once settled by authority, landlords and tenants would soon be able to adjust their differences. On the other hand, the result of recent inquiries would seem to show that, in some parts of the country, the rates vary so much from holding to holding as to render the preparation of a table impossible or practically useless. It must, however, be pointed out that it will not follow that, because a table of rates has not been, or cannot be, prepared for a local area, the landlords of that area will necessarily be reduced to the ordinary procedure by civil suit. They will, in many cases, be able to invoke the aid of a Revenue-officer for the settlement of their rents under the provisions of Chapter XI, which will be noticed in their proper place.

64. Section 79 contains the provisions relating to the reduction of money-rents payable by occupancy-tenants. The cases, in which a claim for reduction is allowed are, with certain modifications in detail, which it is unnecessary to notice here, the same as under the existing law, that is to say, a reduction can be claimed only where there has been a decrease of productive power or of prices; and such cases are so rare that it has been thought unnecessary to lay down any elaborate rules for their treatment. Section 79 therefore simply provides that, when a case for reduction is made out, the Court may direct such reduction as it thinks fair and equitable.

65. The case of rents payable for pasture lands, which is provided for in section 80, is likewise one of no great practical importance, inasmuch as such lands are but rarely let to a tenant in this country. Accordingly, no provision for the reduction of rent has here been considered necessary, and it has been thought sufficient, as regards enhancement, to provide that a suit to enhance may be instituted on the ground that the rent is below the prevailing rate paid by raiyats of the same class for similar lands in the vicinity, or that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity, an enhancement would be reasonable. In either of these cases, the Court is empowered to fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable.

66. The next sub-division of the chapter relates to rents payable in kind or varying with the crop, and is of greater importance. Section 81 provides that, when the rent is of this nature, the following rules shall apply, namely :—

(*a*) notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, the landlord shall not be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which staple crops (such as rice, wheat, and so forth) are grown, more than half the gross produce or its value; and

(*b*) the landlord shall not, except under a contract in writing, be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding, on which other crops are grown, any other description or any greater amount of rent than a sum equal to one-half of the estimated average value of the produce of that portion of the holding, supposing staple crops to be grown on it.

67. The only objection which it is apprehended might be taken to these provisions is that in some cases a landlord, whose rent is payable in kind, contributes in the shape of seed, labour or otherwise, towards the production of the crop, recovering the price of his assistance in the form of an additional rent, and that, in such cases, the limits which it is proposed to fix might be too low. To meet this, a sub-section has been added, providing that nothing in the section shall prevent a landlord recovering from the tenant the value of assistance so rendered. The result accordingly will be that, though the landlord can no longer include the value of such assistance in the rent, where, by so doing, he would bring the rent above the prescribed limit, he can recover the same amount under another name.

68. Section 82 provides for the commutation into fixed money-rents of rents payable in kind or consisting of the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce.

It provides that an occupancy-raiyat, paying such a rent may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, sue to have his rent commuted, and that the Court shall fix the money-rent at its discretion either—

(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by raiyats of the same class for similar land in the vicinity, or

(*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years, subject, however, in this latter case, to a deduction of such

amount as the Court thinks reasonable, in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat.

69. The remaining provisions of Chapter VI are merely of a supplementary or subsidiary nature. Section 83 provides for the preparation of price-lists, which, when published with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, will be deemed to be conclusive evidence in proceedings under Chapter VI, and will thus save the Courts a certain amount of work, for the performance of which they are but ill-suited.

Section 84 empowers the Board to make rules for the guidance of officers and (as regards certain matters) of Courts acting under Chapter VI, in particular for determining what crops are to be deemed staple crops for the purposes of the chapter.

CHAPTER VII.—*Of the Right of a settled Raiyat in Bastu Land.*

70. The Bill prepared by the Rent Commission contained elaborate provisions regarding the use of land for building purposes, which were justified at length in paragraphs 108—113 of their Report. It is unnecessary here to discuss those provisions on their merits. It is enough to say that the present measure is strictly confined to the amendment of the law regarding agricultural tenancies, and can properly deal with the holding of land for building purposes only where the holding of such land is in some sense ancillary to an agricultural tenancy, as *e.g.*, where an occupancy-raiyat has built himself a house in a village with a view to living near his agricultural holding. In such a case there is so close a connection between his house and his agricultural holding that it would in many cases be vain to protect him in the possession of the holding without, at the same time, protecting him in the possession of the house. Besides the inconvenience he might be put to in being ejected from his house and compelled to reside at a distance from his work, it is clear that, if he were left at the landlord's mercy as regards the house, he would be liable at any time to have pressure brought upon him in regard to the holding also, which he might be unable to resist.

71. When the site of the house is included in an occupancy-holding, the raiyat is sufficiently protected under Chapters V and VI, but, when it is a separate holding, some special provision seems necessary; and it is thought that the requirements of the case will be best met by enacting that every settled raiyat of a village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a permanent heritable and transferable right in any *bastu* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is held by him as the site of a dwelling-house for himself and his family; that a person having such a right shall not be ejected except under a decree of the Civil Court for breach of a condition; that, if so ejected, he shall be entitled to compensation; and that his rent may be enhanced at intervals of ten years, so that it may be equal to the rent paid for similar lands in the neighbourhood, or, at the option of the landlord, so that it may be equal to five per centum of the market-value of the land.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Of Ordinary Raiyats.*

72. Chapter VIII deals with ordinary raiyats, that is to say (section 88) raiyats holding raiyatí land but not having a right of occupancy in respect of it. The principle on which this chapter is based is that, while it is desirable to interfere as little as possible between tenants of this class and their landlords, they should not be exposed to arbitrary rack-renting and eviction at the hands of their landlords, and, further, that the acquisition by them of the status of settled raiyat should in every reasonable way be promoted.

73. Section 89 accordingly provides that, subject to a certain maximum fixed for the rents of all raiyats and under-raiyats, which will be presently referred to, an ordinary raiyat shall pay such rent as may from time to time be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord; but, in order to check extravagant enhancements by the landlord, it is provided in the following sections that, if the landlord proposes an enhancement of the rent, to which the raiyat does not agree, the landlord shall not eject him without paying him, besides any amount that may be due to him as compensation for improvements under the provisions of the Bill, a further sum, by way of compensation for disturbance, equal to a certain multiple of the yearly increase of rent demanded. *Ten* times the increase is the amount provided for in the Bill as it stands; but it need hardly be said that a figure of this sort is, at this stage of a Bill, entered only tentatively and subject to future consideration. The object in view, it will be understood, is to fix a multiple of the increase high enough to deter the landlord from making an extravagant demand, but not so high that the raiyat would be induced by the prospect of obtaining it to refuse to accede to a reasonable enhancement.

74. The details of the procedure requisite to give effect to this important provision occupy the greater part of the chapter, but they are not such as to call for notice here. The only other provision of the chapter to which it seems necessary to refer is the rule in section 90

limiting the landlord's right to eject, and which is to the effect that a landlord shall not eject an ordinary raiyat except—

(*a*) for arrears of rent;

(*b*) on the ground that the raiyat has used the land in a manner, which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken some condition, on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract, liable to be ejected; or

(*c*) that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent on which the landlord insists.

It is in this last case that the provision as to compensation for disturbance will apply.

CHAPTER IX.—*Provisions regarding Rent applicable to several classes of Tenants.*

75. We now pass from the chapters dealing with particular classes of tenants to those dealing with matters common to several classes. Chapter IX, which is the first of these, contains most of the general provisions of the Bill regarding rent. It begins with a section (96) providing for such additions to, and deductions from, the rents of tenure-holders and occupancy-tenants as are made on account of an alteration in the area of the holding by alluvion or diluvion, by encroachment, eviction by title paramount to that of the landlord, and so forth. This section applies, in the case of a tenure-holder, only in the absence of a contract to the contrary, but, in the case of an occupancy-raiyat, it overrides any such contract.

76. In the case of land being added to the area of a holding, it provides that the amount added to the rent shall be calculated on the rates payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description, less a deduction, in the case of a tenure-holder, of thirty per cent. for profits, risk and cost of collection. This seems to be the fairest rule to apply in such a case, and it is, moreover, as observed by the Government of Bengal, in harmony with the law regulating additions to the Government revenue in alluvion cases.

77. On the other hand, in the case of a loss of a portion of an area, for the whole of which a single rent has been payable, the only equitable principle to adopt seems to be that the abatement from the rent should bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the yearly value of the land lost bears to the yearly value of the holding prior to the loss, and this is what sub-section (3) of section 96 enacts, adding, however, that, when the yearly value of the land lost cannot be satisfactorily proved, the abatement shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the area lost bears to the area of the holding prior to the loss.

78. Sections 97 to 99 give power to the Board of Revenue to fix the instalments in which rents are to be paid. The power is of little importance in the case of tenures, inasmuch as it can be exercised in respect of them only in the absence of any agreement or custom regulating the matter. In the case of raiyats' holdings, however, it is of considerable importance. Much of the harassment, to which the raiyats are subjected, is said to arise from the number of instalments in which their rents are payable, and, to remedy this, the Board is empowered, subject to certain reservations regarding agreements entered into and customs prevailing before the commencement of the Act, to fix the instalments, in which the rents of raiyats are to be payable, so that there may not be more than four in each year.

79. Section 100 requires every landlord to give to a tenant paying him rent a receipt, containing much fuller details than those prescribed by the existing law, and to keep a counterpart of every receipt so given. It also provides that, when a receipt does not contain the requisite particulars, it shall be deemed to be an acquittance in full up to date.

Section 101 requires every landlord to furnish to his tenant, for each agricultural year, a detailed statement of the account between them for that year, and to keep a counterpart of every statement so furnished.

Section 102, following the existing law regarding receipts, imposes penal damages for refusal or neglect to give receipts or furnish accounts, and further makes it an offence punishable with a fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, to neglect to keep a counterpart as required by the preceding sections.

It is believed that, if these provisions are fully enforced, much advantage will result to both parties. Not only will the tenants be supplied with proper evidence of the payments made by them and of the state of their accounts, but the landlords, if they keep their counterpart statements in a proper manner, will find them useful as evidence before the Courts.

80. Under the existing law, there is but one case, in which a tenant can deposit his rent in a public office, so that the deposit may operate as a payment to his landlord, namely, when he is prepared to declare solemnly that he has tendered the rent to his landlord, and that the landlord has refused to receive it.

It has been found that this declaration has become a mere form, and it is thought better to allow the tenant to deposit his rent whenever he has reason to believe that the landlord will not receive it and grant a receipt. It is also thought advisable that a tenant should be allowed to deposit his rent in two other cases, namely :—

(1) when it is payable to co-sharers jointly, and he is unable to obtain their joint receipt, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; and

(2) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent.

81. This extension of the right to deposit rent necessitates our conferring on the officer empowered to receive deposits a certain discretion not allowed by the present law. He is accordingly given by section 104 a discretion to refuse the deposit, if he does not think the circumstances of the case warrant its being made, and he is further given by section 106 a discretion to pay away the deposit, if he thinks fit, to such one of several rival claimants as may seem to be entitled to it, but subject, of course, to the right of any person actually entitled to it to recover the amount from the person, to whom it is so paid. As regards this last point, however, it will be seen that the officer will have power to retain the deposit if he thinks fit, pending the decision of the Civil Court as to the person entitled to it; and this latter course is doubtless that which he would adopt in all cases in which there might be any reasonable doubt as to the person entitled.

82. The provisions, contained in sections 112 to 116, for the division or appraisement of a crop by a public officer in cases, where the rent is paid in kind or is the value of a certain share of the gross produce, and a dispute arises between the parties, are based on the proposals made for Bihár by the Bihár Committee and the Rent Law Commission; but they are made generally applicable, and their details are taken, for the most part, from enactments in force in Upper India, where rent is very commonly paid in kind or in appraisement of the crops. They enact that, if either party neglects to attend at the proper time for making the division or appraisement, or if there is a dispute regarding the division or appraisement, the Collector may, on application made to him, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, directing him to divide or appraise the crop, and may further direct him to associate with himself any other persons as assessors for this purpose. If, in a division made in this way, either party receives less than his proper share, he may, within three months from the date of the division, sue the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, and, if he does not so sue, the division will be deemed to have been rightly made. When the case is one of appraisement, the commissioner is required to submit his appraisement in writing to the Collector, who shall, after such hearing and enquiry as he thinks necessary, pass an order either confirming or varying it, and that order will be final.

It will be seen that these provisions proceed upon the principle, already referred to in connection with the subject of enhancement, of entrusting to the Revenue authorities the duty of inquiring into, and adjusting, matters, which they are presumably more competent to deal with than the Civil Courts. It is, it will be observed, only the mechanical act of division and the mere framing of the estimate of the crops that, in the cases now in question, are to be entrusted to the Collector and the persons appointed by him, all questions of right being reserved for the Civil Court.

83. Section 117 provides that, if the landlord of any land, of which the rent is payable by division or appraisement of the crop, or any other person, interferes in any way, without the tenant's consent, with the cutting or harvesting of a crop, except by an application to the Collector, under the provisions just referred to, he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code. This is considered necessary in order to put a stop to the oppressive action of landlords in certain parts of the country, who are found to assume a power to prevent the cutting or harvesting of the crops, and to use it as an engine of extortion against their tenants.

84. Section 118, which applies only to Bihár, provides that all danabandi papers shall, within 15 days after the making of an appraisement, be filed in the Collector's office.

85. Section 119 provides that, notwithstanding any contract made after the 2nd March, 1883, the date on which it is proposed to introduce the Bill, a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not, in any case, be bound to pay a money-rent exceeding five-sixteenths of the estimated gross produce of his holding. The limit originally proposed was thirty-five per cent. It has now been lowered at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor; but the figures must be regarded as merely provisional and subject to reconsideration.

86. Section 120 in effect enacts that contracts fixing rents shall, in temporarily-settled tracts hold good only until a fresh settlement is made. The reasons for this provision are similar to those stated above (paragraph 21) in connection with section 20.

87. Section 124 makes the rent of a transferable holding the first charge on that holding.

CHAPTER X.—*Other provisions applicable to several classes of Tenants.*

88. The question as to the right of a raiyat to make improvements, and to claim compensation therefor on ejectment will, if the proposal to make occupancy-rights freely saleable in execution

of a decree is adopted, be of less importance in Bengal than in some other parts of British India. The great mass of the raiyats having a right of occupancy, and not being liable to be ejected except under peculiar circumstances of rare occurrence, and the question of compensation adjusting itself when an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, claims for compensation for improvements will be comparatively few. But the importance, from an economical point of view, of encouraging improvements is so great in this country, that special provision has been made for the matter to meet the case of ordinary raiyats, and such cases as may, from time to time, occur of occupancy-raiyats being ejected from their holdings.

The principle on which the sections of the Bill relating to this subject proceed is that that party to a tenancy whose interest in the land preponderates should have the preferential right to improve and take the full benefit of his improvements; but that, if the party having this preferential right is unable or unwilling to avail himself of it, it should be open to the other party to make an improvement and reap the benefit of it.

Section 127 accordingly confers upon an occupancy-raiyat the preferential right to improve, and provides (subject to one exception to be presently noticed) that, if he does not avail himself of this right and the landlord desires to have any improvement made, he may call upon the raiyat to make it, and that, if the raiyat does not within a reasonable time comply with the request, the landlord may make the improvement himself. Section 128 enacts what may be termed the inverse of these provisions for the case of the ordinary raiyat, that is to say, it gives the preferential right to the landlord, and allows the raiyat to improve only if the landlord, upon being requested by the raiyat to make an improvement, neglects to do so within a reasonable time.

89. There is however, as has been intimated, an exception made to these rules in the case of one sort of improvement, namely, a dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family. This, it is considered, is an improvement which every raiyat, an ordinary as well as an occupancy-raiyat, should be entitled to make; and it is further considered that it is not an improvement, which a landlord should be empowered to force on a raiyat against his will. As regards this improvement, accordingly, it is provided simply that any raiyat may make it; no right to make it, whether preferential or otherwise, being conferred on the landlord.

90. When a landlord makes an improvement under these sections, he will be entitled to reap the full benefit of it in the shape of an enhancement of the rent under the provisions of the Bill relating to that subject. When a raiyat makes an improvement under these sections, he will, if ejected, be entitled, under section 129 of the Bill, subject to certain exceptions which it is unnecessary to notice here, to receive compensation for it. An occupancy-raiyat will further, while he continues to hold, reap the full benefit of his improvements, inasmuch as his rent cannot, under Chapter VI, be enhanced on account of an improvement made by him. An ordinary raiyat under similar circumstances may possibly not be able, in all cases, to retain the full benefit of his improvements, but the check placed on the landlord by the provisions of Chapter VIII will, as a rule, amply protect him in the enjoyment of that benefit.

91. The only other provisions of the Bill, relating to improvements, which seem to call for notice here, are the last clause of section 129, which enacts that improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of the Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the Act (and therefore to give a claim to compensation), unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make them and was ready to make them himself, and section 132, which makes void all stipulations in contracts providing (*a*) that a landlord may prevent a raiyat from improving or eject him for improving, or (*b*) that a raiyat when ejected shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements.

92. In section 133, providing for the landlord's right to measure lands comprised within an estate or tenure the rents of which are payable to him, the existing law has been modified so as to give a landlord the right to measure all lands lying within the estate or tenure, whether rent-paying or not. As observed by the Government of Bengal, "a landlord has at present no right to measure lákhiráj, and a rent-free holder may, in virtue of a valid grant of ten bíghás, be holding double as much or more. The mere measuring by the landlord cannot harm him, as he could not be ousted from possession save through the Civil Court. But the landlord seems entitled to make a complete survey of his estate." (*Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 849T, dated 27th July, 1881, page 25.*)

93. The proviso to section 133 enacts that, when land has been measured under that section, it shall not again be measured for ten years without the written permission of the Collector. This seems but reasonable, a right to measure once in ten years being sufficient in all ordinary cases.

94. The only other provisions of this sub-division of the chapter, which deviate in any material respect from the existing law, are those of sections 137 and 138, relating to the standards of measurement. They adhere so closely to the corresponding provisions of the Bill prepared by the Rent Law Commission that the following extract from the Commission's Report (para. 140) will best explain them :—

"The length of the local standard pole, with which a measurement of land should be made, is a fertile subject of dispute and litigation. It is not uncommon for a land-

lord, to make a measurement of his lands with a pole of his own selection, the actual length of which must be a subject of doubt upon the evidence, while the raiyats concerned aver not only that the standard pole of the pargana is different, but that during the measurement a third pole has occasionally been substituted for that which the landlord claims to be the standard. In order to remedy these difficulties as far as possible, we have enacted that all measurements made by order of the Civil Court or Collector shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bíghá. It it be shown that the rights of the parties to the suit are regulated by any different local measure depending upon a pargana standard pole, the Government measure shall be converted into local measure for the purposes of the suit. In case of dispute as to the standard pole, the Collector shall, in any suit before himself, or in any suit before a Civil Court, on a reference made for this purpose by such Court, determine the proper length of such pole. We have followed the present law, as settled by the decisions, in enacting that an appeal shall lie from the Collector's decision to the District Judge, but that, if no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector shall be final."

95. It is stated in Mr. Field's digest, section 12 (4), as the result of decided cases, that a raiyat's interest in the land determines when he ceases to cultivate the land and leaves the neighbourhood without arranging for the payment of the rent. Mr. Field observes that the cases leave the matter thus indefinite, and that, if the proposition is adopted by the legislature, it should be made more precise. Section 140 of the Bill, following this suggestion, provides that, when a tenant of a non-transferable holding leaves the holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of one year, he shall be deemed to have surrendered, except in cases in which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond his control, it may have been impossible for him to cultivate.

96. Section 141, relating to the doctrine of merger, follows the corresponding provisions (sections 43 and 44) of the Bill prepared by the Rent Commissioners, who state in their Report that some such enactment is needed to settle the law in Bengal. It provides, subject to certain exceptions and qualifications which it is unnecessary to specify here, that, when, in the case of any tenancy, the interest of the landlord and that of the tenant become by transfer, succession or otherwise united in the same person, so as to be owned by him in the same right, the interest of the tenant shall, during the three months following, be presumed to be merged in that of the landlord, unless the person shows that he has not intended it to be so, and shall, after the expiration of the three months, be conclusively deemed to be so merged, unless, within the three months, the person has executed an instrument declaring his intention that a merger should not take place, and the instrument has been registered and published in a certain prescribed manner.

97. Sections 142 to 148, relating to the appointment of a manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure, are taken, with slight alterations in the drafting, from the Bill framed by the Rent Law Commission. Their history and the nature of the provisions they contain will be best seen by an extract from the Commission's report. After describing at some length (paragraph 134) the complications, litigation and even riots which arise when co-owners of an estate or tenure (or, as they are sometimes termed, coparceners) quarrel among themselves, and the grievous harassment, to which the tenants are exposed, in such cases, the report proceeds as follows:—

"135. The necessity of a remedy for this state of things was felt at an early period of British administration, and in 1812 it was enacted that, inasmuch as inconvenience to the public and injury to private rights had been experienced in certain cases from disputes subsisting among the proprietors of joint undivided estates, whenever sufficient cause shall be shown by the Revenue-authorities, or by any of the individuals holding an interest in such estates, for the interposition of the Courts of Judicature, it shall be competent to the Zila Judges to appoint a person duly qualified and under proper security to manage the estate; that is, to collect the rents and discharge the public revenue, and provide for the cultivation and future improvement of the estate (Regulation V of 1812, section 26). The Judge was also competent, upon the representation of the Revenue-authorities, or of any such person as aforesaid, to remove any manager so appointed (*ib.*, section 27). A subsequent Regulation (V of 1827) enacted that, when the Zilla Court thought it just and proper under the provision of that Regulation to provide for the administration or management of landed property, it should issue a precept to the Collector, directing him to hold the estate in attachment and appoint a person for the due care and management thereof, under good and adequate security for the faithful discharge of the trust in a sum proportionate to the extent thereof. The reference in Regulation V of 1827 to Regulation V of 1812 was repealed by Act XVI of 1874, so that it is not now competent to a District Judge to send a precept to the Collector directing him to provide for the management of an estate belonging to a joint undivided family. The fragment of Regulation V of 1812 which is still in force is incomplete, and in consequence almost inoperative.

"136. Such being the present state of the law, a majority of us have thought that this fragment might well be repealed and a complete set of effective provisions substituted

therefor. We have accordingly enacted that, when coparceners, who jointly own an estate, tenure or under-tenure, disagree as to the joint management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue, (*a*) inconvenience to the public, (*b*) injury to private rights, the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in such estate, tenure or under-tenure, direct a notice to be served upon the coparceners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager. If the coparceners do not, within a month, show cause why they should not appoint a common manager, the District Judge may direct them to do so. If they fail to obey that direction, the District Judge may either appoint a manager, or direct that the estate, tenure or under-tenure be managed by the Court of Wards, if it is willing to undertake the charge. We have thought it advisable to give the coparceners an opportunity of appointing a manager of their own selecting, before the District Judge proceeds virtually to depose them. When the Court of Wards undertakes the charge, it will govern itself by the provisions of *the Court of Wards Act*, IX (B.C.) of 1879. It is discretionary with the Court of Wards to undertake the charge or not. A majority of us have thought it advisable to render this system of management possible, as there may be cases in which no other management will be available. Mr. O'Kinealy doubts if it is advisable to extend the exceptional jurisdiction of the Court of Wards and empower it to manage the estates of persons who happen to disagree amongst themselves. When the District Judge appoints a manager, he is empowered to settle his remuneration, and the manner of it, whether, that is to say, by a fixed salary or a percentage of the collections. He is also empowered to require reasonable security for the proper discharge of the duties of the office. The manager is authorized to exercise the same powers as the coparceners jointly might, but for his appointment, have exercised. He is required to keep regular accounts and to allow the coparceners to inspect and take copies of them. He may be removed upon the application of the Collector, or of any person interested in the estate, tenure or under-tenure. The District Judge may at any time direct that the management be restored to the coparceners, if he is satisfied that they will conduct it without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights."

98. The only other section in this chapter which calls for notice is section 149, which enacts that no tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

CHAPTER XI.—*Of the Settlement of Rents by a Revenue-officer.*

99. It has been stated, in the remarks above made on Chapter VI, that it is apprehended that, in many parts of the country, the framing of a table of rates will be impossible. It should be added that, in many instances, the mere framing of a table of rates will not suffice to settle the disputes between landlords and tenants. In either case the only satisfactory remedy may be a settlement of individual rents by a Revenue-officer, conducted somewhat in the same manner as in a Government estate at present; and it is with a view to providing such a remedy that Chapter XI has been framed.

100. There is, however, one cardinal difference between the provisions of this chapter and those of the existing settlement law which should be noted at the outset. Under the existing settlement law, when a Settlement-officer has, after the most careful and protracted inquiry, settled the rents of an estate, and his proceedings have been scrutinized and checked by the superior Revenue-authorities, every individual rent fixed by him is liable to be called in question in the Civil Courts, and that not merely on the ground of error in respect of some matter, such as the status of a tenant or the validity of an alleged lease, falling most appropriately within the cognizance of a Civil Court, but also on the ground of an error in regard to the quality of the soil, the estimated amount of the produce, or some other such matter with which the Revenue-authorities, conducting their inquiries on a great scale, are far more competent to deal than any Civil Court trying a suit relating to a single holding can possibly be; in other words, an important portion of the work, after being done by those authorities, who are most competent to perform it, is liable to be pulled to pieces by another set of authorities, who are far less competent to perform it. The enormous amount of unnecessary expense, trouble and vexation, which this system entails on all concerned can be estimated from the fact, stated by the Board of Revenue in referring to a recent settlement, that out of 2,391 decisions in suits brought to contest the Settlement-officer's rates, 2,202 were absolutely adverse to the plaintiffs. An attempt has been made to avoid this in Chapter XI of the Bill by distinguishing, among the various questions which may arise in a settlement of rents, those which the Revenue-authorities are most competent to determine, and those which a Civil Court is most competent to determine, making the decision of the Revenue-authorities final on the former, and providing that the latter may ultimately be brought for decision before the Civil Court.

101. The procedure of this chapter, besides being available for the purpose of Government settlements, may be made applicable by the Local Government—

(*a*) when a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords desires that it should be applied, and

(*b*) when a resort to it is likely to settle or avert a serious dispute, existing or likely to arise, between landlords and tenants generally.

It is applicable to tenants of any class, but would probably be made use of chiefly for settling the rents of occupancy-tenants.

102. When the rents to be settled are rents, which are subject to alteration by order of a Court, they will be *fixed* according to the principles embodied in the Bill, and so that they shall not exceed the maximum prescribed by the Bill in cases of enhancement. When, on the contrary, the rents are not of this description, they will be merely ascertained and recorded as rents are under Regulation VII of 1822.

103. The Revenue-officer, having settled the rents, will prepare a jamabandi, showing the status of each tenant, the land held by him, the name of his landlord, whether the rent has been fixed or ascertained, and the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained. This jamabandí will be published, and, after an opportunity for urging objections against it has been allowed, will be submitted to the higher Revenue-authorities with the objections and a report setting forth the grounds, on which the Revenue-officer has proceeded. If ultimately sanctioned by the Local Government, it will be again published, and will then continue in force for 10 years.

104. While it remains in force it will be conclusive (except as will be presently explained) as to the rents payable by those tenants, whose rents are shown in it as fixed. As regards rents shown in it merely as ascertained, and as regards all other matters contained in it, it will be merely presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

105. It will be observed that, in thus empowering a Revenue-officer to fix rents so as to bind the parties, we necessarily empower him to decide certain questions (as, *e. g.*, that of the status of a tenant) which more properly appertain to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts and ought not to be finally decided by any other authority. It is not, however, intended that the Revenue-officer should finally decide such questions. He may, if he thinks fit, when such a question arises, abstain altogether from deciding it, and, under section 155, refer it to a Civil Court, or leave it to be raised before a Civil Court in a suit instituted by any party interested.

In most cases, he would probably decide the question on such evidence as might be readily available; but, whenever he takes this course, his decision will be liable to be challenged in a Civil Court under section 160, which provides that nothing contained in it shall prevent the rent fixed being called in question on the ground—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist, or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent, or

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandi to belong, or

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from, or more or less than, that shown in the jamabandí, or

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandi has been fixed by contract.

It is believed that the above list exhausts all the matters, in regard to which a Civil Court may be regarded as a better tribunal than the Revenue-authorities, and, if this is so, the determinations of the Revenue-authorities in regard to all other matters may safely be made final and conclusive.

106. It only remains to add that, by section 163, the Local Government is empowered to charge the expenses of all proceedings, other than Government settlements, under this chapter to the landlords and tenants concerned, in such shares as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER XII.—*Of the Preparation of a Record-of-rights by a Revenue-officer.*

107. The provisions of Chapter XII are somewhat similar to those of Chapter XI, and have been introduced into the Bill with a similar object, but are more limited in their scope, inasmuch as the operations to be undertaken under them do not, like those under Chapter XI, embrace the *fixing* of rents, but are confined to the ascertaining and recording of existing rights and existing rates of rent. Moreover, as existing rights and existing rates of rent are matters the determination of which properly belongs to the Civil Courts, an entry in the record-of-rights prepared by a Revenue-officer under this chapter, is in every case merely to be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved.

108. The only other points calling for notice under this chapter are, first, that the Local Government may apply its provisions not only in the cases, in which it is empowered to apply those of Chapter XI, but also in any other case, in which the Governor General in Council may sanction their being applied, and secondly, that the provisions of this chapter being considered a sufficient substitute for those contained in Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869, sections 38-40, these latter are not reproduced in the present Bill.

CHAPTER XIII.—*Of the Recovery of Rents from Raiyats and Under-raiyats by distraining the produce of the Holding.*

109. This chapter may be said to be the result of a compromise. The Rent Commission, concurring with the Bihár Rent Committee, proposed to abolish the existing law of distraint as an offset of English law, of which the efficacy was impaired by the legislation of 1859, and which had been abused in Bihár and not always applied in a regular manner in other parts of the country. To this strong objections were urged, and the procedure provided by this chapter was then devised by the Government of Bengal, as being likely to secure to the landlords most of the advantages afforded by the existing law, without exposing their tenants to the evils now complained of.

110. The modified power of distraint, which it is now proposed to allow, can be used by any landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat for the recovery of an arrear of rent, which has not been due for more than a year. It extends, as a rule, to all the produce of the holding, including what may have been grown by, and be the property of, a sub-lessee of the tenant, and it may be exercised though the produce has been stored, provided it has not passed out of the possession of the cultivator. The landlord cannot himself interfere with the produce to be distrained, but must apply to a Civil Court to distrain it. The Court, after a brief examination of the case, will depute an officer to distrain and sell the produce, and nothing will stay the sale except the payment into court of the amount of the demand. Any sum paid into court will be retained for one month, with a view to the possibility of the owner of the distrained property claiming compensation as for a wrongful distraint, and on the expiration of that period it will be paid to the landlord.

111. Sections 185 and 186 are directed against illegal distraint and interference with crops. Section 185 provides, in effect, that any person who, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains any produce of a tenant's holding, or interferes with the harvesting of a crop, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code; and section 186 imposes a penalty which may extend to three months' imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, upon any person who benefits by, or is interested in, the commission of an offence under section 185 if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

112. Section 187 empowers the Local Government to suspend in any local area, for such time as it thinks proper, the sections which entitle a landlord to distrain.

CHAPTER XIV.—*Special rules of procedure applicable to Suits between Landlord and Tenant.*

113. Sections 191 to 198 are intended to embody all those modifications of the ordinary procedure proposed by the Rent Commission and the Government of Bengal, which seem likely to expedite, in any material way, the disposal of suits between landlords and tenants.

Sections 191 to 197 apply to—

(*a*) suits for recovery of rent;
(*b*) suits for penalties claimable under any provision of the Bill; and
(*c*) suits to recover possession of land.

They provide that, in such suits, the summons shall, as a rule, be issued for the final disposal of the case; that the summons may be served by a registered letter; that no written statement shall be filed without the leave of the Court; that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to interrogatories, discovery and affidavits shall not apply; that, whether an appeal lies or not, a simple memorandum of the substance of the evidence, such as is prescribed by the Code for unappealable cases, shall suffice; that, as a rule, execution may issue on the oral application of the decreeholder at the time the decree is passed; and that section 305 of the Code, which enables a judgment-debtor to obtain a suspension of an order made for the sale of his immoveable property, and sections 320 to 325C, which provide for the transfer of decrees to the Collector for execution, shall not apply.

114. A further simplification of the procedure is effected in suits for arrears of rent and for penalties (involving no question of title or of a right to enhance or vary rent) by taking away (section 198) the appeal in such cases from—

(*a*) a decree or order passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, where the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 100; and

(*b*) a decree or order passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government, where the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 50.

In so far as regards the class of cases marked (*a*), the Bill merely reproduces the existing law, with this difference, that it extends the rule to decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges, who, it is thought, may now safely be entrusted with final jurisdiction in cases of this class.

The extension of the provision to the class of cases marked (*b*) is based on a proposal of the Rent Law Commissioners supported by the Local Government. The Rent Commissioners would have fixed the limit of value in such cases at Rs. 10, but the Lieutenant-Governor, who must be regarded as the best judge of the qualifications of his officers, has recommended that it should be raised to Rs. 50, the limit fixed by the present Bill.

115. It will be observed that the final jurisdiction in this class of cases will be exercised only by specially selected officers, and that a power of revision is reserved to the District Judge by the proviso to the section.

116. Section 199 is completely new. It is intended for the benefit of a landlord in a suit for an arrear of rent, when, as sometimes happens, the defendant admits that the arrear is due, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to some rival claimant. In such a case, it seems only reasonable that the tenant should pay the amount of the rent into court; and the Bill accordingly provides that the Court shall refuse to take cognizance of his plea unless he does so.

117. It is hoped that, when the measure comes to be fully discussed, other expedients for simplifying the procedure in rent-suits may be discovered, but, with the exception of those above referred to, none have hitherto been suggested which the Government of India would be prepared to accept. As regards the possibility of devising any effectual procedure analogous to that on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any other form of summary or provisional remedy, the whole history of such remedies both in this country and elsewhere is against it.

A summary form of procedure can scarcely help a plaintiff unless his case is of the simplest description, admitting of being answered only in the simplest way, and he comes into court armed with documentary evidence of so reliable a character that the presumption against any defence being possible is extremely strong. In such cases the Court may very properly, and with great advantage to the plaintiff, be empowered to decline to hear the defendant, and to decide against him summarily and provisionally, unless he pays the amount of the claim into court or gives security for it. But what advantage could be hoped for from a procedure of this description in rent-suits in Bengal, which admit of the most varied and complicated defences, in which the evidence on both sides is usually of the most worthless character, and charges of forgery and perjury almost common forms in the pleadings? If the legislature consented to provide such a procedure for rent-suits, it would probably feel bound to surround it with so many safeguards that the plaintiff would gain nothing by adopting it; and, even if such safeguards were dispensed with in the Act, the Courts would naturally be so cautious about refusing leave to defend or requiring security from a penniless raiyat, that the so-called summary remedy would cease to be summary, and, like the summary suits of former days in some parts of India, become as lengthy and complicated as an ordinary suit, with the further disadvantage of not being final.

118. The truth would seem to be that facilities for recovering rents in Bengal should be sought for, not so much in novel forms of procedure as in a reliable record of tenancies and their incidents, and a simple mode of adjusting rents; in other words, by going to the root of the disputes which, though they may not always come to the surface, are believed to underlie a very large proportion of the contested rent-suits. If this view is correct, the provisions of the Bill regarding the preparation of tables of rates, settlement of rents and framing of records-of-rights, and those regarding receipts and accounts, may reasonably be expected to remove most of the difficulties of which the landlords now complain.

119. Section 200, following the Bill proposed by the Rent Law Commission, enacts that an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree, unless the landlord's interest in the land has become vested in that assignee.

120. Section 202, relating to relief against forfeitures, is based on section 14 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881. It enacts that a suit for ejectment of a tenant, on the ground of his having forfeited his interest by breach of a condition, or the like, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has given the tenant an opportunity of paying compensation and remedying the breach when it admits of remedy, and that, when a decree is passed in such a suit, it shall not be executed until the defendant is allowed a similar opportunity of repairing or atoning for his wrongful act.

121. The Rent Law Commissioners observe that "there are in the existing law no provisions regarding the away-going crop, and, as a natural consequence, when a tenant is ejected while the crop is on the ground, the right to this crop is a constant source of dispute and litigation." Sections 203 and 204 of the Bill have been framed to meet such cases. They provide, in effect, that it shall be in the option of the landlord to purchase the crop from the raiyat at a valuation, or to allow him to retain possession of the land at a reasonable rent till he gathers the crop. Similarly, when the raiyat has prepared the land for sowing before the date on which he is ejected, section 203 provides that he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the esti-

mated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing the land, together with reasonable interest on the same. These sections are, however, guarded by a proviso that a raiyat shall have no claim under them when, after the commencement of the ejectment-proceedings, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

122. Sections 205 and 206 require the Court in all suits and proceedings for ejectment to inquire into and adjust all claims between the landlord and the tenant. This provision will, it is believed, be found useful as tending to prevent a multiplicity of suits.

123. The origin and object of section 207, which provides for the institution of suits to determine the status of a tenant or the incidents of a tenancy, will be best explained by an extract from the report of the Rent Commissioners. After referring to the provisions of the existing law regarding suits for pattás and kabuliyuts, they thus continue :—

"We have just observed that very little use has been made of these provisions by those for whose benefit they were intended. This observation was more particularly concerned with their use as a means of reducing to writing the conditions regulating the relation of landlord and tenant. There is, however, another purpose for which they might have been used, that is, as a means to obtain an authoritative settlement of some essential question connected with the tenancy and in dispute between the parties thereto; the rate of rent, for example, or the quantity of land held by the tenant. The landlord may contend that the raiyat holds twenty bíghás of land, while the raiyat declares that he has but fifteen. Year after year the contention is renewed The landlord threatens a measurement, which the raiyat, afraid of a venal *amín* and a varying pole, desires to avoid. A bribe to the *gomáshta*, or compliance with some petty cess, defers the final settlement of the question for a year: and the following year it arises again, perhaps deterring the raiyat from going to his landlord's *kachahrí* to pay his rent, lest he should be subjected to a demand, the justice of which he will not admit. Or, some fields in the raiyat's holding are by him maintained to be second class rice-land and assessable with the prevailing or usual rate for land of this class, whilst the landlord avers that they are first class rice-land and should pay a higher rent. At every rent-day the point is discussed; and in a country where any discussion is prone to beget a wrangle, seldom conducted with a seemly choice of expressions, an amount of irritation is kept up, which is not in harmony with the friendly relations which should exist between a landlord and his tenantry. It is very desirable that facility be afforded for the ready settlement of questions like these, which are constantly arising in this country, more specially in consequence of the absence of boundaries and fences, and the want of an exact survey upon an uniform standard. It might have been thought that the landlord in the first case could easily have the questions settled by tendering a pattá and demanding a kabuliyat for twenty bíghás; and the landlord, in the second case, by tendering a pattá and demanding a kabuliyat for the field, as first class rice-land: but if the land turned out to be nineteen and a half bíghás instead of twenty, or one of the fields was found to be of some middle class kind of land, the suit, according to the decision of the highest tribunal in India, must fail, and the parties be sent away, the real question in dispute unsettled, and their feelings roused and embittered by litigation.'

"Thus these provisions of the existing law have become ineffectual for the only purpose for which the people cared to use them, and for which they might have been beneficially used. While omitting what has been found useless in practice, we have endeavoured to supply the want thus indicated by experience. Section 151 of the draft Bill accordingly allows either landlord or tenant to sue for the determination of any such questions which may arise between them. A copy of the decree passed in the case will have all the effect of a pattá or kabuliyat upon the point which the parties themselves wish to have determined."

CHAPTER XV.—*Sale of transferable Holdings in execution of Decrees for Arrears due on them.*

124. The provisions of this chapter are made applicable to all transferable holdings, including such tenures as are transferable, occupancy-holdings, and bastu holdings under Chapter VII, and involve, in certain other respects, substantive changes in the existing law.

The most important of those changes will be best explained in the words of the Rent Commissioners, with whom it originated :—

"The object," they say, "of making sub-leases and incumbrances voidable upon the sale of a tenure for arrears of rent is, that the superior landlord's security for his rent may not be impaired. If the sub-leases and incumbrances of a tenure have not absorbed so much of the tenure-holder's profits as to render the interest left him insufficient to meet the rent which he pays to the proprietor of whom he holds his tenure; if the tenure, subject to these sub-leases and incumbrances, will sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy any decree that can be passed for arrears of the rent payable by the tenure-holder, it cannot be said that the proprietor-landlord's security for his rent has been impaired so far as to bring the case within the above object. The right of sub-letting and creating incumbrances belongs to every tenure-holder: such is the common law

of the country. So long as the landlord is certain of the rent to which he is entitled, he cannot justly complain of the exercise of this right, or claim to interfere with it. When, however, the exercise of the right extends so far as to endanger the landlord's rent, to impair the security for such rent afforded by the sale of the tenure by public auction, the case is altered, and the landlord may reasonably demand that these sub-leases and incumbrances be avoided, which have rendered the remaining interest of the tenure-holder an insufficient security for the rent payable by him.

"In this view of the matter, we have enacted that a tenure, under-tenure or occupancy-holding, about to be sold in execution of a decree for arrears of its own rent, shall first be put up to auction subject to certain incumbrances, and, if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, shall be sold subject to such incumbrances. If the highest amount bid is not sufficient to liquidate the decree, the decree-holder, that is, the landlord, may then claim to have the tenure, &c., sold free of incumbrances. Such sale is not to be had immediately, but upon a subsequent sale-day not less than fifteen or more than thirty days afterwards; and a notification of such tenure being about to be offered for sale free of incumbrances must be posted upon some conspicuous place upon the land of the tenure. The effect of these provisions will be that persons who hold sub-leases and incumbrances will not be endamaged if the bidding on the first sale-day reaches an amount sufficient to satisfy the decree and the tenure is in consequence sold subject to incumbrances. If, on the other hand, the bidding on the first sale-day does not reach an amount sufficient to satisfy the decree, such persons will have time to protect themselves from injury by paying in the amount of the decree (which they can subsequently recover from the defaulter), and so preventing such a sale of the tenure as will avoid incumbrances."

125. Among the objections to the scheme thus propounded by the Commissioners was one to the effect that it was unsuited to the case of occupancy-holdings. This objection is admitted by Mr. Reynolds and by the Government of Bengal to be as a rule well-founded, inasmuch as an ordinary-occupancy-holding is not likely to be saddled with incumbrances which should be respected at a sale. It appears, however, that there are, in some parts of the country, occupancy-holdings of large extent, the land of which is sub-let on such terms that the interest of the lessee is of considerable value. Under these circumstances, the proper course appears to be that proposed by the Government of Bengal, namely, that occupancy-holdings should as a rule be sold at once with power to annul all incumbrances, but that the Local Government should have power to direct that the occupancy-holdings in any local area should be in the first instance put up subject to incumbrances as if they were tenures; and it is on these lines that the present Bill is drawn.

126. The general outline of the chapter will be clear from what has been said, but there are certain details of sufficient importance to call for further explanation. In the first place, it should be stated that the word "incumbrance" is used throughout in a special sense. When it is said that a holding will be sold "free of incumbrances," or as the Bill puts it, "with power to avoid incumbrances," it is not meant that it will be discharged free of everything that might in the wide sense of the word be termed an "incumbrance."

The following interests, which might be termed incumbrances, will not be affected by any sale under this chapter:—

(*a*) a tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(*b*) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) a tenure of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) a right of occupancy;

(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-tenant to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly and in writing given the tenant permission to create.

The last three of these are protected in similar sales under the existing law, and the first three have been added, because such interests, being protected under a sale for arrears of revenue, would seem to be *à fortiori* entitled to protection under a sale for rent.

127. Again, when the Commissioners propose that the holding shall be put up in the first instance subject to incumbrances, they do not mean that it should be sold subject to all incumbrances, but only to such incumbrances as have been created by a registered instrument of which a copy has been served on the landlord. This limitation they considered necessary to prevent sham incumbrances being fraudulently set up after the sale.

128. The Bill has been drawn in accordance with these views, and accordingly, if it becomes law, the result will be—

(*a*) that the interests referred to in paragraph 126 will be protected in the case of all sales;

(*b*) that, in the case of sales subject to encumbrances, the protection will extend also to incumbrances created by registered instruments of which a copy has been served on the landlord; and

(*c*) that, except as stated in (*a*) and (*b*), the holding will be sold with power to avoid all liens, sub-tenancies, easements and other rights or interests created upon it by the tenant in limitation of his own interest.

129. An incumbrance will not become void *ipso facto* on a sale under this chapter. It must be annulled by a notice served on the incumbrancer through the Collector within one year after the purchaser first has knowledge of the incumbrance. It may be added that it is proposed, by separate legislation, to apply a similar rule to the case of sales for arrears of revenue.

130. When an order for the sale of a holding is passed under this chapter, nothing will stop the sale, unless the amount due is paid into court or the decree-holder acknowledges that his claim has been satisfied.

131. When any person, having in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into court the amount requisite to prevent the sale, he will, with a view to the recovery of his money, be placed by section 218 in the position of a mortgagee of the holding with a first charge and a right to possession. If he is an inferior tenant of the holding, he will have a further remedy under section 219 which entitles him to deduct the amount from his rent.

132. The only other provision of this chapter which need be mentioned is section 220, which permits the decree-holder to bid at the sale without the permission of the Court, and precludes the judgment-debtor from bidding.

CHAPTER XVI.—*Limitation.*

133. The only provision of this chapter calling for notice is section 225, under which disability will not be recognised as affecting the running of limitation in suits for the recovery of rent. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Rent Law Commissioners.

"We think," they say, "that a minor ought not to be competent on coming of age to sue a raiyat for rent, which had accumulated during the whole period of his minority; that this kind of debt, which a poor man usually discharges year by year out of the produce of the year, ought not to be allowed to accumulate; and that, if the manager of a minor's estate neglects his duty of realizing rents as they fall due, the minor's remedy ought to be in an action for damages against such manager."

C. P. ILBERT.

The 2nd March, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1882.

Schedules of Estates under charge of the Administrator-General of Bengal,

PREPARED FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1882, UNDER SECTION 44 OF ACT II OF 1874.

INDEX.

A.—SCHEDULE of all Administrations whereof the FINAL BALANCES have been PAID TO THE PERSONS ENTITLED to the same, specifying the amount of such BALANCES and the persons to whom paid, prepared from 1st January to 30th June 1882, under Section 44 of Act II of 1874.

B.—SCHEDULE of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities RECEIVED by the Administrator-General on account of ESTATES, NOT being HINDOO OR MAHOMEDAN, remaining under his charge, together with the PAYMENTS made thereout, and the BALANCES, prepared up to the 30th June 1882, under Section 44 of Act II of 1874.

C.—SCHEDULE of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities RECEIVED by the Administrator-General on account of HINDOO OR MAHOMEDAN ESTATES remaining under his charge, together with the PAYMENTS made thereout and the BALANCES, prepared up to the 30th June 1882, under Section 32 of Act II of 1874.

D.—SCHEDULE of BALANCES in the hands of the Administrator-General on the 30th June 1882, set apart to meet the ADMITTED CLAIMS of CREDITORS against the Estates therein mentioned.

SCHEDULE A of all administrations, whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances and the persons to whom paid, prepared from 1st January to 30th June 1882, under section 44 of Act II of 1874.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	Payments. Government Securities. In Co.'s Rs.	Payments. Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Payments. Cash. Rs. A. P.	Parties to whom paid.
A							
Angelo, Lieutenant Frederick Canning Cortland.	14 Dec. 1880 ...	7 Mar. & 2 May 1882.	0	0	.....	597 0 11	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the Secretary of State for India in Council, being the balance of this estate, as per accounts closed 1st March and 24th April 1882, for disposal by him in accordance with the Regimental Debts Act.
Athanass, Mrs. Elizabeth,—account of house at Alipore, and one house and one bungalow at Meerut.	16 Dec. 1848 ...	20 May 1882 ...	0	0	.....	3408 1 0	Paid Miss M. T. Athanass by her attorney A. P. Sandeman, being the balance of this account closed 14th April 1882, payable to her as the only child of M. T. Athanass, the grandson and legatee under the will of the deceased, as per separate release executed by her dated 20th May 1882.
——, account of legacy of sicca Rs. 5,000.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0	0	.....	14140 2 8	Paid Miss M. T. Athanass by her attorney A. P. Sandeman, being the balance of this account closed 14th April 1882, payable to her as the only child of M. T. Athanass, the grandson and legatee under the will of the deceased, as per separate release executed by her dated 20th May 1882.
——, Manual Theomartyr ...	5 Aug. 1857 ...	14 April 1882 ...	0	0	.....	1899 4 11	Transferred to share account of Mrs. E. E. Athanass, widow of the deceased, being her one-third share, and to share account of Miss T. Athanass his only child, being her two-thirds share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed 14th April 1882.
——, share account of Mrs. E. E. Athanass, widow of the deceased.	Ditto ...	20 May 1882 ...	0	0	.....	2940 10 9	Paid Mrs. E. E. Athanass by her attorney A. P. Sandeman, being the balance of this account closed 8th May 1882, representing her one-third share of the estate, payable to her as the widow of the deceased, as per separate release dated 20th May 1882.

——, share account of Miss T. Athanass, only child of the deceased.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0	0	.....	4887	6	9	Paid Miss M. T. Athanass by her attorney A. P. Sandeman, being the balance of this account closed 14th April 1882, representing her two-thirds share of the estate, payable to her as the only child of the deceased, as per separate release executed by her dated 20th May 1882.
Atkinson, Surgeon-Major George ...	11 Aug. 1881 ...	10 June 1882 ...	0	0	.....	39019	4	7	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the Secretary of State for India in Council, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 8th June 1882, for disposal by him in accordance with the Regimental Debts Act.
B									
Barrett, Quarter-Master Richard ...	13 May 1881 ...	18 April 1882 ...	0	0	.....	9114	4	7	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the Secretary of State for India in Council, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 15th April 1882, for disposal by him in accordance with the Regimental Debts Act.
Bensley, Benjamin,—legacy account of the five children of the deceased.	9 May 1870 ..	10 May 1882 ...	0	2800	.....	45	2	10	Transmitted and remitted to Mrs. Ethel Campbell, one of the children of the deceased, through Mrs. E. Onsail, Monghyr, by a transfer receipt, being her one-fifth share of the balance of this account closed 21st January 1882, as per separate release executed by her on the 29th April 1882.
Blandford, George	21 Jan. 1880 ...	7 Jan. 1882 ...	0	18800	.....	311	4	5	Delivered and paid to R. L. Upton, Solicitor to the Government of India, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 18th June 1881 as per separate covenant dated 29th December 1881, executed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, payable to Government as an escheat.
Browne, Frederick William	12 Dec. 1864 ...	15 March 1882...	0	300	.....	108	0	1	Transferred to the estate of T. Cartner, being the balance of further assets of this estate, as per account closed 11th February 1882, as further payment of the deceased's judgment bond to the said T. Cartner.
C									
Carpenter, Charles Wilson	6 Jan. 1876 ...	29 April 1882 ...	0	0	.....	343	4	7	Transferred to the account of C. M. Carpenter, the only son of the deceased, being the balance of further assets of this estate, as per account closed 24th April 1882.
Cartner, Thomas	19 Nov. 1861 ...	17 March 1882...	0	0	.....	404	7	11	Transferred to the legacy accounts of the eight children of the deceased, being their respective one-eight share of the balance of further assets of this estate, as per account closed 16th March 1882.
——, legacy account of James Cartner, son of the deceased.	Ditto ...	29 May 1882 ...	0	0	.....	525	9	3	Remitted to James Cartner, Travandrum, by a transfer receipt, being the balance of this account closed 20th March 1882, paid to him as son and one of the legatees under the will of the deceased.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	Payments. Government Securities. In Cos Rs.	Payments. Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Payments. Cash. Rs. A. P.	Parties to whom paid
C.							
Cartner, Thomas,—legacy account of Joseph Cartner, son of the deceased.	19 Nov. 1861 ...	21 March 1882...	0	0	.....	366 9 9	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Joseph Cartner, son of the deceased, being the balance of this account closed 17th March 1882.
Collier, Harman Felix,—share account of John, Frederick, and Edwin Collier, half-brothers of the deceased.	21 Jan. 1880 ...	31 March and 4 April 1882.	0	0	.....	848 10 2	Paid Mrs. A. L. Blake and W. J. Blake, by their attorney Oriental Bank Corporation, being the late F. L. Collin's one-thirteenth share of the balance of this estate as half-brother of the deceased, paid to her as his daughter and only next-of-kin, and transferred to the share account of Edwin Collier, half-brother of the deceased, being his one-thirteenth share of the same, as per account closed 24th March 1882.
Corcoran, Captan Isaac James ...	24 Sept. 1878 ...	11 May 1882 ...	0	0	.....	2 3 11	Transferred to the legacy account of Mrs. A. Corcoran, now Mrs. Marten, and her four children Rosana, Edith, Mary, and Margaret Corcoran, being the balance of further assets of this estate, as per account closed 10th May 1882.
Coventry, Lieut.-Col. Charles,—share account of the children of the late Mrs. Eliza Murray, daughter of the deceased.	20 Dec. 1879 ...	25 May 1882 ...	0	0	.....	3137 4 7	Transferred to the estate of Charles Coventry James Murray, son of the late Mrs. E. Murray, daughter of the deceased, being the one-half share of the balance of this account closed 23rd May 1882.
D.							
DeSilva, Nazareth	3 July 1879 ...	12, 13, and 15 June 1882.	0	0	.....	1933 12 4	Paid P. J. DeSilva, Mrs. V. C. Gomes, John DeSilva, Frederick Pereira, Filex DeSilva, Miss E. M. L. Gomes, and Augustus DeSilva, being their respective one-seventh shares of the estate, as per account closed 22nd May and 10th June 1882, and paid to them as next-of-kin of the deceased.
Daly, James Brien	28 April 1876 ...	14 Jan. 1882 ...	0	18300	.....	7064 0 7	Paid Frances Daly, widow of the deceased, her one-third share of the balance of the estate, as per account closed 13th January 1882, and two-thirds share of the balance of the estate transferred to the share account of Miss Mary Josephine Christian Daly, daughter of the deceased, as per account closed on 13th January 1882.

Dunne, Michael Patrick	18 Feb. 1880 ...	18 and 21 March 1882.	0	0	.....	112 9 11	Remitted through the India Office for payment to Mrs. C. Day her one-half share of the balance, and Douglas Forbes his one-third share of a moiety of the further balance, and paid James L. Forbes and Cecil Forbes their respective one-third share of a moiety of the residuary estate, as per account closed 10th March 1882.
E.							
Edwards, Mrs. Elizabeth	4 May 1881 ...	11 May 1882 ...	0	9000	.....	396 8 6	Paid and delivered to J. Ferguson, Official Trustee of Bengal, through Messrs. Robert, Morgan & Co., being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 13th January 1882, transferred and paid to him as trustee of the deed of settlement of the trust estate of Elizabeth Edwards, deed executed this day and made between the Administrator-General of the first part, Major C. N. Hodgson and Mrs. G. E. H. Hodgson of the second part, and the Official Trustee of Bengal of the third part.
Ellis, James,—share account of Edward Ellis.	29 Aug. 1872 ...	12 June 1882 ...	0	0	.....	364 13 0	Paid Edward Ellis, being the balance of this account, as per account closed 9th June 1882, and paid him as one of the brothers of the deceased.
F.							
Fegredo, Joseph,—share account of the children of John Fegredo.	9 March 1868...	1 June 1882 ...	0	200	.....	49 15 2	Paid and delivered to A. J. Fegredo, being his one-eighth share of the balance of this account closed 31st May 1882, and paid to him as one of the children of John Fegredo.
Forsyth, William Edward Heneker ...	10 March 1881...	13 March 1882...	0	9800	Bank of Bengal 10 shares.	462 5 1	Transferred to the share account of Mrs. E. C. Forsyth, the widow and universal legatee under the will of the deceased, as per account closed 5th March 1882.
G.							
Galloway, Arthur,—legacy account of the children.	9 June 1865 ...	16 May 1882 ...	0	0	.....	26458 15 4	Remitted through the India Office for payment to Mr. A. A. C. Galloway, Miss M. A. A. Galloway, being their respective half share of the balance of this account as per account closed 15th March 1882, and paid to them as children and legatees under the will of the deceased.
Giblin, John,—share account of a son ...	15 Aug. ..	24 June 1882 ...	0	0	.....	3568 6 3	Remitted through the India Office for payment to John Giblin, being the balance of this account, as per account closed 22nd June 1882, and paid to him as only son and next-of-kin of the deceased.
Glegg, Alexander,—share account of Harry Glegg.	14 Aug. 1872 ...	22 May 1882 ...	0	0	.....	906 0 3	Remitted by transfer receipt to H. Glegg, Lahore, being the balance of this account, as per account closed 3rd May 1882, and paid to him as one of the children and legatee under the will of the deceased.
Graham, Veterinary Surgeon Robert Duncan	14 June 1881 ...	10 June 1882 ...	0	0	.....	3947 0 6	Remitted through the India Office, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 9th June 1882, to be held at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India in Council for distribution in accordance with the Regimental Debts Act of 1863.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government securities. In Sa. Rs.	Payments. Government securities. In Co.'s Rs.	Payments. Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Payments. Cash. Rs. A. P.	Parties to whom paid.
H.							
Haigh, Thomas Nall	.....	21 March 1882..	0	0	.....	977 9 5	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Messrs. Peter Laurence H. R. Haigh and John Boyce, executors and trustees of the trust disposition and settlement of the deceased, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed February 1882.
Hamilton, Lieutenant Walter Richard Pollock.	5 June 1880 ...	21 March 1882 ..	0	0	.....	584 7 0	Remitted to the India Office, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed March 1882, to be held at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India in Council for distribution in accordance with the Regimental Debts Act of 1863.
Hampton, General W. P.	.....	30 Jan. 1882 ...	0	39900	.....	499 7 9	Remitted and transmitted to the India Office for payment to General B. I. C. Prior and Mr. Gustavus Thompson, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 28th January 1882, and payable to them as executors of the deceased's will in England.
Hanks, Dr. William	.....	24 June 1882 ...	0	0	.....	709 9 10	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Dr. James Hanks, being the further balance of this estate, as per account closed 22nd June 1882, and paid to him as father and next-of-kin of the deceased.
Harmston, John Thomas	26 Nov. 1870 ...	11 March 1882...	0	0	.....	4729 10 5	Transferred to the life-interest account of Mrs. Mary Coulson, Mrs Ellen Allatt, Mrs. Fanny Money, and Mr. Edward Harmston, being their respective one-fourth share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed 7th March 1882, and paid to them as brother and sister of the deceased.
———, life-interest account of Mrs. Fanny Money.	Ditto ...	21 March and 3 April 1882.	0	0	.....	16818 15 6	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Thos. Money his one-fifth share of the balance of this account, and four-fifth shares transferred to the legacy account of Mary Elizabeth Money, John Harmston Money William Money, and Edward Harmston Money, children of Mrs. Fanny Money, as per account closed 20th March 1882.

Higgs, George Arden,—share account of Eliza Higgs.	22 Nov. 1865	24 Sept. 1882 ...	0	0	.....	1317 7 9	Paid E. A. Higgs, being the balance of this account, as per account closed 18th April 1882, and paid to her as one of the children of the deceased.
J							
Jones, Hugh Lloyd	18 May 1881 ...	16 Jan. 1882 ...	0	0	.....	935 6 2	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Henrietta Lloyd Jones, the widow and executrix of the deceased in England, the balance of this estate as per account closed 6th January 1882.
K							
Kelly, Sergeant Alexander,—share account of William Kelly, Alexander Kelly, and Jane Kelly, three children of the deceased.	7 Aug. 1864 ...	18 & 21 Feb. 1882.	0	1000	.....	601 5 4	Transferred to the share accounts of Alexander Kelly and Jane Kelly their respective one-third shares of the balance of this account payable to them as one of the sons and daughter of the deceased, and remitted by a transfer receipt to William Kelly (Allahabad), being his one-third share of ditto, including the unpaid interest up to 1st February 1882 on his share, payable to him as one of the sons of the deceased as per account closed 14th February 1882.
Kennedy, J. G.,—share account of the widow of the deceased.	8 July 1865 ...	22 June 1882 ...	0	1500	.....	292 9 6	Paid and delivered to the Officiating Comptroller-General the Government securities and cash, being the balance of this account, as per account closed 7th June 1882, payable to Government in terms of section 62 of Act II of 1874 as unclaimed.
L							
Leslie, Assistant Surgeon William Henry,—share account of Walter Vernon Leslie.	6 Dec. 1866 ...	23 Feb. 1882 ...	0	0	.....	233 11 5	Paid Walter Vernon Leslie, being the balance of this account, as per account closed 18th February 1882, payable to him as son of the deceased.
——, Henry William,—share account of Walter Vernon Leslie.	9 Mar. 1874 ...	23 Feb. 1882 ...	0	0	.....	988 9 5	Paid Walter Vernon Leslie, being the balance of this account, as per account closed 18th February 1882, payable to him as brother of the deceased.
Lewis, Gabriel,—legacy account of Johana Mary George Anthony and William David Lewis, children of the deceased.	29 Nov. 1870 ...	31 May 1882 ...	0	3000	.....	1494 5 2	Transferred to the legacy account of William David Lewis, being the balance of half of two-third share of the balance of this account, payable to him as one of the sons of the deceased, and transferred to the estate of George Anthony Lewis, being the balance of half of two-third share of ditto, payable to him as ditto ditto, as per account closed 11th May 1882.
M							
McMaster, Brigadier-General Andrew Cooke	18 May 1880 ...	23 Jan. 1882 ...	0	0	.....	2749 4 3	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the Secretary of State for India in Council, to be held at his Lordship's disposal in accordance with the Regimental Debts Act, 1863, the surplus assets of this estate, as per account closed 21st January 1882.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	Payments. Government Securities. In Co.'s Rs.	Payments. Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Payments. Cash. Rs. A. P.	Parties to whom paid.
M							
Macalpine, Robert Murdo	24 June 1881 ...	17 April and 26 June 1882.	0	38700	.....	1051 2 2	Transferred to the share accounts of Miss Isabella Mary Macalpine, Master Robert Jackson Macalpine, Miss Alice Maud Macalpine, and Master Rodrick Murdo Macalpine their respective one-fourth of two-third shares of the balance of this estate, as children of the deceased, and transmitted and remitted by a transfer receipt to Mrs. E. Macalpine (Ootacamund) the Government securities and cash, being the balance of her one-third share of the residue of this estate, payable to her as widow of the deceased, as per account closed 6th April 1882
Macpherson, Captain George Ewen ...	12 March 1880...	15 March 1882...	0	0	.....	258 11 11	Transferred to dividend account, being the amount set apart for payment of second dividend at 5½ per rupee on admitted claims against this estate.
Marshall, Sergeant William Shields,—share account of the four children.	10 Nov. 1868 ...	20 May & 26 June 1882.	0	0	.....	5073 0 0	Transferred to the share accounts of Julian Newbold Marshall Louisa Edith Marshall, and Isabella Mary Marshall, their respective one-fourth shares of the balance of this account, payable to them as children of the deceased, and paid Mrs. E. R. Collins the balance of her one-fourth share ditto, payable to her as one of the daughters of ditto, as per account closed 16th May 1882.
Matheson, Alexander,—share account of Robert Matheson.	20 Feb. 1860 ...	4 April 1882 ...	0	0	.....	202 12 1	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. James Dods, being the late William Matheson's one-fourth share of the funds belonging to the late Robert Matheson's share of the estate of Alexander Matheson, as per account closed 15th November 1880, payable to him in right of his wife Elizabeth Dods, the surviving child of the said William Matheson, for the benefit of himself and his minor children.

Millard, Captain William Stallard,—legacy account of Miss Ellen Millard.	21 Oct. 1871 ...	31 May 1882 ...	0	45000	15*	156 10 9	Delivered to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Government promissory notes and shares belonging to Miss Ellen Millard's share of this estate, and delivered to him at her request, to be held for safe custody on her account, and remitted by a transfer receipt to Miss Ellen Millard (Rangoon), the cash balance of this account, as per account closed 3rd May 1882, payable to her as one of the daughters and residuary legatees under the will of the deceased.
Mitchell, George	7 June 1880 ...	18 April 1882 ...	0	0	.....	152 13 11	Paid G. Williams the balance at credit of this estate, and paid to him in part satisfaction of his claim of Rs. 3,467-12-4 against the deceased.
Moore, Assistant Surgeon Thomas,—share account of Ada Maria Moore.	22 July 1858 ...	30 Jan. 1882 ...	0	5400	.....	431 10 3	Transmitted and remitted to the India Office for delivery and payment to Miss Ada Maria Moore the Government security and cash, being the balance of this account, payable to her as daughter of the deceased, as per account closed 30th January 1882.
Munro, Alexander Macpherson ...	30 March 1880...	17 June 1882 ..	0	0	.....	608 13 5	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Isabella Madline Munro, the mother of the deceased, the balance of this estate, as per account closed 15th June 1882, the brother and sisters of the deceased having relinquished their interest in her favour.
Murray, Charles Coventry James ...	5 May 1882 ...	14 June 1882 ...	0	0	.....	2845 0 11	Paid Major-General C. Murray through the Agra Bank, being the balance of this estate, payable to him as father and next-of-kin of the deceased, as per account closed 30th May 1882.
O.							
O'Donnell, John Walter,—share account of Master Octavius O'Donnell, son of the deceased.	13 Dec. 1873 ...	18 March 1882...	0	0	.....	435 2 11	Remitted by a transfer receipt to Mr. Octavius O'Donnell (Mussoorie), being the balance of his one-ninth of two-thirds share of the estate, including the further assets, as per accounts closed 10th April 1875, 12th May 1877, and 20th January 1882, payable to him as one of the children and next-of-kin of the deceased.
P.							
Paliologus, John Driver	20 March 1882...	16 & 22 May 1882.	0	0	.....	5433 3 11	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Miss Sarah Isabella Paliologus, sister of the deceased; paid Mr. Nicholas Paliologus, brother of the deceased; and transferred to the share account of Wm. Thomas Paliologus, brother of the deceased, being their respective one-third share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed 10th May 1882.
Parry, Rev. John	16 May 1877 ...	28 June 1882 ...	0	1500	.....	0 0 0	Transferred to the life-interest account of Umralie *alias* Charlotte Parry, the widow of the deceased, being the balance of the funds of this estate, as per account closed 13th June 1882.
Pratt, Major Charles Stewart,—share account of Wm. Roger Pratt, brother of the deceased.	16 Dec. 1880 ...	18 March 1882...	0	0	.....	4825 5 0	Remitted by a transfer receipt to Mr. Wm. Roger Pratt (Satara), being his one-ninth share of the balance of this estate, as per accounts closed 8th July 1881 and 25th February 1882, payable to him as one of the brothers and next-of-kin of the deceased.

* Sundry shares.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	Payments. Government Securities. In Co.'s Rs.	Payments. Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Payments. Cash. Rs. A. P.	Parties to whom paid.
R							
Reid, Robert Hy. Shuttleworth ...	15 Feb. 1881 ...	17 June 1882 ...	0	0	.....	224 4 0	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. M. M. A. Brander, being the balance of further assets of this estate, as per account closed dated 13th June 1882, payable to her as the sister and legatee under the will of the deceased.
Ruth, William,—share account of Miss Ida Ruth, the only child and next-of-kin of the deceased.	13 Nov. 1876 ...	18 March 1882...	0	0	.....	1190 13 2	Remitted by a transfer receipt to Mrs. Ida Aitkins, being the balance of the estate, as per accounts closed 8th December 1879 and 27th February 1882, payable to her as the only child and next-of-kin of the deceased, as per separate release executed this day.
S							
Santanac, Mrs. Matilda	31 Aug. 1874 ...	9 March 1882...	0	0	.....	1192 7 2	Paid Mrs. Rose Botelho, being the amount retained in the last account closed 18th March 1876 for payment to Mr. Hyppolite Santanac, the husband of the deceased, together with interest accrued thereon, as per account closed 2nd March 1882, paid to her as the mother of the deceased, in terms of the order of court dated 17th February 1882.
Scott, Henry	1 July 1881 ...	12 June 1882 ...	0	0	.....	1097 9 11	Remitted to the India Office for payment to John Scott, Geo. Scott, and Edward Scott, Susannah Scott, Mrs. Elizabeth Gad, Agnes Maria Scott, and Jane Anne Scott, being their respective one-seventh share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed 30th May 1882, payable to them as brothers and sisters and next-of-kin of the deceased.
Swetenham, Major George	30 Jan. 1879 ...	10 June 1882 ...	0	0	.....	3598 4 10	Ditto to ditto to the Secretary of State for India in Council, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 26th May 1882, for disposal by him in accordance with the Regimental Debts Act of 1863.

T							
Temple, Henry George,—share account of Henry LaCroix Temple and Grey Temple, children of the deceased.	27 June 1868 ...	13 & 18 Feb. 1882.	0	14900	.....	11448 0 0	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Henry LaCroix Temple and transferred to the share account of Grey Temple, being their respective half share of the balance of this account, payable to them as children of the deceased, as per account closed 28th January 1882.
Toone. W. T.	6 May 1876 ...	2 May 1882 ...	0	0	.....	1689 15 0	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. J. P. Martineare, the derivative executor of the deceased, being a further balance of this estate, as per statement dated 1st May 1882.
Tydd, Arthur George,—share account of the children.	3 Oct. 1868 ...	8 & 21 June 1882	0	0	.....	571 0 4	Transferred to the share account of Arthur Tydd and paid to Margaret C. Tydd, being their respective one-third share of the balance of this account including their respective one-third share of their late sister Miss Augusta Georgiana Tydd's portion of the estate, payable to them as children of the deceased, as per account closed 30th May 1882.
W							
Walker, Mrs. Mary	3 Sept. 1881 ...	13 Feb. 1882 ...	0	0	.....	7940 15 11	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Fanny Baker, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 11th February 1882, paid to her as the residuary legatee under the will of the deceased on her and her husband's joint receipt.
Wellsteed, John Bishop	7 Jan. 1866 ...	26 May 1882 ...	0	0	.....	132 2 6	Paid to Mrs. Harriet Agnes Wellsteed, being the balance at credit of the estate, paid to her as refund of a portion of the sum of Rs. 180-13-3 which was advanced on the 4th September 1866 by Mr. R. Hendry on account of the costs of obtaining letters-of-administration to the estate, which amount has been paid by her to Mr. Hendry, as per his letter dated 3rd April 1882.
Wemyss, Sir John Bart.	26 Nov. 1878 ...	29 May 1882 ...	0	19700	.....	.....	Transferred to the life-interest account of David Wemyss, as brother and life tenant under the will of the deceased, as per account closed 12th May 1882.
White, James	22 Feb. 1878 ...	18, 21, & 25 April 1882 & 3 May 1882.	0	0	.....	8877 11 9	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. John Leigh, brother of the deceased, and transferred to the life-interest account of the mother of the deceased's daughter Miss Mary Anne Josephine White, to the legacy account of Miss M. E. White and G. M. White, two grandchildren of the deceased, and to the legacy account of Miss Mary Anne Josephine White, daughter of the deceased, and paid to William White, son of the deceased, and remitted by a transfer receipt to G. B. Ward (Darjeeling), being a further dividend on their respective legacies left by the will of the deceased, declared with the amount retained at the last distribution of the assets of the estate for dividend on the legacy left by the will of the deceased to his mother Mrs. Sarah Leigh, she having died in his lifetime, as per account closed 10th August 1881 and 11th April 1882.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	Payments. Government Securities. In Co.'s Rs.	Payments. Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Payments. Cash. Rs. A. P.	PARTIES TO WHOM PAID.
W							
Wood, William Clayton,—share account of Edward H. Wood, one of the sons of the deceased.	10 Nov. 1871 ...	23 Jan. 1882 ...	0	0	.....	5882 6 9	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. E. H. Wood, being the balance of this account closed 20th January 1882, paid to him as one of the sons of the deceased.
Wright, William,—share account of the children of the deceased.	25 Aug. 1868 ...	16 May 1882 ...	0	0	.....	774 10 2	Remitted to the India Office for payment to H. A. E. Wright, being his one-fourth share of this estate and the one-fourth share of his deceased brother Frederick Wright, which his two brothers W. D. Wright and Alfred Wright requested to be paid to him, as per account closed 27th April 1882, payable to him as one of the children of the deceased.

CALCUTTA,

The 30th June 1882.

E. E.

L. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

SCHEDULE B of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of Estates, not being HINDOO or MAHOMEDAN, remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout, and the Balances, prepared up to the 30th June 1882, under Section 44 of Act II of 1874.

ESTATES	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.																							
Abbott, William Henry ...	30 Aug. 69	0	0	...	46 9 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 9 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 9 11	0 0 0
Adams, Henry ...	6 Dec. 42	0	101600	...	588 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	3227 8 10	0	101600	...	3816 4 6	0	0	...	3795 7 0	0	101600	...	20 13 6	0 0 0
———, General Sir J. W.	Under power-of-Attorney	0	200	...	92 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	96 0 11	0	0	...	0 3 2	0	200	...	95 13 9	0 0 0
———, Major-General Sir John Withington,—legacy account of Captain Thomas Robert Fall, deceased ...	28 April 80	0	4000	...	0 0 0	21 12 4	0	0	...	80 0 0	0	4000	...	58 3 8	0	0	...	3 2 5	0	4000	...	55 1 3	0 0 0
Agabeg, Aviet ...	19 June 39	0	3300	...	427 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	66 0 0	0	3300	...	493 1 5	0	0	...	4 0 10	0	3300	...	489 0 7	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Harriet ...	Taken charge 25 Mar. 80	0	0	...	78 14 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	78 14 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	78 14 3	0 0 0
———, Joseph ..	22 Nov. 69	0	0	...	24 9 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 9 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 9 7	0 0 0
———, Lazar (Sugar Merchant) ...	11 June 39	0	7500	...	433 12 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	160 0 0	0	8000	...	593 12 0	0	0	...	521 5 4	0	8000	...	72 6 8	0 0 0
Aganoor, Mrs. Nana John *alias* Nancy,—legacy account of Miss M. Joseph, sister of the deceased ...	11 Dec. 78	0	0	...	68 8 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 8 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 8 10	0 0 0
Ahern, Sub-Conductor John,—share account of the brothers of the deceased...	11 May 58	0	400	...	57 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	400	...	65 6 9	0	0	...	0 3 10	0	400	...	65 2 11	0 0 0
Alexander, Charles Ashynden,—legacy account of Charles Allan ...	18 Nov. 78	0	3400	26*	48 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	171 15 0	0	3400	26*	220 8 5	0	0	...	170 10 3	0	3400	26*	49 14 2	0 0 0
———, John ...	12 Oct. 41	0	0	...	21 14 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 14 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 14 3	0 0 0
Allan, Alexander S. ...	3 Mar. 79	0	1500	...	160 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 4 0	0	1500	...	193 3 6	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	1500	...	191 15 9	0 0 0
———, Robert Townsend ...	13 Mar. 77	0	0	...	10 3 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 3 5	0	0	...	2 14 6	0	0	...	7 4 11	0 0 0
Aliardice, Robert ...	6 April 80	0	1000	...	60 3 0	0 0 0	0	10500	...	21186 3 6	0	11500	...	21246 6 6	0	10000	...	21115 0 10	0	1500	...	131 5 8	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Margaret Hutchison ...	Ditto ...	0	2400	...	47 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	673 0 0	0	2400	...	720 0 0	0	0	...	2 3 0	0	2400	...	717 13 0	0 0 0

* Bengal Tea Company, Limited, Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.			
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.																							
Allardice, Robert,—legacy account of the five children of Robert Allardice ...	6 April 80	0	4900	...	0 0 0	44 15 4	0	0	...	1348 0 0	0	4900	...	1303 0 8	0	0	...	3 11 0	0	4900	...	1299 5 8	0 0 0
Allen, John William ...	23 Feb. 68	0	100	...	54 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	56 13 8	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	56 13 2	0 0 0
Allfrey, Lieut. Edward ...	Taken charge 13 Sept. 79	0	900	...	172 3 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	190 3 5	0	0	...	1 0 4	0	900	...	189 3 1	0 0 0
Allingham, John Alexander Welch ...	Taken charge 14 July 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	53 9 0	0	0	...	53 9 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Allsopp, Miss Frances,—share account of Emma, Jane, Catherine, Sarah, and Clara Allsopp, sisters of the deceased ...	21 June 77	0	1300	...	48 12 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	74 12 6	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	48 12 6	0 0 0
———, William,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	22 Feb. 64	0	13900	...	42 6 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	278 0 0	0	13900	...	320 6 11	0	0	...	278 0 0	0	13900	...	42 6 11	0 0 0
Amman, Earnest Dawes R.	Taken charge 14 Dec. 69	0	300	...	95 4 9	0 0 0	0	100	...	6 0 0	0	400	...	101 4 9	0	0	...	103 15 10	0	400	...	0 0 0	2 11 1
Anderson, Alexander ...	4 July 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	499 15 0	0	0	...	499 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	499 15 0	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Blanche ..	25 Aug. 80	0	3900	...	0 0 0	30 5 3	0	1460	...	15392 0 0	0	18500	...	15361 10 9	0	0	...	15474 15 1	0	18500	...	0 0 0	113 4 4
———, George ..	18 Nov. 78	0	2100	...	244 13 0	0 0 0	0	200	...	42 0 0	0	2300	...	286 13 0	0	0	...	209 10 7	0	2300	...	77 2 5	0 0 0
———, William ...	Taken charge 12 Mar. 68	0	200	...	23 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	27 11 2	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	27 10 2	0 0 0
Andrew, David,—share account of Alice Stuart Andrew, daughter of the deceased ...	2 Dec. 62	0	800	...	85 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	101 4 0	0	0	...	1 3 8	0	800	...	100 0 4	0 0 0
———, Edward Stanford ...	11 Feb. 81	0	2100	...	98 8 3	0 0 0	0	100	...	42 0 0	0	2200	...	140 8 3	0	0	...	109 12 8	0	2200	...	30 11 7	0 0 0
Andrews, James ...	5 Aug. 81	0	0	...	80 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 14 9	0	0	...	38 3 0	0	0	...	42 11 9	0 0 0
———, Richard ...	30 Aug. 69	0	200	...	53 9 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	57 9 10	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	57 8 10	0 0 0
———, Thomas ...	8 Feb. 65	0	0	...	216 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	91 0 0	0	0	...	307 4 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	307 4 4	0 0 0
Angelo, Lieutenant Frederick Canning Cortland ...	14 Dec. 80	0	2500	...	47 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	2601 9 11	0	2500	...	2649 3 4	0	2500	...	2649 3 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

Arathoon, Miss Mary,—legacy account of George Arathoon, son of the deceased ...	11 Dec. 66	0	3100	...	348 4 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	816 4 6	0	3100	...	1164 9 1	0	0	...	736 2 0	0	3100	...	428 7 1	0 0 0	
Aratoon, Mackertich Simeon	16 June 79	0	0	...	163 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	163 8 0	0	0	...	21 0 0	0	0	...	142 8 0	0 0 0	
Archer, James,—share account of F. J. Archer, son of the deceased ...	4 July 66	0	1600	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1600	...	36 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1600	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	
———, share account of C. G. Greenway, grandson of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	2900	...	393 8 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	62 0 0	0	2900	...	455 8 4	0	0	...	2 9 9	0	2900	...	452 14 7	0 0 0	
Armstrong, Sub-Conductor J. William,—share account of the three children of the deceased ...	25 Feb. 70	0	2000	...	82 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	122 14 10	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	82 14 10	0 0 0	
Arnott, David ...	Taken charge 29 Oct. 58	0	300	...	74 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	80 14 4	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	80 12 11	0 0 0	
Arrakiel, Johannes Gregory	29 Jan. 68	0	200	...	21 12 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	25 12 11	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	25 11 11	0 0 0	
———, account of Domingo Swarris, for life-interest ...	Ditto ...	0	900	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 4 0	0	900	...	20 4 0	0	0	...	20 4 0	0	900	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	
———, account of house No. 24-1, now No. 29, Chitpore Road ...	Ditto ...	0	600	...	16 15 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	160 6 6	0	600	...	177 5 10	0	0	...	208 6 11	0	600	...	0 0 0	31 1 0	
Arrakil, Mrs. Begoom Cachick,—share account of house No. 7, Armenian Street ...	6 April 35	0	100	...	82 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	84 11 8	0	0	...	0 1 7	0	100	...	84 10 1	0 0 [illegible]	
———, share account of house No. 8, Armenian Street ...	Ditto ...	0	700	...	109 4 0	0 0 0	0	100	...	14 0 0	0	800	...	123 4 0	0	0	...	105 9 1	0	800	...	17 10 11	0 0 0	
———, share account of house No. 9, Armenian Street ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	72 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 0 0	0 0 0	
———, share account of house No. 42, Garden Reach ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	615 1 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	615 1 6	
———, share account of house No. 1, Lucas Lane...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	28 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 8 0	0 0 0	
Ashton, Allen,—share account of William and Samuel Ashton, children of the deceased ...	10 Feb. 62	0	1900	...	0 0 0	1 5 10	0	0	...	38 0 0	0	1900	...	36 10 2	0	0	...	38 0 0	0	1900	...	0 0 0	1 5 10	
Athanass, Mrs. Elizabeth,—account of house at Alipore, and one house and one bungalow at Meerut...	16 Dec. 48	0	23000	...	436 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	23438 10 6	0	23000	...	23874 14 6	0	23000	...	23874 14 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	
———, account of legacy to widow and orphan ...	Ditto ...	0	6300	...	93 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	126 0 0	0	6300	...	219 1 9	0	0	...	7 0 9	0	6300	...	212 1 0	0 0 0	
———, account of legacy of Sicca Rs. 5,000 ...	Ditto ...	0	13600	...	257 10 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	14164 6 11	0	13600	...	14422 1 4	0	13600	...	14422 1 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.						Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.			Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit	To Debit.																	To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.																								
Athanass, John ...	24 Sept. 35	0	1800	...	230 4 7	0 0 0		0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	266 4 7	0	0	...	2 8 10	0	1800	...	263 11 9	0 0 0
———, Manuel,—legacy account of the mother of the deceased ...	31 Jan. 49	0	13800	...	243 10 10	0 0 0		0	500	...	282 4 0	0	14300	...	525 14 10	0	0	...	529 4 10	0	14300	...	0 0 0	3 6 0
———, Manuel, Joshua,—account of house No. 154, Dhurrumtollah Street ...	17 Nov. 45	0	0	...	36 7 2	0 0 0		0	0	...	505 8 0	0	0	...	541 15 2	0	0	...	61 1 4	0	0	...	480 13 10	0 0 0
———, Manuel Theomartyr ..	5 Aug. 57	0	1600	...	300 15 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	1636 2 2	0	1600	...	1937 1 10	0	1600	...	1937 1 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of Mrs. E. E. Athanass, widow of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	2000	...	283 5 1	0 0 0		0	0	...	2714 12 8	0	2000	...	2998 1 9	0	2000	...	2998 1 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of Miss T., only child of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	24000	...	0 0 0	1625 8 4		0	0	...	26643 12 6	0	24000	...	25018 4 2	0	24000	...	25018 4 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Atkinson, Surgeon-Major George ...	11 Aug. 81	0	29600	8*	81 14 8	0 0 0		0	800	...	40463 8 7	0	30400	8*	40545 7 3	0	30400	8*	40540 7 3	0	0	...	5 0 0	0 0 0
———, Surgeon-Major Robert James ...	6 Dec. 79	0	600	...	98 0 7	0 0 0		0	0	...	24 3 0	0	600	...	122 3 7	0	0	...	7 1 9	0	600	...	115 1 10	0 0 0
Augustin, Charles Francis ...	15 May 79	0	5300	...	0 0 0	619 8 11		0	0	...	619 15 3	0	5300	...	0 6 4	0	0	...	520 9 8	0	5300	...	0 6 0	520 3 4
———, account of legacy for masses ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	22 9 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	42 9 6	0	0	...	42 9 6	0	1000	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Aviet, Johanna Roxana Minas ...	Taken charge 26 Feb. 63	0	0	...	25 1 9	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 1 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 1 9	0 0 0
———, Minas,—legacy to his daughter Mary ..	22 June 43	0	1300	...	124 2 7	0 0 0		0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	150 2 7	0	0	...	2 0 10	0	1300	...	148 1 9	0 0 0
Aylward, Thomas ...	Taken charge 30 Jan. 66	0	200	...	31 11 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	35 11 6	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	35 10 6	0 0 0
Ayton, Mrs. Sophia Thomason ...	Taken charge 19 July 75	0	0	...	0 0 0	12 9 2		0	0	...	12 9 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

Babajohn, Massey *alias* Martyrus,—account of the rents of house No. 109 and godowns Nos. 110 and 119, Old China Bazar Street ...	1 Nov. 14	0	0	...	705 11 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	2086 7 3	0	0	...	2792 2 6	0	0	...	1613 12 8	0	0	...	1178 5 10	0 0 0
———, account of legacy to the Institutions at New Naukchewan ...	Ditto ...	0	85000	...	186 8 0	0 0 0	0	600	...	608 3 3	0	9100	...	794 11 3	0	0	...	616 0 6	0	9100	...	178 10 9	0 0 0
———, account of legacy to the prisoners of the Court of Requests and the poor Armenians ...	Ditto ...	0	95200	...	1067 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	2342 3 4	0	95200	...	3410 1 8	0	0	...	2342 3 4	0	95200	...	1067 14 4	0 0 0
———, account of legacy to the poor Armenians ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	566 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	561 9 0	0	0	...	1128 4 0	0	0	...	1128 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, account of legacy to the prisoners of the Court of Requests ...	Ditto ...	0	10100	...	191 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	1886 11 2	0	10100	...	2077 13 7	0	0	...	1886 11 2	0	10100	...	191 2 5	0 0 0
Bacon, George Constantine Edgar ...	14 Jan. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	12212 14 1	0	500	...	12212 14 1	0	0	...	8267 3 4	0	500	...	3945 10 9	0 0 0
Baddiley, James ...	6 Jan. 48	0	21500	...	2 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	430 0 0	0	21500	...	432 3 0	0	0	...	430 0 0	0	21500	...	2 3 0	0 0 0
Bagnall, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	3 Sept. 69	0	0	...	22 4 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 4 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 4 11	0 0 0
Bagshaw, Robert John ...	11 Aug. 80	0	0	...	130 4 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	84 0 0	0	0	...	214 4 7	0	0	...	11 9 4	0	0	...	202 11 3	0 0 0
Bailey, Benjamin ...	9 April 69	0	1800	...	118 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	154 11 10	0	0	...	1 4 8	0	1800	...	153 7 2	0 0 0
———, William George,—share account of J. R. Bailey, brother of the deceased ...	8 Aug. 76	0	300	...	65 7 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	71 7 10	0	0	...	0 2 11	0	300	...	71 4 11	0 0 0
Baker, Henry Frederick (a lunatic),—personalty account ...	.....	0	22900	...	0 0 0	1100 5 0	0	0	...	1013 0 0	0	22900	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1001 10 5	0	22900	...	0 0 0	1088 15 5
———, account of house No. 11, Barrackpore ...	.....	0	7600	...	149 2 5	0 0 0	0	1000	...	1157 0 0	0	8600	...	1306 2 5	0	1000	...	1188 4 5	0	7600	...	117 14 0	0 0 0
———, account of house No. 15, Barrackpore ...	.....	0	11000	...	209 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	220 0 0	0	11000	...	429 0 0	0	0	...	220 0 0	0	11000	...	209 0 0	0 0 0
———, account of house No. 84, Barrackpore ...	.....	0	10400	...	196 13 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	208 0 0	0	10400	...	404 13 7	0	0	...	208 0 0	0	10400	...	196 13 7	0 0 0
———, James W. ...	Taken charge 12 Mar. 66	0	100	...	89 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	91 6 7	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	91 6 1	0 0 0
Balderston, Capt. Archibald	10 Mar. 81	0	1100	...	30 11 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	52 11 6	0	0	...	2 6 3	0	1100	...	50 5 3	0 0 0
Baldwin, Mrs. Catherine ...	2 May. 63	0	0	...	16 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 6 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 6 7	0 0 0
Ballin, Mrs. Anna Maria,—account of house No. 36, Emambaug Lane ...	3 Aug. 63	0	0	...	94 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	341 4 3	0	0	...	436 1 1	0	0	...	412 13 6	0	0	...	23 3 7	0 0 0
———, account of house No. 34, Theatre Road ...	Ditto ...	0	13800	...	0 0 0	93 11 10	0	1200	...	2063 1 0	0	15000	...	1969 5 2	0	0	...	1945 2 7	0	15000	...	24 2 7	0 0 0
Baptist, Anthony,—account of Rosa Hart ...	18 Mar. 58	0	5800	...	132 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	116 0 0	0	5800	...	248 13 8	0	0	...	4 3 8	0	5800	...	244 10 0	0 0 0
Barjon, François Adolphe ...	23 June 74	0	2200	...	0 0 0	58 9 0	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	2200	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 6 7	0	2200	...	0 0 0	15 15 7
———, account of legacy for the poor people of Dacca ...	Ditto ...	0	4500	...	206 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	90 0 0	0	4500	...	296 6 0	0	0	...	3 7 2	0	4500	...	292 14 10	0 0 0

* Bank of Bengal shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
B.																							
Barjon, Louis,—share account of Mrs. C. Miller, wife of George Miller ...	17 Nov. 66	0	5000	...	0 0 0	3 5 5	0	0	...	101 4 0	0	5000	...	97 14 7	0	0	...	3 12 7	0	5000	...	94 2 0	0 0
Barlow, Francis Jasper,—account of house No. 3, Taltollah Lane ...	5 April 76	0	0	...	250 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	438 5 6	0	0	...	689 4 9	0	0	...	439 6 1	0	0	...	219 14 8	0 0
———, account of house No. 9, Gooreamahs' Lane	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	35 9 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	35 9
———, legacy account of Edmund Barlow ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	7 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 3 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 3 6	0 0
———, legacy account of C. T. Yates and J. W. Yates ...	Ditto ...	0	1100	...	123 4 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 5 4	0	1100	...	142 9 5	0	500	...	1 5 4	0	600	...	141 4 1	0 0
———, legacy account of Letitia Adolphena Yates ..	Ditto ...	0	0	...	70 9 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 9 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 9 6	0 0
———, life-interest account of Mrs. Ann Rozario ...	Ditto ...	0	10300	...	52 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	236 0 0	0	10300	...	288 7 4	0	0	...	236 0 0	0	10300	...	52 7 4	0 0
———, Sir Robert,—account Captain Sir M. Barlow, the only son and next-of-kin of the deceased ...	30 May 57	0	0	...	10 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 3 0	0 0
Barnes, Charles Harrington	7 Aug. 70	0	1900	...	143 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	39 8 0	0	1900	...	182 12 5	0	0	...	1 5 6	0	1900	..	181 6 11	0 0
Barnie, Henry Gill ...	Taken charge 11 July 79	0	600	...	38 10 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	50 10 2	0	0	...	0 14 11	0	600	...	49 11 3	0 0
Barr, Captain Henry James	20 Nov. 80	0	1600	...	0 0 0	90 9 10	0	0	...	32 0 0	0	1600	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 8 8	0	1600	...	0 0 0	61 2
Barrett, Quarter-Master Richard ...	13 May 81	0	7900	...	19 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	13728 2 11	5000	7900	...	13747 3 3	5000	7900	...	13747 3 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0
Barretto, Bartholomew ...	31 May 78	0	1300	...	8 8 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	34 8 8	0	0	...	1 2 3	0	1300	...	33 6 5	0 0
———, Joseph ...	.....	0	5600	...	342 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	112 0 0	0	5600	...	454 1 2	0	0	...	6 5 8	0	5600	...	447 11 6	0 0
———, Rozalia ...	1 Oct. 33	0	0	...	429 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	429 7 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	429 7 0	0 0
Barsick, Arathoon,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	15 Dec. 66	0	100	...	98 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	100 3 6	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	100	...	100 2 6	0 0
Bartlett, Mrs. Ann ...	30 June 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	194 7 0	0	0	...	194 7 0	0	0	...	2 14 8	0	0	...	191 8 4	0 0

Baxter, Mrs. Elisa *alias* Burnett ...	2 April 81	0	0	...	0 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	835 8 0	0	0	...	835 15 11	0	0	...	559 9 5	0	0	...	276 6 6	0 0 0
Bayley, Henry ...	14 Sept. 79	0	0	...	0 0 0	34 15 0	0	0	...	34 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Beauland, Anthony Wemyss	17 Mar. 81	0	1200	...	22 3 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	46 3 9	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	1200	...	45 1 11	0 0 0
———, David Henry ...	14 May 63	0	1400	...	50 9 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	78 9 8	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	1400	...	77 6 11	0 0 0
Beard, Sergeant James F.	Taken charge 31 Mar. 79	0	0	...	2 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 8 0	0 0 0
Beatson, Capt. William Stuart	17 Aug. 68	0	100	...	63 15 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	65 15 8	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	65 15 2	0 0 0
Beazley, Mrs. Ellen ...	Taken charge 27 June 63	0	700	...	166 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	180 4 0	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	700	...	179 4 7	0 0 0
Becher, Major Robert ...	Power from executor.	0	700	...	98 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	112 0 2	0	0	...	1 7 2	0	700	...	110 9 0	0 0 0
———, Major Robert ...	27 July 81	0	4000	...	0 0 0	229 9 4	0	0	...	80 0 0	0	4000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 2 2	0	4000	...	0 0 0	163 11 6
———, William ...	21 May 74	0	0	...	0 0 0	261 8 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	261 8 5
Beddy, Joseph Faucett ...	22 Jan. 80	0	6700	...	0 0 0	287 9 0	0	0	...	134 0 0	0	6700	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 12 2	0	6700	...	0 0 0	156 5 2
Bell, Andrew Ross ...	14 Mar. 71	0	22500	...	243 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	450 0 0	0	22500	...	693 4 0	0	0	...	7 8 0	0	22500	...	685 12 0	0 0 0
———, John David ...	11 Jan. 81	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	85 0 0	0	0	...	85 0 0	0	0	...	1 4 5	0	0	...	83 11 7	0 0 0
Benjamin, Mrs. Jane,—legacy account of Sicca Rs. 5,700 to St. G. Benjamine ...	19 June 37	0	800	...	141 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	157 1 5	0	0	...	1 8 9	0	800	...	155 8 8	0 0 0
Bennerts, Theodore Hubert	28 Nov. 79	0	4600	...	67 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 11 0	0	4600	...	163 4 1	0	0	...	74 4 0	0	4600	...	89 0 1	0 0 0
Bennett, Alfred ...	27 Feb. 63	0	600	...	114 4 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	126 4 7	0	0	...	0 14 11	0	600	...	125 5 8	0 0 0
———, William Henry...	Taken charge 24 June 68	0	100	...	73 0 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	75 0 9	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	75 0 3	0 0 0
Bensley, Benjamin.—legacy account of the five children of the deceased ..	9 May 70	0	5600	...	214 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 0 0	0	5600	...	286 4 4	0	2800	...	233 7 8	0	2800	...	52 12 8	0 0 0
Bentley, Mrs. Anne,—life-interest for Miss E. C. Emmer ...	15 July 51	0	33000	...	23 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	660 0 0	0	33000	...	683 13 6	0	0	...	700 0 3	0	33000	...	0 0 0	16 2 9
———, John ...	31 Mar. 34	0	0	...	380 7 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	380 7 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	380 7 2	0 0 0
———, Robert Alexander,—legacy to the Apprenticing Society ...	18 Feb. 53	0	7100	...	47 11 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 8 0	0	7100	...	192 3 1	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	7100	...	191 7 1	0 0 0
Bernard, Charles ...	12 June 51	0	0	...	24 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 9 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 9 9	0 0 0
Best, John Rycroft,—share account of C. H. & O. H. Best, two of the children of the deceased ...	22 Nov. 65	0	600	...	0 0 0	26 1 8	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	0 0 0	26 1 8
Bhikaijee,—share account of Cowasjee, son of the deceased ...	4 Jan. 73	0	1700	...	245 10 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 0 0	0	1700	...	279 10 1	0	0	..	1 12 4	0	1700	...	277 13 9	0 0 0
———, share account of Sireen, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1700	...	245 10 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 0 0	0	1700	...	279 10 1	0	0	...	1 12 4	0	1700	...	277 13 9	0 0 0
Birch, Mrs. Frances Jane,—legacy account of the late Mrs. A. M. E. Hatch, daughter of the deceased...	28 Mar. 68	0	100	...	30 9 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	32 9 7	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	100	...	32 8 7	0 0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
B.																							
Blacquire, Miss Louisa ...	11 Feb. 57	0	1500	...	169 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	199 10 8	0	0	...	1 3 2	0	1500	...	198 7 5	0 0 0
Blandford, George ...	21 Jan. 80	0	18800	...	621 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	18800	...	621 11 0	0	18800	...	621 11 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Blenman, Daniel Townsend, —share account of C. A. L. M. Blenman, daughter of the deceased ...	29 June 66	0	2500	...	0 0 0	47 10 5	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	2 5 7	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	0 0 0	47 10 5
Blundell, William ...	20 Dec. 62	0	0	...	37 13 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 13 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 13 11	0 0 0
Blyth, Daniel T.,—share account of W. E. Blyth and Margaret Blyth, brother and sister of the deceased	12 Jan. 61	0	700	...	130 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	144 2 8	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	142 15 11	0 0 0
Boezalt, Francis,—legacy account of Miss L. E. Boezalt, daughter of the deceased ...	.....	0	2000	...	18 10 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	58 10 5	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	18 10 5	0 0 0
Bogle, Thomas Cameron...	Taken charge 12 Sept. 70	0	800	...	106 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	122 8 1	0	0	...	0 15 10	0	800	...	121 8 3	0 0 0
Boileau, Major-General Alexander Henry Edmonstone,—share account of M. H. Boileau, daughter of the deceased ...	27 Feb. 63	0	8100	...	168 4 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	177 0 0	0	8100	..	345 4 6	0	0	...	177 0 0	0	8100	...	168 4 6	0 0 0
——, Simeon ...	3 April 67	0	200	...	78 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	82 1 2	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	82 0 2	0 0 0
Bolton, Surgeon-Major Robert Henry ...	Taken charge 24 July 80	0	700	...	16 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	721 10 7	0	700	...	738 3 10	0	700	...	738 3 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bond, Alfred,—share account of Geraldine C. M. Bond, daughter of the deceased...	30 Nov. 74	0	1500	...	0 0 0	2 5 10	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	27 10 2	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	0 0 0	2 5 10
——, share account of Chetwynd R. A. Bond, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1500	...	0 0 0	2 5 11	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	27 10 1	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	0 0 0	2 5 11
——, Master Pilot George...	16 Aug. 42	0	0	...	80 8 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 8 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 8 9	0 0 0

Bootlby, Lieut. James William Alexander ...	Taken charge 22 Dec. 78	0	200	...	62	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	66	9	6	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	66	8	6	0	0	0
Bowers, Mrs. Joanna,—legacy account of D. Kitchener (a lunatic), grandson of the deceased ...	8 July 62	0	11000	...	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	222	8	0	0	11000	...	265	8	0	0	0	...	7	6	10	0	11000	...	258	1	2	0	0	0
——, legacy account of the Roman Catholic Church of Nostia Senora deDores at Boitukhanah ...	Ditto ...	0	600	...	4	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	16	5	6	0	0	...	43	10	9	0	600	...	0	0	0	27	5	3
Boyce, Benjamin ...	Taken charge 1 Nov. 69	0	200	...	73	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	77	9	9	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	77	8	9	0	0	0
——, Capt. Edwin (Mariner) ...	18 Dec. 73	0	0	...	0	0	0	53	6	3	0	0	...	596	8	6	0	0	...	543	2	3	0	0	...	558	4	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	15	2	5
Boyd, George David ...	13 Mar. 77	0	0	...	0	0	0	50	1	2	0	0	...	50	1	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
——, legacy account of George David Boyd, son of A. C. Boyd, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1600	...	281	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	0	0	0	1600	...	313	10	3	0	0	...	1	11	4	0	1600	...	311	14	11	0	0	0
——, legacy account of George David Boyd, son of R. G. Boyd, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1600	...	281	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	0	0	0	1600	...	313	10	3	0	0	...	1	11	4	0	1600	...	311	14	11	0	0	0
——, legacy account of R. G. Boyd, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	800	...	137	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	0	0	0	800	...	153	11	2	0	0	...	1	3	8	0	800	...	152	7	6	0	0	0
——, legacy account of George David Coleman, grandson of the deceased...	Ditto ...	0	1600	...	281	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	0	0	0	1600	...	313	10	3	0	0	...	1	11	4	0	1600	...	311	14	11	0	0	0
——, legacy account of George David Jardine, grandson of the deceased...	Ditto ...	0	1600	...	281	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	0	0	0	1600	...	313	10	3	0	0	...	1	11	4	0	1600	...	311	14	11	0	0	0
——, Capt. John (Mariner)	14 Sept. 72	0	0	...	46	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	46	11	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	46	11	6	0	0	0
Boyle, Andrew,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	5 April 64	0	77700	...	1478	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	3565	4	0	0	77700	...	5043	6	0	0	2000	...	4047	4	2	0	75700	...	996	1	10	0	0	0
Brabazon, Lieut. Arthur Major ...	Taken charge 11 May 82	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	...	725	15	1	0	700	...	725	15	1	0	0	...	730	11	5	0	700	...	0	0	0	4	12	4
Bradbury, Samuel Watson...	3 Feb. 60	0	0	...	78	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	78	4	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	78	4	10	0	0	0
Bradley ...	Taken charge 12 April 61	0	0	...	24	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	5	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	5	11	0	0	0
Brae, Edward Fyffe ...	5 July 56	0	1200	...	198	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	13730	12	1	0	1200	...	13929	6	9	0	1200	...	187	9	0	0	0	...	13741	13	9	0	0	0
——, Thomas the Elder ...	28 Jan. 51	0	0	...	32	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	5	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	5	3	0	0	0
Brehon, Captain George ...	10 Feb. 82	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9600	...	6650	1	8	0	9600	...	6650	1	8	0	0	...	6275	8	2	0	9600	...	374	9	6	0	0	0
Brenan, Dr. John L. ...	21 Feb. 27	0	100	...	16	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	18	5	4	0	0	...	0	1	7	0	100	...	18	3	9	0	0	0
Brereton, Surgeon-Major Samuel Marie ...	18 Dec. 80	0	2400	...	137	7	4	0	0	0	0	1400	...	2506	10	1	0	3800	...	2644	1	5	0	2400	...	2621	9	5	0	1400	...	22	8	0	0	0	0
Bries, Sub-Condr. Maurice ...	Taken charge 10 April 66	0	600	...	84	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	96	10	1	0	0	...	0	14	11	0	600	...	95	11	2	0	0	0
Brigden, Charles T. ...	Taken charge 14 June 81	0	700	...	48	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	0	0	0	700	...	62	8	9	0	0	...	0	15	4	0	700	...	61	9	5	0	0	0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
B.																							
Bristow, Henry Woolcott,—share account of the brothers of the deceased...	10 Feb. 74	0	7700	...	290 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	154 0 0	0	7700	...	444 13 8	0	0	...	5 5 11	0	7700	...	439 7 9	0 0 0
——, William,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	19 May 70	0	31300	...	0 0 0	138 0 2	0	0	...	626 0 0	0	31300	...	487 15 10	0	0	...	626 0 0	0	31300	...	0 0 0	138 0 2
Brooke, William Augustus,—trust of Mahomedan woman ...	5 Aug. 33	0	11000	...	235 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	220 0 0	0	11000	...	455 11 2	0	0	...	314 14 0	0	11000	...	140 13 2	0 0 0
Broomhead, Mrs. Mary,—share account of James George Broomhead, son of the deceased ...	23 Mar. 81	0	600	...	37 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	49 10 8	0	0	...	1 1 9	0	600	...	48 8 11	0 0 0
Brown, Arthur Ormsby ...	29 Jan. 80	0	0	...	100 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	100 0 0	0	0	...	100 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, James ...	Taken charge 11 Dec. 69	0	100	...	70 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	72 2 11	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	72 2 5	0 0 0
——, John ...	26 April 78	0	100	...	50 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	52 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	52 14 6	0 0 0
——, Patrick ...	Taken charge 9 June 59	0	300	...	125 1 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	131 1 8	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	131 0 3	0 0 0
——, Thomas ..	9 Dec. 81	0	700	...	355 13 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	369 13 4	0	0	...	124 9 0	0	700	...	245 4 4	0 0 0
——, Thomas James ...	21 May 80	0	133900	...	0 0 0	5126 4 11	0	0	...	11360 0 1	0	133900	...	6233 11 2	0	5000	...	7796 13 10	0	128900	...	0 0 0	1563 2 8
Browne, Captain the Hon'ble Edward Miles David,—share account of the children of the late Hon'ble Evelyn Burne, sister of the deceased ...	27 June 79	0	500	...	2 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	12 9 3	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	500	...	11 8 5	0 0 0
——, share account of the son of the late Hon'ble Mary St. Quintin, sister of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	2 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	12 9 3	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	500	...	11 8 5	0 0 0
——, Frederick William...	12 Dec. 64	0	300	...	106 12 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	112 12 7	0	300	...	112 12 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

———, *Captain John Irwin, (Mariner),*—account of the next-of-kin of the deceased	6 Jan. 81	0	1600	...	0 0 0	18 9 11	0	0	...	32 0 0	0	1600	...	13 6 1	0	0	...	1 11 5	0	1600	...	11 10 8	0 0 0
Bruce, William ...	1 July 63	0	800	...	112 5 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	128 5 0	0	0	...	0 15 11	0	800	...	127 5 1	0 0 0
Bruggen, Mrs. Emma Terher	12 Dec. 71	0	0	...	44 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 14 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 14 4	0 0 0
Buckber, John,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	5 May 64	0	900	...	125 12 5	0 0 6	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	143 12 5	0	0	...	1 4 8	0	900	...	142 7 9	0 0 0
Buller, Lieutenant John Edward ...	2 June 70	0	0	...	28 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 15 0	0 0 0
Bunbury, Captain Henry Fox ...	2 Nov. 71	0	300	...	102 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	108 2 3	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	108 0 10	0 0 0
Burgess, Thomas Chloff ...	Taken charge 18 April 71	0	200	...	79 12 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	83 12 9	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	83 11 9	0 0 0
———, share account of Adrian A. DaCosta and Anna U. G. DaCosta, nephew and niece of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	100	...	39 10 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	41 10 10	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	100	...	41 9 10	0 0 0
Burke, Michael ...	Taken charge 7 Jan. 58	0	100	...	90 6 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	92 6 2	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	92 5 8	0 0 0
Burney, F. R. ...	Taken charge 4 Mar. 70	0	100	...	89 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	91 10 8	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	91 10 2	0 0 0
Butler, James ...	Taken charge 10 Nov. 62	0	200	...	29 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	33 2 4	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	33 1 4	0 0 0
Butt, William ...	1 June 74	0	800	...	12 13 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	28 13 5	0	0	...	0 15 10	0	800	...	27 13 7	0 0 0
Bryn, Mrs. Mary ...	25 Feb. 74	0	0	...	219 5 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	219 5 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	219 5 10	0 0 0
Bryne, Lieutenant-Colonel John ...	27 June 81	0	16300	...	0 0 0	23 15 3	0	32000	...	34001 14 0	0	48300	...	33977 14 9	0	0	...	33473 5 7	0	48300	...	504 9 2	0 0 0
———, Ensign Reginald Sutherland ...	19 Sept. 61	0	900	...	156 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	174 6 1	0	0	...	1 0 4	0	900	...	173 5 9	0 0 0
C.																													
ain, Augustus ...	Taken charge 9 April 69	0	0	...	17 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 15 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 15 7	0 0 0
ampbell, James ...	12 June 51	0	0	...	387 6 6	0 0 0	0	300	...	4 0 0	0	300	...	391 6 6	0	0	...	321 6 11	0	300	...	69 15 7	0 0 0
———, Severin A. ...	6 April 81	0	1500	...	303 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	333 5 7	0	0	...	30 5 1	0	1500	...	303 0 6	0 0 0
———, Major-General William Charles,—account of life-interest for Narlee Begum ...	7 July 66	0	10800	...	53 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	216 0 0	0	10800	...	269 15 6	0	0	...	216 0 0	0	10800	...	53 15 6	0 0 0
———, William Francis ...	13 Mar. 75	0	0	...	178 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	178 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	178 0 0	0 0 0
———, William Napier ...	27 April 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	1367 9 8	0	500	...	1367 9 8	0	0	...	676 5 7	0	500	...	691 4 1	0 0 0
ipe, Henry ...	Taken charge 6 Feb. 71	0	0	...	46 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 15 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 15 6	0 0 0
rdoze, James ...	18 Aug. 66	0	800	...	154 5 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	170 5 0	0	0	...	0 15 11	0	800	...	169 5 1	0 0 0
rgill, John Charles,—share account of the late Mrs. A. Cargill, mother of the deceased ...	18 June 76	0	300	...	43 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	49 9 5	0	0	...	0 2 11	0	300	...	49 6 6	0 0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		To credit.	To debit.	S. R.	Co. Rs.			S. R.	Co. Rs.			S. R.	Co. Rs.			S. R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit.	To Debit.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
C.																							
Cargill, John Charles,—share account of H. E. Cargill, brother of the deceased ..	18 June 76	0	300	...	34 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	40 13 6	0	0	...	0 2 11	0	300	...	40 10 7	0 0 0
Carpenter, Charles Wilson	6 Jan. 76	0	0	...	352 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	352 1 11	0	0	...	352 1 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, account of C. M. Carpenter, the only son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	32100	...	7 0 0	0 0 0	0	900	...	985 4 7	0	33000	...	992 4 7	0	0	...	945 3 4	0	33000	...	47 1 3	0 0 0
———, Lieut. Thomas William ...	10 April 73	0	0	...	24 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 9 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 9 5	0 0 0
Carr, George,—share account of Joseph Brown ...	18 May 47	0	1000	...	171 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	191 7 6	0	0	...	1 12 0	0	1000	...	189 11 6	0 0 0
Carrapiet, Mrs. Anna Johannes Joseph Ter,—share account of house No. 37, Ezra Street, in the will No. 40, Doomtullah Street ...	4 Mar. 43	0	0	...	149 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	149 6 4	0	0	...	907 5 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	757 15 1
———, share account of house No. 38, Ezra Street, in the will No. 42, Doomtullah Street ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	284 14 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	284 14 11	0	0	...	910 15 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	626 0 5
———, share account of house No. 39, Ezra Street, in the will No. 41, Doomtullah Street ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	109 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	297 15 0	0	0	...	407 13 0	0	0	...	32 9 4	0	0	...	375 3 8	0 0 0
———, share account of house No. 53, Ezra Street, in the will No. 60, Doomtullah Street ..	Ditto ...	0	12100	...	218 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	242 0 0	0	12100	...	460 7 4	0	0	...	12 13 7	0	12100	...	447 9 9	0 0 0
Carter, Thomas Emerson ...	1 Oct. 72	0	100	...	75 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	77 2 10	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	77 2 4	0 0 0

Carthew, Captain Charles Alfred ...	9 April 81	0	2600	...	15	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	52	0	0	0	2600	...	67	0	3	0	0	...	23	2	4	0	2600	...	43	13	11	0	0
Cartner, Thomas ..	19 Nov. 61	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	...	417	0	1	0	300	...	417	0	1	0	300	...	417	0	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
———, account of house No. 6, Waterloo Street ..	Ditto ...	0	0	...	10	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	1619	14	0	0	0	...	1630	4	5	0	0	...	292	5	7	0	0	...	1337	14	10	0	0
———, legacy account of Mrs. E. Cartner, widow of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	21300	...	492	10	3	0	0	0	0	900	...	463	8	0	0	22200	...	956	2	3	0	0	...	955	9	9	0	22200	...	0	8	6	0	0
———, legacy account of Joseph Cartner, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	316	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	50	8	11	0	0	...	366	12	2	0	0	...	366	12	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
———, legacy account of Mrs. Eliza Dyer, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1500	...	95	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	80	9	0	0	1500	...	176	6	4	0	0	...	30	0	0	0	1500	...	146	6	4	0	0
———, legacy account of Mrs. Fanny Worcester, daughter of the deceased...	Ditto ...	0	1500	...	26	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	80	9	0	0	1500	...	107	4	1	0	0	...	30	0	0	0	1500	...	77	4	1	0	0
———, legacy account of Miss Alice Cartner, now Mrs Boyd, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1500	...	19	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	80	9	0	0	1500	...	100	6	8	0	0	...	30	0	0	0	1500	...	70	6	8	0	0
———, legacy account of Miss Flora Cartner, daughter of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	2500	...	52	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	100	9	0	0	2500	...	153	2	8	0	0	...	50	0	0	0	2500	...	103	2	8	0	0
———, legacy account of Thomas Henry Cartner, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	2500	...	46	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	100	9	0	0	2500	...	147	2	8	0	0	...	44	0	0	0	2500	...	103	2	8	0	0
———, legacy account of Miss Edith Cartner, now Mrs. Wise, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1500	...	114	15	11	0	0	0	0	100	...	80	9	0	0	1600	...	195	8	11	0	0	...	133	10	3	0	1600	...	61	14	8	0	0
———, legacy account of James Cartner, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	600	...	0	0	0	148	12	3	0	0	...	676	0	2	0	600	...	527	3	11	0	600	...	527	3	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
Catchick, Catchick Arratoon	18 Dec. 74	0	9700	...	353	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	194	0	0	0	9700	...	547	8	8	0	0	...	3	10	7	0	9700	...	543	14	1	0	0
Cave, Miss Caroline ...	25 Feb. 82	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60000	...	47184	6	2	0	60000	...	47184	6	2	0	33000	...	47164	11	7	0	27000	...	19	10	7	0	0
Cawley, Catherine (a lunatic) ...	..	0	18800	...	17	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	863	2	0	0	18800	...	880	13	11	0	0	...	689	1	5	0	18800	...	191	12	6	0	0
Cearns, William Nathaniel...	5 Mar. 49	0	0	...	24	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	5	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	5	4	0	0
Chadwick, James Thomas,—share account of Albert Chadwick, brother of the deceased ...	15 Feb. 72	0	400	...	53	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	400	...	61	5	1	0	0	...	0	3	10	0	400	...	61	1	3	0	0
Chalmer, William Andrew...	9 May 79	0	1500	5*	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	45	0	0	0	1500	5*	61	8	0	0	0	...	1	6	9	0	1500	5*	60	1	3	0	0
Chapman, E. G. ...	18 Jan. 73	0	0	...	46	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	46	12	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	46	12	3	0	0
Chill, George Constable ...	20 Dec. 70	0	35300	...	516	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	706	0	0	0	35300	...	1222	10	2	0	0	...	693	6	11	0	35300	...	529	3	3	0	0
Chinneaux, Jean Piere ...	12 June 51	0	1000	...	0	0	0	66	7	10	0	0	...	40	0	0	0	1000	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	1000	...	0	0	0	27	8
Christie, Henry,—legacy account of Miss A. C. Christie, only daughter of the deceased ...	9 Mar. 58	0	2200	...	265	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	44	0	0	0	2200	...	309	15	7	0	0	...	2	1	1	0	2200	...	307	14	6	0	0

* Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, Limited, shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To De
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs
C.																							
Chuckerbutty, Dr. Soorjo Coomar Goodeve,—legacy account of Alexander G. Chuckerbutty, son of the deceased ...	17 Dec. 74	0	27700	...	0 0 0	134 15 7	0	0	...	554 0 0	0	27700	...	419 0 5	0	0	...	17 5 11	0	27700	...	401 10 6	0
———, legacy account of Alfred G. Chuckerbutty, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	30200	...	127 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	604 0 0	0	30200	...	731 14 9	0	0	...	810 13 11	0	30200	...	0 0 0	78 1
———, legacy account of Arthur G. Chuckerbutty, son of the deceased ..	Ditto ...	0	29000	...	25 12 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	580 0 0	0	29000	...	605 12 11	0	0	...	450 2 5	0	29000	...	155 10 6	0
———, legacy account of Miss Mary Ann G. Chuckerbutty, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	28300	...	0 0 0	107 5 7	0	0	...	566 0 0	0	28300	...	458 10 5	0	0	...	737 11 8	0	28300	...	0 0 0	279
———, legacy account of Miss Martha G. Chuckerbutty, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	30200	...	148 14 9	0 0 0	0	500	...	604 0 0	0	30700	...	752 14 9	0	0	...	723 10 8	0	30700	...	29 4 1	0
Clark, William ...	23 Mar. 80	0	500	...	0 0 0	56 8 6	0	0	...	565 9 5	0	500	...	509 0 11	0	500	...	479 2 2	0	0	...	29 14 9	0
Clarke, Henry Hooper,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	5 April 77	0	1200	...	117 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	141 2 4	0	0	...	1 7 6	0	1200	...	139 10 10	0
———, Henry Robert ...	5 Dec. 73	0	0	...	76 6 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 6 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 6 2	0
———, Philip,—legacy account of F. J. Clarke, son of the deceased ..	25 Jan. 68	0	600	...	108 12 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	120 12 11	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	600	...	119 11 1	0
———, Samuel Henry ...	Taken charge 21 Aug. 74	0	200	...	73 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	77 12 0	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	77 11 0	0
Clery, Assistant Overseer Lawrence ...	28 Sept. 60	0	800	...	162 7 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	178 7 2	0	0	...	0 15 10	0	800	...	177 7 4	0
Coast, Captain Michael William Lade ..	27 June 65	0	0	...	6642 15 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6642 15 8	0	0	...	62 1546 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0

Cochrane, James Church,—share account of C. Little, J. M. C. Little, and E. C. Little, nieces of the deceased ...	1 May 74	0	300	...	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	117	0	0	0	0	...	0	2	11	0	300	...	116	13	1	0	0
Coghill, Francis ...	12 May 71	0	300	...	89	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	95	4	5	0	0	...	0	1	5	0	300	...	95	3	0	0	0
Cohen, Solamoon Shumaoon Dwek,—life-interest account of S. S. Cohen, daughter of the deceased	1 Feb. 72	0	900	...	53	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	317	10	0	0	900	...	371	8	10	0	0	...	71	8	11	0	900	...	299	15	11	0	0
Cole, John David ...	24 May 72	0	1600	...	86	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	..	32	0	0	0	1600	...	118	6	4	0	0	...	1	3	8	0	1600	...	117	2	8	0	0
Collier, Harman Felix ...	21 Jan. 80	0	0	...	164	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	164	11	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	164	11	7	0	0
——, share account of John, Frederick, and Edwin Collier, half-brothers of the deceased ..	Ditto ..	0	800	...	33	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	829	3	4	0	800	...	863	2	5	0	800	...	863	2	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
——, share account of Edwin Collier, half-brother of the deceased ...	Ditto ..	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	430	15	6	0	0	...	430	15	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	430	15	6	0	0
Collins, Mrs. Ritta,—account of sundry legatees ...	10 Jan. 79	0	0	...	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	97	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	97	0	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Miss Virginia Andrew, niece of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	17	2	4	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	7	2	4	0	0
——, life-interest account of Thomas Collins ..	Ditto ...	0	9400	...	87	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	188	0	0	0	9400	...	275	6	3	0	0	...	156	6	3	0	9400	...	119	0	0	0	0
Collis, J. S. ...	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	11	8	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	11	8
Colvill, Lieutenant George Albert ...	9 Sept. 76	0	0	...	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	32	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	0	0	0	0
Colyear, Mrs. Alice ...	20 Aug. 78	0	3700	31*	0	0	0	2243	6	9	0	0	...	29861	14	10	0	3700	31*	27618	8	1	0	3700	...	27075	13	1	0	0	31*	542	11	0	0	0
——, Lieut.-Col. Thomas David ...	31 Dec. 75	0	0	...	1868	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	1868	10	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1868	10	8	0	0
Condon, Harry Burgoyne,—share account of four nephews and nieces of the the deceased ...	13 Aug. 80	0	800	...	0	0	0	20	4	1	0	0	...	16	0	0	0	800	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	3	8	0	800	...	0	0	0	5	7
Cones, Mrs. Mary,—share account of M. B., W. J., M. E., and A. M. Bellamy, grandchildren of the deceased ...	7 July 79	0	1300	...	53	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	0	0	0	1300	...	79	1	1	0	0	...	1	8	6	0	1300	...	77	8	7	0	
Connolly, Sub-Conductor James,—share account of A. A. Connelly, daughter of the deceased ...	20 June 67	0	1300	...	75	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	0	0	0	1300	...	101	12	7	0	0	...	50	7	6	0	1300	...	51	5	1	0	0
——, William,—share account of Miss A. A. Connelly, sister of the deceased ...	19 Aug. 74	0	600	...	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	23	3	1	0	0	...	22	14	3	0	600	...	0	4	10	0	0
Connor, James Arthur ...	Taken charge 31 Mar. 77	0	200	...	49	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	53	9	10	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	53	8	10	0	0

* Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		To Credit Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
C.																							
Cook, William ...	Taken charge 23 Aug. 77	0	600	...	154 12 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	166 12 11	0	0	...	0 14 11	0	600	...	165 14 0	0 0 0
Cooke, Captain E. S. ..	30 Mar. 82	0	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2000	...	2112 9 2	0	2000	...	2112 9 2	0	0	...	2199 2 9	0	2000	...	0 0 0	86 9
——, George Cæsar,—account of George Vernon, Frances Margaret, and Emma Cooke, three of the children of the deceased ...	15 Dec. 75	0	100	...	92 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	94 2 11	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	100	...	94 1 11	0 0
Cooper, John ...	12 Dec. 37	0	2500	...	28 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	78 6 0	0	0	...	3 4 0	0	2500	...	75 2 0	0 0
——, Thomas Thornville	Taken charge 5 Aug. 80	0	...	...	37 7 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 7 9	0	0	...	23 4 6	0	0	...	14 3 3	0 0
Copley, George Fox ...	1 July 60	0	...	...	17 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 3 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 3 8	0 0
Corcoran, Captain Isaac James ...	24 Sept. 78	0	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 5 0	0	0	...	2 5 0	0	0	...	2 5 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0
——, legacy account of Miss Theresa Moran ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	45 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	55 11 0	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	500	...	54 10 2	0 0
——, legacy account of Mrs. Amelia Corcoran, now Mrs. Martin, and her four children Rosana, Edith, Mary, and Margaret Corcoran ...	Ditto ...	0	4000	...	164 5 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	82 3 11	0	4000	...	246 9 4	0	0	...	156 13 8	0	4000	...	89 11 8	0 0
Cornelius, Charles, junior ...	17 July 63	0	9300	...	65 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	186 0 0	0	9300	...	251 0 2	0	0	...	3 9 8	0	9300	...	247 6 6	0 0
Corser, E. ...	31 Aug. 59	0	1600	...	235 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 0 0	0	1600	...	267 12 8	0	0	...	1 3 8	0	1600	...	266 9 0	0 0
Cottom, Richard,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	21 Nov. 76	0	1200	...	0 0 0	7 13 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	16 3 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	0 0 0	7 13
Cotton, Lieut.-Col. Henry ...	11 May 58	0	1000	...	203 3 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	223 3 1	0	0	..	1 0 10	0	1000	...	222 2 3	0 0
Coupland, William ..	28 Sept. 66	0	0	...	27 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 0 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 0 2	0 0
Courtenay, Francis Foljambe,—account of Miss B. L. Courtenay, the executrix and universal legatee under the will of the deceased ...	23 Sept. 73	0	0	*119¼ & 3-20th	0 0 0	0 12 0	0	0	...	4406 4 0	0	0	*119¼ & 3-20th	4405 8 0	0	0	...	4406 4 0	0	0	*119¼ & 3-20th	0 0 0	0 12

Courtney, Gunner Humphrey	25 May. 55	0	0	...	38	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	10	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	10	4	0	0	0
Coventry, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles ...	20 Dec. 79	0	0	...	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	60	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	60	0	0	0	0	0
———, share account of the children of the late Mrs. Eliza Murray, daughter of the deceased...	Ditto ...	0	6000	...	8	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	6272	5	3	0	6000	...	6280	6	9	0	6000	...	3166	10	2	0	0	...	3113	12	7	0	0	0
———, life-interest account of Mrs. Louisa Charlotte Santasilia, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	5800	...	5	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	116	0	0	0	5800	...	121	14	3	0	0	...	4	3	8	0	5800	...	117	10	7	0	0	0
Cox, William ...	12 June 51	0	0	...	11	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	4	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	4	3	0	0	0
——, William ...	3 June 82	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40*	85	3	11	0	0	40*	85	3	11	0	0	...	48	0	6	0	0	40*	37	3	5	0	0	0
Coxe, Alfred,—personalty account ...	13 May 68	0	2400	...	361	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	48	0	0	0	2400	...	409	11	5	0	0	...	1	7	6	0	2400	...	408	3	11	0	0	0
——, realty account ...	Ditto ...	0	400	...	84	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	400	...	92	1	4	0	0	...	0	1	11	0	400	...	91	15	5	0	0	0
Crabley, Robert Godlieb,—account of house No. 10, Chitpore Road ...	25 April 56	0	0	...	0	0	0	1495	4	6	0	0	...	408	11	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	41	6	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	1128	0	2
Craigie, Lieutenant Arthur Wellesley ...	11 May 59	0	200	...	99	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	103	14	9	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	103	13	9	0	0	0
———, Lieutenant-Colonel John ...	18 May 41	0	0	...	20	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	6	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	6	8	0	0	0
———, Major Patrick,—account of the trustees of the marriage settlement of Major & Mrs. A. Q. Hopper	2 June 41	0	24700	...	132	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	502	12	0	0	24700	...	635	2	1	0	0	...	502	12	0	0	24700	...	132	6	1	0	0	0
Crisp, Ralph ...	Taken charge 30 Jan. 80	0	0	...	273	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	273	15	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	273	15	10	0	0	0
Crow, M. ...	Power of Attorney.	0	100	...	27	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	29	6	6	0	0	...	0	1	7	0	100	...	29	4	11	0	0	0
Crowe, William Henry ...	30 June 75	0	2500	...	494	6	0	0	0	0	0	500	...	50	0	0	0	3000	...	544	6	0	0	0	...	508	1	9	0	3000	...	36	4	3	0	0	0
Cruise, Francis John ...	23 Jan. 80	0	1100	...	0	0	0	214	6	2	0	0	...	24	12	0	0	1100	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	1	11	0	1100	...	0	0	0	190	12	1
Crump, Joseph ...	27 May 71	0	18600	...	236	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	372	0	0	0	18600	...	608	8	4	0	0	...	360	12	3	0	18600	...	247	12	1	0	0	0
Cumming, William ...	Taken charge 17 May 80	0	600	...	15	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	27	1	6	0	0	...	4	13	4	0	600	...	22	4	2	0	0	0
Cummins, John ...	7 May 60	0	0	...	36	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	36	2	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	36	2	1	0	0	0
Curren, Mrs. Mary ...	.....	0	100	...	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	4	2	5	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	4	1	11	0	0	0
Currie, Thomas ..	15 May 81	0	0	...	20	4	3	0	0	0	0	500	...	815	2	9	0	500	...	835	7	0	0	0	...	742	15	8	0	500	...	92	7	4	0	0	0
D.																																					
DaCosta, John Simon ...	7 Jan. 39	0	0	...	14	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	1	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	1	11	0	0	0
———, reserve fund account ...	Ditto ...	0	61600	...	0	0	0	136	4	5	0	0	...	1232	0	0	0	61600	...	1095	11	7	0	0	...	1042	3	7	0	61600	...	53	8	0	0	0	0
———, share account of Miss S. L. F. DaCosta ..	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	820	15	5	0	0	...	554	7	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	113	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	379	8	8
———, account life-interest of Miss S. L. F. DaCosta ...	Ditto ...	0	63700	...	0	0	0	1596	0	11	0	0	...	1274	0	0	0	63700	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1004	7	3	0	63700	...	0	0	0	1826	8	2

* Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
D.																							
DaCosta, John Simon,—account life-interest of J. H. N. DaCosta ...	7 Jan. 39	0	0	...	0 0 0	10 14 0	0	0	...	10 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, account life-interest of Mrs. S. V. DaCosta, now Mrs. Laforgue ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	60 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	174 11 0	0	0	...	234 11 2	0	0	...	48 12 6	0	0	...	185 14 8	0 0 0
DaCruz, Mrs. Harriet,—life-interest for her daughter Elizabeth Wilkinson ...	5 June 58	0	0	...	257 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	0	...	287 13 0	0	0	...	1 10 6	0	0	...	286 2 6	0 0 0
DaBrew, Louis ...	10 Mar. 76	0	1500	...	0 0 0	480 14 2	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 3 2	0	1500	...	0 0 0	452 1 4
DeAbrew, Joanna ...	...	0	0	...	647 5 4	0 0 0	0	600	...	0 0 0	0	600	...	647 5 4	0	0	...	624 11 1	0	600	...	22 10 3	0 0 0
DeCosta, Mrs. Mary Ann	Taken charge 23 July 74	0	300	...	56 3 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	62 3 5	0	0	...	2 13 6	0	300	...	59 5 11	0 0 0
Delan, Peter ...	.....	0	0	...	81 13 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	81 13 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	81 13 4	0 0 0
DeRusett, Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth ...	14 Sept. 59	0	2600	...	311 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 0 0	0	2600	...	363 12 3	0	0	...	1 8 6	0	2600	...	362 3 9	0 0 0
———, George Harris ...	9 Jan. 64	0	500	...	403 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	413 7 8	0	0	...	0 14 5	0	500	...	412 9 3	0 0 0
D'Silva, John Crispin ...	8 Jan. 79	0	0	...	118 9 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	118 9 4	0	0	...	29 4 0	0	0	...	89 5 4	0 0 0
DeSilva, Claudio Ignacio ...	31 May 78	0	0	...	120 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	120 5 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	120 5 7	0 0 0
DeSilva, Mathew ...	3 Dec. 45	0	0	...	30 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 15 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 15 3	0 0 0
———, Domingo ...	15 July 48	0	2700	...	248 1 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 0 0	0	2700	...	302 1 7	0	0	...	3 7 2	0	2700	...	298 10 5	0 0 0
———, Manuel ...	24 June 45	0	800	...	345 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	361 9 9	0	0	...	1 8 10	0	800	...	360 0 11	0 0 0
———, Nazareth ...	3 July 79	0	1000	...	0 0 0	390 8 6	0	0	...	3046 9 0	0	1000	...	2656 0 6	0	1000	...	2656 0 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, legacy account of E. Maria L. Gomes ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	345 0 11	0	0	...	345 0 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	345 0 11	0 0 0
DeSouza, Count A. ...	19 Feb. 81	0	0	...	0 0 0	1405 14 3	0	0	...	36426 10 8	0	0	...	35020 12 5	0	0	...	28819 6 4	0	0	...	6201 6 1	0 0 0
Dewet, Mrs. Paulina Harriette ...	10 Mar. 80	0	5800	...	212 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	116 0 0	0	5800	...	328 15 0	0	0	...	3 2 4	0	5800	...	325 12 8	0 0 0
Dalton, Lieut.-Col. Denis Harman,—account of the trustees of the marriage settlement of Mrs. Mary Charlottee Thunder ...	11 Nov. 39	0	9300	108*	358 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	2886 0 0	0	9300	108*	3244 13 6	0	0	...	2886 0 0	0	9300	108*	358 13 6	0 0 0

Daly, Sergeant John.—share account of the children ...	8 Mar. 65	0	500	...	43	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	53	10	6	0	0	...	1	0	10	0	500	...	52	9	8	0	0	0
——, Patrick,—share account of George Daly ...	27 Jan. 74	0	500	...	104	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	114	15	4	0	0	...	1	0	10	0	500	...	113	14	6	0	0	0
——, Mrs. Bridget ...	31 May 74	0	3500	7†	482	9	7	0	0	0	0	500	...	70	0	0	0	4000	7†	552	9	7	0	0	...	519	11	8	0	4000	7†	32	14	1	0	0	0
——, James Brien ...	28 April 76	0	27400	...	0	0	0	1938	13	3	0	0	...	9433	7	11	0	24700	...	7494	10	8	0	24700	...	7494	10	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
——, share account of Miss Mary Josephine Christian Daly ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19400	...	4172	1	9	0	19400	...	4172	1	9	0	3300	...	3879	5	7	0	16100	...	292	12	2	0	0	0
Danniell, Lieutenant Charles Astell ...	Ditto ...	0	200	...	82	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	86	14	2	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	86	13	2	0	0	0
——, Assistant Surgeon Hickman Rose ...	12 Jan. 63	0	0	20‡	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	20‡	4	8	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	20‡	4	8	0	0	0	0
Davey, N. Thomas ...	29 May 73	0	100	...	64	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	66	8	8	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	66	8	2	0	0	0
Davidson, Isaac ...	5 Dec. 53	0	500	...	328	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	338	11	4	0	0	...	0	14	5	0	500	...	337	12	11	0	0	0
——, Ensign John Tierney ...	31 Aug. 68	0	300	...	68	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	74	15	7	0	0	...	0	1	6	0	300	...	74	14	1	0	0	0
——, J. E.,—share account of Miss L. Davidson, only child of the deceased ...	Taken charge 26 April 76	0	200	...	72	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	76	10	0	0	0	...	0	1	11	0	200	...	76	8	1	0	0	0
Davis, Miss Mary ...	27 April 76	0	1000	...	150	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	4	0	0	1000	...	171	12	6	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	1000	...	171	0	6	0	0	0
Dawson, Ensign Alexander of 56th N. I. ...	Taken charge 29 Oct. 58	0	100	...	45	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	47	11	9	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	47	11	3	0	0	0
DeDomball, Mrs. S. Mary Durup ...	12 Dec. 78	0	0	...	29	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	29	6	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	29	6	0	0	0	0
Delamain, Lieut.-Col. James	13 Mar. 33	0	0	...	9	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	13	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	13	4	0	0	0
——, Captain John William ...	.....	0	100	...	23	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	25	12	9	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	25	12	3	0	0	0
DeLatrieta, Don Caledonia...	31 May 78	0	8300	...	0	0	0	53	9	7	0	0	...	166	0	0	0	8300	...	112	6	5	0	0	...	3	3	10	0	8300	...	109	2	7	0	0	0
DeMello, Gabriel ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	127	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	127	5	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	127	5	7	0	0	0
Demetrides, Mrs. Ellen ...	Taken charge 26 June 72	0	200	...	100	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	104	11	10	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	104	10	10	0	0	0
Dennis, G. ...	Taken charge 23 Dec. 70	0	0	...	15	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	15	12	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	15	12	11	0	0	0
——. Lieutenant Adolphus Lambert ...	23 Feb. 77	0	300	...	148	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	154	1	10	0	0	...	0	1	5	0	300	...	154	0	5	0	0	0
Dennison, Mrs. Jane Louisa	1 Dec. 62	0	100	...	49	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	51	15	6	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	51	15	0	0	0	0
Denny, Ensign Charles Archibald ...	24 April 53	0	100	...	35	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	37	3	8	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	37	3	2	0	0	0
Denton, Miss Mary,—life-interest of Bebee Peanah...	29 May 49	0	4100	...	68	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	82	0	0	0	4100	...	150	3	3	0	0	...	4	13	7	0	4100	...	145	5	8	0	0	0
DeRosch, Mrs. Ann ...	30 May 49	0	2500	...	74	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	51	4	0	0	2500	...	125	6	3	0	0	...	3	5	0	6	2500	...	122	1	3	0	0	0
Desmond, Conductor D.,—account of Government securities belonging to the deceased children ...	24 Nov. 73	0	4000	...	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	4000	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	4000	...	0	0	0	0	12	0
Dixon, William,—legacy account of James Hume Keys ...	1 June 75	0	0	...	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	19	11	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	19	11	0	0	0	0
Dodsworth, Henry Thomas	30 May 65	0	300	...	48	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	54	4	9	0	0	...	0	1	5	0	300	...	54	3	4	0	0	0

* Bank of Bengal shares. † North-Western Bank of India shares ‡ East India Steam Navigation Company's shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
D.																							
Dodsworth, Miss Mary ..	8 Feb. 73	0	3200	...	212 11 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	64 0 0	0	3200	...	276 11 6	0	0	...	1 11 5	0	3200	...	275 0 1	0 0 0
Doeg, Henry Franklin,—share account of the children ...	5 May 56	0	4700	...	135 4 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	94 0 0	0	4700	...	229 4 11	0	0	...	3 9 1	0	4700	...	225 11 10	0 0 0
Donahoy, Mrs. Frederica ...	8 Aug. 67	0	0	...	0 0 0	204 2 2	0	0	...	204 2 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Donnithorne, James Henry,—share account of the three children of the deceased ...	Feb. 64	0	800	...	0 0 0	5 8 8	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	10 7 4	0	0	...	30 12 4	0	800	...	0 0 0	20 5 0
Donohoe, William ...	4 Feb. 70	0	1500	...	187 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	217 8 1	0	0	...	1 3 3	0	1500	...	216 4 10	0 0 0
Dorin, James Augustus ...	15 May 58	0	200	...	45 14 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	49 14 2	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	49 13 2	0 0 0
Douglas, Benjamin Godfrey ...	Taken charge 18 Aug. 79	0	0	...	201 14 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	201 14 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	201 14 2	0 0 0
Dow, J. D. ...	1 Feb. 71	0	0	...	163 2 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	163 2 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	163 2 1	0 0 0
——, account of H. B. Dow, executor of the deceased in England ...	Ditto ...	0	0	28⅞*	0 0 0	0 12 0	0	0	...	1293 12 0	0	0	28⅞*	1293 0 0	0	0	...	1293 0 0	0	0	28⅞*	0 0 0	0 0 0
Downing William Pringle ...	21 May 67	0	100	...	30 3 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	32 3 3	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	32 2 9	0 0 0
Drew, Thomas ...	24 Aug. 81	0	2500	...	313 7 2	0 0 0	0	500	...	403 5 0	0	3000	...	716 12 2	0	0	...	577 5 4	0	3000	...	139 6 10	0 0 0
Driver, Sergeant George ...	27 Feb. 63	0	1500	...	168 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	198 11 10	0	0	...	1 3 3	0	1500	...	197 8 7	0 0 0
Dubordiex, Alexander,—account of the repairs of monument ...	9 Feb. 64	0	500	...	188 8 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	198 8 3	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	197 12 3	0 0 0
Duncan, Mrs. Mary Anne,—share account of M. A. Duncan ..	3 June 67	0	700	...	161 4 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	175 4 3	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	174 1 6	0 0 0
———, Conductor James,—share account of M. A. Duncan ...	Ditto ...	0	700	...	119 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	133 1 0	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	131 14 3	0 0 0
Dunn, Thomas ...	30 June 68	0	4000	...	351 10 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 0 0	0	4000	...	431 10 11	0	0	...	1 15 3	0	4000	...	429 11 8	0 0 0
——, realty account ...	Ditto ...	0	800	...	367 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	383 1 11	0	0	...	0 15 10	0	800	...	382 2 1	0 0 0
Dunne, Richard ...	9 Sept. 78	0	2000	...	0 0 0	28 13 5	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	11 2 7	0	0	...	1 12 10	0	2000	...	9 5 9	0 0 0
———, Michael Patrick ...	18 Feb. 80	0	0	...	465 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	130 15 3	0	0	...	595 5 3	0	0	...	597 9 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	1 10 8

———, legacy account of James L. Forbes ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 4	0 0 0
———, account of zemindary at Shamshabad ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	2636 0 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	32064 12 4	0	0	...	34700 12 10	0	0	...	34109 12 10	0	0	...	591 0 0	0 0 0
Dutton, Benjamin Charles ...	9 April 81	0	0	...	2640 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 0 0	0	0	...	2651 14 10	0	0	...	2124 4 9	0	0	...	527 10 1	0 0 0
———, share account of James Dutton Watson ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	527 10 2	0 0 0	0	500	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	537 10 2	0	0	...	512 8 4	0	500	...	25 1 10	0 0 0
———, share account of Miss B. C. Watson ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	527 10 2	0 0 0	0	500	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	537 10 2	0	0	...	512 8 4	0	500	...	25 1 10	0 0 0
———, share account of Andrew Forsyth ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	527 10 1	0	500	...	527 10 1	0	0	...	513 11 7	0	500	...	13 14 6	0 0 0
———, share account of James Forsyth ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	527 10 1	0	500	...	527 10 1	0	0	...	513 11 7	0	500	...	13 14 6	0 0 0
Duverger, Peter Arson ...	24 April 38	0	0	...	53 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 6 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 6 1	0 0 0
Dyce, Colonel G. A. D. ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	17 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 12 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 12 3	0 0 0
Dyson, William,—share account of Clara Dyson ...	1 May 67	0	1200	...	66 13 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	90 13 7	0	0	...	1 7 6	0	1200	...	89 6 1	0 0 0
———, share account of Nancy Dyson ...	Ditto ...	0	1200	...	66 13 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	90 13 7	0	0	...	1 7 6	0	1200	...	89 6 1	0 0 0
E.																													
Eames, Assistant Surgeon William Luke ...	Taken charge 26 Nov. 70	0	300	...	48 3 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	54 3 9	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	54 2 4	0 0 0
Eaton, W. ...	Taken charge 16 Dec. 74	0	0	...	17 4 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 4 0	0 0 0
Erens, De M. F. J. ...	Taken charge 17 Nov. 79	0	0	...	81 10 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	81 10 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	81 10 11	0 0 0
Eckford, Ensign R. of 10th Native Infantry ...	5 Aug. 75	0	200	...	42 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	46 0 4	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	45 15 4	0 0 0
———, Major John ...	7 Jan. 82	0	2800	...	115 10 2	0 0 0	0	2600	...	12624 11 11	0	5400	...	12740 6 1	0	3400	...	13132 3 2	0	2000	...	0 0 0	391 13 1
Edmond, Rev. James ...	2 June 76	0	600	...	36 3 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	48 3 10	0	0	...	0 14 11	0	600	...	47 4 11	0 0 0
Edmonstone, Hon'ble Sir George Frederick.—share account of the children ...	6 Sept. 65	0	0	...	0 0 0	25 3 2	0	0	...	25 3 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Edwards, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	4 May 81	0	9000	...	564 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	9000	...	564 2 10	0	9000	...	564 2 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ellis, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur ...	6 Sept. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	499 15 0	0	0	...	499 15 0	0	0	...	499 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, James,—share account of Edward Ellis ...	29 Aug. 72	0	300	...	44 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	320 11 9	0	300	...	365 9 5	0	300	...	365 9 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Elliott, H. A. ...	Taken charge 5 Feb. 70	0	0	...	84 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	84 14 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	84 14 4	0 0 0
Elizabeth, Mrs. Grace ...	27 Mar. 37	0	31000	...	3542 9 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	620 0 0	0	31000	...	4162 9 2	0	0	...	1688 4 0	0	31000	...	2474 5 2	0 0 0
Elton, J. F. ...	31 May 65	0	0	...	64 6 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	64 6 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	64 6 3	0 0 0
Ephraim, Arton Joseph ...	21 Jan. 78	0	0	...	19 14 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 14 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 14 8	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Mr. Owen Camell ...	Ditto ...	0	4100	...	79 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	92 4 0	0	4100	...	171 13 5	0	0	...	3 8 3	0	4100	...	168 5 2	0 0 0
———, life-interest account of Shaik Khodabux and his wife ...	Ditto ...	0	1300	...	185 10 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	211 10 10	0	0	...	1 8 6	0	1300	...	210 2 4	0 0 0

* Bengal Coal Company, Limited, shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
E.																							
Ephraim, Arton Joseph,—account of the poor and needy members of the Armenian Church of Calcutta	21 Jan. 78	0	1000	...	143 3 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 8 0	0	1000	...	165 11 9	0	0	...	1 6 10	0	1000	...	164 4 11	0 0 0
Erskine, Sir John D. ...	9 June 40	0	0	...	13 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 4 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 4 8	0 0 0
E'Souza, Antonio DeLima,—share account of Monica Fernandez, account of Joseph Francis Antonio Fernandez ...	19 Dec. 55	0	1500	...	222 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	252 5 4	0	0	...	1 10 5	0	1500	...	250 10 11	0 0 0
Etty, Elizabeth Leal ...	9 June 74	1000	0	...	0 0 0	16 6 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	1000	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	1000	0	...	0 0 0	16 6 5
Every, Thomas Lloyd ...	13 Dec. 53	0	2500	...	261 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	311 0 2	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	2500	...	310 4 2	0 0 0
Eyre, Hubert B. M. ...	8 Aug. 78	0	0	...	0 0 0	2 5 0	0	0	...	2 5 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ezekiel, Salloy Solomon ...	12 Sept. 67	0	400	...	61 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	400	...	69 5 7	0	0	...	0 1 11	0	400	...	69 3 8	0 0 0
F.																							
Fagan, Christopher Weston.—share account of Mrs. H. E. Fagan ...	8 June 57	0	73000	...	83 13 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	1460 0 0	0	73000	...	1543 13 4	0	0	...	1460 0 0	0	73000	...	83 13 4	0 0 0
——, share account of Miss Margaret A. Fagan...	Ditto ...	0	49700	...	0 0 0	155 8 7	0	0	...	996 8 0	0	49700	....	840 15 5	0	0	...	996 8 0	0	49700	...	0 0 0	155 8 7
——, share account of Miss Elleanor Fagan ...	Ditto ...	0	49700	...	0 0 0	411 10 4	0	0	...	994 0 0	0	49700	...	582 5 8	0	0	...	994 0 0	0	49700	...	0 0 0	411 10 4
——, share account of Christopher Weston Fagan	Ditto ...	0	49400	...	116 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	991 12 0	0	49400	...	1108 8 10	0	0	...	991 12 0	0	49400	...	116 12 10	0 0 0
——, Rev. Frederick Christopher ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	47 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	47 9 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	47 9 9	0 0 0
——, Lieutenant Hornby of 56th Native Infantry...	3 Aug. 67	0	100	...	23 11 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	25 11 9	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	25 11 3	0 0 0
——, James Norman ...	Taken charge 5 June 79	0	0	...	165 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	165 8 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	165 8 7	0 0 0

Fairweather, Jane,—account life-interest for Mrs. Eliza Jane Fairweather ...	9 May 58	0	20500	...	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	410	0	0	0	20500	...	414	8	0	0	0	...	410	0	0	0	20500	...	4	8	0	0	0	0
Falcon, R. ...	Taken charge 10 Aug. 68	0	0	...	11	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	13	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	13	2	0	0	0
Falkner, George ..	4 June 81	0	21000	...	0	0	0	1045	1	11	0	0	...	1840	6	10	0	21000	...	795	4	11	0	21000	...	24	11	2	0	0	...	770	9	9	0	0	0
Farquharson, Ensign Charles Martin ...	9 Nov. 59	0	100	...	78	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	80	7	5	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	80	6	14	0	0	0
Fasting, Johann Frederick...	14 Aug. 80	0	1500	...	428	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	30	0	0	0	1500	...	458	5	11	0	0	...	1	3	2	0	1500	...	457	2	9	0	0	0
Faucus, John ...	Taken charge 13 July 70	0	300	...	123	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	129	3	0	0	0	...	0	1	5	0	300	...	129	1	7	0	0	0
Fegredo, Joseph ...	9 Mar. 68	0	0	...	26	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	4	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	4	4	0	0	0
———, share account of the children of John Fegredo	Ditto ...		200	...	46	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	50	13	1	0	200	...	50	13	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fenn, Samuel ...	24 Nov. 68	0	5600	...	407	14	8	0	0	0	0	2500	...	2132	0	0	0	8100	...	2539	14	8	0	0	...	2667	7	3	0	8100	...	0	0	0	127	8	7
Fentum, Charles Rench ...	12 Jan. 61	0	0	...	12	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	1	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	1	11	0	0	0
Fenwick, Major Alexander Brothwaite ...	24 Nov. 61	0	0	...	36	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	36	6	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	36	6	2	0	0	0
Fergusson, John Tait ...	26 Nov. 69	0	600	...	298	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	310	2	1	0	0	...	0	14	11	0	600	...	309	3	2	0	0	0
Ferrao, Mrs. Rosalia Abrew	15 April 42	0	500	...	225	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	235	11	9	0	0	...	18	12	0	0	500	...	216	15	9	0	0	0
Ferris, John,—legacy account of George John Ferris and Catherine Hanna Ferris ..	30 Sept. 79	0	4600	...	61	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	92	0	0	0	4600	...	153	1	6	0	0	...	93	0	0	0	4600	...	60	1	6	0	0	0
Ferrier, Walter,—realty account ...	5 April 69	0	0	...	8	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	9	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	9	5	0	0	0
Field, George Waddington...	5 Dec. 81	0	11500	...	0	0	0	405	15	9	0	0	...	230	0	0	0	11500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	6	2	0	11500	...	0	0	0	192	5	11
Fink, Henry Raymond ...	27 April 81	0	4000	...	98	8	6	0	0	0	0	15300	...	16793	0	3	0	19300	...	16891	8	9	0	0	...	17201	7	8	0	19300	...	0	0	0	309	14	11
Finley, Captain Joseph Laurence ...	17 Mar. 65	0	700	...	400	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	0	0	0	700	...	414	9	11	0	0	...	0	15	4	0	700	...	413	10	7	0	0	0
Firth, Henry Alexander ...	Taken charge 10 Mar. 73	0	500	...	174	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	184	4	10	0	0	...	0	14	5	0	500	...	183	6	5	0	0	0
Fisher, Captain William Pemberton ...	2 Nov. 65	0	0	...	13	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	10	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	10	4	0	0	0
———, James,—share account of Joseph Fisher ...	25 Nov. 69	0	400	...	81	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	400	...	89	9	11	0	0	...	0	3	10	0	400	...	89	6	1	0	0	0
———, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Scott Vincent ...	10 Feb. 77	0	4700	...	420	4	1	0	0	0	0	500	...	114	0	0	0	5200	...	534	4	1	0	0	...	525	6	1	0	5200	...	8	14	0	0	0	0
FitzGerald, Edmond,—share account of Miss Catherine Mary Joana FitzGerald, daughter of the deceased...	7 Feb. 71	0	300	...	46	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	52	14	3	0	0	...	0	2	11	0	300	...	52	11	4	0	0	0
FitzWilliam, Lieut. F. W. ..	8 Jan. 74	500	12700	...	220	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	275	5	4	500	12700	...	496	4	11	0	0	...	4	14	1	500	12700	...	491	6	10	0	0	0
Fletcher, Henry Douglas ...	15 Aug. 74	0	500	...	61	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	71	3	6	0	0	...	1	14	5	0	500	...	69	5	1	0	0	0
Fleury, Achille ...	Taken charge 3 Nov. 75	0	500	...	44	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	54	11	6	0	0	...	0	14	5	0	500	...	53	13	1	0	0	0
Floyd, John Armstrong ...	.....	0	0	...	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	120	0	0	0	0	...	120	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fluker, William Henry ...	30 Sept. 80	0	3500	5*	1631	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	1048	13	4	0	3500	5*	2680	3	11	0	1000	...	2538	12	9	0	2500	5*	141	7	2	0	0	0
Foley, Mrs. E. ...	18 Mar. 44	0	0	...	28	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	5	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	5	7	0	0	0
Forbes, Lieutenant Henry Hedges ...	Taken charge 12 Nov. 81	0	700	...	23	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	0	0	0	700	...	40	8	4	0	0	...	0	15	4	0	700	...	39	9	0	0	0	0
———, Ensign James Keith	7 Jan. 46	0	0	...	35	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	35	1	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	35	1	10	0	0	0

* Barangah Oil Refining Company, Limited, shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		To credit. Rs. A. P.	To debit. Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
F.																							
Forbes, James ...	3 Aug. 80	0	0	...	49 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	84 7 0	0	0	...	134 5 4	0	0	...	108 10 10	0	0	...	25 10 6	0 0 0
———, Lieut. O. E. Stewart	2 Aug. 81	2000	0	...	17 14 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	85 5 4	2000	0	...	103 3 11	0	0	...	22 5 4	2000	0	...	80 14 7	0 0 0
Forsyth, William ...	8 Jan. 66	0	2000	..	429 2 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	42 8 0	0	2000	...	471 10 6	0	0	...	1 6 3	0	2000	...	470 4 3	0 0 0
———, William Edward Heneker ...	10 Mar. 81	0	9800	10*	212 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	336 9 3	0	9800	10*	549 1 3	0	9800	10*	506 10 10	0	0	...	42 6 5	0 0 0
———, account of Mrs. E. C. Forsyth, the widow and universal legatee under the will of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	9800	10*	650 3 1	0	9800	10*	650 3 1	0	0	...	9 2 0	0	9800	10*	641 1 1	0 0 0
Foy, Apothecary Augustus Christopher ..	17 Dec. 79	0	600	...	29 5 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	41 5 6	0	0	...	0 14 11	0	600	...	40 6 7	0 0 0
Francis, Captain Robert Bransby ...	3 May 59	0	300	...	122 5 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	128 5 8	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	128 4 3	0 0 0
———, Antonio Louis ...	18 Nov. 78	0	25400	...	6 9 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	508 0 0	0	25400	...	514 9 6	0	0	...	507 12 1	0	25400	...	6 13 5	0 0 0
Franklin, John Edward William ..	12 Nov. 79	0	1400	...	257 3 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 4 0	0	1400	...	287 7 3	0	0	...	1 3 3	0	1400	...	286 4 0	0 0 0
Franks, J. ..	3 Nov. 61	0	100	...	66 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	68 1 3	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	68 0 9	0 0 0
Fraser, Frederick Ranken ...	5 July 58	0	0	...	28 1 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 1 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 1 7	0 0 0
———, Major W. ...	19 May 59	0	1700	...	260 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 0 0	0	1700	...	294 4 0	0	0	...	2 7 2	0	1700	...	291 12 10	0 0 0
———, Thomas ...	22 Mar. 67	0	100	...	24 14 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	26 14 3	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	26 13 9	0 0 0
———, Simon, John Ross, share account of Simon John Couller Fraser ...	11 Dec. 75	0	2200	...	65 7 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	2200	...	109 7 7	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	2200	...	65 7 7	0 0 0
———, share account of James Sherris Fraser ..	Ditto ...	0	2200	...	65 7 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	2200	...	109 7 7	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	2200	...	65 7 7	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Elizabeth,—share account of the children ...	9 Sept. 80	0	2300	...	23 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 0 0	0	2300	...	69 8 5	0	0	...	2 2 1	0	2300	...	67 6 4	0 0 0
Freeander, Robert Vear ...	23 Nov 69	0	0	...	7 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 8 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 8 1	0 0 0
French, Thomas ...	Taken charge 6 Oct. 69	0	300	...	41 14 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	47 14 6	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	47 13 1	0 0 0
Frost, Miss Emily,—share account of the late Miss Ann Frost ...	17 Mar. 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	43 9 5	0	0	...	43 9 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

Fuller, Major Alexander Richard ...	22 May 66	0	100	...	80 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	82 1 5	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	82 0 11	0 0 0	0 0 0
Fulton, Captain G. W. W.	17 Mar. 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 13 5	0	0	...	0 13 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Lydia,—account for the repairs of monument ...	9 Nov. 43	0	4200	...	269 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	84 0 0	0	4200	...	353 0 0	0	0	...	4 15 2	0	4200	...	348 0 10	0 0 0	0 0 0
Fussel, Mrs. Eliza Annie *alias* Mrs. King ...	23 Mar. 68	0	300	...	81 4 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	87 4 3	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	87 2 10	0 0 0	0 0 0
G.																													
Gabler, Henry Edward,—share account of Miss F. C. Gabler, daughter of the deceased ...	Taken charge 9 May 77	0	300	...	51 10 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	57 10 0	0	0	...	0 2 11	0	300	...	57 7 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gabriel, Gabriel Ezra ...	12 Feb. 76	0	0	...	16 0 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 5	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gadling, John ...	30 June 80	0	0	...	159 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	0	...	167 0 11	0	0	...	167 0 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gale, Miss Fannella Catherine Ann ...	7 May 50	0	900	...	421 5 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	439 5 6	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	900	...	438 9 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gallagher, Mrs. Elizabeth...	10 Aug. 70	0	0	...	58 3 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	58 3 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	58 3 9	0 0 0	0 0 0
Galloway, Arther,—legacy account of the children...	9 June 65	0	25800	...	8 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	27014 7 0	0	25800	...	27023 2 2	0	25800	...	27023 2 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gamble, Captain John Henry	27 May 80	0	0	...	0 0 0	8 0 0	0	0	...	63 1 0	0	0	...	55 1 0	0	0	...	55 1 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gammell, Lieut.-Col. Andrew ...	14 Sept. 70	0	0	...	9 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 1 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gardner, Seth ...	10 May 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	600	...	789 3 9	0	600	...	789 3 9	0	0	...	786 14 8	0	600	...	2 5 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
Garrett, Robert Birch,—share account of Mrs. H. E. Garrett ...	8 Sept. 58	0	37200	...	694 8 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	745 4 0	0	37200	...	1439 12 3	0	0	...	745 4 0	0	37200	...	694 8 3	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gaunisse, John William,—legacy account of Samuel Hazra ...	14 Aug. 76	0	1000	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	20 0 0	0	0	...	1 5 7	0	1000	...	18 10 5	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Paul Chunder Chowdry ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	181 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	201 6 8	0	0	...	1 5 7	0	1000	...	200 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gawen, Rev. James,—share account of Emily Gawen, only child of the deceased	2 April 67	0	0	...	12 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 13 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 13 8	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geddes, James Cruickshank,—share account of Emily Geddes, widow and sole legatee under the will ...	23 Nov. 80	0	0	...	0 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 15 6	0	0	...	0 15 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gee, Assistant Surgeon Adolphus John ...	31 Aug. 59	0	100	...	78 1 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	80 1 3	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	80 0 9	0 0 0	0 0 0
George, Mrs. E. Pratt,—legacy account of A. J. Beckman ...	11 Aug. 75	0	1900	...	115 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	38 0 0	0	1900	...	153 14 1	0	0	...	38 0 0	0	1900	...	115 14 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gerrard, Samuel William ...	26 Feb. 70	0	200	...	109 3 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	113 3 1	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	113 2 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gibb, Colonel J. Shaw ...	17 Nov. 77	0	2400	...	10 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	48 0 0	0	2400	...	58 14 0	0	0	...	1 7 6	0	2400	...	57 6 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Sergeant William ...	18 Jan. 75	0	0	...	19 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 11 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 11 2	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gibbs, William John ...	10 Mar. 65	0	0	...	8 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gibson, Robert Fergusson...	25 April 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	4800	...	5961 8 5	0	4800	...	5961 8 5	0	0	...	5686 1 4	0	4800	...	275 7 1	0 0 0	0 0 0

* Bank of Bengal shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		To Credit Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
G.																							
Gibbon, Captain William Minto ...	23 Dec. 70	0	100	...	60 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	62 11 0	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	62 10 [illegible]	0 0 0
Gibbons, William ...	27 Nov. 78	0	700	39*	78 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	39*	92 12 4	0	0	...	1 15 4	0	700	39*	90 13 [illegible]	0 0 0
Giblin, John,—share account of a son ...	15 Aug. 70	0	3500	...	0 0 0	34 7 6	0	0	...	3700 12 5	0	3500	...	3666 4 11	0	3500	...	3666 4 11	0	0	...	0 0 [illegible]	0 0 0
Gibbings, Captain Arthur ...	8 Sept. 59	0	0	...	49 1 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	49 1 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	49 1 3	0 0 0
Gibson, Sub-Condr. Samuel,—share account of the four children ..	24 Feb. 69	0	1800	...	0 0 0	25 13 4	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	10 2 8	0	0	...	1 13 4	0	1800	...	8 5 4	0 0 0
———, Marcus Dods ...	9 Jan. 82	0	2300	...	0 0 0	4 0 0	0	9500	...	9970 4 0	0	11800	...	9966 4 0	0	0	...	10268 14 11	0	11800	...	0 0 0	302 10 11
Gilbert, Major E. K. Otto	19 Sept. 70	0	0	...	90 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	90 1 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	90 1 5	0 0 0
Gilmore, Alexander ...	Taken charge 15 July 70	0	200	...	70 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	74 0 4	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	73 15 4	0 0 0
———, Daniel Gelston ...	Taken charge 25 May 70	0	0	...	9 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 15 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 15 7	0 0 0
Glegg, Alexander,—share account of Harry Glegg ...	14 Aug. 72	0	900	...	6 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	930 5 5	0	900	...	936 7 10	0	900	...	936 7 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Goad, Lieut. Charles Reilly, of 56th Native Infantry ..	Taken charge 5 Oct. 58	0	0	...	90 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	90 15 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	90 15 3	0 0 0
Goebbels, Carl Joseph ...	6 April 80	0	1000	...	492 1 3	0 0 0	0	500	...	90 11 9	0	1500	...	582 13 0	0	0	...	539 14 1	0	1500	...	42 14 11	0 0 0
———, Charles S. ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	16 3 10	0	0	...	16 3 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Godfrey, Edmond Breton ...	26 May 79	0	0	...	408 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	408 3 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	408 3 8	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Emma ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	46 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 5 4	0	0	..	46 5 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of the children ...	Ditto	0	1400	...	39 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	67 1 11	0	0	...	1 9 5	0	1400	...	65 8 6	0 0 0
Gomes, Domingo, pensioner	16 Dec. 74	0	0	...	7 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 10 4	0 0 0
Goodall, Edward ...	19 Mar. 68	0	7100	...	0 0 0	304 10 1	0	0	...	927 10 6	0	7100	...	623 0 5	0	0	...	470 6 7	0	7100	...	152 9 10	0 0 0
———, senior, personalty account,—share account of the late Delia Goodall and Miss Caroline Goodall, children of the deceased ...	5 Sept. 68	0	1800	...	0 0 0	5 14 8	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	30 1 4	0	0	...	1 13 4	0	1800	...	28 4 0	0 0 0

Goode, Mrs. Henrietta,—legacy account of Alice Maitland ...	10 Mar. 68	0	4100	...	0	0	0	27	4	10	0	0	...	82	0	0	0	4100	...	54	11	2	0	0	...	3	3	5	0	4100	...	51	7	9	0	0	0
———, Charles Bowelsworth	14 Sept. 68	0	3800	...	0	0	0	12	11	6	0	0	...	76	0	0	0	3800	...	63	4	6	0	0	...	1	14	2	0	3800	...	61	6	4	0	0	0
Goodeve, Dr. Edward ...	10 May 80	0	115100	427†	0	0	0	1196	12	0	0	0	...	15963	0	0	0	115100	427†	14766	4	0	0	11600	...	14324	7	11	0	103500	427†	441	12	1	0	0	0
Gordon, Frederick Edgar ...	14 Feb. 79	0	0	...	34	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	34	8	0	0	0	...	34	8	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Captain George ...	11 Mar. 45	0	11600	...	352	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	233	12	0	0	11600	...	585	12	4	0	0	...	12	6	11	0	11600	...	573	5	5	0	0	0
———, E ...	21 Mar. 71	0	1400	...	0	0	0	86	12	2	0	0	...	28	0	0	0	1400	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	2	9	0	1400	...	0	0	0	59	14	11
———, John ...	28 Jan. 78	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	0	0
———, share account of William Spencer, Charles William Webster, B. Mary Barbaro, Martha Hellen, and Eva Florence Gordon, children of the deceased, predeceased brother William Gordon ...	Ditto ..	0	0	...	138	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	138	4	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	138	4	6	0	0	0
Gostling, Robert,—share account Walker John Gostling, son ...	15 Sept 77	0	2100	...	382	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	42	0	0	0	2100	...	424	13	8	0	0	...	2	0	2	0	2100	...	422	13	6	0	0	0
Goutiere, Antonie Fortune..	6 Mar. 75	0	1600	...	55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	0	0	0	1600	...	87	0	1	0	0	...	1	3	8	0	1600	...	85	12	5	0	0	0
Grace, George,—legacy account of Maggi Grace, daughter of the deceased	7 Jan. 78	0	5100	...	171	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	102	0	0	0	5100	...	273	13	0	0	0	...	102	0	0	0	5100	...	171	13	0	0	0	0
Graham, Veterinary Surgeon Robert Duncan ...	14 June 81	0	4000	...	42	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	4182	13	4	0	4000	...	4224	13	9	0	4000	...	4198	12	0	0	0	...	26	1	9	0	0	0
Grahame, William Luke ..	20 Oct. 70	0	100	...	53	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	55	14	9	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	55	14	3	0	0	0
Grainger, Conductor George	26 Feb. 39	0	300	...	125	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	131	14	7	0	0	...	0	4	10	0	300	...	131	9	9	0	0	0
Grant, David ..	5 June 60	0	500	...	388	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	398	3	8	0	0	...	0	14	5	0	500	...	397	5	3	0	0	0
———, Charles ...	10 Sept. 80	0	1600	...	56	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	0	0	0	1600	...	88	7	3	0	0	...	615	5	1	0	1600	...	0	0	0	526	13	10
Granville, Walter Lang Bozzi ..	3 Mar. 79	0	900	3*	74	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	0	0	0	900	3†	92	6	10	0	0	...	1	0	4	0	900	3†	91	6	6	0	0	0
Graves, Captain William Percival ..	4 June 80	0	0	...	0	0	0	30	15	0	0	0	...	30	15	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray, Dr. Robert ...	25 Feb. 70	0	300	...	53	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	59	7	2	0	0	...	0	4	10	0	300	...	59	2	4	0	0	0
———, Surgeon Henry Alfred Chatham ...	Taken charge 23 Aug. 80	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	13	9	0	0	...	10	13	9	0	0	...	10	13	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green, Captain James ...	9 Dec. 46	0	0	...	85	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	85	9	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	85	9	3	0	0	0
———, Mrs. Anna Maria ...	24 Feb. 77	0	8000	...	163	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	160	0	0	0	8000	...	323	13	8	0	0	...	3	2	5	0	8000	...	320	11	3	0	0	0
Greenway, Samuel Richard	6 July 61	0	10700	...	73	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	214	0	0	0	10700	...	287	12	2	0	0	...	3	14	11	0	10700	...	283	13	3	0	0	0
———, William Farquharson ...	29 July 63	0	13000	..	475	9	1	0	0	0	0	3500	...	3275	0	0	0	16500	...	3750	9	1	0	3000	...	3577	14	6	0	13500	...	172	10	7	0	0	0
———, Charles Coverdale	11 Dec. 46	0	0	...	91	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	91	0	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	91	0	6	0	0	0
———, Amelia ...	27 Mar. 68	0	2000	...	358	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	40	0	0	0	2000	...	398	14	11	0	0	...	1	5	7	0	2000	...	397	9	4	0	0	0
———, Edward Francis	6 May 60	0	11700	...	31	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	234	0	0	0	11700	...	265	1	2	0	0	...	4	4	2	0	11700	...	260	13	0	0	0	0
———, Mrs. Ann Eliza...	.....	0	900	...	0	0	0	25	5	5	0	0	...	18	0	0	0	900	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	900	...	0	0	0	8	1	5
Gregor, W. ...	Taken charge 6 Oct. 73	0	0	...	20	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	14	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	14	2	0	0	0
Gregory, Peter John ..	23 Nov. 67	0	200	...	92	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	96	0	8	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	95	15	8	0	0	0
Griffin, Major Frederick Cockburn ...	12 Sept. 66	0	100	...	95	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	97	14	0	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	97	13	6	0	0	0

* Eastern Steam Tug Company's shares. † Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
G.																							
Grinter, Charles Edward ...	23 May 81	0	700	...	0 0 0	64 4 6	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 4 7	0	700	...	0 0 0	72 9 1
Grieme, Captain P. St. George ...	23 Dec. 63	0	1500	...	402 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	432 7 6	0	0	...	1 3 2	0	1500	...	431 4 4	0 0 0
Gross, John ...	.....	0	1000	...	71 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	91 2 5	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	1000	...	90 1 7	0 0 0
Guise, Captain Henry John	7 June 68	0	100	...	40 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	42 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	42 9 10	0 0 0
Gunning, Lieutenant R. ...	23 Dec. 63	0	0	...	29 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	29 6 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	29 6 9	0 0 0
H.																							
Haig, Thomas Nall ...	.....	0	1200	...	0 0 0	26 1 1	0	0	...	1235 9 0	0	1200	...	1209 7 11	0	1200	...	1221 7 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	12 0 0
Halden, Henry ...	7 Jan. 80	0	7000	...	203 9 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	156 4 0	0	7000	...	359 13 4	0	0	...	155 5 5	0	7000	...	204 7 11	0 0 0
Halfhide, Robert Sampson,—gift for the benefit of the children ...	21 Sept. 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	39 5 11	0	0	...	39 5 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Halkett, Lieut. C. J. L. ...	17 May 70	0	1700	...	0 0 0	857 11 5	0	0	...	34 0 0	0	1700	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 4 2	0	1700	...	0 0 0	824 15 7
Hall, William J. ...	27 June 68	0	0	...	32 0 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 0 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 0 3	0 0 0
——, Sidney ...	17 May 70	0	0	...	35 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	35 14 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	35 14 9	0 0 0
Halliday, Dr. Alexander,—trust for Miss Jane Smith	3 Jan. 55	0	15900	...	0 0 0	471 3 2	0	0	...	318 0 0	0	15900	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	297 6 3	0	15900	...	0 0 0	450 9 5
———, trust for Miss Mary Smith, now Mrs. Dixon ...	Ditto ...	0	10600	...	39 5 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	212 0 0	0	10600	...	251 5 5	0	0	...	211 12 7	0	10600	...	39 8 10	0 0 0
———, Captain William Leonard ...	7 July 59	0	100	...	23 13 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	25 13 3	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	25 12 9	0 0 0
Halpin, H. ...	24 April 77	0	900	...	0 0 0	486 9 8	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 4	0	900	...	0 0 0	469 10 0
Halsey, Francis ...	13 Dec. 78	0	10700	...	0 0 0	1413 10 5	0	0	...	4881 13 9	0	10700	...	3468 3 4	0	4500	...	3282 2 3	0	6200	...	186 1 1	0 0 0
Hamilton, James Keith ...	14 July 63	0	100	...	98 15 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	100 15 5	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	100 14 11	0 0 0
———, Hon'ble Mrs. Marcellina Antonia,—legacy account of Mrs. M. H. Cleave and children ...	3 Dec. 53	0	7100	...	140 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	142 0 0	0	7100	...	282 0 0	0	0	...	142 0 0	0	7100	...	140 0 0	0 0 0

———, legacy account of Roman Catholic Church of Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	0	2500	...	59	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	55	0	0	0	2500	...	114	6	11	0	0	...	2	6	5	0	2500	...	112	0	6	0	0	0
———, H. ...	17 July 59	0	0	...	17	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	8	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	8	2	0	0	0
———, John ...	14 Mar. 39	0	2700	...	52	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	54	0	0	0	2700	...	106	9	7	0	0	...	1	9	0	0	2700	...	105	0	7	0	0	0
———, Captain Joseph ...	17 Dec. 72	0	0	...	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	0	0	0	0	0
———, Lieut. William Finlay ...	Taken charge 22 Sept. 73	0	0	...	0	0	0	20	4	10	0	0	...	20	4	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Lieutenant Walter Richard Pollock ...	5 June 80	0	1500	...	0	0	0	174	12	2	0	0	...	1567	10	11	0	1500	...	1392	14	9	0	1500	...	1392	14	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hammond, Henry,—share account of Harry Hammond, son of the deceased	14 Sept. 67	0	3900	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	78	0	0	0	3900	...	78	0	0	0	0	...	3	1	6	0	3900	...	74	14	6	0	0	0
Hampton, Charles James ..	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	13	0	0
———, General William Phillip ...	25 Nov. 81	0	41000	...	0	0	0	1542	7	0	0	0	...	2741	13	6	41000	0	...	1199	6	6	0	41000	...	1202	6	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	3	0	0
———, Major-General Robert ...	20 June 82	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20300	...	0	0	0	0	20300	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	770	14	3	0	20300	...	0	0	0	770	14	3
Hesks, Dr. William ...	8 May 79	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	749	13	9	0	0	...	749	13	9	0	0	...	732	13	9	0	0	...	17	0	0	0	0	0
Haram, Miss E. M. ..	13 Dec. 65	0	7700	...	497	2	4	0	0	0	0	500	...	164	0	0	0	8200	...	661	2	4	0	0	...	517	2	1	0	8200	...	144	0	3	0	0	0
———, Mrs. Elizabeth,—share account of Robert Haram ...	7 Oct. 61	0	1500	...	448	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	30	0	0	0	1500	...	478	9	6	0	0	...	1	10	5	0	1500	...	476	15	1	0	0	0
Hardcastle, Captain Edmond Junius ...	29 July 59	0	100	...	45	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	47	11	9	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	47	11	3	0	0	0
Hardinge, Alfred George,—share account of the four children ..	10 Feb. 74	0	2000	...	423	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	40	0	0	0	2000	...	463	2	9	0	0	...	1	15	2	0	2000	...	461	3	7	0	0	0
Hardwick, Major-General Thomas ...	22 Oct. 61	0	0	...	15	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	15	2	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	15	2	4	0	0	0
Hargrave, Joshua ...	22 July 67	0	100	...	64	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	66	4	2	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	66	3	8	0	0	0
——, share account of Lama Matilda Portlack, daughter of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hargrave by her second husband ...	Ditto ...	0	300	...	110	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	116	11	1	0	0	...	0	2	11	0	300	...	116	8	2	0	0	0
Harlow, William ..	28 Sept. 77	0	0	...	132	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	132	4	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	132	4	0	0	0	0
———, Andrew ...	8 April 80	0	0	...	57	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	57	8	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	57	8	10	0	0	0
Harmston, John Thomas ...	26 Nov. 70	0	4300	20*	319	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	4488	0	0	0	4300	20*	4807	13	6	0	4300	20*	4807	13	6		0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, life-interest account of Mrs. Mary Coulson	Ditto ...	0	15100	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1100	...	1521	6	7	0	16200	...	1521	6	7	0	0	...	1454	15	6	0	16200	...	66	7	1	0	0	0
———, life-interest account of Mrs. Ellen Allatt	Ditto ...	0	15100	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1100	...	1521	6	7	0	16200	...	1521	6	7	0	0	...	1454	15	6	0	16200	...	66	7	1	0	0	0
———, life-interest account of Mrs. Fanny Money ...	Ditto ...	0	15100	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	16861	0	6	0	15100	...	16861	0	7	0	15100	...	16861	0	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, life-interest account of Mr. Edward Harmston ...	Ditto ...	0	15100	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1100	...	1521	6	8	0	16200	...	1521	6	8	0	0	...	1454	15	6	0	16200	...	66	7	2	0	0	0
———, legacy account of Mary Elizabeth Money ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3300	...	3368	15	11	0	3300	...	3368	15	11	0	0	...	3349	3	9	0	3300	...	19	12	2	0	0	0

* India Newcastle Coal Company shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
H.																							
Harmston, John Thomas,—legacy account of John Harmston Money ...	26 Nov. 70	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	3300	...	3368 15 11	0	3300	...	3368 15 11	0	0	...	3349 3 9	0	3300	...	19 12 2	0 0 0
———, legacy account of William Money ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	3300	...	3368 15 11	0	3300	...	3368 15 11	0	0	...	3349 3 9	0	3300	...	19 12 2	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Edward Harmston Money	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	3300	...	3368 15 11	0	3300	...	3368 15 11	0	0	...	3349 3 9	0	3300	...	19 12 2	0 0 0
Harrington, Captain Hasting Edward ...	10 April 62	0	100	...	25 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	27 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	27 5 6	0 0 0
Harris, Henry Alfred,—share account of Francis George Harris ...	2 April 78	0	800	...	106 9 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	122 9 4	0	0	...	1 3 8	0	800	...	121 5 8	0 0 0
———, share account of Henry Michael Harris, son .	Ditto ...	0	800	...	106 9 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	122 9 4	0	0	...	1 3 8	0	800	...	121 5 8	0 0 0
———, share account of Blanch Harris, daughter..	Ditto ...	0	800	...	88 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	104 2 11	0	0	...	1 3 8	0	800	...	102 15 3	0 0 0
———, share account of Margaret Victoria Harris, daughter ...	Ditto ...	0	800	...	88 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	104 2 11	0	0	...	30 12 4	0	800	...	73 6 7	0 0 0
———, share account of Helena Harris ...	Ditto ...	0	800	...	88 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	104 2 11	0	0	...	30 12 4	0	800	...	73 6 7	0 0 0
———, Joseph Minett ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	8000	...	732 1 8	0	8000	..	732 1 8	0	4000	...	404 15 2	0	4000	...	327 2 6	0 0 0
———, George Augustus ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	4000	...	1212 8 8	0	4000	...	1212 8 8	0	1000	...	89 0 5	0	3000	...	1123 8 3	0 0 0
Harrison, Lieut. William Lee Stere ...	29 Nov. 61	0	600	...	414 13 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 8 0	0	600	...	428 5 3	0	0	...	0 15 3	0	600	...	427 6 0	0 0 0
———, Joseph ...	1 Feb. 78	0	0	...	43 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	43 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	43 4 0	0 0 0
———, Captain W. C. (Mariner) ...	Taken charge 10 Aug. 80	0	0	...	458 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	458 7 11	0	0	...	452 10 2	0	0	...	5 13 9	0 0 0
Hart, Alexander,—share account of George Hart ...	23 April 50	0	100	...	99 3 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	101 3 5	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	100	...	101 2 5	0 0 0
———, Captain and Brevet-Major S. ...	9 Nov. 40	0	0	...	7 8 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 8 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 8 2	0 0 0

Hartigan, John ...	5 June 71	0	8400	...	312	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	169	4	0	0	8400	...	481	13	5	0	0	...	3	4	7	0	8400	...	478	8	10	0	0	0
———, Mrs. E. ...	9 Jan. 71	0	0	...	0	0	0	16	3	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	16	3	7
Hawes, Lieutenant George Henry ...	5 May 58	0	3800	...	151	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	80	8	0	0	3800	...	232	2	5	0	0	...	1	15	4	0	3800	...	230	3	1	0	0	0
Hawkins, William ..	19 May 70	0	0	...	26	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	15	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	15	0	0	0	0
Hawks, Lieut. John Shafter	24 June 45	0	6600	...	43	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	132	0	0	0	6600	...	175	2	7	0	0	...	7	6	9	0	6600	...	167	9	10	0	0	0
Hay, James ...	27 Feb. 37	0	11500	...	311	11	8	0	0	0	0	500	...	231	4	0	0	12000	...	542	15	8	0	0	...	536	11	7	0	12000	...	6	4	1	0	0	0
——, John Duncan ...	30 July 58	0	600	...	49	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	61	13	6	0	0	...	0	14	11	0	600	...	60	14	7	0	0	0
——, William ...	Taken charge 16 July 76	0	300	...	119	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	125	13	2	0	0	...	0	1	5	0	300	...	125	11	9	0	0	0
Haynes, Captain Henry Sidney Freeman ...	6 April 79	0	1000	...	0	0	0	220	8	5	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	1000	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	1	2	0	1000	...	0	0	0	225	9	7
Hayton, John Lazenby ...	28 Oct. 53	0	13900	...	146	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	278	0	0	0	13900	...	424	15	2	0	0	...	322	14	10	0	13900	...	102	0	4	0	0	0
Hayward, Conductor W. ..	1 Feb. 48	0	200	...	29	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	33	7	9	0	0	...	0	3	2	0	200	...	33	4	7	0	0	0
Haywood, William ..	27 Aug. 78	0	600	...	0	0	0	14	1	5	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	14	11	0	600	...	0	0	0	3	0	4
Hazra, John Mothoora Mohun,—legacy account of S. A. Hazra ..	Taken charge 8 Jan. 76	0	400	...	24	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	400	...	32	8	0	0	0	...	300	3	10	0	400	...	0	0	0	267	11	10
———, Mrs. Louisa,—legacy account of ditto ...	Taken charge 28 Jan. 76	0	500	...	0	0	0	59	7	10	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	12	10	0	500	...	0	0	0	77	4	8
Heneage, Edward ...	23 June 81	0	1	...	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heap, Thomas ...	12 Sept. 73	0	0	...	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	3	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	3	0	0	0	0
Hefferan, James William,—share account of Miss Mabel Hefferan ..	Ditto ...	0	500	...	154	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	164	13	9	0	0	...	1	0	10	0	500	...	163	12	11	0	0	0
———, share account of Alfred Hefferan ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	154	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	164	13	7	0	0	...	1	0	10	0	500	...	163	12	9	0	0	0
———, share account of Arthur Hefferan ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	154	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	164	13	8	0	0	...	1	0	10	0	500	...	163	12	10	0	0	0
Heely, Wilford Lucas ...	22 Jan. 79	0	5200	...	495	7	4	0	0	0	0	1300	...	1007	7	0	0	6500	...	1502	14	4	0	0	...	1462	18	4	0	6500	...	40	1	0	0	0	0
Hely, Denis Patrick ...	26 May 70	0	0	...	19	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	19	8	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	19	8	9	0	0	0
Henderson, Lieut. John Wright, of 56th Native Infantry ...	Taken charge 22 April 50	0	100	...	23	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	25	12	3	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	25	11	9	0	0	0
———, David Henry ...	3 Aug. 67	0	200	...	51	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	55	8	3	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	55	7	3	0	0	0
———, Veterinary Surgeon Charles ...	27 June 76	0	1000	...	59	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	1000	...	79	9	8	0	0	...	1	0	10	0	1000	...	78	8	5	0	0	0
———, Lieut. David ...	25 Feb. 69	0	200	...	42	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	46	0	4	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	45	15	4	0	0	0
———, John ...	27 Aug. 67	0	100	...	56	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	58	11	5	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	58	10	11	0	0	0
Henshawe, David James ...	11 Jan. 70	0	0	...	93	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	93	13	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	93	13	0	0	0	0
Herbert, Lieutenant-General Charles ...	30 May 81	0	43500	76*	901	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	6457	0	0	0	43500	76*	7358	12	4	0	43500	12*	6348	10	0	0	0	64*	1010	2	4	0	0	0
Herd, Miss Mary Ann,—share account of five children of Mrs. E. F. Swinhoe ...	15 Feb. 79	0	700	...	66	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	0	0	0	700	...	80	0	4	0	0	...	1	2	9	0	700	...	78	13	7	0	0	0
Hernandez, Leon ...	26 April 82	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7100	...	7500	0	0	0	7100	...	7500	0	0	0	0	...	8745	4	3	0	7100	...	0	0	0	1245	4	3
Herritage, Mrs Julien ...	16 Dec. 61	0	400	...	94	13	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	400	...	102	13	11	0	0	...	0	1	11	0	400	...	102	12	0	0	0	0
Hesselmeyer, Rev. Charles Henry ...	16 Mar. 73	0	34000	...	534	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	713	12	0	0	34000	...	1248	8	10	0	0	...	713	6	8	0	34000	...	535	2	2	0	0	0

* Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
H.																							
Hewis, Henry H. ...	Taken charge 2 April 50	0	400	...	77 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	400	...	85 5 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	400	...	85 5 4	0 0 0
Hewson, Lieutenant John Francis ...	20 July 78	0	0	...	0 0 0	2 10 0	0	0	...	2 10 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Heyne, Carl ...	Taken charge 5 Mar. 75	0	0	...	82 7 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	82 7 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	82 7 1	0 0 0
Hickman, Captain Thomas...	8 April 39	0	1800	...	161 7 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	197 7 2	0	0	...	2 8 10	0	1800	...	194 14 4	0 0 0
Higgins, James William ...	6 April 55	0	100	...	40 10 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	42 10 6	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	42 10 0	0 0 0
———, George ...	1 Jan. 55	0	74300	...	111 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	1486 0 0	0	74300	...	1597 3 6	0	0	...	1486 0 0	0	74300	...	111 3 6	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Amelia,—share account of John James Higgins ...	13 Oct. 62	0	100	...	34 4 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	36 4 11	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	100	...	36 3 11	0 0 0
———, share account of George Arthur Higgins ...	Ditto ...	0	100	...	34 4 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	36 4 11	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	100	...	36 3 11	0 0 0
———, Joseph ...	2 Feb. 68	0	5600	...	383 2 5	0 0 0	0	500	...	185 15 6	0	6100	...	569 1 11	0	0	...	533 10 6	0	6100	...	35 7 5	0 0 0
———, Robert,—share account of George Robert Bolton Higgins ...	5 June 79	0	2100	...	28 4 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	42 0 0	0	2100	...	70 4 1	0	0	...	42 0 0	0	2100	...	28 4 1	0 0 0
Higgs, George Arden,—share account of Eliza Higgs, daughter of the deceased ...	22 Nov. 65	0	1300	...	0 0 0	16 1 11	0	0	...	1358 12 7	0	1300	...	1342 10 8	0	1300	...	1342 10 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hildebrand, Lieut. E. H.	Taken charge 5 Dec. 58	0	100	...	64 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	66 12 4	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	66 11 10	0 0 0
Hill, George ...	1 Dec. 6-	0	600		432 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	444 5 11	0	0	...	0 14 11	0	600	...	443 7 0	0 0 0
——, General Percy ...	27 Jan. 81	0	0	33*	372 8 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	780 11 6	0	0	33*	1153 3 9	0	0	...	689 6 6	0	0	33*	463 13 3	0 0 0
Hillersdon, Major William Reade ...	27 April 58	0	0	...	128 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	128 2 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	128 2 4	0 0 0
Hindharigh, Thomas Sopwith	24 April 74	0	0	...	25 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 4 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 4 5	0 0 0
Headley, William ...	Taken charge 19 May 74	0	100	...	74 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	76 0 4	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	75 15 10	0 0 0
Hodgson, B. C. McB.,—share account of Charles McSween Hodgson ...	24 Aug. 77	0	5600	...	500 10 8	0 0 0	0	600	...	125 8 0	0	6200	...	626 2 8	0	0	...	624 6 2	0	6200	...	1 12 6	0 0 0

Hogg, Andrew,—share account of Jane, Isabella Hogg ...	12 July 60	0	0	...	0 0 0	81 9 3	0	0	...	0 13 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	80 11	0
Hollingbery, Mrs. Helen,—life-interest account of Miss H. M. Hollingbery, daughter and legatee under the will of the deceased ...	7 June 80	0	3000	...	3 15 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	61 4 0	0	3000	...	65 3 2	0	0	...	65 15 2	0	3000	...	0 0 0	0 12	0
Holmes, John,—share account of John James Holmes Anderson ...	16 Jan. 63	0	500	...	274 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	284 3 8	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	500	...	283 2 10	0 0	0
———, Peter Henry ...	14 Sept. 80	0	11000	...	60 14 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	220 0 0	0	11000	...	280 14 8	0	0	...	2541 8 10	0	11000	...	0 0 0	2260 10	0
Hood, Surgeon F. E. C. ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1462 11 9	0	0	...	1462 11 9	0	0	...	21 15 0	0	0	...	1440 12 9	0 0	0
Holroyd, Henry,—share account of Mrs. Elizabeth Grey ...	14 Mar. 59	0	9300	...	571 10 0	0 0 0	0	700	...	186 0 0	0	10000	...	757 10 0	0	0	...	723 13 7	0	10000	...	33 12 5	0 0	0
Holmfray, Lieutenant Robert Popkin ...	20 May 59	0	0	...	58 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	58 12 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	58 12 5	0 0	0
Honigberger, Mrs. Jane ...	18 June 72	0	0	...	195 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	195 1 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	195 1 0	0 0	0
Hookey, Thomas ...	Taken charge 16 Aug. 76	0	600	...	208 13 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	220 13 1	0	0	...	1 14 11	0	600	...	218 14 2	0 0	0
Hormusjee, Kai Khoosro ...	23 Sept. 69	0	0	...	71 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	71 12 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	71 12 3	0 0	0
———, share account of Cowasjee, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	6000	...	930 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	120 0 0	0	6000	..	1050 2 4	0	0	...	4 5 7	0	6000	...	1045 12 9	0 0	0
———, share account of Sireen, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1500	...	228 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	258 1 11	0	0	...	1 10 5	0	1500	...	256 7 6	0 0	0
Hornby, William Malcom Leach ...	23 Aug. 79	0	0	...	16 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 8 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 8 0	0 0	0
Hottinger, Apothecary Frederick ...	5 June 60	0	0	...	0 0 0	164 6 2	0	0	...	164 6 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0	0
———, account of the sundry legatees ...	Ditto .	0	0	...	25 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 2 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 2 5	0 0	0
Howell, Arthur ...	20 April 70	0	0	...	37 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 10 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 10 8	0 0	0
Huckstepp, C.,—share account of Anne R. Myatt ..	6 Feb. 74	0	500	...	14 5 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	24 5 0	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	500	...	23 4 2	0 0	0
Hughes, John,—share account of Harriet Stephen Hughes ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	20 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 11 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 11 0	0 0	0
———, share account of Mary Ann Hughes ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	26 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 10 3	0 0	0
———, share account of Eliza Ann Harris ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	26 11 2	0	0	...	26 11 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0	0
———, Charles ...	22 June 70	0	0	...	13 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 6 0	0 0	0
Humfray, Brigade-Major Samuel Peter Crokat ...	8 July 39	0	0	...	10 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 2	0 0	0
———, Captain Alexander	7 Sept. 47	0	300	...	114 11 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	120 11 6	0	0	...	0 4 10	0	300	...	120 6 8	0 0	0
Humphreys, Lieut. Mavyn Archibald ...	21 May 58	0	300	...	95 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	101 18 6	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	101 12 1	0 0	0

* Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To credit.	To debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
H.																							
Hunt, Sergeant-Major James,—legacy account of the children ...	4 May 58	0	1200	...	185 15 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 8 0	0	1200	...	211 7 8	0	0	...	1 8 3	0	1200	...	209 15 5	0 0 0
Hunter, Charles Marby,—legacy account of Miss A. M. Hunter ...	6 Jan. 59	0	6600	...	0 0 0	12 0 0	0	0	...	132 0 0	0	6600	...	119 6 0	0	0	...	132 0 0	0	6600	...	0 0 0	12 10 0
——, Lieutenant John,—legacy account of widow and six children ...	9 Jan. 65	0	1400	...	296 9 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	324 9 10	0	0	...	1 9 5	0	1400	...	323 0 5	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Louisa Maria...	28 June 71	0	400	...	83 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	400	...	91 1 5	0	0	...	0 1 11	0	400	...	90 15 6	0 0 0
——, Captain Alexander Brown ...	7 Feb. 80	0	7700	...	533 5 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	179 12 0	0	8200	...	713 1 0	0	0	...	528 0 6	0	8200	...	185 0 6	0 0 0
Hutchinson, James ...	9 Aug. 74	0	1000		60 11 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	80 11 11	0	0	..	1 0 10	0	1000	...	79 11 1	0 0 0
Hyde, Apothecary William	31 May 66	0	0	...	46 11 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 11 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 11 6	0 0 0
I.																							
Inglis, John, life-interest account for widow and children ...	1 Dec. 68	0	112400	...	0 0 0	28 2 10	0	0	...	2248 0 0	0	112400	...	2219 13 2	0	0	...	2265 9 7	0	112400	...	0 0 0	45 12 5
——, Miss Mary Anne,—life-interest of Miss Jane Inglis ...	16 July 75	0	2000	...	41 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	81 7 11	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	41 7 11	0 0 0
Innes, Lieut.-General Peter	7 Sept. 71	0	0	...	121 3 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 3 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 3 11	0 0 0
Irvin, Lieutenant Thomas Somerville ...	17 Dec. 50	0	0	22*	22 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	22*	22 15 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	22*	22 15 7	0 0 0
Isaac, Nusseem Raphael ...	23 Nov. 63	0	0	...	0 0 0	20 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
J.																							
Jack, Lieut.-Col. Alexander,—share account of Charles Jack ...	18 Mar. 50	0	2400	...	228 9 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	48 0 0	0	2400	...	276 9 2	0	0	...	2 3 1	0	2400	...	274 6 1	0 0 0

Jackson, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	7 Oct. 37	0	3000	...	487	12	9	0	0	0	0	500	...	60	0	0	0	3500	...	547	12	9	0	0	...	516	8	9	0	3500	...	31	4	0	0	0	0
———, Lieutenant Stewart Hare ...	19 May 59	0	100	...	44	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	46	13	1	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	46	12	7	0	0	0
———, Lieutenant Philip Hayes ...	8 May 53	0	0	...	27	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	4	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	4	5	0	0	0
———, share account of Erice Sutherland Jackson	Ditto ...	0	3900	...	486	6	10	0	0	0	0	500	...	88	0	0	0	4400	...	574	6	10	0	0	...	521	3	11	0	4400	...	53	2	11	0	0	0
———, Alexander ..	7 July 67	0	300	...	38	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	44	4	10	0	0	...	0	1	5	0	300	...	44	3	5	0	0	0
———, Henry ...	2 May 65	0	0	30†	57	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	30†	57	9	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	30†	57	9	5	0	0	0
———, Dr. Isaac ...	15 April 55	0	0	...	5	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	9	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	9	2	0	0	0
———, Dr. William ...	19 Mar. 55	0	0	—	36	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	36	2	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	36	2	9	0	0	0
———, William Henry ...	2 Oct. 80	0	6800	18‡	689	11	7	0	0	0	0	700	...	10827	1	5	0	7500	18‡	11516	13	0	0	7500	18‡	10055	8	1	0	0	...	1461	4	11	0	0	0
———, George ...	13 Jan. 79	0	500	...	65	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	75	1	7	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	500	...	74	5	7	0	0	0
James, Henry,—share account of Charles Henry James ...	7 Dec. 75	0	1100	...	80	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	22	0	0	0	1100	...	102	11	9	0	0	...	22	0	0	0	1100	...	80	11	9	0	0	0
Jamison, Dr. James,—account of the executor and executrix under his will ..	25 May 65	0	74500	...	0	0	0	216	10	4	0	0	..	1490	0	0	0	74500	...	1273	5	8	0	0	...	1490	0	0	0	74500	...	0	0	0	216	10	4
Jeffcott, Sir William ...	23 Aug. 79	0	48000	79§	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2935	0	0	0	48000	79§	2935	0	0	0	0	...	2304	1	6	0	48000	79§	630	14	6	0	0	0
Jenings, Lieut.-Col. George Burgham ...	5 July 70	0	200	...	57	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	61	11	10	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	61	10	10	0	0	0
Jenkins, Miss Mariam ...	22 Dec. 80	0	1700	...	0	0	0	23	4	11	0	0	...	34	0	0	0	1700	...	10	11	1	0	0	...	813	13	2	0	1700	...	0	0	0	803	[illegible]	1
John, Mrs. Sophia,—share account of Miss Sophia John, granddaughter of the deceased ...	30 Jan. 77	0	1400	...	192	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	0	0	0	1400	...	220	14	10	0	0	...	1	9	5	0	1400	...	219	5	5	0	0	0
Johnson, Quarter-Master Sergeant John of artillery,—share account of the children of the late William Johnson ...	10 Aug. 50	0	300	...	47	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	53	9	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	300	...	53	9	9	0	0	0
———, William ..	4 May 68	0	200	...	72	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	76	0	2	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	75	15	2	0	0	0
———, Veterinary Surgeon William ...	20 Jan. 71	0	100	...	65	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	67	0	3	0	0	...	1	9	6	0	100	...	65	6	9	0	0	0
———, account of life-interest of Thomas Johnson	Ditto	0	12300	...	256	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	246	0	0	0	12300	...	502	8	10	0	0	...	246	0	0	0	12300	...	256	8	10	0	0	0
———, Henry ..	23 Sept. 70	0	500	...	0	0	0	56	1	9	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	14	5	0	500	...	0	0	0	47	0	3
———, James Nathaniel,—share account of Arthur Bennett Johnson ...	17 May 78	0	500	...	14	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	24	7	5	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	14	7	5	0	0	0
———, share account of Grace Susan Johnson ...	Ditto ..	0	500	...	14	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	24	7	5	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	14	7	5	0	0	0
———, share account of Agnes Elizabeth Johnson	Ditto ...	0	500	...	14	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	24	7	6	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	14	7	6	0	0	0
———, share account of Charles James Johnson ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	14	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	24	7	6	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	14	7	6	0	0	0
———, share account of Charlotte Ellen Johnson...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	14	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	24	7	6	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	14	7	6	0	0	0
Johnston, Charles Kenroth...	2 Oct. 79	0	300	...	59	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	65	15	2	0	0	...	0	1	5	0	300	...	65	13	9	0	0	0

* Lahore Chronicle Press shares. † Sundry shares. ‡ Kangra Valley State Company's shares. § Bank of Bengal shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
J.																							
Johnston, William Wilson,—share account of J. B. Johnston ...	27 Feb. 80	0	500	...	0 0 0	17 4 2	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	500	...	0 0 0	8 5 0
———, share account of C. A. Johnston ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	0 0 0	17 4 2	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	500	...	0 0 0	8 5 0
Johnstone, John Vivian ...	8 Mar. 71	0	100	...	83 7 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	85 7 3	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	85 6 9	0 0 0
———, James Thomas Robert,—share account of the nine children ...	29 Aug. 79	0	600	...	1 0 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	13 0 5	0	0	...	1 1 9	0	600	...	11 14 8	0 0 0
Jolly, Waller James ...	20 July 68	0	0	...	27 13 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 13 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 13 4	0 0 0
Jones, Augustine ...	21 Nov. 68	0	200	...	42 5 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	46 5 6	0	0	...	0 3 2	0	200	...	46 2 4	0 0 0
——, Charles Melton ...	1 Oct. 58	0	0	...	804 1 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	804 1 1	0	0	...	804 1 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, John Moore ...	8 Mar. 67	0	700	...	108 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	122 2 3	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	700	...	121 2 10	0 0 0
——, William,—share account of Bhutoo ...	9 Aug. 65	0	0	...	5 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0 0 0
——, share account of Begum ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	5 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	Ditto ...	0	200	...	38 2 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	42 2 6	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	42 1 6	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Anna Maria,—share account of the children ...	13 Mar. 72	0	900	...	299 5 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	317 5 5	0	0	...	1 4 8	0	900	...	316 0 9	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Catherine Esther,—legacy account of Miss Louisa C. P. Jones, daughter of the deceased...	12 Feb. 76	0	17700	...	681 8 3	0 0 0	0	800	...	490 0 0	0	18500	...	1171 8 3	0	0	...	1189 0 10	0	18500	...	0 0 0	17 8 7
——, William Henry ...	29 Nov. 80	0	123700	...	538 8 9	0 0 0	0	7700	...	10696 9 9	0	131400	...	11235 2 6	0	0	..	11555 10 3	0	131400	...	0 0 0	320 [illegible] 9
——, Hugh Lloyd ...	18 May 81	0	0	...	972 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 0	0	0	...	979 7 0	0	0	...	979 7 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Arthur Julius Pollock	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1300	...	1681 11 0	0	1300	...	1681 11 0	0	0	...	1556 0 10	0	1300	...	125 10 2	0 0 0
K.																							
Kain, Michael ...	29 Feb. 76	0	800	...	117 5 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	133 5 5	0	0	...	0 15 10	0	800	...	132 5 7	0 0 0
Kalooss, Arratoon ...	17 Dec. 60	0	0	...	24 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 3 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 3 6	0 0 0

——, account of the sundry legatees under the will of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	10000	...	635 15 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	200 0 0	0	10000	...	835 15 9	0	0	...	393 4 0	0	10000	...	442 11 9	0 0 0
——, share account of the children of the late Hanonojee Jacob ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	24 3 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 3 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 3 5	0 0 0
——, share account of the Wardens of the Armenian Church of St. Nazareth in Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	0	9800	...	816 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	196 0 0	0	9800	...	1012 15 3	0	0	...	384 5 11	0	9800	...	628 9 4	0 0 0
Kavanagh, John J. ...	Taken charge 17 Dec. 68	0	100	...	51 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	53 1 4	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	53 0 10	0 0 0
Kelleer, Cecil George ...	11 May 80	0	0	...	0 0 0	31 15 0	0	0	...	31 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kelly, Sergeant Alexander, —share account of William Kelly, Alexander, and Jane Kelly, three children of the deceased ...	7 Aug. 64	0	1500	...	78 15 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	537 0 5	0	1500	...	616 0 1	0	1500	...	616 0 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Honorary Captain William Frederick,—share account of Miss Mary Kelly ...	25 Nov. 79	0	2200	...	0 0 0	0 12 0	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	2200	...	43 4 0	0	0	...	202 1 2	0	2200	...	0 0 0	158 13 2
——, Lieut.-Col. John ...	25 Nov. 67	0	2900	...	346 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	58 0 0	0	2900	...	404 6 4	0	0	...	1 9 11	0	2900	...	402 12 5	0 0 0
——, Sergeant Alexander,—share account of Alexander Kelly, son of the deceased ...	7 Aug. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	41 6 3	0	500	...	41 6 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	500	...	41 6 3	0 0 0
——, share account of Jane Kelly, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	13 0 9	0	500	...	13 0 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	500	...	13 0 9	0 0 0
Kemble, John Henry ...	3 Dec. 73	0	0	...	27 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 7 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 7 0	0 0 0
Kempland, Captain George...	17 June 79	0	100	...	23 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	25 8 1	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	25 7 7	0 0 0
Kennedy, J. G.,—share account of the widow of the deceased ...	8 July 65	0	1500	...	264 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 1 7	0	1500	...	294 3 11	0	1500	...	294 3 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, share account of Mary Louisa Berresford Kennedy ...	Ditto ...	0	900	...	86 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	104 8 1	0	0	...	1 4 8	0	900	...	103 3 5	0 0 0
——, share account of Edward Henry Kennedy...	Ditto ...	0	900	...	86 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	104 8 1	0	0	...	1 4 8	0	900	...	103 3 5	0 0 0
Kenny, Thomas Irvin ...	25 April 75	0	200	...	0 0 0	3 8 6	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	0 7 6	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	0 6 6	0 0 0
Kerr, George Lindsay ...	21 Dec. 76	0	10000	...	156 4 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	650 13 9	0	10000	...	807 2 6	0	0	...	1000 15 8	0	10000	...	0 0 0	193 13 2
Kerwick, J. Michael ...	23 Feb. 79	0	0	...	151 4 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	151 4 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	151 4 6	0 0 0
Kidby, Charles,—legacy account of Mrs. E. Quinnell ...	4 Aug. 53	0	800	...	81 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	97 1 2	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	800	...	96 5 2	0 0 0
Kight, Vetry. Surgeon F. ...	21 Jan. 65	0	0	...	11 5 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 5 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 5 2	0 0 0
King, A. K. ...	22 July 58	0	2700	...	427 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 0 0	0	2700	...	481 5 7	0	0	...	1 9 0	0	2700	...	479 12 7	0 0 0
——, Mrs. J. F. ...	Taken charge 19 Mar. 80	0	0	...	83 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	83 1 4	0	0	...	13 14 1	0	0	...	69 3 3	0 0 0
Kirby, G. D. B. ...	2 July 38	0	0	...	50 6 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 6 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 6 11	0 0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
K.																							
Kirk, Mrs. Charles Louisa...	14 Jan. 64	0	2000	...	379 10 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	419 10 0	0	0	...	1 5 8	0	2000	...	418 4 4	0 0 0
Kirke, Lieut. St. George ...	19 Jan. 64	0	400	...	78 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	400	...	86 1 0	0	0	...	0 1 11	0	400	...	85 15 1	0 0 0
Knight, Assistant Surgeon Richard Chalmer ...	10 Oct. 70	0	3400	...	194 9 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 0 0	0	3400	...	262 9 8	0	0	...	1 12 4	0	3400	...	260 13 4	0 0 0
——, William ...	Taken charge 17 Dec. 64	0	0	...	13 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 13 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 13 6	0 0 0
Knox, Assistant Surgeon James ...	8 April 74	0	0	..	36 14 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 14 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 14 6	0 0 0
Knyvett, Captain F. A. C. ...	18 May 70	0	0	...	34 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 15 0	0 0 0
L.																							
LaChapelle, Bernard,—legacy account of Simon Nicholas LaChapelle ...	27 Feb. 79	0	2300	...	87 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 0 0	0	2300	...	133 15 3	0	0	...	2 2 1	0	2300	...	131 13 2	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Louisa Christiana LaChapelle	7 Feb. 79	0	2300	...	87 15 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 0 0	0	2300	...	133 15 4	0	0	...	2 2 1	0	2300	...	131 13 3	0 0 0
Lackersteen, Edward Thomas	29 Mar. 76	0	3700	...	0 0 0	2315 12 1	0	0	...	94 4 1	0	3700	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 6 8	0	3700	...	0 0 0	2222 14 8
——, account of house No. 39. Strand, reserve fund for repairs, &c. ...	Ditto ..	0	0	...	350 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	350 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	350 0 0	0 0 0
——, account of house No. 39. Strand ...	Ditto ..	0	0	...	4609 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	2724 0 0	0	0	...	7333 5 4	0	0	...	1950 9 4	0	0	...	5382 12 0	0 0 0
——, George Francis	31 Oct. 77	0	0	..	0 0 0	393 15 4	0	2000	...	3135 4 9	0	2000	...	2741 5 5	0	0	...	2122 4 3	0	2000	...	619 1 2	0 0 0
——, Charles Robert	15 Sept. 79	0	700	...	6276 13 9	0 0 0	0	5200	...	23070 12 9	0	5900	...	29347 10 6	0	0	...	25367 2 8	0	5900	...	3980 7 10	0 0 0
——, Augustus Alexander ...	1 Feb. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1800	...	2044 15 0	0	1800	...	2044 15 0	0	0	...	2061 4 7	0	1800	...	0 0 0	16 5 7
Laing, William,—share account of Miss Isabella Laing ...	19 Mar. 59	0	10600	...	15 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	222 0 0	0	10600	...	237 5 11	0	0	...	222 0 0	0	10600	...	15 5 11	0 0 0

———, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Ernest ...	28 May 73	0	100	...	37	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	39	4	3	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	39	3	9	0	0	0
Lambton, Lieut.-Col. William	18 Jan. 42	0	1100	...	454	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	22	0	0	0	1100	...	476	7	0	0	0	...	1	13	7	0	1100	...	474	9	5	0	0	0
Landers, John ...	20 Feb. 79	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	78	10	9	0	0	...	78	10	9	0	0	...	1	2	11	0	0	...	77	7	10	0	0	0
Landeshut, Wolf,—share account of M. H. Landeshut, C. E. Landeshut, children of the deceased ...	18 Aug. 76	0	300	...	50	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	56	12	2	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	50	12	2	0	0	0
Lang, Alexander Smith ...	7 Dec 76	0	0	...	9	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	13	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	13	7	0	0	0
Latham, R. C. ...	Taken charge 31 Aug. 58	0	0	...	8	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	13	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	13	9	0	0	0
Laughton, Colonel John ..	10 Dec. 69	0	1500	...	278	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	30	0	0	0	1500	...	308	9	1	0	0	...	1	3	2	0	1500	...	307	5	11	0	0	0
———, E. M. ...	14 Mar. 80	0	0	..	12	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	9	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	9	2	0	0	0
Law, Henry James,—share account of C. A. Foxton ...	23 Aug. 78	0	500	...	101	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	4	0	0	500	...	112	13	0	0	0	...	1	1	5	0	500	...	111	11	7	0	0	0
L'Estrange, Lieut. Frederick,—share account of Mary L'Estrange ...	18 Mar. 56	0	400	...	99	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	400	...	107	4	6	0	0	...	0	15	10	0	400	...	106	4	8	0	0	0
———, Thomas Fitzstephen ...	16 Dec. 80	0	11500	...	214	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	11923	4	10	0	11500	...	12137	12	9	0	11500	...	3055	3	9	0	0	...	9082	9	0	0	0	0
Lecolier, Mortimer ..	5 Mar. 79	0	0	..	768	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	768	4	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	768	4	7	0	0	0
———, legacy account of E. G. Smith ...	Ditto	0	1700	...	276	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	34	0	0	0	1700	...	310	2	10	0	0	...	1	12	4	0	1700	...	308	6	6	0	0	0
Leggatt, Edward ...	23 Feb. 69	0	0	...	66	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	..	299	8	0	0	0	...	365	11	7	0	0	...	165	6	3	0	0	...	200	5	4	0	0	0
Leondy, Mrs. Angelica George ...	17 May 42	0	9400	...	0	0	0	286	15	1	0	0	...	591	15	6	0	9400	...	305	0	5	0	0	...	485	0	1	0	9400	...	0	0	0	179	15	8
LePelly, Carey ...	Taken charge 17 Dec. 64	0	200	...	28	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	32	1	2	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	32	0	2	0	0	0
Leslie, Assistant Surgeon William Henry,—share account of Laura Gertrude Leslie ...	6 Dec. 66	0	2800	...	37	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	56	0	0	0	2800	...	93	3	6	0	0	...	2	6	10	0	2800	...	90	12	8	0	0	0
———, share account of Walter Vernon Leslie ...	Ditto ...	0	2000	...	0	0	0	809	4	8	0	0	...	2072	6	0	0	2000	...	1263	1	4	0	2000	...	1263	1	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Henry William,—share account of Walter Vernon Leslie ...	9 Mar. 72	0	900	...	87	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	916	10	5	0	900	...	1004	5	3	0	900	...	1004	5	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, share account of Laura Gertrude Leslie ...	Ditto ...	0	900	...	88	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	0	0	0	900	...	106	4	11	0	0	...	1	4	8	0	900	...	105	0	3	0	0	0
Leven, Robert ...	20 Dec. 79	0	1200	...	65	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	1291	12	2	0	1200	...	1357	5	3	0	1200	...	1355	13	9	0	0	...	1	7	6	0	0	0
Levi, Mrs. Shinnee David Solomon,—account of the residue ...	18 Mar. 71	0	2500	...	487	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	396	11	9	0	2500	...	884	3	4	0	0	...	515	11	3	0	2500	...	368	8	1	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Michael Rohmin Enee ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	26	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	10	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	10	4	0	0	0
——, share account of Ezakiel Rohamin Enee ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	26	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	10	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	10	4	0	0	0
Lewis, Gabriel,—legacy account of Juliana Mary, George Anthony, and William David Lewis, children of the deceased...	29 Nov. 76	0	4500	...	84	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	1597	3	7	0	4500	...	1681	10	8	0	4500	...	1681	10	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
L.																							
...riel,—legacy account of William David Lewis ...	29 Nov. 70	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2300	...	817 6 7	0	2300	...	817 6 7	0	0	...	833 2 10	0	2300	...	0 0 0	15 12 3
——, George Anthony ...	4 April 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2100	...	692 14 7	0	2100	...	692 14 7	0	0	...	754 15 10	0	2100	...	0 0 0	62 1 3
Lewsey, James C. ...	20 Nov. 79	0	5000	...	8 3 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	3415 2 6	0	5000	...	3423 5 8	0	3100	...	3557 1 10	0	1900	...	0 0 0	133 12 2
Lidiard, Richard ...	18 Feb. 63	0	0	...	36 14 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 14 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 14 5	0 0 0
——, account of life-interest for Ann Sarson ...	Ditto ...	0	9500	...	64 2 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	190 0 0	0	9500	...	254 2 0	0	0	...	190 0 0	0	9500	...	64 2 0	0 0 0
——, account of life-interest for Lucinda May Lidiard ..	Ditto ...	0	13500	...	0 0 0	35 6 9	0	0	...	270 0 0	0	13500	...	234 6 6	0	0	...	270 0 0	0	13500	...	0 0 0	35 9 6
——, account of legacy for Thomas William Lidiard, junior ..	Ditto ...	0	300	...	107 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	113 11 8	0	0	...	0 2 11	0	300	...	113 8 9	0 0 0
——, share account of Thomas William Lidiard, junior ...	Ditto ...	0	300	...	107 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	113 11 8	0	0	...	0 2 11	0	300	...	113 8 9	0 0 0
Limrick, Mrs. Margaret ...	10 Aug. 41	0	0	...	869 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	869 4 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	869 4 4	0 0 0
——, Rev. Paul ...	11 Dec. 45	0	0	...	7907 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7907 6 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7907 6 9	0 0 0
Lincoln, Edward Wrafter,—share account of Albert George Lincoln ...	22 Aug. 77	0	300	...	41 11 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	47 11 7	0	0	...	0 2 11	0	300	...	47 8 8	0 0 0
——, Willam Joseph,—share account of Albert George Lincoln ...	31 July 79	0	1700	...	54 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 0 0	0	1700	...	88 1 0	0	0	...	1 12 4	0	1700	...	86 4 8	0 0 0
Linton, Mrs., a lunatic ...	Taken charge 29 Mar. 72	0	5500	...	424 11 1	0 0 0	0	500	...	110 0 0	0	6000	...	534 11 1	0	0	...	518 12 9	0	6000	...	15 14 4	0 0 0
Littlefield,—share account of John Robert Bowden ...	30 Aug. 64	0	1100	...	294 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	316 7 4	0	0	...	1 6 7	0	1100	...	315 0 9	0 0 0
Llewellyn, Dr. Charles ..	29 Nov. 49	0	0	...	40 3 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 3 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 3 3	0 0 0
Lloyd, W. ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	1 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lockwood, Robert ...	8 June 68	0	600	...	304 3 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	316 3 2	0	0	...	0 14 11	0	600	...	315 4 3	0 0 0

Logman, Mrs. Mary,—legacy account of the charities under the will of the deceased ...	2 May 68	0	8700	...	433 2 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	174 0 0	0	8700	...	607 2 7	0	0	...	272 10 3	0	8700	...	334 8 4	0 0 0
Longheed, Surgeon-Major William ..	3 Aug. 81	0	21900	...	0 0 0	22 15 9	0	0	...	438 0 0	0	21900	...	415 0 3	0	0	...	19 8 1	0	21900	...	395 8 2	0 0 0
Lucas, Joseph Stephen ..	21 Mar. 81	0	0	...	218 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	218 1 11	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	0	...	182 1 11	0 0 0
Lundy, Brigade-Surgeon Edward Lewis ...	7 Jan. 82	0	1200	...	442 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	466 1 0	0	0	...	123 12 10	0	1200	...	342 4 2	0 0 0
Lyall, John Matheson ...	24 Mar. 81	0	0	5*	2161 3 2	0 0 0	0	2000	...	80 0 0	0	2000	5*	2241 3 2	0	0	...	2121 1 4	0	2000	5*	120 1 10	0 0 0
Lyons, Conductor R. ...	18 May 80	0	0	...	15 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
M.																														
McCarthy, William ...	17 June 65	0	400	...	123 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	400	...	131 5 9	0	0	...	0 13 11	0	400	...	130 7 10	0 0 0
McCorkindale, Donald ...	28 Feb. 80	0	0	...	0 0 0	28 5 2	0	0	...	28 5 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
McDonald, Peter, of Moulmein ...	Taken charge 3 Sept. 64	0	200	...	30 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	34 9 0	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	34 8 0	0 0 0
McEwan, Alexander,—share account of Leela McEwan, daughter of the deceased	9 Dec. 68	0	1100	...	30 10 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	52 10 10	0	0	...	42 9 5	0	1100	...	10 1 5	0 0 0
McGill, Dr. Edward ..	13 Aug. 70	0	0	5†	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	5†	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	5†	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Gunner John,—share account of the children ...	22 April 71	0	400	...	143 5 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	400	...	151 5 10	0	0	...	0 15 10	0	400	...	150 6 0	0 0 0
McGiveron, James Daniel..	11 June 81	0	0	...	149 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	149 6 4	0	0	...	28 1 5	0	0	...	121 4 11	0 0 0
McIntyre, William Robert,—share account of William Clayton McIntyre, son of the deceased ..	14 Aug. 67	0	1900	...	0 0 0	551 7 2	0	0	...	38 0 0	0	1900	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	143 3 9	0	1900	...	0 0 0	656 10 11
———, share account of Gilbert Hogg McIntyre, son of the deceased ..	Ditto ...	0	1900	...	0 0 0	551 7 2	0	0	...	38 0 0	0	1900	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	143 3 9	0	1900	...	0 0 0	656 10 11
McKay, Bandmaster William ...	22 Nov. 55	0	500	...	361 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	371 15 6	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	371 3 6	0 0 0
McLean, Captain Duncan (Mariner) ..	13 Nov. 75	0	0	...	10 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0 0 0
———, Captain Wellwood George Moulbray ...	15 July 58	0	200	...	109 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	113 14 10	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	113 13 10	0 0 0
McLeod, Sir Donald ...	April 75	0	1200	...	301 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	325 12 10	0	0	...	1 1 9	0	1200	...	324 11 1	0 0 0
McMaster, Brigadier-General Andrew Cooke ..	18 May 80	0	0	...	2732 11 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	198 15 0	0	0	...	2931 10 3	0	0	...	2931 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
McNamara, Mrs Mary ...	20 Nov. 64	0	4200	...	72 12 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	84 0 0	0	4200	...	156 12 9	0	0	...	2 0 3	0	4200	...	154 12 6	0 0 0
McPherson, William.—account of life-interest of Mrs. C. E. McPherson, now Mrs. Rollo ..	26 April 67	0	0	...	53 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 2 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 2 3	0 0 0
Mabert, William ...	21 April 68	0	0	...	46 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 8 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 8 1	0 0 0
———, account of house No. 61, Wellesley Street..	Ditto ...	0	10900	...	24 3 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	218 0 0	0	10900	...	242 3 7	0	0	...	4 0 4	0	10900	...	238 3 3	0 0 0

* Corinthian Theatre Company's shares.

† Meerut Cotton and Oil Pressing Company's shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June, 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
M.																							
Macalpine, Robert Murdo...	24 June 81	0	38700	...	1824 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	774 0 0	0	38700	...	2598 1 0	0	38700	...	2598 1 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of Miss Isabella Mary Macalpine ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	6600	...	481 7 1	0	6600	...	481 7 1	0	0	...	481 7 1	0	6600	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of Master Robert Jackson Macalpine ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	6600	...	481 7 1	0	6600	...	481 7 1	0	0	...	482 7 1	0	6600	...	0 0 0	1 0 0
———, share account of Miss Alice Maud Macalpine ..	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	6600	...	212 10 6	0	6600	...	212 10 6	0	0	...	84 9 10	0	6600	...	128 0 8	0 0 0
———, share account of Master Rodrick Murdo Macalpine ..	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	6600	...	212 10 6	0	6600	...	212 10 6	0	0	...	84 9 10	0	6600	...	128 0 8	0 0 0
Mace, Frederick.—account of the trustees of the marriage settlement of Mrs. C. Blick ..	28 Feb. 62	0	15200	...	32 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	304 0 0	0	15200	...	336 6 9	0	0	...	303 11 3	0	15200	...	32 11 6	0 0 0
Macdonald, Duncan Forbes	19 Mar. 70	0	0	...	11 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 5 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 5 9	0 0 0
Mackey, Kenneth ...	3 Feb. 82	0	700	...	118 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	114 15 6	0	700	...	233 0 10	0	0	...	284 13 4	0	700	...	0 0 0	51 13 [illegible]
Mackinnon, Charles ..	12 Mar. 64	0	0	...	25 11 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 11 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 11 9	0 0 0
MacLeod, Alexander Donald,—share account of Charles Bryan and Isabella Hodgson, now Mrs. Isabella Gaun, children of the late Christiana Hodgson..	12 Mar. 65	0	2800	...	314 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	56 0 0	0	2800	...	370 12 10	0	0	...	2 6 10	0	2800	...	368 6 0	0 0 0
Macaush, Mrs. Frances Christiana Sophia ..	15 April 66	0	2600	...	283 3 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 0 0	0	2600	...	335 3 3	0	0	...	1 8 6	0	2600	...	333 10 9	0 0 0
MacGregor, John ...	3 Feb. 82	0	0	...	4 15 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 15 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 15 10	0 0 0
MacIver, Assistant Surgeon James Robertson ...	14 Sept. 70	0	0	...	75 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	75 3 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	75 3 8	0 0 0
Mackenzie, C. W. ...	20 Sept. 66	0	0	...	124 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	124 14 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	124 14 10	0 0 0
———, William ...	24 April 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2400	...	2683 0 0	0	2400	...	2683 0 0	0	0	...	2624 2 4	0	2400	...	58 13 8	0 0 0

Mackertich, John Nurses ..	24 Mar. 81	0	18800	...	0	0	0	975	9	8	0	0	...	1197	15	8	0	18800	...	222	6	0	0	800	...	26	10	3	0	18000	...	195	11	9	0	0	0
Macleod, Major James Gawlier ...	.....	0	0	...	526	12	10	0	0	0	0	500	...	20	0	0	0	500	...	546	12	10	0	0	...	523	15	6	0	500	...	22	13	4	0	0	0
Macnaghten, Sir W. H. ...	8 April 43	0	1000	...	47	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	1000	...	67	2	9	0	0	...	1	12	0	0	1000	...	65	6	9	0	0	0
Macpherson, Captain George Ewen ..	12 Mar. 80	0	0	...	258	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	258	11	11	0	0	...	258	11	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macrae, Mrs. Mary,—legacy account of Mrs. Anne Cummins ..	18 Sept. 79	0	0	...	270	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	270	10	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	270	10	8	0	0	0
———, legacy account of Mrs. Helen Riddock ..	Ditto ...	0	28100	...	0	0	0	25	13	8	0	0	...	1164	14	4	0	28100	...	1139	0	8	0	600	...	1068	0	5	0	27500	...	71	0	3	0	0	0
Mactier, Thomas Benny,—share account of S. C. Mactier ..	9 June 60	0	0	...	27	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	13	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	13	10	0	0	0
Magill, Rev. Father James Aloysius ..	28 Mar. 72	0	0	...	250	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	250	8	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	250	8	9	0	0	0
Magrath, Charles Frederick	13 Dec. 81	0	0	...	0	0	0	186	12	0	2000	3600	...	7129	13	4	2000	3600	...	6943	1	4	0	0	...	6734	11	3	2000	3600	...	208	6	1	0	0	0
Mahony, David	23 Jan. 82	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	12*	373	4	7	0	1000	12*	373	4	7	0	0	...	391	1	10	0	1000	12*	0	0	0	17	13	3
Maitland, Captain William George,—legacy for Mr. James Maitland ...	26 July 78	0	3600	...	317	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	72	0	0	0	3600	...	389	7	1	0	0	...	2	14	7	0	3600	...	386	8	6	0	0	0
Malchus, Nicholas Isaac ...	1 April 80	0	7000	...	0	0	0	302	11	7	0	0	...	853	8	6	0	7000	...	550	12	11	0	0	...	28	4	10	0	7000	...	522	8	1	0	0	0
Malins, Conductor George Joseph ..	6 June 79	0	0	...	0	0	0	5	14	2	0	0	...	6	14	2	0	0	...	1	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandelli, Louis ..	29 Mar. 81	0	4700	...	0	0	0	230	11	9	0	6500	...	30286	14	4	0	11200	...	30056	2	7	0	0	...	29088	14	3	0	11200	...	967	4	4	0	0	0
Mansfield, Frederick Power	26 July 78	0	0	...	687	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	10727	13	9	0	0	...	11415	0	7	0	0	...	1854	11	4	0	0	...	9560	5	3	0	0	0
Mansell, Mrs. Sophia Caroline ..	6 July 71	0	4000	...	346	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	0	0	0	4000	...	362	14	10	0	0	...	0	15	10	0	4000	...	361	15	0	0	0	0
Manuk, Gavork,—legacy to the Armenian School at Calcutta ...	3 Aug. 31	0	32400	...	790	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	648	0	0	0	32400	...	1438	4	6	0	0	...	1247	10	5	0	32400	...	190	10	1	0	0	0
———, legacy to the Convent Aminah Perjeteeh at Ispahan ...	Ditto ...	0	11200	...	498	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	224	0	0	0	11200	...	722	11	7	0	0	...	436	0	10	0	11200	...	286	10	9	0	0	0
———, legacy to the Convent Arseh Meatson at Arrarat	Ditto ...	0	38500	...	0	0	0	18	3	6	0	700	...	770	0	0	0	39200	...	751	12	6	0	0	...	758	0	11	0	39200	...	0	0	0	6	4	5
———, legacy to the Convent for females at Ispahan ...	Ditto ...	0	5300	...	293	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	106	0	0	0	5300	...	399	8	9	0	0	...	205	15	2	0	5300	...	193	9	7	0	0	0
———, legacy to the Convent at Jeiusigam ..	Ditto ...	0	10800	...	408	14	6	0	0	0	0	600	...	216	0	0	0	11400	...	624	14	6	0	0	...	632	13	0	0	11400	...	0	0	0	7	14	6
———, Johannes, Malcolm	6 Aug. 45	0	300	...	126	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	132	10	6	0	0	...	0	4	10	0	300	...	132	5	8	0	0	0
Marcos, Mrs. M. ...	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	207	9	8	0	0	...	149	10	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	81	12	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	139	12	1
Marion, Joseph,—legacy account of Mrs Anne Wilson and Miss Eva Marion, two daughters of the deceased ...	27 Nov. 76	0	600	...	48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	60	1	0	0	0	...	8	5	11	0	600	...	51	11	1	0	0	0
Mark, Mrs. Caroline Augusta ..	17 Sept. 75	0	0	...	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	0	0	0	0	0
Marks, Charles Henry ...	26 July 63	0	0	...	13	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	12	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	12	2	0	0	0
Mair, Andrew Robert ...	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	78	6	6	0	0	...	78	6	6	0	0	...	21	3	7	0	0	...	57	2	11	0	0	0

* Sundry shares.

P.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
M.																							
Marshall, Mrs. Caroline (formerly Daly),—account of legacy to William Francis Muray and father and mother of the deceased ...	18 June 64	0	9300	...	228 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	186 0 0	0	9300	...	414 2 3	0	0	...	6 5 3	0	9300	...	407 13 0	0 0 0
———, Sergeant William Shield,—share account of the four children ...	10 Mar. 68	0	5900	...	103 2 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	6114 3 3	0	5900	...	6217 5 9	0	5900	...	6217 5 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of Julian Newbold Marshall	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1600	...	1663 2 6	0	1600	...	1663 2 6	0	0	...	1644 0 5	0	1600	...	19 2 1	0 0 0
———, share account of Louisa Edith Marshall ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1400	...	1469 2 7	0	1400	...	1469 2 7	0	0	...	1438 10 3	0	1400	...	30 8 4	0 0 0
———, share account of Isabella Mary Marshall, now Mrs. Driscoll ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1400	...	1497 9 5	0	1400	...	1497 9 5	0	0	...	1438 10 3	0	1400	...	58 15 2	0 0 0
———, Patrick ...	8 Mar. 76	0	700	...	243 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	257 6 1	0	0	...	0 15 4	0	700	...	256 6 9	0 0 0
Martin, Charles Ray ...	31 May 31	0	100	...	70 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	72 9 1	0	0	...	0 1 7	0	100	...	72 7 6	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Eliza ...	14 April 60	0	0	...	29 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	29 6 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	29 6 9	0 0 0
———, Lieutenant R. ...	14 Aug. 43	0	0	...	3 0 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 0 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 0 1	0 0 0
———, Allan C.,—share account of Miss Fanny Elizabeth Martin ...	3 Aug. 70	0	900	...	0 0 0	33 7 1	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 4 8	0	900	...	0 0 0	17 11 9
———, share account of Miss Jane Ellen Martin...	Ditto ...	0	900	...	0 0 0	33 7 1	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 4 8	0	900	...	0 0 0	17 11 9
———, share account of Mr. Kenneth Allan Martin ...	Ditto ...	0	900	...	0 0 0	76 2 1	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 4 8	0	900	...	0 0 0	59 6 9
Mason, Lieut. and Brevet Captain George Henry Monk ...	18 Sept. 58	0	300	...	55 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	61 15 7	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	61 14 2	0 0 0
Masters, Mrs. Ann ...	6 Sept. 67	0	100	...	49 4 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	51 4 1	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	51 3 7	0 0 0
Mather, Mitchell Chalmers	27 Feb. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	600	...	728 9 6	0	600	...	728 9 6	0	0	...	628 4 7	0	600	...	100 4 11	0 0 0

Mathews, Rev. Isaac Constantine,—share account of St. John Frederick Mathews ...	18 Aug. 68	0	1800	...	110 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	146 13 10	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	110 13 10	0 0 0	
Mathison, Alexander,—share account of Robert Mathison ...	20 Feb. 60	0	0	...	202 12 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	202 12 1	0	0	...	202 12 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Matthews, Matthew ..	28 April 81	0	1000	...	1 6 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	1052 13 9	0	1000	...	1054 3 11	0	1000	...	588 7 5	0	0	...	465 12 6	0 0 0	
Mead, Henry ...	16 Oct. 72	0	0	...	31 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	31 7 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	31 7 8	0 0 0	
Meighan, Conductor John,—share account of the children ...	1 Mar. 79	0	0	...	57 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	57 12 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	57 12 4	0 0 0	
Meins, Mark,—share account of the three children	20 Jan. 79	0	1400	...	52 15 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	80 15 4	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	52 15 4	0 0 0	
Mell, Alfred Newton ...	9 July 80	0	7200	...	26 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 0 0	0	7200	...	170 5 4	0	0	...	140 4 1	0	7200	...	30 1 3	0 0 0	
Melville, William ...	5 Nov. 40	0	1100	...	183 7 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	205 7 10	0	0	...	1 13 7	0	1100	...	203 10 3	0 0 0	
———, on account of Asiatic Annuity Company	Ditto ...	0	11400	...	23 10 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	229 4 0	0	11400	...	252 14 1	0	0	...	12 3 4	0	11400	...	240 10 9	0 0 0	
———, on account annuity for Mrs. Sarah Waterman ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	197 3 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	207 3 10	0	0	...	1 4 0	0	500	...	205 15 10	0 0 0	
———, on account annuity for Captain E. D. Watson ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	58 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	533 3 4	0	0	...	591 7 9	0	0	...	533 3 4	0	0	...	58 4 5	0 0 0	
———, Alexander Brodie, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps ...	19 Mar. 74	0	0	...	40 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 10 4	0 0 0	
Menzies, Sergeant Samuel ...	13 Sept. 74	0	4500	...	18 5 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	90 0 0	0	4500	...	108 5 1	0	0	...	2 1 7	0	4500	...	106 3 0	0 0 0	
Mercer, George Grance ...	18 May 71	0	40500	...	0 0 0	1812 4 11	0	0	...	810 0 0	0	40500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1839 14 5	0	40500	...	0 0 0	2842 3 4	
Merrett, Henry Archibald,—share account of Archibald Bedell Hayes Merrett	12 Feb. 78	0	700	...	183 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	197 1 2	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	195 14 5	0 0 0	
———, share account of Guillum Ernest Merrett ...	Ditto ...	0	700	...	182 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	196 1 2	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	194 14 5	0 0 0	
———, share account of George Arthur Merrett ...	Ditto ..	0	700	...	182 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	196 1 2	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	194 14 5	0 0 0	
———, share account of Clement Septimus Merrett	Ditto ...	0	700	...	182 1 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	196 1 3	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	194 14 6	0 0 0	
Meridith, James,—share account of Master Edric James Meridith, the only son of the deceased ...	24 Nov. 63	0	3200	...	114 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	64 0 0	0	3200	...	178 7 4	0	0	...	64 0 0	0	3200	...	114 7 4	0 0 0	
Meyers, Ferdinand ...	7 Sept. 66	0	0	...	86 2 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	86 2 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	86 2 7	0 0 0	
Michael, Michael George,—life-interest account of Miss Catherine Michael ..	23 Nov. 76	0	2900	...	131 15 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	58 0 0	0	2900	...	189 15 5	0	0	...	2 7 10	0	2900	...	187 7 7	0 0 0	
———, legacy account of E. D R. Michael ...	Ditto ...	0	2300	...	0 0 0	1217 11 10	0	0	...	2375 15 8	0	2300	...	1158 3 10	0	2300	...	724 11 5	0	0	...	433 8 5	0 0 0	
———, Miss Catherine,—share account of Miss F. M. B. Harvey ...	4 Dec. 80	0	700	...	0 0 0	4 10 11	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	9 5 1	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	0 0 0	4 10 11	

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		To credit. Rs. A. P.	To debit. Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
M.																							
Michael, Mrs. Elizabeth,—share account of the four children of the deceased...	10 May 80	0	3100	...	0 0 0	289 6 5	0	0	...	62 0 0	0	3100	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	482 9 9	0	3100	...	0 0 0	710 0 2
———, share account of Beatrice Adelaide Michael	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	0 0 0	61 4 3	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	62 8 7	0	1000	...	0 0 0	103 12 10
———, George ...	1 Nov. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	3000	...	468 4 0	0	3000	...	468 4 0	0	0	...	655 8 10	0	3000	...	0 0 0	187 4 10
Middleton, John ...	11 May 65	0	6100	...	447 14 7	0 0 0	0	500	...	132 0 0	0	6600	...	579 14 7	0	0	...	520 9 4	0	6600	...	59 5 3	0 0 0
———, Joseph Richard	Ditto ...	0	18700	...	485 9 0	0 0 0	0	6000	...	6424 12 0	0	24700	...	6910 5 0	0	6000	...	6607 3 4	0	18700	...	303 1 8	0 0 0
———, annuity account of Miss Middleton ...	Ditto ...	0	0	..	121 11 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 11 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 11 1	0 0 0
Milford, Henry ...	19 May 40	0	0	...	12 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 4 0	0 0 0
Millard, Capt. Wm. Staliard	21 Oct. 71	0	0	...	1136 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1136 13 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1136 13 10	0 0 0
———, life-interest account of Mrs. C. Millard, widow of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	15500	...	0 0 0	150 7 6	0	0	...	310 0 0	0	15500	...	159 8 6	0	0	...	260 0 10	0	15500	...	0 0 0	100 8
———, life-interest of Miss Julia Millard, sister of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	18500	...	0 0 0	0 1 0	0	0	...	370 0 0	0	18500	...	369 15 0	0	0	...	311 13 8	0	18500	...	58 1 4	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Miss Stella Millard ..	Ditto ...	0	58000	15*	0 0 0	255 0 7	0	0	...	1351 15 0	0	58000	15*	1096 14 5	0	0	...	741 5 0	0	58000	15*	355 9 5	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Master Thomas Millard ...	Ditto ...	0	56800	15*	0 0 0	6 9 7	0	0	...	1327 15 2	0	56800	15*	1321 5 7	0	0	...	940 9 5	0	56800	15*	380 12 2	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Miss Bessie Millard ...	Ditto ...	0	56400	15*	0 0 0	244 0 1	0	0	...	1319 15 2	0	56400	15*	1075 15 1	0	0	...	740 5 8	0	56400	15*	335 9 5	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Miss Mary Millard ...	Ditto ...	0	55900	15*	0 0 0	203 10 4	0	0	...	1309 15 2	0	55900	15*	1106 4 10	0	0	...	740 0 10	0	55900	15*	366 4 0	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Miss Ellen Millard ...	Ditto ...	0	50000	15*	350 4 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	5360 6 2	0	50000	15*	5710 10 11	0	50000	15*	5710 10 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Master Stephen Millard...	Ditto ...	0	49500	15*	0 0 0	245 7 6	0	0	...	1181 15 0	0	49500	15*	936 7 6	0	0	...	536 3 4	0	49500	15*	400 4 2	0 0 0
Miller, Lieut. George ...	Taken charge 15 Aug. 59	0	300	...	43 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	49 5 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	300	...	49 5 9	0 0 0
———, John Camis ...	18 June 67	0	2700	...	485 11 5	0 0 0	0	500	...	54 0 0	0	3200	...	539 11 5	0	0	...	521 0 1	0	3200	...	18 11 4	0 0 0
Millett, Frederick George ...	11 Nov. 77	0	0	...	3 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 4 0	0 0 0

Mills, George Henry,—separate account ...	11 Jan. 67	0	0	...	28 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 14 0	0 0 0
Milner, Mrs. Mary ...	22 Jan. 70	0	0	...	15 11 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 11 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 11 3	0 0 0
Mitchell, Miss Isabella,—share account of Georgiana Mitchell ...	14 Jan. 64	0	2500	...	35 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	85 7 11	0	0	...	2 4 1	0	2500	...	83 3 10	0 0 0
———, George ...	7 June 80	0	0	...	156 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	156 14 1	0	0	...	156 14 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mitchoo, Manuel Elias ...	12 April 80	0	14100	...	0 0 0	280 2 1	0	0	...	282 0 0	0	14100	...	1 13 11	0	0	...	248 9 2	0	14100	...	0 0 0	246 11 [illegible]
Montgomery, Lieut.-Colonel George James ...	20 Feb. 64	0	100	...	12 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	14 6 4	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	14 5 10	0 0 0
Montreaux, Michael Francis	20 Feb. 71	0	2400	...	382 9 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	48 0 0	0	2400	...	430 9 2	0	0	...	1 7 6	0	2400	...	429 1 8	0 0 0
Moodie, Affleck ...	21 Feb. 71	0	0	...	36 2 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 2 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 2 2	0 0 0
Morewood, Rev. James Baker ...	21 Dec. 76	0	0	...	310 14 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	310 14 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	310 14 7	0 0 0
Moore, Mrs. Catherine Ann	4 Nov. 58	0	200	...	25 4 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	29 4 1	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	29 3 1	0 0 0
———, account of legacy for Mary Norah Best ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	33 3 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 3 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 3 5	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Susan ...	15 Feb. 53	0	11300	...	172 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	228 8 0	0	11300	...	400 12 5	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	11300	...	400 0 5	0 0 0
———, William Richard ...	19 Aug. 69	0	0	...	10 13 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 13 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 13 3	0 0 0
———, William Jenkins .	14 May 63	0	0	...	33 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 15 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 15 1	0 0 0
———, Ensign Henry Nugent ..	30 June 70	0	0	...	7 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 9 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 9 3	0 0 0
———, Assistant Surgeon Thomas,—share account of Ada Maria Moore ...	22 July 58	0	5400	...	440 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	5400	...	440 10 3	0	5400	...	440 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Morgan, Dr. Nathaniel ...	11 Sept. 49	0	0	...	52 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 13 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 13 8	0 0 0
Morphy, Major Martin ...	4 April 81	0	2400	...	0 0 0	58 0 7	0	0	...	48 0 0	0	2400	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	23 1 5	0	2400	...	0 0 0	33 [illegible] 0
Morris, Thomas,—share account of the widow and children of John Morris...	1 Oct. 64	0	0	...	121 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 4 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 4 4	0 0 0
Morton, Dr. James,—account of life-interest for Mathein	1 Aug. 70	0	8000	...	0 0 0	0 12 0	0	0	...	160 0 0	0	8000	...	159 4 0	0	0	...	160 0 0	0	8000	...	0 0 0	0 12 0
———, legacy account of the children ...	Ditto ...	0	55100	...	80 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	1102 0 0	0	55100	...	1182 4 5	0	0	...	1102 0 0	0	55100	...	80 4 5	0 0 0
Moses, David ...	12 July 68	0	0	...	50 14 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 14 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 14 7	0 0 0
Mountjoy, Dr. John William ...	8 Dec. 81	0	19000	...	0 0 0	150 15 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	19000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	64 13 4	0	19000	...	0 0 0	215 12 7
Muller, John ...	17 July 75	0	0	...	795 8 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	795 8 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	795 8 9	0 0 0
Munro, Captain R. ...	23 Nov. 74	0	200	...	41 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	45 8 0	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	45 7 0	0 0 0
———, Robert ...	19 Nov. 73	0	0	...	14 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 12 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 12 5	0 0 0
———, Alexander Macpherson ..	30 Mar. 80	0	600	...	0 0 0	9 5 11	0	0	...	631 13 10	0	600	...	622 7 11	0	600	...	622 7 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Murray, Sally ...	3 Sept. 73	0	0	...	520 4 3	0 0 0	0	700	...	319 9 0	0	700	...	869 13 3	0	0	...	817 0 1	0	700	...	52 13 2	0 0 0
———, Charles Coventry James ...	5 May 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	3137 4 7	0	0	...	3137 4 7	0	0	...	3137 4 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mutt, Oliva Hart ...	9 April 71	0	800	...	0 0 0	244 4 7	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 15 10	0	800	...	0 0 0	229 4 [illegible]
Marcus, John Paul, senior...	18 Mar. 65	0	100	...	77 7 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	79 7 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	100	...	79 7 9	0 0 0
———, legacy to Emaumin	Ditto ...	0	6200	...	25 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	124 0 0	0	6200	...	149 1 0	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	6200	...	148 5 0	0 0 0
———, George Thomas,—annuity account of Mrs. Thornton ...	23 April 61	0	0	...	77 15 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	1396 8 0	0	0	...	1474 7 10	0	0	...	1542 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	68 2 6

* Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
N.																							
Nagle, Gunner John,—life-interest account of Mrs. J. Nagle, widow of the deceased ...	19 June 63	0	2400	...	0 0 0	16 3 3	0	0	...	48 0 0	0	2400	...	31 12 9	0	0	...	48 0 0	0	2400	...	0 0 0	16 3 3
Nairne, Mrs. Sarah Susannah ...	19 Aug. 75	0	500	...	156 5 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	166 5 10	0	0	...	0 14 5	0	500	...	165 7 5	0 0 0
Nauzais, Theodore ...	11 Sept. 79	0	8500	...	0 0 0	144 2 7	0	200	...	170 4 9	0	8700	...	26 2 2	0	0	...	368 5 11	0	8700	...	0 0 0	342 3 9
Neal, Mrs. Margaret ...	3 June 82	0	1000	...	248 8 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 4 0	0	1000	...	250 12 9	0	0	...	1 8 6	0	1000	...	249 4 3	0 0 0
Neblett, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann ...	Taken charge 17 Dec. 77	0	0	...	119 12 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	119 12 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	119 12 6	0 0 0
Neil, James,—share account of Florence Elizabeth Neil, daughter of the deceased...	21 Aug. 68	0	2400	...	0 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	48 0 0	0	2400	...	48 0 2	0	0	...	48 0 0	0	2400	...	0 0 2	0 0 0
Nelson, William ...	23 Nov. 68	0	7400	...	431 11 5	0 0 0	0	500	...	158 0 0	0	7900	...	589 11 5	0	0	...	515 4 9	0	7900	...	74 6 8	0 0 0
Nesbitt, Harry Kerr ...	Taken charge 18 Feb. 79	0	0	...	34 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 13 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 13 0	0 0 0
Newbatt, C. H. ...	Taken charge In 79	0	0	...	0 0 0	3 0 0	0	0	...	3 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Newitt, W. H. ...	Taken charge 15 Jan. 70	0	0	...	0 0 0	12 8 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	12 8 10
Nicholson, Thomas ...	5 Feb. 62	0	300	...	50 0 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	56 0 3	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	55 14 10	0 0 0
Nichterlein,* Frederick,—share account of Master Frederick James Nichterlein, son of the deceased...	20 Dec. 67	0	361800	...	0 0 0	564 0 4	0	5000	...	7298 8 0	0	366800	...	6734 7 8	0	0	...	6924 12 5	0	366800	...	0 0 0	190 4 [illegible]
Nicoll, James ...	12 June 51	0	1500	...	0 0 0	1 11 11	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	28 4 1	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	1500	...	27 8 1	0 0 0
Nicolson, Robert ...	7 Mar. 81	0	0	...	40 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	0	..	40 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Norgate, Colonel Charles ...	9 Feb. 65	0	0	11*	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	11*	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	11*	0 0 0	0 0 0
Norris, Conductor William,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	15 Dec. 70	0	0	...	773 1 3	0 0 0	0	500	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	783 1 3	0	0	...	710 5 0	0	500	...	72 12 3	0 0 0
Northam, Miss Ann ...	19 June 62	0	2500	...	438 2 10	0 0 0	0	500	...	62 8 0	0	3000	...	500 10 10	0	0	...	512 2 4	0	3000	...	0 0 0	11 7 [illegible]
Nuthal, Major-Genl. Thomas John ...	12 July 81	0	1200	88†	0 0 0	134 9 9	0	2000	...	5582 13 5	0	3200	88†	5448 3 8	0	3200	...	2141 15 4	0	0	88†	3306 4 4	0 0 [illegible]

O.

| | | |

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
O.																							
Overbury, Ernest William...	20 Mar. 79	0	500	...	65 5 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	75 5 10	0	0	...	0 14 5	0	500	...	74 7 5	0 0 0
P.																							
Paliologus, John Driver ...	20 Mar. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	5400	...	5791 6 2	0	5400	...	5791 6 2	0	5400	...	5791 1 2	0	0	...	0 5 0	0 0 0
———, share account of William Thomas Paliologus, brother of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1800	...	1811 1 3	0	1800	...	1811 1 3	0	0	...	1850 4 9	0	1800	...	0 0 0	39 3 6
Palmer, Lieut. Edmund ...	18 Jan. 81	0	1400	...	0 0 0	40 15 6	0	0	...	39 0 9	0	1400	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 10 5	0	1400	...	0 0 0	4 2 9
Parker, Captain Sir George (Bart.) ...	17 Jan. 59	0	100	...	38 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	40 14 4	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	40 13 10	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Miss Eliza Emma Marshall Parker ...	Ditto ...	0	100	...	38 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	40 11 4	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	100	...	40 10 4	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Miss Gertrude Parker ...	Ditto ..	0	100	...	38 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	40 11 4	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	100	...	40 10 4	0 0 0
———, John ...	13 Dec. 65	0	1500	...	402 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	432 12 3	0	0	...	1 3 3	0	1500	...	431 9 0	0 0 0
Parkinson, Lieut. Andrew Stackpole ...	Taken charge 30 June 80	0	0	...	34 1 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 1 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 1 8	0 0 0
Parks, Mrs. Dinah ...	Taken charge 12 Mar. 68	0	800	...	344 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	360 12 5	0	0	...	0 15 10	0	800	...	369 12 7	0 0 0
Parry, Rev. John ...	16 May 77	0	1500	...	0 0 0	13 9 5	0	0	...	101 6 9	0	1500	...	87 13 4	0	1500	...	87 13 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, life interest account of Umratie *alias* Charlotte Parry, the widow of the deceased ...	Ditto ..	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1500	...	0 0 0	0	1500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 14 9	0	1500	...	0 0 0	60 14 9
Parsons, Lewis E. ...	Taken charge 22 Mar. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 8 0	0	0	...	72 8 0	0	0	...	3 1 4	0	0	...	69 6 8	0 0 0
Paterson, Major Francis Stuart ...	28 Sept. 60	0	100	...	73 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	75 15 6	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	75 15 0	0 0 0
———, Dr. John James...	11 Dec. 37	0	0	...	28 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 9 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 9 9	0 0 0
———, Venables Bachman	20 Aug. 78	0	0	...	324 14 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	324 14 11	0	0	...	203 6 5	0	0	...	121 8 6	0 0 0
Patrick, Captain Francis,—legacy of Begum Jaun ...	23 May 43	0	19100	...	172 7 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	386 8 0	0	19600	...	558 15 0	0	0	...	535 11 6	0	19600	...	23 3 6	0 0 0

Patterson, John James ...	Taken charge In 1868	0	1500	...	293 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	323 1 2	0	0	...	1 3 3	0	1500	...	321 13 11	0 0 0
Pattle, Lieut. William ...	Taken charge 14 April 58	0	200	...	47 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	51 11 2	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	51 10 2	0 0 0
Paul, Ruttna ...	28 July 56	0	22500	...	496 11 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	450 0 0	0	22500	...	946 11 1	0	0	...	413 8 0	0	22500	...	533 3 1	0 0 0
Paulson, William Henry ...	1 Mar. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1900	...	2847 6 11	0	19000	...	2847 6 11	0	0	...	2980 6 5	0	19000	...	0 0 0	132 15 6
Payne, Manuel,—share account of John Hogan Payne, heir-at-law ...	21 Oct. 51	0	4000	...	254 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 0 0	0	4000	...	334 12 0	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	4000	...	334 0 0	0 0 0
———, John Swaine,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	21 Sept. 75	0	3600	...	302 11 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 0 0	0	3600	...	374 11 6	0	0	...	2 14 7	0	3600	...	371 12 11	0 0 0
Payter, George Reuben ...	12 June 80	0	0	...	1158 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	11500 0 0	0	0	...	12658 13 0	0	0	...	11026 4 11	0	0	...	1632 8 1	0 0 0
Pearl, Mrs. Anne ...	29 July 71	0	56500	...	96 1 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	1130 0 0	0	56500	...	1226 1 10	0	0	...	1129 7 8	0	56500	...	96 10 2	0 0 0
Pearle, James ...	12 June 51	0	0	...	19 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 12 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 12 8	0 0 0
Pearson, Richard Cornelius,—share account of the four children of the deceased ...	Taken charge 12 Jan. 76	0	300	...	75 0 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	81 0 3	0	0	...	0 2 11	0	300	...	80 13 4	0 0 0
Pell, Mrs. Mary Ann ...	Taken charge In Mar. 56	500	0	...	0 0 0	12 15 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	500	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	500	0	...	0 0 0	12 15 6
Pereira, Charles Alexander *alias* Charles Alexander ———, Diago ...	Taken charge 18 Dec. 73	0	300	...	79 13 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	76 13 1	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	76 11 8	0 0 0
	June 53	0	600	...	48 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	60 14 4	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	600	...	60 2 4	0 0 0
Perrot, Jules,—share account of Julie Perrot, daughter of the deceased..	22 Sept. 76	0	700	...	122 8 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	136 8 4	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	135 5 7	0 0 0
———, share account of Lewis Perrot, son of the deceased ..	Ditto ...	0	700	...	122 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	136 8 5	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	135 5 8	0 0 0
———, share account of Henri Perrot, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	700	...	122 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	136 8 5	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	135 5 8	0 0 0
Perry, Frederick George,—share account of James Frederick Perry, brother of the deceased ...	5 April 71	0	1600	...	248 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 0 0	0	1600	...	280 11 0	0	0	...	1 11 4	0	1600	...	278 15 8	0 0 0
Peters, Mrs. A. M. ...	Taken charge In Nov. 71	0	400	...	50 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	400	...	58 11 4	0	0	...	0 1 11	0	400	...	58 9 5	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Catherine ..	16 Mar. 71	0	1000	...	30 10 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	50 10 1	0	0	...	19 15 9	0	1000	...	30 10 4	0 0 0
———, Captain Caitano Eugenio ...	14 June 53	0	13300	...	167 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	266 0 0	0	13300	...	433 12 5	0	0	...	247 15 0	0	13300	...	185 13 5	0 0 0
———, Herbert ...	3 Dec. 80	0	1000	...	0 0 0	35 9 8	0	0	...	1043 13 4	0	1000	...	1008 3 8	0	1000	...	72 5 10	0	0	...	935 13 10	0 0 0
Pew, John George ...	8 July 80	0	16000	...	162 11 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	1179 7 3	0	16000	...	1360 2 8	0	0	...	48 2 7	0	16000	...	1312 0 1	0 0 0
Phaire, Lieutenant-Colonel William ...	6 Sept. 81	0	2000	...	164 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	471 3 0	0	2000	...	635 3 0	0	0	...	80 15 0	0	2000	...	554 4 0	0 0 0
Phillimore, Captain William Thornton ...	15 Dec. 58	0	0	...	45 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	45 6 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	45 6 9	0 0 0
Pierce, Richard William,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	17 Nov. 73	0	700	...	18 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	32 11 0	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	31 8 3	0 0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
P.																							
Pigon, John ...	22 Dec. 40	0	100	...	15 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	17 11 0	0	0	...	0 1 7	0	100	...	17 9 5	0 0 0
Pinder, George Walter ...	11 Aug. 75	0	600	...	334 6 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	346 6 3	0	0	...	0 14 11	0	600	...	345 7 4	0 0 0
Pinto, Francis ...	29 June 81	0	42100	...	0 0 0	9656 12 0	0	1000	...	10949 15 1	0	43100	...	1293 3 1	0	10000	...	1182 0 10	0	33100	...	111 2 3	0 0 0
Pitcher, Robert,—life-interest account of Mrs. Sarah Pitcher ...	23 Mar. 77	0	5000	...	262 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	100 0 0	0	5000	...	362 1 4	0	0	...	100 0 0	0	5000	...	262 1 4	0 0 0
Pogose, Abraham Nicholas ...	6 May 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	976 5 0	0	0	...	1199 13 0	0	0	...	223 8 0	0	0	...	1612 11 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	1389 3 2
———, legacy account of T. Pogose ...	Ditto ..	0	8600	...	0 0 0	1121 11 8	0	0	...	2637 13 11	0	8600	...	1516 2 3	0	2400	...	2896 13 11	0	6200	...	0 0 0	1380 11 8
Pollen, Sir Richard Hungerford ...	3 Feb. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	900	*14¼ & 1-20th	1923 12 0	0	900	*14¼ & 1-20th	1923 12 0	0	0	...	1863 9 5	0	900	*14¼ & 1-20th	60 2 7	0 0 0
Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Edward Vallette ...	15 Feb. 69	0	0	4†	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	4†	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	4†	0 0 0	0 0 0
Popham, Major-General George Munro ...	4 Sept. 38	0	14400	...	71 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	288 0 0	0	14400	..	359 14 0	0	0	...	288 0 0	0	14400	...	71 14 0	0 0 0
Pote, Charles ...	Taken charge 18 Jan. 60	0	100	...	11 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	13 7 0	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	13 6 6	0 0 0
Potier, Mrs. Fanny Mary Ann ..	3 Mar. 79	0	0	...	0 0 0	796 3 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	796 3 9
Potter, Mrs. Mary Ann ...	Taken charge 20 April 57	0	1000	...	87 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	107 13 10	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	1000	...	106 13 0	0 0 0
———, William James ..	4 July 78	0	0	...	5658 7 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5658 7 2	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	0	...	5657 11 2	0 0 0
Poulson, John,—life-interest account of Mrs. E. A. Poulson, widow and legatee under the will of the deceased ..	18 Nov. 67	0	3000	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	3000	...	60 0 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	3000	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Powell, Edwin Plantaganet	18 May 60	0	500	..	460 13 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 4 0	0	500	...	472 1 2	0	0	...	0 14 8	0	500	...	471 2 6	0 0 0
Powys, Lieutenant John ...	15 Dec. 58	0	0	£600‡	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	£600‡	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	£600‡	0 0 0	0 0 0
Poynton, William ...	12 June 51	0	0	...	54 6 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 6 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 6 10	0 0 0

Pratt, Mrs. Harriet,—legacy account of Miss Caroline M. L. Blenman ...	9 Mar. 80	0	2000	...	0	0	0	23	2	11	0	0	...	40	0	0	0	2000	...	16	13	1	0	0	...	52	0	0	0	2000	...	0	0	0	35	2	11
——, George Washington...	24 July 80	0	1200	...	79	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	1265	8	6	0	1200	...	1345	7	8	0	1200	...	490	12	4	0	0	...	854	11	4	0	0	0
——, Robert ...	28 April 80	0	0	...	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
——, Major Charles Stewart,—share account of William Roger Pratt, brother of the deceased ...	16 Dec. 80	0	4900	...	0	0	0	49	9	4	0	0	...	5026	11	6	0	4900	...	4977	2	2	0	4900	...	4977	2	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
——, share account of Henry Norris Pratt Dugmore, nephew of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	4900	...	0	0	0	49	9	4	0	0	...	98	0	0	0	4900	...	48	6	8	0	0	...	3	13	9	0	4900	...	44	8	11	0	0	0
Price, Joseph ...	14 Aug. 49	0	0	...	25	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	8	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	8	9	0	0	0
Prosser, John ...	12 June 51	0	0	...	155	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	155	2	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	155	2	3	0	0	0
Purchase, Mrs. Ellen,—share account of Ellen Margaret Youngerman, daughter of the deceased ...	9 April 73	0	1200	...	284	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	0	0	0	1200	...	308	11	10	0	0	...	1	7	6	0	1200	...	307	4	4	0	0	0
——, share account of Edward Pottingal Youngerman, son of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	1200	...	284	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	0	0	0	1200	...	308	11	9	0	0	...	1	7	6	0	1200	...	307	4	3	0	0	0
R.																																					
Rae, George ...	2 Dec. 80	0	0	...	4	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	6	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	6	5	0	0	0
Raikes, George Davy,—share account of Rev. Francis Waller Henry Campbell, E. Finch, and L. G. Raikes	11 Jan. 58	0	25500	...	34	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	510	0	0	0	25500	...	544	6	0	0	0	...	510	0	0	0	25500	...	34	6	0	0	0	0
Raitt, Alexander Grant Lumsden ...	6 Dec. 76	0	500	...	150	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	160	7	5	0	0	...	0	14	5	0	500	...	159	9	0	0	0	0
Raleigh, Lieut. Walter Frederick Keppel, of 7th Light Cavalry ...	Taken charge 23 Dec. 58	0	300	...	52	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	58	14	4	0	0	...	0	1	5	0	300	...	58	12	11	0	0	0
Ralph, James ...	27 April 58	0	300	...	108	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	114	9	8	0	0	...	0	1	5	0	300	...	114	8	3	0	0	0
Ramey, Louis ...	9 July 80	0	10400	...	433	15	3	0	0	0	0	600	...	208	0	0	0	11000	...	641	15	3	0	0	...	737	7	5	0	11000	...	0	0	0	95	8	2
Ramsay, Fox Maule ...	29 April 82	0	0	...	344	12	0	0	0	0	0	1800	...	1528	4	6	0	1800	...	1873	0	6	0	0	...	1992	13	1	0	1800	...	0	0	0	119	12	7
Randle, Edward Samuel,—share account of Mr. James Randle, brother of the deceased ...	15 Jan. 79	0	600	...	73	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	85	14	0	0	0	...	1	1	9	0	600	...	84	12	3	0	0	0
Randolph, Henry ...	5 Jan. 53	0	1500	...	221	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	31	12	0	0	1500	...	253	11	11	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	1500	...	252	15	11	0	0	0
——, account of legatees ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	405	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	415	8	11	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	500	...	414	12	11	0	0	0
——, Henry Pritchard	10 Aug. 55	0	100	...	51	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	53	15	2	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	53	14	8	0	0	0
Rattray, Holdane ...	22 May 82	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	...	688	10	10	0	500	...	688	10	10	0	0	...	764	2	11	0	500	...	0	0	0	75	8	1
Rawlins, Captain Arthur John Chambre ...	8 Jan. 81	0	2800	...	107	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	65	9	0	0	2800	...	172	11	7	0	0	...	6	1	10	0	2800	...	166	9	9	0	0	0
Rayson, John Elliott ...	15 May 73	0	600	...	150	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	162	10	9	0	0	...	0	14	11	0	600	...	161	11	10	0	0	0
Read, Captain James,—share account of James Read, son of the deceased ...	9 June 70	0	500	...	159	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	169	2	6	0	0	...	1	0	10	0	500	...	168	1	8	0	0	0

* Bengal Coal Company, Limited, shares. † Oudh Banking Corporation, Limited, shares. ‡ Three per cent. annuity.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
R.																							
Read, Captn. James,—share account of Thomas Read, son of the deceased ...	9 June 70	0	500	...	158 2 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	168 2 7	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	500	...	167 1 9	0 0 0
Reason, Edwin ...	1 June 58	0	1000	...	96 1 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 4 0	0	1000	...	117 5 8	0	0	...	1 1 1	0	1000	...	116 4 7	0 0 0
Reband, Mrs. Mary ...	Taken charge 1 Oct. 50	0	500	...	474 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	484 2 10	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	500	...	483 6 10	0 0 0
Reid, Captain Hugh Atkins	27 June 50	0	5000	...	20 15 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	100 0 0	0	5000	...	120 15 10	0	0	...	99 14 2	0	5000	...	21 1 8	0 0 0
——, Peter ...	11 July 63	0	0	...	72 4 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 4 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 4 3	0 0 0
——, Robert Henry Shuttleworth ...	15 Feb. 81	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	231 3 0	0	0	...	231 3 0	0	0	...	231 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Lestock Robert ...	21 Feb. 81	0	0	100*	158 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	1000 0 0	0	0	100*	1158 14 1	0	0	...	1158 14 1	0	0	100*	0 0 0	0 0 0
Reilly, Apothecary John,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	29 Aug. 70	0	1300	...	30 14 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 0 0	0	1300	...	82 14 11	0	0	...	1 6 11	0	1300	...	81 8 0	0 0 0
Remmington, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Freeman ...	27 May 62	0	300	...	86 8 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	92 8 6	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	92 7 1	0 0 0
Rennie, Archibald Hill ...	25 Feb. 76	0	500	...	270 11 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	280 11 1	0	0	...	0 14 5	0	500	...	279 12 8	0 0 0
Renny, Lieut. Thomas James O'Dwyer ...	10 Dec. 80	0	1000	...	70 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	90 10 3	0	0	...	2 0 10	0	1000	...	88 9 5	0 0 0
Renton, Dr. David,—legacy account of George Thomas and Eliza Renton ...	10 May 73	0	600	...	0 0 0	11 9 9	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	0 6 3	0	0	...	0 15 10	0	600	...	0 0 0	0 9 7
Reveley, Lieut. Mathew Hugh ...	Taken charge 10 May 69	0	200	...	68 10 1	0 0 0	0	0	....	4 0 0	0	200	...	72 10 1	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	72 9 1	0 0 0
Rice, Samuel Frederick ...	10 Sept. 80	1000	0	...	0 0 0	41 9 4	0	0	...	42 10 8	1000	0	...	1 1 4	0	0	...	1 6 2	1000	0	...	0 0 0	0 4 10
Richmond, Thomas ...	Taken charge In 1868	0	0	...	42 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	42 1 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	42 1 9	0 0 0
Rider, Jacob ...	2 Nov. 37	0	0	...	70 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 0 0	0 0 0
Ridsdale, Dr. George ...	11 Dec. 62	0	500	...	225 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	235 2 3	0	0	...	0 14 5	0	500	...	234 3 10	0 0 0
Riley, Lieutenant-General Stephen Davis,—legacy account of Mrs. Louisa Alice Turner and children	5 July 57	0	45500	...	0 0 0	439 6 0	0	0	...	910 0 0	0	45500	...	470 10 0	0	0	...	910 0 0	0	45500	...	0 0 0	439 6 0

——, legacy account of Miss Isabella Matilda Cameron	5 July	57	0	9100	...	19	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	182	0	0	0	9100	...	201	2	1	0	0	...	182	0	0	0	9100	...	19	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0
——, legacy account of Grace Blanche Madge ...	Ditto ...		0	4800	...	302	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	96	0	0	0	4800	...	398	9	7	0	0	...	3	10	1	0	4800	...	394	15	6	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Elcia Theodora Alice Madge ...	Ditto ...		0	4800	...	302	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	96	0	0	0	4800	...	398	9	7	0	0	...	3	10	1	0	4800	...	394	15	6	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Riley Charles Stephen Madge ...	Ditto ...		0	4800	...	5	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	96	0	0	0	4800	...	101	11	6	0	0	...	96	0	0	0	4800	...	5	11	6	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Edwin Thomas Madge ...	Ditto ...		0	4800	...	19	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	96	0	0	0	4800	...	115	3	11	0	0	...	3	10	1	0	4800	...	111	9	10	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Agnes Margaret Madge ...	Ditto ...		0	4800	...	3	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	96	0	0	0	4800	...	99	11	7	0	0	...	3	10	1	0	4800	...	96	1	6	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Ada Pauline Jessie Madge	Ditto ...		0	4800	...	3	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	96	0	0	0	4800	...	99	11	7	0	0	...	3	10	1	0	4800	...	96	1	6	0	0	0
Ringwood, Charles Henry ...	28 Feb.	81	0	3000	...	398	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	3239	4	4	0	3000	...	3638	1	9	0	3000	...	5	3	10	0	0	...	3632	13	11	0	0	0
Ripley, Major Edward Pitches Wilson ..	31 Jan.	74	0	0	...	67	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	67	14	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	67	14	5	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Arthur David Ripley Pott	Ditto ...		0	11300	...	257	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	228	0	0	0	11300	...	485	8	4	0	0	...	228	0	1	0	11300	...	257	8	3	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Eliza Davidson Pott ...	Ditto ...		0	11300	...	255	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	228	0	0	0	11300	...	483	2	4	0	0	...	228	0	1	0	11300	...	255	2	3	0	0	0
——, Mrs. Amelia Jane,—share account of Arthur David Ripley Pott ...	28 May	73	0	4900	...	44	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	98	0	0	0	4900	...	142	3	8	0	0	...	98	0	0	0	4900	...	44	3	8	0	0	0
——, share account of Eliza Davidson Pott ...	Ditto ...		0	4900	...	44	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	98	0	0	0	4900	...	142	3	8	0	0	...	98	0	0	0	4900	...	44	3	8	0	0	0
Ritchie, Ensign Thomas James ...	Taken charge 6 Aug.	59	0	0	...	85	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	85	4	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	85	4	3	0	0	0
Ritson, Captain William ...	11 Sept.	55	0	1100	...	399	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	23	8	0	0	1100	...	422	8	5	0	0	...	1	1	8	0	1100	...	421	6	9	0	0	0
Roach, Mary Anne ...	Taken charge 27 May	71	0	100	...	90	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	92	5	7	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	92	5	1	0	0	0
——, James Holloway,—share account of Phillip Julius Roach, son of the deceased ...	21 May	68	0	500	...	97	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	107	6	1	0	0	...	31	0	10	0	500	...	76	5	3	0	0	0
Robb, Gordon ...	2 July	80	0	7700	...	0	0	0	68	14	5	0	0	...	4258	6	4	0	7700	...	4189	7	11	0	4000	...	3993	4	5	0	3700	...	196	3	6	0	0	0
Robertson, John ...	5 April	59	0	400	...	41	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	400	...	49	5	10	0	0	...	0	1	11	0	400	...	49	3	11	0	0	0
Robinson, Rev. Alexander ...	1 Mar.	81	0	6100	...	0	0	0	558	0	3	0	0	...	122	0	0	0	6100	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	94	14	2	0	6100	...	0	0	0	530	14	5
——, Charles ...	9 Aug.	67	0	1000	...	322	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	1000	...	342	1	1	0	0	...	1	0	10	0	1000	...	341	0	3	0	0	0
——, J. ...	Taken charge In 1878		0	0	...	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	8	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	8	0	0	0	0
——, Rev. John,—share account of J. A. G. and A. A. Robinson, children of the deceased ...	11 Jan.	79	0	100	...	60	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	62	13	3	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	100	...	62	12	3	0	0	0
——, Captain J. S. ...	Taken charge In 1879		0	0	...	33	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	33	13	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	33	13	7	0	0	0
Robson, Hugh ...	27 July	78	0	1200	...	288	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	0	0	0	1200	...	312	9	11	0	0	...	1	1	9	0	1200	...	311	8	2	0	0	0
Rochfort, John Steel ...	24 Feb.	82	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40000	...	7897	10	7	0	40000	...	7897	10	[illegible]	0	0	...	8204	5	3	0	40000	...	0	0	0	306	10	8
Roderick, Anthony William ...	Taken charge 4 May	69	0	300	...	109	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	115	14	[illegible]	0	0	...	0	1	5	0	300	...	115	13	0	0	0	0

* Singbulli and Murmah Tea Company shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
R.																							
Rogers, George ...	18 Mar. 45	0	3000	...	523 0 9	0 0 0	0	500	...	61 4 0	0	3500	...	584 4 9	0	0	...	522 0 0	0	3500	...	62 4 9	0 0 0
——, John ...	19 Aug. 76	0	0	...	291 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	291 11 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	291 11 10	0 0 0
——, Robert,—account of legacy to St. Patrick's Church at Moulmein ...	16 May 56	0	1100	...	75 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	97 12 10	0	0	...	1 6 7	0	1100	...	96 6 3	0 0 0
Rodrigues, Mrs. Catherine...	14 May 50	0	3000	...	234 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	61 4 0	0	3000	...	295 6 5	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	3000	...	294 10 5	0 0 0
Roelofsz, Ebenezer ...	Taken charge 7 Dec. 68	0	0	...	10 4 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 4 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 4 11	0 0 0
Rogers, George ...	17 Dec. 78	0	2100	51*	26 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	..	66 1 5	0	2100	51*	92 13 3	0	0	...	1 11 10	0	2100	51*	91 1 5	0 0 0
——, George ...	8 Feb. 45	0	0	...	30 11 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 11 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 11 7	0 0 0
——, Conductor George,—share account of Joseph Richard Rogers, son of the deceased ...	18 April 71	0	1500	...	188 10 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	218 10 10	0	0	...	1 10 5	0	1500	...	217 0 5	0 0 0
——, Captain Thomas Eales ...	13 May 74	0	1000	...	190 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	274 5 6	0	1000	...	464 7 5	0	0	...	385 12 11	0	1000	...	78 10 6	0 0 0
Ronald, Mrs. Ellen Maria ...	26 April 78	0	0	...	222 11 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	222 11 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	222 11 9	0 0 0
——, share account of Miss Ellen Rosalie Ronald, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	700	...	43 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	57 13 6	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	56 10 9	0 0 0
Rondo, Joseph ...	18 Mar. 46	0	0	...	78 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	78 15 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	78 15 1	0 0 0
——, account of sundry legatees ...	Ditto ...	0	13700	...	592 13 9	0 0 0	0	800	...	306 0 0	0	14500	...	898 13 9	0	0	...	854 3 4	0	14500	...	44 10 5	0 0 0
Roote, Riding Master William ...	13 April 41	0	1800	...	295 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	331 13 8	0	0	...	2 8 10	0	1800	...	329 4 10	0 0 0
Rooke, Henry Watts ...	28 Feb. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	13600	...	25097 15 3	0	13600	...	25097 15 3	0	7100	...	24434 9 5	0	6500	...	663 5 10	0 0 0
Rosamond, Edward John	Taken charge 12 Oct. 74	0	0	...	123 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	123 9 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	123 9 0	0 0 0
——, share account of Mrs. Rosamond, widow of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	300	...	99 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	105 9 5	0	0	...	0 2 11	0	300	...	105 6 6	0 0 0
Rose, F. ...	Taken charge 21 Aug. 58	0	0	...	19 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 2 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 2 8	0 0 0

——, Donald ...	22 July 82	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	289	8	6	0	0	...	289	8	6	0	0	...	4	5	6	0	0	...	285	3	0	0	0	0
Rossetto, Domeine ...	24 Sept. 69	0	0	...	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	60	0	0	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	60	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, Alexander ...	23 Nov. 75	0	0	...	0	0	0	1	7	6	0	0	...	1	7	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, Captain Claud William ...	3 Nov. 58	0	400	...	58	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	400	...	66	3	6	0	0	...	0	1	11	0	400	...	66	1	7	0	0	0
Ruth, William,—share account of Miss Ida Ruth, the only child and next-of-kin of the deceased ...	13 Nov. 76	0	1200	...	0	0	0	12	9	8	0	0	...	1229	3	2	0	1200	...	1216	9	6	0	1200	...	1216	9	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, Mrs. Bridget ...	23 Nov. 67	0	1000	...	340	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	1000	...	360	10	0	0	0	...	1	0	10	0	1000	...	359	9	2	0	0	0
Ryley, John Charles ...	26 Sept. 71	0	11600	...	429	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	232	0	0	0	11600	...	661	12	2	0	0	...	257	15	8	0	11600	...	403	12	6	0	0	0
S.																																					
Sache, John Edward ...	16 Sept. 82	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4000	...	6091	6	3	0	4000	...	6091	6	3	0	0	...	6033	7	4	0	4000	...	57	14	11	0	0	0
Salew, Colour Sergeant John,—share account of William Joseph Salew, son of the deceased ...	23 June 70	0	600	...	244	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	256	4	0	0	0	...	1	1	9	0	600	...	255	2	3	0	0	0
Salmon, Captain Mordaunt Money ...	Taken charge 26 April 59	0	100	...	40	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	42	6	2	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	42	5	8	0	0	0
Sandeman, Alexander Charles Twisden,—share account of the three step-sisters of the deceased ...	13 Sept. 78	0	0	...	279	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	279	10	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	279	10	1	0	0	0
Sanderson, Alexander ...	2 Nov. 55	0	500	...	445	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	455	6	1	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	500	...	454	10	1	0	0	0
———, William,—share account of the three children of the deceased ...	21 Dec. 72	0	900	...	221	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	0	0	0	900	...	239	1	8	0	0	...	1	4	8	0	900	...	237	13	0	0	0	0
Sands, Alexander ...	Taken charge 28 Sept. 68	0	0	...	85	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	85	14	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	85	14	3	0	0	0
Santanac, Mrs. Matilda ...	31 Aug. 74	0	1000	...	198	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	1035	13	4	0	1000	...	1233	15	8	0	1000	...	1233	15	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarkies, Petruse Johannes...	3 Aug. 69	0	6200	...	332	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	124	0	0	0	6200	...	456	12	9	0	0	...	2	9	9	0	6200	...	454	3	0	0	0	0
———, Johannes Carapiet	1 June 78	0	0	...	2316	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	7738	8	6	0	0	...	10054	9	8	0	0	...	8888	10	3	0	0	...	1165	15	5	0	0	0
Satchwell, John Adrian Vanrenen ...	29 June 58	0	500	...	484	3	7	0	0	0	0	500	...	11	4	0	0	1000	...	495	7	7	0	0	...	513	12	4	0	1000	...	0	0	0	18	4	9
Saunders, George ...	8 May 75	0	500	...	52	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	62	2	0	0	0	...	8	1	1	0	500	...	54	0	11	0	0	0
———, Paterson Tandy ...	29 June 70	0	0	...	56	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	56	7	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	56	7	7	0	0	0
Savage, Major George William ...	21 June 70	0	0	...	12	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	13	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	13	4	0	0	0
Savill, William Henry,—share account of Henry Francis Savill, son of the deceased ...	31 July 75	0	10800	...	15	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	256	0	0	0	10800	...	271	7	1	0	0	...	189	2	10	0	10800	...	82	4	2	0	0	0
Scholfield, John ...	Taken charge 26 April 69	0	100	...	75	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	77	3	2	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	77	2	8	0	0	0
Schorn, Johann Conrade,—legacy account of the Christian poor of St. James' Church ...	17 Aug. 75	0	9700	...	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	...	194	0	0	0	9700	...	193	4	0	0	0	...	194	0	0	0	9700	...	0	0	0	0	12	0
———, life-interest account of Mr. E. S. Schorn, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	40000	...	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	...	800	0	0	0	40000	...	799	4	0	0	0	...	800	0	0	0	40000	...	0	0	0	0	12	0

* Bengal Chemical Works, Limited, shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To credit.	To debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
S.																							
Scott, Mrs. Annie (widow of J. G. Scott) ..	6 Dec 64 Taken charge	0	0	...	17 10 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 10 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 10 6	0 0 0
——, David ...	29 Oct. 66	0	200	...	67 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	71 2 4	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	71 1 4	0 0 0
——, George Leal Tiernan	11 Aug. 67	0	0	...	6 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 12 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 12 4	0 0 0
——, share account of J. E. Scott, James George Scott, and Alice C. Scott, brothers and sister of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	2000	...	343 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	383 4 0	0	0	...	1 15 2	0	2000	...	381 4 10	0 0 0
——, Henry ..	1 July 81	0	1200	...	0 0 0	41 11 4	0	0	...	1271 5 4	0	1200	...	1229 10 0	0	1200	...	1229 10 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Major John Augustus	16 Feb. 70	0	3800	...	24 4 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 0 0	0	3800	...	100 4 11	0	0	...	2 15 2	0	3800	...	97 5 9	0 0 0
——, Ensign Montague Alexander,—share account of William Wilkinson Scott ...	9 Sept. 61	0	1000	...	118 9 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	138 9 8	0	0	...	1 5 8	0	1000	...	137 4 0	0 0 0
——, R. ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	1 15 0	0	0	...	1 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, William ...	29 June 47	0	1000	...	222 5 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	242 5 8	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	1000	...	241 9 8	0 0 0
——, Colonel William ...	24 June 34	0	1600	...	386 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 0 0	0	1600	...	418 1 9	0	0	...	2 5 7	0	1600	...	415 12 2	0 0 0
Seddon, Felix John Vaughan	23 Jan. 66	0	1300	...	471 7 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	497 7 9	0	0	...	1 2 3	0	1300	...	496 5 6	0 0 0
Serrao, Anthony ...	12 June 51	0	2300	...	63 6 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 0 0	0	2300	...	109 6 10	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	2300	...	108 11 10	0 0 0
Serville, Antonio ...	11 Sept. 80	0	1000	...	0 0 0	660 14 2	0	0	...	1066 8 10	0	1000	...	405 10 8	0	1000	...	1 8 11	0	0	...	404 1 9	0 0 0
Seton, Major Henry Cariston	20 Feb. 82	0	800	...	27 7 10	0 0 0	0	1200	...	1354 4 4	0	2000	...	1381 12 2	0	0	...	1355 10 10	0	2000	...	26 1 4	0 0 0
Sexton, Joseph Anthony,—share account of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sexton, mother of the deceased ...	23 Jan. 75	0	500	...	117 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	127 2 5	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	500	...	126 1 7	0 0 0
——, share account of Francis B. Sexton, brother of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	106 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	116 6 7	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	500	...	115 5 9	0 0 0
——, Sergeant Patrick,—account of J. A. Sexton and F. B. Sexton, sons of the deceased ...	10 Dec. 66	0	200	...	35 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	39 4 0	0	0	...	0 1 11	0	200	...	38 2 1	0 0 0

——, share account of the widow of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	6100	...	74	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	122	0	0	0	6100	...	196	8	3	0	0	...	4	6	7	0	6100	...	192	1	8	0	0	0
——, share account of Francis Sexton, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	2500	...	0	0	0	294	15	9	0	0	...	50	0	0	0	2500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	108	8	10	0	2500	...	0	0	0	353	8	7
Sharp, Rev. B. ...	Taken charge 21 Oct. 80	0	900	...	49	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	0	0	0	900	...	67	7	10	0	0	...	1	0	4	0	900	...	66	7	6	0	0	0
Sharpe, Conductor Robert William ...	31 May 73	0	600	...	149	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	161	14	11	0	0	...	0	14	11	0	600	...	161	0	0	0	0	0
Shaw, Lieutenant Alexander	23 Nov. 59	0	1000	...	84	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	1000	...	104	3	7	0	0	...	1	0	10	0	1000	...	103	2	9	0	0	0
——, James ...	Taken charge 2 Aug. 66	0	100	...	93	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	95	11	3	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	95	10	9	0	0	0
——, Robert Barkley ...	11 Aug. 80	0	39400	80*	0	0	0	88	14	6	0	600	...	1710	8	0	0	40000	80*	1621	9	6	0	0	...	1540	15	1	0	40000	80*	80	10	5	0	0	0
——, William ...	Taken charge 22 April 65	0	100	...	54	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	56	9	4	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	56	8	10	0	0	0
Sherman, James Hawes ...	12 April 58	0	400	...	68	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	400	...	76	10	9	0	0	...	0	1	11	0	400	...	76	8	10	0	0	0
Sherriff, Lieutenant David Francis ...	6 Mar. 59	0	100	...	23	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	25	7	6	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	25	7	0	0	0	0
Short, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth ...	Taken charge 8 July 70	0	400	...	91	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	400	...	99	9	5	0	0	...	0	1	11	0	400	...	99	7	6	0	0	0
——, Joseph ...	14 Mar. 71	0	200	...	56	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	60	12	9	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	60	11	9	0	0	0
Showers, Captain H. F. ...	7 Dec. 81	0	3800	...	480	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	79	0	0	0	3800	...	559	0	5	0	0	...	95	11	2	0	3800	...	463	5	3	0	0	0
Shuter, Richard Valpey ...	13 Feb. 43	0	500	...	431	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	441	11	5	0	0	...	1	4	0	0	500	...	440	7	5	0	0	0
Simpson, Lieutenant John Robert ...	24 Nov. 58	0	200	...	41	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	45	7	0	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	45	6	0	0	0	0
Sinaes, William DeMonte...	8 Oct. 44	0	300	...	125	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	131	1	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	300	...	131	1	9	0	0	0
Sinclair, William Dunbar ...	9 April 80	0	0	...	1084	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1084	1	7	0	0	...	1084	1	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skene, George Alexander ..	21 Nov. 42	0	1000	...	155	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	1000	...	175	4	4	0	0	...	1	12	0	0	1000	...	173	8	4	0	0	0
Slade, Captain John,—share account of the seven children of Mrs. Anne Swaffield, the predeceased half-sister of the deceased ...	22 Nov. 65	0	1400	...	63	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	0	0	0	1400	...	91	7	7	0	0	...	1	9	6	0	1400	...	89	14	1	0	0	0
Smalley, Lieut. Robert Thornton ...	Taken charge 4 Aug. 52	0	0	...	82	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	82	7	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	82	7	11	0	0	0
Smelt, Henry ...	30 July 50	0	0	...	21	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	3	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	3	8	0	0	0
Smith, Mrs. Agnes ...	Taken charge 16 Feb. 69	0	600	...	402	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	414	5	1	0	0	...	0	14	11	0	600	...	413	6	2	0	0	0
——, Alexander Thomas	Date of transfer of executorship 20 Aug. 72	0	0	...	16	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	11	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	11	9	0	0	0
——, Captain Brenton Haliburton ...	Taken charge 24 April 66	0	0	...	13	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	10	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	10	9	0	0	0
——, Captain Bruce Neilson ...	8 Aug. 66	0	200	...	26	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	30	1	9	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	30	0	9	0	0	0
——, David ...	15 Dec. 58	0	500	...	474	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	4	0	0	500	...	485	15	8	0	0	...	0	14	8	0	500	...	485	1	0	0	0	0
——, Edward John,—share account of Annie Smith, daughter of the deceased ..	26 June 74	0	1200	...	256	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	0	0	0	1200	...	280	3	10	0	0	...	4	13	6	0	1200	...	275	6	4	0	0	0

* Punjab Sugar Works Company, Limited, shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.						Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.			Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit	To Debit.																	To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
S.																								
Smith, George (Chief Officer of the ship *Ismail*)...	Taken charge 11 May 66	0	200	...	52 6 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	56 6 8	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	56 5 8	0 0 0
——, Lieut.-Col. George Acklom ...	27 Mar. 58	0	4500	...	80 3 1	0 0 0		0	2000	...	2100 0 0	0	6500	...	2180 3 1	0	2000	...	2044 0 10	0	4500	...	136 2 3	0 0 0
——, John ...	Taken charge 7 July 68	0	300	...	69 10 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	75 10 10	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	300	...	75 9 5	0 0 0
——, John L. ...	Taken charge 15 Sept. 63	0	0	...	60 0 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0 0 0
——, Rowland ...	21 April 75	0	0	...	29 12 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	29 12 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	29 12 0	0 0 0
——, Captain Rowland Mainwaring ...	Taken charge 28 Mar. 58	0	100	...	73 15 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	75 15 6	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	75 15 0	0 0 0
——, Samuel ...	26 Feb. 80	0	14400	...	17 9 3	0 0 0		0	6000	...	6854 12 0	0	20400	...	6872 5 3	0	7000	...	6811 15 3	0	13400	...	60 6 0	0 0 0
——, William (Attorney's Clerk) ...	Taken charge In 1846	0	0	...	50 0 9	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 9	0 0 0
Smyth, Mrs. Jane,—legacy account of the orphans at the Entally Convent ...	24 Sept. 60	0	6000	...	79 6 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	123 12 0	0	6000	...	203 2 4	0	0	...	123 12 0	0	6000	...	79 6 4	0 0 0
——, Sub-Conductor Patrick,—account of legacy for the heirs of late Michael Smyth, father of the deceased ...	8 Nov. 54	0	600	...	143 2 9	0 0 0		0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	155 2 9	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	600	...	154 6 9	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Sarah ...	26 June 80	0	4700	...	1074 12 10	0 0 0		0	1900	...	4462 0 7	0	6600	...	5536 13 5	0	3000	...	5508 9 5	0	3600	...	28 4 0	0 0 0
Snykers, Leonard ...	10 July 78	0	1700	...	0 0 0	59 14 7		0	0	...	34 0 0	0	1700	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 4 2	0	1700	...	0 0 0	27 2 9
Southward, Thomas ...	6 June 71	0	1200	...	457 6 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	481 6 3	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	1200	...	480 4 5	0 0 0
Spain, Captain William C. (Mariner) ...	Taken charge 19 April 81	0	0	...	99 10 9	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	99 10 9	0	0	...	12 2 11	0	0	...	87 7 10	0 0 0
Spears, Thomas,—legacy account of Anna Spears ...	11 Nov. 68	0	27000	...	0 0 0	268 1 2		0	0	...	543 12 0	0	27000	...	275 10 10	0	0	...	441 6 2	0	27000	...	0 0 0	165 11 4
——, legacy account of Catherine Spears ...	Ditto ...	0	27000	...	0 0 0	87 7 0		0	0	...	543 12 0	0	27000	...	456 5 0	0	0	...	370 10 7	0	27000	...	85 10 5	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Isabella Spears ...	Ditto ...	0	27000	...	0 0 0	266 2 4		0	0	...	543 12 0	0	27000	...	277 9 8	0	0	...	441 6 2	0	27000	...	0 0 0	163 12 6

——, legacy account of Margaret Spears ...	Ditto ...	0	27000	...	0 0 0	190 12 11	0	0	...	543 12 0	0	27000	...	352 15 1	0	0	...	441 5 10	0	27000	...	0 0 0
——, legacy account of William Spears ...	Ditto ...	0	13500	...	68 1 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	273 12 0	0	13500	...	341 13 10	0	0	...	221 2 11	0	13500	...	120 10 11
——, life-interest account of Machoo ...	Ditto ...	0	5500	...	63 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	110 0 0	0	5500	...	173 9 0	0	0	...	110 0 0	0	5500	...	63 9 0
Speirs, Mrs. Helen *alias* Bebee Bunnoo ...	22 June 60	0	2500	...	347 6 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	397 6 6	0	0	...	1 8 0	0	2500	...	395 14 6
Speke, Lieut. Edward ...	14 Sept. 58	0	100	...	61 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	63 7 11	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	63 7 5
Spence, Robert ...	30 Jan. 80	0	1500	...	143 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	31 4 0	0	1500	...	174 7 8	0	0	...	1 3 6	0	1500	...	173 4 2
Spencer, Brevet-Major Robert ...	4 May 58	0	200	...	42 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	46 7 8	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	46 6 8
——, Quarter-Master Philip ...	31 Aug. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	4500	...	4789 0 10	0	4500	...	4789 0 10	0	0	...	4698 15 6	0	4500	...	90 1 4
Squires, Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth ...	7 Nov. 54	0	0	...	37 11 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 11 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 11 5
Stack, William Plunkett,—share account of Annie Stack, daughter of the deceased ...	4 June 63	0	20200	...	383 3 6	0 0 0	0	800	...	404 0 0	0	21000	...	787 3 6	0	0	...	837 4 4	0	21000	...	0 0 0
Stacy, Mrs. Sophia Maria...	24 Nov. 75	0	0	...	11 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 0 0
Stafford, Mrs. Eliza ...	Taken charge 18 Jan. 67	0	500	...	282 10 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	292 10 2	0	0	...	0 14 5	0	500	...	291 11 9
Staig, Mrs. Eliza Bryant	Taken charge 10 Feb. 77	0	0	...	210 13 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	210 13 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	210 13 9
Staunton, Michael Stokes ...	7 Dec. 59	0	500	...	352 10 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	362 10 7	0	0	...	0 14 5	0	500	...	361 12 2
Stedman, George Gabriel ...	8 June 60	0	200	...	82 14 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	86 14 8	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	86 13 8
Stephen, William Bruce,—share account of John Bruce Caldwell Stephen, nephew of the deceased ...	10 Dec. 74	0	1200	...	252 2 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	276 2 9	0	0	...	1 7 7	0	1200	...	274 11 2
Stevens, Boyle Grant ..	11 May 67	0	200	...	31 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	35 9 5	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	35 8 5
——, share account of Catherine Mary Amelia Stevens, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1400	...	0 0 0	70 4 9	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	0 0 0
Stevenson, Isabella ...	21 May 63	0	800	...	327 4 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	343 4 9	0	0	...	0 15 10	0	800	...	342 4 11
Stewart, Serjeant James ...	21 Aug. 48	0	12500	...	112 15 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	251 4 0	0	12500	...	364 3 8	0	0	...	14 4 11	0	12500	...	350 14 9
Stobo, Captain James ...	Taken charge 2 July 63	0	0	...	69 5 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	69 5 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	69 5 5
Stockwell, George ...	5 July 47	0	31800	...	48 12 0	0 0 0	0	600	...	636 0 0	0	32400	...	684 12 0	0	0	...	654 2 0	0	32400	...	30 10 0
Stodart, John George ...	12 Dec. 73	0	0	...	73 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	73 14 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	73 14 10
Stonehouse, George Harris (Indigo-planter) ...	24 Dec. 41	0	1000	...	297 11 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	317 11 1	0	0	...	1 12 0	0	1000	...	315 15 1
Straton, Captain Edward ...	9 Aug. 81	0	1900	...	25 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	38 0 0	0	1900	...	63 0 0	0	0	...	21 10 0	0	1900	...	41 6 0
Streatfield, Lieutenant Herbert Philip ...	17 May 64	0	100	...	19 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	21 4 5	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	21 3 11
Strong, Mrs. Hannah Sophia ...	7 Mar. 78	0	0	...	251 6 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	578 0 0	0	0	...	829 6 5	0	0	...	455 11 6	0	0	...	373 10 11
Stuart, Quarter-Master Serjeant Michael ...	14 Sept. 40	0	1700	...	254 5 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 0 0	0	1700	...	288 5 8	0	0	...	2 7 2	0	1700	...	285 14 6

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
S.																							
Sturt, Napier R. ...	Taken charge 4 April 78	0	0	...	69 14 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	69 14 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	69 14 11	0 0
——, Richard Rocke ...	28 June 54	0	1500	...	339 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	369 12 3	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	1500	...	369 0 3	0 0
Sullivan, Lieutenant John Earnest Holt ...	11 May 81	0	1200	...	0 0 0	67 8 9	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 6 7	0	1200	...	0 0 0	64 15
Sutherland, Henry Cobbe ...	20 June 79	0	9000	...	0 0 0	2970 12 3	0	0	...	3195 5 3	0	9000	...	224 9 0	0	3000	...	20 5 8	0	6000	...	204 3 4	0 0
——, Lieutenant-Colonel John ...	4 June 49	0	1400	...	443 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	471 2 5	0	0	...	2 2 4	0	1400	...	469 0 1	0 0
——, Patrick,—share account of Mary Sutherland, predeceased sister of the deceased ..	23 Mar. 65	0	0	...	318 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	318 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	318 10 3	0 0
——, share account of James McCowen Sutherland, predeceased brother of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	318 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	318 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	318 10 3	0 0
——, William ...	20 Nov. 76	0	0	...	255 11 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	255 11 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	255 11 1	0 0
Swan, Henry,—share account of Henry William Swan, son of the deceased	23 Jan. 66	0	17500	...	89 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	350 0 0	0	17500	...	439 2 3	0	0	...	311 4 0	0	17,[illegible]00	...	127 14 3	0 0
Swetenham, Major George...	30 Jan. 79	0	3600	...	0 0 0	53 4 8	0	0	...	3769 14 7	0	3600	...	3716 9 11	0	3600	...	3716 9 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0
Swiney, Captn. Hugh Bladen	4 May 78	0	0	...	19 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 4 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 4 8	0 0
Swinly, Anna ...	5 July 51	0	0	...	287 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	287 8 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	287 8 7	0 0
Sylva, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	22 July 81	0	600	...	0 0 0	107 12 7	0	4600	...	4955 1 0	0	5200	...	4847 4 5	0	1000	...	4768 13 7	0	4200	...	78 6 10	0 0
Syme, D. ...	27 July 74	0	200	...	66 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	70 13 0	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	70 12 0	0 0
T.																							
Tabernacle, Henry William,—share account of Miss Harrietta Helen Tabernacle ...	2 Feb. 64	0	[illegible]	...	264 4 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	276 4 9	0	0	...	1 1 9	0	600	...	275 3 0	0 0
Talbot, John ...	5 Dec. 43	0	0	...	44 0 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 0 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 0 7	0 0

Taylor, Elkanah ...	21 Feb. 68	0	0	...	18	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	2	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	2	1	
———, James ...	Taken charge 20 July 76	0	0	...	66	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	135	15	7	0	0	...	202	3	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	202	3	5	0 0
———, life-interest account of Mrs. Maria Taylor, widow of the deceased ...	22 Mar. 75	0	17600	...	0	0	0	51	6	0	0	0	...	352	0	0	0	17600	...	300	10	0	0	0	...	352	0	0	0	17600	...	0	0	0	51 6
———, Leonard ...	10 Jan. 81	0	0	6*	3687	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	478	15	0	0	0	6*	4166	9	7	0	0	6*	3557	11	9	0	0	...	608	13	10	0 0
Temple, Captain Algar Bowdin ...	4 June 63	0	0	...	77	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	77	2	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	77	2	9	0 0
———, Henry George,—share account of Henry LaCroix Temple and Grey Temple, children of the deceased ...	27 June 68	0	27900	...	89	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	13737	3	4	0	27900	...	13826	13	3	0	27900	...	13826	13	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0 0
———, share account of Grey Temple, one of the children of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14900	...	298	0	0	0	14900	...	298	0	0	0	0	...	359	13	1	0	14900	...	0	0	0	61 13 1
———, Mrs. Emily Jane...	5 April 70	0	0	...	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	260	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	260	0	0	0 0 0
Thomas, Lieutenant Walter Harrington ...	19 Nov. 59	0	0	...	13	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	15	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	15	11	0 0 0
———, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin ...	31 Mar. 70	0	200	...	23	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	27	2	5	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	27	1	5	0 0 0
———, David,—share account of the next-of-kin of late John Thomas ...	18 Nov. 57	0	300	...	32	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	38	9	6	0	0	...	0	2	11	0	300	...	38	6	7	0 0 0
———, share account of the two daughters of late Henry Thomas ...	Ditto ...	0	300	...	32	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	300	...	38	9	6	0	0	...	0	2	11	0	300	...	38	6	7	0 0 0
———, Baboo,—legacy account of Burdur Prosunnor, son of the deceased ...	4 June 77	0	2200	...	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	44	0	0	0	2200	...	179	0	0	0	0	...	44	0	0	0	2200	...	135	0	0	0 0 0
———, Daniel ...	.....	0	0	...	7	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		7	10	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	10	2	0 0 0
Thompson, William Francis, C.S. ...	30 June 43	0	0	...	53	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	53	12	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	53	12	3	0 0 0
———, William ...	2 May 67	0	0	50†	1	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	899	15	0	0	0	50†	901	11	3	0	0	...	899	15	0	0	0	50†	1	12	3	0 0 0
———, Robert Leggett ...	25 Aug. 80	0	600	...	81	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	93	8	7	0	0	...	108	6	4	0	600	...	0	0	0	14 13 9
Thomson, Dr. William J. ...	8 May 42	0	1100	...	463	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	23	4	0	0	1100	...	486	6	3	0	0	...	1	14	7	0	1100	...	484	7	8	0 0 0
———, George Nathaniel Alves ...	17 Aug. 70	0	2300	...	160	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	46	0	0	0	2300	...	206	8	8	0	0	...	1	7	1	0	2300	...	205	1	7	0 0 0
Tibbetts, John William,—account of the house No. 20, Kenderdine's Lane,—life-account for Mrs. J. Tibbets, widow of the deceased ...	20 Aug. 73	0	0	...	315	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	269	5	9	0	0	...	585	4	1	0	0	...	380	4	10	0	0	...	204	15	3	0 0 0
Tod, Lieut.-Colonel James...	20 June 36	0	0	...	36	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	36	12	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	36	12	10	0 0 0
Toogood, William ...	Taken charge 26 June 60	0	0	...	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	15	0	0	0	...	5	15	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	15	0	0 0 0
Toone, W. T. ..	6 May 76	0	0	...	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1628	15	0	0	0	...	1728	15	0	0	0	...	1728	15	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0 0
Tottenham, Major R. L....	Taken charge 28 Oct. 72	0	0	...	0	0	0	15	3	7	0	0	...	15	3	7	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0 0
Toussaint, Edward Bernard	21 April 76	0	21200	...	228	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	783	10	0	0	21200	...	1011	15	8	0	0	...	570	12	2	0	21200	...	441	3	6	0 0

* Nani Tal Brewery Company, Limited, shares.

† Bonded Warehouse Association, Limited, shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
T.																							
Tracy, Charles Luke,—share account of Julia Catherine Tracy, daughter of the deceased ...	2 Feb. 72	0	3100	...	193 5 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	62 0 0	0	3100	...	255 5 0	0	0	...	62 0 0	0	3100	...	193 5 0	0 0 0
Treston, Edward,—account realization of the North-Western Bank shares and dividends ...	28 May 68	0	0	...	0 0 0	693 14 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	693 14 3
———, Mrs. E. ...	.....	0	3800	...	56 8 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 0 0	0	3800	...	132 8 9	0	0	...	1 14 3	0	3800	...	130 10 6	0 0 0
Tripp, Benjamine Copel,—share account of Samuel Samner Tripp, brother of the deceased ...	Taken charge 18 June 60	0	200	...	18 8 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	22 8 3	0	0	...	0 1 11	0	200	...	22 6 4	0 0 0
Trist, Capt. Richard Finch Warren ...	Taken charge 12 Nov. 81	0	0	...	472 11 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	472 11 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	472 11 7	0 0 0
Tritton, Major William Mills	22 July 61	0	600	...	448 14 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	460 14 5	0	0	...	0 14 11	0	600	...	459 15 6	0 0 0
Tucker, Quarter-Master Lindsay ...	29 June 75	0	0	...	14 5 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	14 5 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 5 2	0 0 0
———, Robert Charles ...	4 June 81	0	5000	439*	22 4 7	0 0 0	0	9700	...	10102 0 6	0	14700	439*	10124 5 1	0	0	...	10181 9 11	0	14700	439*	0 0 0	57 4 10
Tulloch, R. H. ...	11 Feb. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1700	...	2159 14 1	0	1700	...	2159 14 1	0	0	...	2126 14 1	0	1700	...	33 0 0	0 0 0
Tully, Mrs. Maria ...	15 Dec. 50	0	3500	...	137 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	71 4 0	0	3500	...	208 12 1	0	0	...	1 13 1	0	3500	...	206 15 0	0 0 0
Turnbull, John Law ...	18 June 61	0	400	...	124 11 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	400	...	132 11 11	0	0	...	0 1 11	0	400	...	132 10 0	0 0 0
———, separate account...	Ditto ...	0	11800	...	11 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	247 4 0	0	11800	...	259 1 0	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	11800	...	258 5 0	0 0 0
Turner, Benjamin C. ...	6 April 65	0	200	...	23 3 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	27 3 7	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	27 2 7	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Elizabeth *alias* Miss Mary Jane George ...	Taken charge 24 Mar. 71	0	400	...	100 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	400	...	108 0 0	0	0	...	0 1 11	0	400	...	107 14 1	0 0 0
———, Thomas Henry ...	15 Aug. 78	0	5700	...	0 0 0	680 7 2	0	0	...	830 0 0	0	5700	...	149 8 10	0	700	...	185 3 0	0	5000	...	0 0 0	35 1 0
Turnor, Herbert Broke ...	1 Feb. 82	0	0	...	121 10 4	0 0 0	0	4000	...	4661 5 7	0	4000	...	4782 15 11	0	0	...	4610 12 0	0	4000	...	172 3 11	0 0
Tydd, Arthur George,—share account of the children ...	3 Oct. 68	0	600	...	0 0 0	2 2 3	0	0	...	624 10 8	0	600	...	622 8 5	0	600	...	622 8 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	2 2 3

——, share account of Arthur Tydd, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	200	...	256 1 5	0	200	...	256 1 5	0	0	...	209 13 2	0	200	...	46 4 3	0 0 0
U.																														
Underwood, Samuel James...	12 Dec. 78	0	1000	...	0 0 0	267 12 11	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 10	0	1000	...	0 0 0	249 13 9
Upton, Sergeant William ...	8 Nov. 76	0	8100	...	164 1 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	162 0 0	0	8100	...	316 1 1	0	0	...	3 2 11	0	8100	...	312 14 2	0 0 0
Urquhart, Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline ...	9 Jan. 70	0	1400	...	239 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	267 4 0	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	1400	...	266 1 3	0 0 0
V.																														
Vacher, Henry ...	12 Dec. 78	0	7900	21†	0 0 0	3769 9 0	0	0	...	158 0 0	0	7900	21†	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 2 0	0	7900	21†	0 0 0	3615 11 0
Van Dort, Mrs. Caroline Angelicca ...	1 Feb. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2052 7 0	0	0	...	2052 7 0	0	0	...	48 12 8	0	0	...	2003 10 4	0 0 0
Vassal, Lieutenant Robert Lowe Spences ...	7 Dec. 81	0	1000	...	424 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	444 6 4	0	0	...	107 4 0	0	1000	...	337 2 4	0 0 0
Vassilion, Constantine.—share account of Charles Edward Vassilion ...	29 Aug. 66	0	2000	...	65 15 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	105 15 10	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	65 15 10	0 0 0
Vaugulin, John ..	27 May 70	0	0	...	19 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 9 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 9 9	0 0 0
——, account of Esther Sophia Vaugulin, legatee under the will of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	9 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 12 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 12 10	0 0 0
——, Miss Margaret Victor,—share account of Esther Sophia Vaugulin...	Ditto ...	0	800	...	405 2 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	421 2 2	0	0	...	1 3 8	0	800	...	419 14 6	0 0 0
Verboon, Richard ...	13 Feb. 71	0	29500	...	352 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	913 3 9	0	29500	...	1265 11 3	0	0	...	1056 10 5	0	29500	...	209 0 10	0 0 0
——, Miss Grace ...	9 Aug. 80	0	0	...	63 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	63 1 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	63 1 0	0 0 0
Verchere, Surgeon-Major A. M. ...	.....	0	0	...	177 10 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	177 10 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	177 10 7	0 0 0
Verlie, Jean Hurrier ...	.....	0	0	...	127 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	127 14 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	127 14 10	0 0 0
Vernon, J. R. ...	1 Mar. 79	0	3100	1‡	23 5 9	0 0 0	0	0		80 1 0	0	3100	1‡	103 6 9	0	0	...	3 15 11	0	3100	1‡	99 6 10	0 0 0
Vigors, Thomas Mercer ...	14 Jan. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	395†	370 9 4	0	0	395†	370 9 4	0	0	...	1728 9 2	0	0	395†	0 0 0	1357 15 10
Vincent, Major G. F. F. ...	2 July 69	0	100	...	30 15 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	32 15 10	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	32 15 4	0 0 0
Vint, George, Surveyor ...	23 May 48	0	900	...	248 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	266 2 10	0	0	...	1 10 5	0	900	...	264 8 5	0 0 0
Virtue, Mrs. Harrietta ...	5 April 76	0	0	...	557 10 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	557 10 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	557 10 2	0 0 0
——, account of sale proceeds of bungalow at Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	194 12 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	214 12 6	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	1000	...	214 0 6	0 0 0
Von Lintzgy, Dr. Charles Frederick ...	13 Feb. 77	0	23100	...	0 0 0	7606 4 8	0	0	...	3726 6 0	0	23100	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3615 8 9	0	23100	...	0 0 0	7495 7 0
——, legacy account of Francis Charles Durup de Dombal ...	Ditto ...	0	10000	...	194 0 10	0 0 0*	0	0	...	200 0 0	0	10000	...	394 0 10	0	0	...	419 15 0	0	10000	...	0 0 0	25 14 2
——, legacy account of Gervase Michell Durup de Dombal ...	Ditto ...	0	10000	...	0 0 0	362 1 8	0	0	...	200 0 0	0	10000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	198 12 0	0	10000	...	0 0 0	360 13 8

* Jhanzie Tea Association, Limited, shares.

† Sundry shares.

‡ Dehroodhur Club share.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
V.																							
VonLintagy, Dr. Charles Frederick.—legacy account of Gerald Felix Durup deDombal ...	13 Feb. 77	0	10000	...	0 0 0	29 2 2	0	0	...	200 0 0	0	10000	...	170 13 10	0	0	...	91 4 0	0	10000	...	79 9 10	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Cecil Durup deDombal	Ditto ...	0	10000	...	19 0 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	200 0 0	0	10000	...	219 0 10	0	0	...	92 12 0	0	10000	...	126 4 10	0 0 0
———, life-interest account of George Duncan VonLintagy ...	Ditto ...	0	15000	...	0 0 0	70 8 0	0	0	...	300 0 0	0	0	...	229 8 0	0	0	...	320 4 0	0	15000	...	0 0 0	90 12 0
Vosso, Cæsar Augustus ...	15 Dec. 73	0	41400	...	0 0 0	48 11 2	0	0	...	863 0 0	0	41400	...	814 4 10	0	0	...	714 0 7	0	41400	...	100 4 3	0 0 0
Vrignon, Francis,—trust account ...	15 July 29	0	0	...	25 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 7 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 7 11	0 0 0
W.																							
Waddy, Captain William Poole ...	8 Sept. 60	0	1800	...	390 12 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 4 0	0	1800	...	428 0 5	0	0	...	1 4 11	0	1800	...	426 11 6	0 0 0
Wade, James ..	.....	0	0	...	201 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	201 13 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	201 13 6	0 0 0
Wagentrieber, William John Henry ...	16 June 81	0	11400	...	236 10 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	228 0 0	0	11400	...	464 10 6	0	0	...	29 5 11	0	11400	...	435 4 7	0 0 0
Walker, Mrs. Mary ...	3 Sept. 81	0	8000	...	0 0 0	154 2 3	0	0	...	8236 5 4	0	8000	...	8082 3 1	0	8000	...	8082 3 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wallace, Robert,—account for the next-of-kin ...	8 May 57	0	300	...	107 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 0	0	300	...	113 15 1	0	0	...	0 2 11	0	300	...	113 12 2	0 0 0
———, Captain Alfred James ...	Taken charge 22 Aug. 70	0	0	...	0 0 0	15 3 7	0	0	...	15 3 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Major-General John Duncan Campbell ..	26 May 81	0	0	...	247 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	247 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	247 0 0	0 0 0
———, James ...	4 May 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1300	...	1576 1 3	0	1300	...	1576 1 3	0	0	...	1463 15 8	0	1300	...	112 1 7	0 0 0
Waller, Joseph Gabriel ..	20 July 60	0	500	...	288 5 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	298 5 10	0	0	...	0 14 5	0	500	...	297 7 5	0 0 0
Wallis, William ...	24 Oct. 51	0	100	...	63 2 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	65 2 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	100	...	65 2 1	0 0 0
———, Rev. Arthur William,—share account of Mary Gertrude Mitchell, grandchild of the deceased	24 Nov. 71	0	700	...	150 8 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	164 8 4	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	163 5 7	0 0 0

Walsh, Pensioned Serjt. John	16 July 62	0	2000	...	429 6 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	469 6 3	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	2000	...	468 16 3	0 0 0
———, Riding Master D. ...	28 Oct. 73	0	0	...	11 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 12 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 12 8	0 0 0
———, Surgeon John Edward ...	1 June 80	0	0	...	51 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	51 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	51 14 0	0 0 0
———, John ...	11 Mar. 81	0	1800	...	80 0 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	1891 8 11	0	1800	...	1971 9 7	0	1800	...	1641 15 9	0	0	...	329 9 10	0 0 0
Walters, William ...	Taken charge 12 Feb. 70	0	100	...	80 14 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	82 14 11	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	82 14 5	0 0 0
Ward, James Townsend...	Taken charge 10 Aug. 70	0	0	...	89 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	89 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	89 8 0	0 0 0
Warnekey *alias* Reuter, Adolphe Charles ...	18 Dec. 66	0	3000	...	465 14 2	0 0 0	0	500	...	60 0 0	0	3500	...	525 14 2	0	0	...	508 10 10	0	3500	...	17 3 4	0 0 0
Warren, Rev. Charles ...	2 Sept. 75	0	0	...	19 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 1 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 1 4	0 0 0
———, share account of Lionel Herbert and Frederick Charles Warren, children of the deceased...	Ditto ...	0	1100	...	64 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	86 7 8	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	64 7 8	0 0 0
———, Dr. William Henry	3 Feb. 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	7000	*1	2383 5 4	0	7000	*1	2383 5 4	0	0	*1	2384 15 2	0	7000	...	0 0 0	1 0 10
Warwick, Lieutenant Francis	3 May 67	0	12300	...	494 14 1	0 0 0	0	500	...	256 0 0	0	12800	...	750 14 1	0	0	...	521 6 9	0	12800	...	229 7 4	0 0 0
Watkins, Assistant Surgeon J. ...	10 April 62	0	200	...	64 6 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	68 6 11	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	200	...	68 5 11	0 0 0
———, John ...	6 Sept. 76	0	0	...	0 0 0	15 3 7	0	0	...	15 3 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Watson, Dr. James ...	1 July 64	0	0	...	12 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0 0 0
———, Lieutenant-Colonel William Claye ...	3 June 70	0	0	...	21 6 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 6 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 6 2	0 0 0
———, Surgeon George ...	5 April 81	0	4500	...	141 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	90 0 0	0	4500	...	231 2 5	0	0	...	24 6 0	0	4500	...	206 12 5	0 0 0
———, Conductor John ...	13 Mar. 80	0	2300	...	0 0 0	250 11 5	0	0	...	46 0 0	0	2300	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 7 0	0	2300	...	0 0 0	206 2 5
Watts, Mrs. Norah,—share account of the three children ...	25 Jan. 65	0	200	...	50 15 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	54 15 11	0	0	...	0 1 11	0	200	...	54 14 0	0 0 0
Watt, Thomas ...	1 April 82	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	7300	...	8308 7 4	0	7300	...	8308 7 4	0	0	...	7840 0 0	0	7300	...	468 7 4	0 0 0
Weatherburn, Thomas,—legacy account of Miss Margaret Anne Weatherburn ...	15 May 68	0	2000	...	340 1 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	380 1 6	0	0	...	1 15 3	0	2000	...	378 2 3	0 0 0
Weaver, John ...	4 May 51	0	0	...	53 13 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 13 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 13 7	0 0 0
Weir, John,—share account of Jane and Maria Weir, children of the deceased ...	1 Sept. 69	0	600	...	46 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	58 7 8	0	0	...	1 1 9	0	600	...	57 5 11	0 0 0
Welch, James,—life-interest to Louisa Margaret Onslow ...	8 Aug. 61	0	40500	...	457 3 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	810 0 0	0	40500	...	1267 3 10	0	0	...	810 0 0	0	40500	...	457 3 10	0 0 0
Wells, Alfred ...	Taken charge 8 July 67	0	0	...	76 9 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 9 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 9 11	0 0 0
Wellsteed, John Bishop ...	7 Jan. 66	0	100	...	32 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	112 14 5	0	100	...	145 2 5	0	100	...	145 2 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Welton, John (Inspector) ...	16 April 56	0	2700	...	353 12 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	55 4 0	0	2700	...	409 0 6	0	0	...	1 9 3	0	2700	...	407 7 3	0 0 0
Wemyss, Sir John (Bart.) ...	26 Nov. 78	0	19900	...	351 5 3	0 0 0	0	600	...	1369 14 3	0	20500	...	1721 3 6	0	20500	...	1721 3 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, life-interest account of David Wymess...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	19700	...	0 0 0	0	19700	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	131 15 2	0	19700	...	0 0 0	131 15 2
Weston, Bazar Sergeant Joseph ...	Taken charge 29 July 76	0	100	...	19 10 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	21 10 11	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	21 10 5	0 0 0
Wharton, Mrs. H. ...	Taken charge 5 Jan. 67	0	0	...	60 7 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 7 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 7 2	0 0 0

* Bank of Bengal share.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
W.																							
Wheatley, Lieut. Charles Edward ...	19 Nov. 59	0	100	...	73 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	75 15 6	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	75 15 0	0 0 0
Whelan, Sergeant James ...	3 Feb. 60	0	6100	...	352 0 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	122 0 0	0	6100	...	474 0 1	0	0	...	2 9 3	0	6100	...	471 6 10	0 0 0
Whish, Lieutenant-General Sir William Samson, K.C.B. ...	6 Sept. 53	0	100	...	62 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	64 4 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	100	...	64 4 5	0 0 0
White, James ...	22 Feb. 78	0	0	...	9393 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9393 1 4	0	0	...	9393 1 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, life-interest account of the mother of the deceased's daughter Miss Mary Anne Josephine White ..	Ditto ...	0	1900	...	52 1 9	0 0 0	0	2200	...	2281 7 8	0	4100	...	2333 9 5	0	1900	...	2293 15 8	0	2200	...	39 9 9	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Miss Mary Ettel White and Gwendolyn Mabel White, two grandchildren of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	4800	...	67 13 0	0 0 0	0	700	...	847 13 4	0	5500	...	915 10 4	0	0	...	808 3 2	0	5500	...	107 7 2	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Miss Mary Anne Josephine White, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	9700	...	64 12 1	0 0 0	0	1500	...	1699 10 8	0	11200	...	1764 6 9	0	0	...	1740 15 4	0	11200	...	23 7 5	0 0 0
Whiteside, Captain Frederick James Stranger ...	21 Nov. 74	0	0	...	16 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0 0 0
Wight, Robert Stuart,—life-interest account of Mrs. R. Wight, mother of the deceased ...	5 May 73	0	21000	...	103 1 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	420 0 0	0	21000	...	523 1 3	0	0	...	420 0 0	0	21000	...	103 1 3	0 0 0
Wijmer, Bandmaster John...	13 April 80	0	0	...	19 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 13 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 13 0	0 0 0
Wilcox, Richard ...	.....	0	0	...	186 15 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	186 15 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	186 15 5	0 0 0
Wildig, Captain Henry Park ...	23 June 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	77 15 4	0	0	...	77 15 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wilford, Colonel Francis ...	16 May 37	0	600	...	321 5 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	333 5 3	0	0	...	1 5 7	0	600	...	331 15 8	0 0 0
Wilkins, Joseph ...	18 Feb. 59	0	1600	...	442 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 0 0	0	1600	...	474 8 1	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	1600	...	473 4 4	0 0 0

Wilkinson, W. ...	.....	0	0	...	17	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	8	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	8	11	0	0	0
———, Edward,—legacy account of Mrs. Eliza Wilkinson, widow of the deceased ...	18 Aug. 73	0	4500	...	0	0	0	2207	8	2	0	0	...	4089	15	9	0	4500	...	1882	7	7	0	600	...	2515	5	4	0	3900	...	0	0	0	632	13	9
Williams, Mrs. Nancy ...	30 May 45	0	4200	...	452	5	2	0	0	0	0	600	...	231	3	9	0	4800	...	683	8	11	0	0	...	639	7	8	0	4800	...	44	1	3	0	0	0
———, Thomas Scourfield,—account for the next-of-kin of the deceased ...	26 May 56	0	5500	...	148	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	110	0	0	0	5500	...	258	14	11	0	0	...	4	0	10	0	5500	...	254	14	1	0	0	0
———, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen ...	24 May 58	0	100	...	23	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	100	...	25	9	8	0	0	...	0	0	6	0	100	...	25	9	2	0	0	0
———, Mrs. Caroline ...	21 Dec. 76	0	8300	...	278	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	86	0	0	0	8300	...	364	10	7	0	0	...	2	0	8	0	8300	...	362	9	11	0	0	0
Willson, Thomas Hill ..	27 July 76	0	0	...	49	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	49	3	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	49	3	0	0	0	0
———, William Galbraith,—life-interest account of Mrs. S. D. Johnston, sister of the deceased ...	18 Feb. 76	0	10200	12*	207	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	504	0	0	0	10200	12*	711	7	4	0	0	...	504	0	0	0	10200	12*	207	7	4	0	0	0
Wilmans, P. B. ...	5 Sept. 74	0	3500	...	84	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	70	0	0	0	3500	...	154	4	9	0	0	...	1	12	10	0	3500	...	152	7	11	0	0	0
Wilson, Archibald ...	31 Oct. 57	0	0	...	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	22	0	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	22	0	2	0	0	0
———, George Skinner...	Taken charge 1 Mar. 63	0	200	...	61	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	65	8	1	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	65	7	1	0	0	0
———, Horace Hayman ...	20 Nov. 57	0	0	...	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	15	14	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	15	14	0	0	0	0
———, share account of Robert Tait ...	Ditto ...	0	0	38*	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	...	950	0	0	0	0	38*	949	4	0	0	0	...	950	0	0	0	0	38*	0	0	0	0	12	0
———, share account of Maria Vonzglinitzski ...	Ditto ...	0	0	38*	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	...	950	0	0	0	0	38*	949	4	0	0	0	...	950	0	0	0	0	38*	0	0	0	0	12	0
———, share account of Eliza Hannah Wilson ...	Ditto ...	0	0	22*	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	...	550	0	0	0	0	22*	549	4	0	0	0	...	550	0	0	0	0	22*	0	0	0	0	12	0
———, share account of Robert Augustus Faulder	Ditto ...	0	0	22*	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	...	550	0	0	0	0	22*	549	4	0	0	0	...	550	0	0	0	0	22*	0	0	0	0	12	0
———, share account of Martha Wilson ...	Ditto ...	0	0	22*	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	...	550	0	0	0	0	22*	549	4	0	0	0	...	550	0	0	0	0	22*	0	0	0	0	12	0
———, share account of Fanny Paterson Wilson...	Ditto ...	0	0	22*	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	...	550	0	0	0	0	22*	549	4	0	0	0	...	550	0	0	0	0	22*	0	0	0	0	12	0
———, Mrs. Jane,—share account of Mrs. Smith, daughter of the deceased ...	16 Mar. 59	0	1500	...	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	...	32	8	0	0	1500	...	32	3	5	0	0	...	1	0	10	0	1500	...	31	2	7	0	0	0
———, F.—share account of Margaret Oliphant Wilson and Janet Mary Wilson, two sisters of the deceased ...	25 May 80	0	800	...	0	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	0	0	0	800	...	16	9	10	0	0	...	2	3	8	0	800	...	14	6	2	0	0	0
———, W. G. H. ...	21 July 80	0	0	...	0	0	0	21	15	0	0	0	...	21	15	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilsone, Charles Michael ...	6 Jan. 70	0	42600	...	0	0	0	529	1	8	0	0	...	852	0	0	0	42600	...	322	14	4	0	0	...	906	11	8	0	42600	...	0	0	0	583	13	4
Wimberley, Lieutenant Edwin Balfour (personalty account) ...	28 Sept. 64	0	2800	...	360	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	56	0	0	0	2800	...	416	13	5	0	0	...	1	9	6	0	2800	...	415	3	11	0	0	0
———, (realty account)	Ditto ...	0	1700	...	444	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	34	0	0	0	1700	...	478	6	6	0	0	...	1	4	2	0	1700	...	477	2	4	0	0	0
Winniett, Lieutenant Augustus Welsley ...	Taken charge 20 Feb. 64	0	200	...	45	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	0	0	200	...	49	6	10	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	200	...	49	5	10	0	0	0

* Bank of Bengal shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		To credit. Rs. A. P.	To debit. Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
W.																							
Winterfeld, A. M. ...	23 Mar. 65	0	600	...	426 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	438 4 4	0	0	...	0 14 11	0	600	...	437 5 5	0 0 0
Wise, Thomas Allan McPherson ...	1 Mar. 67	0	0	...	19 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 11 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 11 2	0 0 0
Wood, W. Henry ...	5 Aug. 76	0	0	...	28 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0 0 0
——, Hugh ...	19 April 72	0	0	...	20 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 15 0	0 0 0
——, share account of James Smith, William Rosabell, Catherine, and Mary Wood, children of the late James Wood, brother of the deceased...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	165 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	165 9 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	165 9 1	0 0 0
——, Miss Jane ...	.....	0	9800	...	394 5 3	0 0 0	0	500	...	206 0 0	0	10300	...	600 5 3	0	0	...	517 12 7	0	10300	...	82 8 8	0 0 0
——, William Clayton,—share account of Edward H. Wood, one of the sons of the deceased ...	10 Nov. 71	0	3800	2*	381 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	5539 8 5	0	3800	2*	5920 15 2	0	3800	2*	5920 15 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, share account of Miss Florence Wood, one of the daughters of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	2700	2*	0 0 0	535 8 5	0	0	...	104 0 0	0	2700	2*	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 13 11	0	2700	2*	0 0 0	435 6 4
——, Samuel ...	20 Dec. 47	0	0	...	26 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 9 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 9 0	0 0 0
Woodcock, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Humphrey ...	27 April 74	0	0	...	12 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0 0 0
Woodford, Dr. C. T. O. ...	15 Aug. 81	0	2900	...	208 5 8	0 0 0	0	13000	...	23272 0 4	0	15900	...	23480 6 0	0	1000	...	23162 12 11	0	14900	...	317 9 1	0 0 0
Woodstock, S. W. ...	7 Sept. 81	0	3400	...	0 1 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	3712 9 0	0	34 0	...	3712 10 1	0	3400	...	203 13 2	0	0	...	3508 12 11	0 0 0
Worters, Miss Eliza Matilda ...	18 April 74	0	0	...	54 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 7 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 7 0	0 0 0
Wright, William,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	25 Aug. 68	0	600	...	156 14 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	620 8 7	0	600	...	777 2 1	0	600	...	777 2 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Major Alexander Boydell ...	29 Jan. 79	0	0	...	0 0 0	116 15 0	0	0	...	116 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

Wrottesley, Hugh Edward ...	12 Jan. 61	0	0	...	11 14 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 14 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 14 7	0 0 0
Wyatt, Alexander,—*gift for the children of the deceased* ...	11 July 50	0	400	...	60 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	400	...	68 7 6	0	0	...	0 3 10	0	400	...	68 3 8	0 0 0
———, share account of the eight children ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	1 4 0	0	0	...	1 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wylly, Captain Frederick Adolphus ...	24 Nov. 58	0	100	...	71 13 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	73 13 3	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	73 12 9	0 0 0
Wyne, L. P. ...	28 Aug. 74	0	600	...	239 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	251 11 8	0	0	...	0 14 11	0	600	...	250 12 9	0 0 0
Wynne, Michael ...	12 May 60	0	0	...	76 0 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 0 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 0 3	0 0 0
———, H. LePoer,—share account of Miss Anne Elizabeth H. LePoer Wynne, daughter of the deceased	28 Aug. 74	0	33000	...	205 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	660 0 0	0	33000	...	865 15 6	0	0	...	660 0 0	0	33000	...	205 15 6	0 0 0
Y.																							
Yates, Dr. William Henry	2 Aug. 70	0	0	...	79 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	79 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	79 10 4	0 0 0
———, Thomas ...	29 June 70	0	0	...	22 15 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 15 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 15 9	0 0 0
Young, Major Thomas, of 54th Native Infantry,—share account of the late Mrs. Isabella Ramsay ...	26 June 31	0	200	...	34 3 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	38 3 1	0	0	...	0 1 11	0	200	...	38 1 2	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Edward ...	7 April 74	0	0	...	0 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 13 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 13 10	0 0 0
Younghusband, C. E. S. ...	8 May 79	0	0	...	7 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 13 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 13 6	0 0 0

* Bank of Bengal shares.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th June* 1882.

E. E.

L. BROUGHTON, *Administrator-General.*

SCHEDULE C of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of HINDOO or MAHOMEDAN Estates remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout, and the Balances, prepared up to the 30th June 1882, under Section 32 of Act II of 1874.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.																							
Assaram Burmono ...	20 May 50	0	6600	...	349 14 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	481 9 0	0	6600	...	831 7 8	0	0	...	166 13 4	0	6600	...	664 10 4	0 0 0
Aushruff Mistry, Shaik ...	5 Aug. 55	0	0	...	5 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 14 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 14 4	0 0 0
B.																							
Banee Sing, Subadar ...	Taken charge 23 Mar. 74	3200	9800	...	320 13 5	0 0 0	0	600	...	332 8 5	3200	10400	...	653 5 10	0	0	...	620 6 5	3200	10400	...	32 15 5	0 0 0
Baney Madub Mitter,—joint account of two widows ...	26 June 60	0	700	...	330 5 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	344 5 1	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	343 2 4	0 0 0
Bebee, Fyzun ...	12 June 80	410	2600	...	0 0 0	611 10 3	0	0	...	226 14 11	4100	2600	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 2 6	4100	2600	...	0 0 0	388 13 10
——, Hannah ..	27 May 50	0	0	...	5 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 6 0	0 0 0
——, Hosseinee ...	Taken charge 1 Oct. 59	0	1000	...	77 12 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	97 12 9	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	1000	...	96 11 11	0 0 0
——, Kuthky ...	12 Oct. 38	0	1000	...	136 8 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	156 8 9	0	0	...	1 12 0	0	1000	...	154 12 9	0 0 0
——, Mahondy Khanum ...	1 Aug. 34	0	1100	...	260 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	282 1 9	0	0	...	1 13 7	0	1100	...	280 4 2	0 0 0
——, Mary ...	31 July 38	0	8400	...	180 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	168 0 0	0	8400	...	348 1 9	0	0	...	168 0 0	0	8400	...	180 1 9	0 0 0
——, Radha ..	22 Jan. 38	0	0	...	7 0 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 7	0 0 0
——, Sophia ..	3 Mar. 46	0	0	...	70 7 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 7 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 7 5	0 0 0
Beharry Dossee ...	Taken charge 19 Dec. 61	0	0	...	68 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 7 4	0 0 0
Buttokristo Doss ...	28 June 78	0	3500	...	0 0 0	904 5 4	0	0	...	2157 1 6	0	3500	...	1252 12 2	0	1500	...	2115 8 2	0	2000	...	0 0 0	862 12 0
C.																							
Cassey Nath Mullick ...	4 Mar. 79	0	72900	...	0 0 0	146 11 1	0	2400	...	6274 4 6	0	75300	...	6127 9 5	0	0	...	5601 13 7	0	75300	...	525 11 10	0 0 0
D.																							
Dhone Monee Bye ...	19 Feb. 68	0	3400	...	281 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 0 0	0	3400	...	349 9 5	0	0	...	1 12 4	0	3400	...	347 13 1	0 0 0
Dunber Sing, Lallah ...	15 April 46	0	0	...	14 14 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 14 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 14 6	0 0 0

F.																															
Futhullah Esoof Suba ...	20 Oct. 43	0	0	...	17 14 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 14 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 14 3	0 0								
G.																															
Ghoolam Cawder ...	2 Mar. 71	0	100	...	16 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	18 15 7	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	18 15 1	0 0 0								
H.																															
Hajee Mahomed Ally ...	22 June 46	0	0	...	66 4 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	66 4 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	66 4 3	0 0 0								
Hurromoney Bewa Sreemutty ...	15 July 63	0	100	...	79 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	81 11 8	0	0	...	0 0 6	0	100	...	81 11 2	0 0 0								
I.																															
Illahee Khanum, mother of the child of Dr. A. Murray	29 April 65	0	800	...	362 7 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	378 7 7	0	0	...	0 15 10	0	800	...	377 7 9	0 0 0								
Isaur Chunder Mookerjee	Taken charge 1847	0	0	...	6 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 6 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 6 7	0 0 0								
J.																															
Judoo Nauth Mitter ...	22 Feb. 76	0	50000	...	0 0 0	1839 4 4	0	0	...	3007 6 6	0	50000	...	1168 2 2	0	0	...	1874 15 0	0	50000	...	0 0 0	706 12 10								
Jummawoodin, His Highness Prince ...	28 Sept. 44 with will annexed.	0	4000	...	495 2 3	0 0 0	0	500	...	80 0 0	0	4500	...	575 2 3	0	0	...	520 6 3	0	4500	...	54 12 0	0 0 0								
K.																															
Kadir Bux, Syed ...	14 Feb. 45	0	0	...	17 1 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 1 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 1 8	0 0 0								
Kadir Hussain, Khan Bahadoor, Nawab Meer ..	12 Sept. 67	0	100	...	62 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	64 15 6	0	0	...	0 1 7	0	100	...	64 13 11	0 0 0								
Khetter Mohan Sen ...	22 Dec. 73	0	0	...	28 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0 0 0								
Khetter Chunder Nundy ..	15 Feb. 79	0	8900	130*	0 0 0	1208 7 3	0	0	...	1007 12 6	0	8900	130*	0 0 0	0	0	...	1127 14 4	0	8900	130*	0 0 0	1328 9 1								
Kistomonee Boistobee ...	15 May 58 with will annexed.	0	0	...	21 1 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 1 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 1 3	0 0 0								
Komulpersaud Banniah ...	1 Oct. 45	0	0	...	30 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 3 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 3 6	0 0 0								
Koonjo Beharry Bose ...	10 May 79	0	0	...	144 6 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 6 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 6 10	0 0 0								
Kristo Beharrinee Dossee Sreemutty ...	15 July 78	0	0	...	12 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0 0 0								
L.																															
Lall Chand Mitter ..	15 Dec. 74	0	0	...	23275 15 2	0 0 0	3000	19700	...	2453 4 0	3000	19700	...	25729 3 2	0	0	...	24879 14 4	3000	19700	...	849 4 10	0 0 0								
Luchmonee Bibee ...	Taken charge 16 Jan. 82	0	0	..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	497 13 0	0	0	...	497 13 0	0	0	...	77 7 8	0	0	...	420 5 4	0 0 0								
M.																															
Mirza Manwar Ally Begg	Taken charge 15 Dec. 81	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	244 0 0	0	0	...	244 0 0	0	0	...	300 15 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	56 15 5								
Mohendro Nath Dey ..	4 July 72	0	0	...	0 0 0	1000 7 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	1000 7 10								

* Punjab Bank shares.

C.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1882.					Receipts up to 30th June 1882.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1882.				Balance on 30th June 1882.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To credit.	To debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
M.																							
Montazooma Dowlah Mehdy Ally Khawn ...	14 Feb. 45	0	26000	...	0 0 0	26 10 5	0	0	...	524 4 0	0	26000	...	497 9 7	0	0	...	26 15 4	0	26000	...	470 10 3	0 0 0
Muckun Doss ...	3 April 45 with will annexed.	0	500	...	445 0 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	455 0 6	0	0	...	1 4 0	0	500	...	453 12 6	0 0 0
N.																							
Nawab Zuffer, Jung Bahadoor ...	During minority of the son. 16 May 37	0	0	...	95 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 14 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 14 9	0 0 0
Nittyanund Mullick ...	10 Jan. 82	0	568800	...	0 0 0	8638 11 5	0	140000	...	37965 5 9	0	708800	...	29326 10 4	0	468500	...	40586 1 1	0	240300	...	0 0 0	11259 6 9
———, in account maintenance for the widow Sreemutty Shookoomary Dossee and her children ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	464000	...	6200 0 0	0	464000	...	6200 0 0	0	0	...	3093 12 0	0	464000	...	3106 4 0	0 0 0
Nobin Chunder Paul ...	1 July 69	0	6100	...	0 0 0	41 0 6	0	0	...	131 0 0	0	6100	...	89 15 6	0	0	...	109 2 1	0	6100	...	0 0 0	19 2 7
Nobokissore Dhur ...	13 Dec. 67	0	2800	...	36 4 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	56 0 0	0	2800	...	92 4 10	0	0	...	1 9 5	0	2800	...	90 11 5	0 0 0
O.																							
Obhoy Churn Sen ...	6 Nov. 72	0	0	...	88 5 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	88 5 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	88 5 0	0 0 0
———, life-interest account of Sreemutty Kamineymoney Dossee, one of the daughters of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	700	...	54 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	68 12 3	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	67 9 6	0 0 0
R.																							
Radhamadhub Banerjee ...	3 July 60	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 1 1	0	0	...	27 1 1	0	0	...	0 6 6	0	0	...	26 10 7	0 0 0
———, account of rents of Baraset property...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	653 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1349 10 0	0	0	...	2003 7 0	0	0	...	913 8 0	0	0	...	1089 15 0	0 0 0

———, account of rents of land at Garden Reach left for the purpose of making road ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	60 12 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 12 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 12 1	0 0 0
Rajkissen Mitter ...	26 Nov. 62	0	3600	...	460 3 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 0 0	0	3600	...	532 3 7	0	0	...	62 11 9	0	3600	...	469 7 10	0 0 0
Rajrajessurry Dossee ...	Taken charge 20 July 57	0	1000	...	262 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	282 5 9	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	1000	...	281 4 11	0 0 0
Rajubally Khansamah ...	30 July 45	0	0	...	42 15 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	42 15 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	42 15 9	0 0 0
Ramloll Dutt ...	6 Feb. 78	0	14500	...	343 11 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	290 0 0	0	14500	...	633 11 11	0	0	...	248 11 2	0	14500	...	385 0 9	0 0 0
Rooploll Dey ...	4 July 79	0	0	...	0 0 0	774 11 1	0	0	...	4959 6 6	0	0	...	4184 11 5	0	0	..	3652 5 0	0	0	...	532 6 5	0 0 0
——— and Mohendro Nath Dey ...	.....	0	0	...	6645 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6645 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6645 10 4	0 0 0
Rungunmoney Dossee Sreemutty ...	8 May 79	0	52800	...	1466 12 0	0 0 0	0	2700	...	1927 10 9	0	55500	...	3394 6 9	0	0	...	3103 1 0	0	55500	...	291 5 9	0 0 0
S.																													
Sahib Ally Khan ...	5 Feb. 48	0	17200	...	117 13 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	345 4 0	0	17200	...	463 1 3	0	0	...	18 0 2	0	17200	...	445 1 1	0 0 0
Soo Buksh Sing, Subadar ...	30 Jan. 44	0	8000	...	304 9 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	161 4 0	0	8000	...	465 13 6	0	0	...	8 13 0	0	8000	...	457 0 6	0 0 0
Shoosharmoye Dossee, Sreemutty ...	16 Sept. 74	0	73500	...	825 11 10	0 0 0	0	2300	...	1587 4 0	0	75800	...	2412 15 10	0	0	...	2375 10 11	0	75800	...	37 4 11	0 0 0
Soodamoney Dossee, Sreemutty ...	27 May 74	0	500	...	0 0 0	36 3 3	0	0	..	10 0 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 14 5	0	500	...	0 0 0	27 1 8
Sorabjee Pestonjee,—legacy account of Shorabshaw, nephew of the deceased ...	11 Jan. 73	0	100	...	5 4 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	7 4 11	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	100	...	7 3 11	0 0 0
Sreekissen Ghose,—account limited life-estate of Sreemutty Bemola Dossee ...	25 Feb. 63	0	116000	...	2896 6 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	2972 15 0	0	116000	...	5869 5 5	0	0	...	381 0 0	0	116000	...	5488 5 5	0 0 0
Sumbhoo Chunder Banerjee	3 Sept. 59	0	27000	...	0 0 0	11812 11 0	0	600	...	54349 7 0	0	27600	...	42536 12 0	0	0	...	47335 9 7	0	27600	...	0 0 0	4798 13 7
———, account of Hurrypudo Chatterjee ..	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	4400	...	4675 2 3	0	4400	...	4675 2 3	0	0	...	4661 4 1	0	4400	...	13 14 2	0 0 0
Sunneeloll Agurwallah ...	23 Feb. 79	0	28900	...	0 0 0	1907 4 0	0	0	...	2627 6 3	0	28900	...	720 2 3	0	0	...	820 8 5	0	28900	...	0 0 0	100 6 2
Syud Ali also called Juleesood-dowlah Bahadoor ...	23 June 78	0	20600	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	462 0 0	0	20600	...	462 0 0	0	0	...	7 10 11	0	20600	...	454 5 1	0 0 0
T.																													
Takoor Doss, Baboo,—share account of Dhunnoololl ...	20 Aug. 65	0	26400	...	570 2 1	0 0 0	0	700	...	542 0 0	0	27100	...	1112 2 1	0	0	...	730 12 1	0	27100	...	381 6 0	0 0 0
Tarakissen Banerjee ...	11 May 51	0	200	...	84 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	200	...	88 11 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	200	...	88 11 2	0 0 0
Teema Rao Kalia ...	11 Aug. 34	0	100	...	33 12 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 0	0	100	...	35 12 2	0	0	...	0 1 7	0	100	...	35 10 7	0 0 0

E. E.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th June 1882.*

L. BROUGHTON, *Administrator-General.*

SCHEDULE D of Balances in the hands of the Administrator-General on the 30th June 1882, set apart to meet the admitted claims of Creditors against the Estates therein mentioned.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882. Rs.	A.	P.
A.			
Abbey, Bazar-Serjeant H.	73	4	10
Abbott, W. H.	99	10	2
Abercrombie, Capt. John	195	8	2
Aikman, Lieutenant C. R.	106	1	2
Akerman, Lieutenant H.	79	1	9
Alcock, Captain R. P.	903	5	8
Alexander, Lieutenant D. C.	1,026	0	4
———, Ensign G. W.	51	2	6
———, Ensign W. F.	39	5	6
———, Lieutenant George	54	7	0
———, C. A.	7	0	0
———, H. W.	90	4	0
Allan, R. T.	726	13	5
——, R. W.	96	5	2
Amies, Riding-Master W. E. H.	5	2	6
Anderson, Major J.	13	2	0
———, Lieutenant J. W. S.	282	7	9
———, Lieutenant R. W.	36	10	0
———, Serjeant Joseph	16	15	0
———, Lieutenant E. A.	40	8	9
———, J.	92	10	7
Anderton, Lieutenant H. G.	35	3	4
Andlan, Captain the Baron F. V.	80	6	0
Andrew, D.	32	0	0
Andrews, T.	1	8	0
Angelo, Lieutenant F. C. C.	442	12	0
Anthony, D.	1,025	11	3
Apperly, Captain H., of Horse Artillery ...	295	13	0
Archer, H.	18	7	4
Armstrong, Captain F.	92	14	10
———, Sub-Conductor J. W.	63	8	0
Ashburner, Lieutenant B.	26	8	0
Ashe, Lieutenant St. George	172	0	10
Atkinson, C. W.	286	8	3
———, G. H.	4	10	0
Auld, James	26	13	1
Austen, Captain G. P.	59	8	7
B.			
Baber, H.	42	15	6

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882. Rs.	A.	P.
B.			
Babington, J. H.	29	8	0
Bacon, Overseer Serjeant T.	19	9	8
Bagshaw, Lieutenant F. J. S.	10	8	0
Bailey, J.	77	1	0
Baillie, Captain G.	73	12	0
Baird, Ensign G. W.	43	6	9
Baker, Brevet-Captain F.	27	10	3
Balderston, Major G. V.	43	1	6
Baldry, Private J.	35	8	0
Balk, Captain R.	8	13	3
Ballard, W. J.	9	9	10
Banks, Major J. S.	53	0	0
Barber, Dr. J.	131	15	3
———, Henry	13	1	6
Barclay, Lieutenant F. M.	1	13	0
Barker, Captain W. B.	366	7	0
Barlow, Captain G. R. P.	135	8	3
Barnard, A. C.	2	15	3
Barnes, C. H.	97	2	11
Barry, Captain H.	161	13	6
Bartlett, Assistant Apothecary J. J.	2	9	5
Barwell, Lieutenant E. W.	387	11	6
Bason, Mrs. C.	15	7	0
Bathurst, John	88	5	0
Battye, Lieutenant Q.	23	0	0
Bayldon, Major R.	168	13	10
Bayley, Lieutenant J. M.	75	7	10
Bayley, H.	984	10	8
Baylis, Captain H. J.	379	4	3
Beake, E. L.	23	0	0
Bean, Captain C. J.	964	14	0
Beatson, Captain W. S.	92	10	2
———, J. W.	1	6	0
Bebee, Hosseinee	4	12	0
———, Sarah Russell	5	7	0
Becher, Lieutenant R. A.	16	6	3
Bell, M.	32	8	0
——, C.	59	10	0
——, R. A.	77	15	3

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882. Rs.	A.	P.
B.			
Bell, Lieutenant C.	78	1	11
——, J. D.	38	8	0
Bent, Lieutenant-Colonel H.	1,117	3	7
Bennett, Captain J. S.	16	0	0
Bentley, Mrs. F.	55	0	0
Benton, W.	109	6	6
Benthal, Captain C. E.	140	7	3
Berkeley, L.	0	13	11
———, Hospital Steward J. D.	4	3	6
Best, J. R.	9	3	0
——, Major H. W.	65	3	0
Biggs, Veterinary Surgeon G.	189	0	0
Bignell, Captain W. E. P.	19	8	10
Billings, H. W.	3	4	11
Birch, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W.	222	9	0
——, Major H. H.	152	13	0
Bishop, Lieutenant St. G. M.	41	0	9
——, W. H.	6	7	9
Bizzett, Dr. W. W.	3	0	0
Black, Captain William	32	3	6
———, Dr. J. H.	214	12	0
Blackburne, Lieutenant T. G.	125	4	0
Blackwood, Lieutenant-Colonel A.	53	1	0
Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D.	139	11	6
——, Dr. G.	32	0	0
Blake, Lieutenant G. C.	131	8	7
———, W.	10	0	0
Bland, Rev. R. J.	13	0	8
Blochmann, H.	16	8	0
Bloomfield, Lieutenant C. R.	50	0	11
Blowers, Capt. G. F.	36	4	0
Boate, Dr. H. C.	24	12	0
Boileau, Lieutenant F. D.	44	13	11
———, Major H. C.	374	8	8
———, S.	67	15	5
Bolshaw, F. G.	7	0	0
Bolton, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. S. ...	0	10	3
Bolton, Surgeon-Major R. H.	438	7	8

Bonzon, L. D.	12	2	6
Bordieu, Mrs. H.	40	15	0
Boulnois, Lieutenant A.	45	15	6
Bourchier, Lieutenant P.	2	13	0
Bourke, J. B.	50	3	2
Bourne, Lieutenant J. H.	556	3	0
Bovell, W. C.	0	2	9
Bowie, Lieutenant A. B.	15	9	2
Bowring, Captain G. G.	29	0	11
Box, Captain T.	296	0	0
Boyce, Lieutenant H. A.	4	0	0
Boyd, Lieutenant T. B.	217	4	8
———, P.	52	11	5
Boyle, Rev. W.	432	10	1
Boys, Captain W. J. E.	30	15	5
Braide, Ensign W.	9	8	0
Brereton, Dr. S. M.	60	11	0
Brierley, R.	17	3	5
Brierly, Serjeant John	7	0	0
Bright, G. W.	1,640	0	0
———, Lieutenant A.	83	6	0
Broadbent, Major C. D.	184	7	11
Brodie, Lieutenant F. W.	108	0	9
Broome, Major-General A.	14	11	0
Brown, Lieutenant John	57	4	2
———, Lieutenant J. H.	13	0	0
———, W. J.	15	10	0
———, Dr. A.	302	2	10
———, Dr. R.	574	5	7
———, Mrs. C.	0	11	7
———, Serjeant-Major F. B.	98	11	2
———, J. (late of Cawnpore)	31	13	4
———, T.	18	2	11
———, A. O.	145	14	6
Browne, Colonel B.	150	10	4
———, Lieutenant G. D.	7	4	8
———, Lieutenant C. H.	3,740	0	0
Brownlow, Col. F. C. J.	3,219	6	8
Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel L.	456	11	4
Bruere, Major C. F.	1,210	5	0
———, Lieutenant J. R. J.	167	5	5
Bruggen, Mrs. E. F.	11	8	3
Bryce, Lieutenant J. H.	93	11	1
Buckner, J.	67	7	4
Buller, Lieutenant J. E.	326	6	5
Bullock, E.	12	4	0
Bunbury, Captain H. F.	208	3	4
Burgess, Lieutenant F. J.	100	11	0
———, Serjeant H.	92	0	0
———, T. C.	3	0	0
Burke, J.	18	0	0
Burlton, Lieutenant P. H. C.	50	0	0
———, Captain F. M. H.	488	13	1
Burn, D.	4	8	0
Burnett, Captain C. J. F.	1,036	5	4
Burney, Major-General G.	278	2	6
Burt, Captain J.	2	2	4
Burton, Captain and Brevet-Major C. E.	58	6	0
———, W. W.	5	0	0
Burland, T.	928	10	3
Bushby, G. A.	60	1	2
———, Captain G.	13	12	1
Bussell, Captain G. W. H.	28	7	9
Butcher, G. H. B.	46	14	5
Butler, Captain C. J.	155	3	9
———, P. M.	291	9	0
Butterworth, J.	17	5	3
Buyers, Rev. W.	504	2	0
Byng, Captain E. D.	30	0	0
———, Captain the Hon'ble R. B. P.	84	12	0
Byrne, T. J.	565	6	5
C.			
Callwell, Captain F. N.	11	7	6
Caldecot, Captain C.	19	9	6
Caley, Major-General H. F.	79	7	9
Cameron, F. M.	38	12	8
Campbell, Major A.	184	8	11
———, Major R. C. W.	11	5	5
———, N. H. A.	4	12	8
———, A. E.	8	11	9
———, J. A. B.	45	13	2
———, J. F.	367	7	0
———, J. H. D. B.	13	12	0
———, Colonel J. M.	82	1	5
Cannon, Captain F. W.	83	8	10
Cape, Lieutenant J.	62	12	6
Carleton, Pensioned Serjeant T.	42	10	6
Carpenter, Lieutenant T. W.	355	14	3
Carpentor, C. W.	212	7	1
Carroll, Lieutenant C. M.	243	3	6
———, Apothecary G. E.	32	7	8
Carshore, Rev. J. J.	1,415	9	2
Carter, Lieutenant H.	31	6	6
———, T. E.	5,760	15	8
Carthew, Captain	550	11	3
Carty, J.	2,054	0	8
Carry, Lieutenant S.	11	13	7
Casperz, Mrs. L. L.	128	4	5
Caulfield, Captain H. M.	427	11	9
———, Major J. P.	225	15	2
———, Mrs. E. A.	465	12	9
Cauntor, Lieutenant J. E.	18	15	0
Chalmers, Lieutenant W. A.	90	9	5
———, Captain W. G.	81	8	6
Chamberlain, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. F.	124	10	0
Chase, Captain D. A.	313	6	5
Chattelier, Sub-Assistant Surgeon J.	36	9	6
Chavasse, Dr. W. B.	29	11	1
Cheyne, Surgeon G. M.	198	14	0
Chisholm, J. S.	121	14	6
———, Lieutenant L. H.	22	0	0
Christian, G. J.	37	10	7
Christie, Brevet-Major E.	694	13	11
———, R.	85	6	2
Clark, E. N.	15	0	0
———, H. S.	48	0	0
———, Private W.	16	7	6
Clarke, Mrs. J.	11	4	0
———, P.	2	0	0
———, H. R.	103	9	6
———, Veterinary Surgeon A. E.	77	15	4
Claxton, W.	51	10	9
Cleghorn, J.	65	11	9
Clements, A.	36	9	10
Clifford, W.	89	0	8
Coast, Captain M. W. L.	6289	4	6
Cock, H.	199	10	9
Cocker, Apothecary E. R.	0	11	5
Cockerell, H. E.	25	8	0
Cole, C.	14	0	0
Collett, G. S.	99	0	1
Colyear, Lieut.-Col. T. D.	336	0	6
Comyn, Captain P. J.	171	8	9
Comton, Captain D.	469	9	9
Condon, H. B.	16	2	0
Congdon, W. H.	10	0	0
Connell, O.	66	11	0
Connolly, Lieutenant C.	49	8	0
———, Brevet-Captain E. B.	1,835	12	5
Conway, J.	7	8	0
Cooke, G. C.	186	11	0
Cookesley, Captain J. F.	130	14	2
Cooper, F. H.	145	5	9
———, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.	2,006	3	0
Copeland, Lieutenant J. E.	70	4	6
Corbitt, Lieutenant E.	124	0	0
Corfield, Captain H. R.	46	1	7
Corser, E.	18	4	0
Coupland, W.	62	7	6
Cowley, Major C. W.	217	8	1
———, Captain P.	47	8	11
Cowsell, T.	469	8	9
Cox, Captain G. H.	24	11	11

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.			ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.			ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.		
C.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.
Coyde, T.	222	1	3	Daniell, Lieutenant C. A.	140	14	5	Duthoit, Assistant Surgeon T. J.	40	0	0
Craddock, D. W.	931	1	4	Danvers, Ensign R. W.	45	8	8	Dutton, B. C.	73	4	3
Crahley, R. G.	5	1	0	Darby, Assistant Surgeon E.	111	0	0				
Craig, A.	129	8	0	Darley, Captain H. C.	36	2	0	E.			
Craigie, Lieutenant A. W.	51	12	0	Darling, Lieutenant P.	224	4	9				
———, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J.	86	1	9	Davidson, Ensign J. T.	33	2	5	Eales, Captain E. D. O.	13	0	0
Craigie, Dr. G.	146	7	5	———, T. R.	43	9	11	Eames, Staff Assistant Surgeon W. L. ...	41	7	2
Crawford, W. E.	90	1	8	———, George	26	8	0	Earle, Hospital Steward C.	9	1	0
Creigh, P.	280	7	11	Davis, Captain C. F.	48	0	0	Eaton, J.	29	1[illegible]	0
Creighton, Lieutenant R.	31	10	5	Dawes, Lieutenant G. G.	100	8	0	———, Lieutenant G. W.	2	[illegible]	6
Crichton, C.	110	15	0	Dawkins, Captain C. D.	276	6	7	Eaves, H.	37	5	6
Crofton, Captain E. W. H.	30	6	10	Dawson, Veterinary Surgeon C. J.	35	14	1	Eborall, W. H.	229	12	[illegible]
Crohan, Captain F. H.	101	3	2	Day, Ensign H. W.	5	13	11	Eccles, Lieutenant J. W.	25	7	10
Crolly, Lieutenant P. R.	62	12	3	Deane, W.	221	11	9	Eden, Lieutenant F. G.	506	8	6
Crompton, Lieutenant C. A.	35	7	1	Delamain, Captain J. W.	4	6	4	Edmonds, G. T.	300	0	0
Crosbie, Assistant Surgeon P. M.	1	1	6	Delany, Mrs. M.	76	1	0	Edwards, Lieutenant H. J.	259	[illegible]	0
Cumberlege, Major J.	417	6	0	Denny, R. H.	170	0	0	Ekins, Lieutenant G. E., of 9th E. B. Fusiliers...	18	0	0
Cunliffe, C. W.	301	5	0	Depratz, F.	330	2	3	Elliot, Lieutenant G.	42	4	6
———, Lieutenant F. J.	706	4	7	Dick, J.	429	13	7	———, Lieutenant G. D.	16	0	0
Cunningham, Captain J. D.	4,339	10	0	Dillon, P.	300	1	8	———, Lieutenant E. H. H.	81	5	3
Currie, Captain J. A.	68	6	11	———, Serjeant J.	9	0	0	Ellis, J. C.	438	5	[illegible]
———, Assistant Surgeon J. A.	99	14	0	Doeg, H. F.	87	0	0	——, Lieutenant-Colonel A.	12	8	0
				Don, Captain W. G.	468	0	0	Erskine, Lieutenant J. F.	6	8	0
				Doorga Churn Dhur	90	9	6	———, J. M.	1,461	13	8
D.				Doorgapersad Mookerjee	7	6	11	Espinasse, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. ...	10	0	0
DaCosta, Captain L. G.	51	14	0	Dorin, Captain H. A.	44	9	4	Evans, Captain H. J.	110	4	11
DeBrandy, Monsieur C.	3,053	6	0	——, Lieutenant J. A.	26	8	0	Evatt, Lieutenant-Colonel M. F.	30	1	7
DeCourcey, Mrs. M.	17	10	4	Down, Ensign R. W.	173	4	2				
DeCruze, Dr. F. F.	134	0	0	Dowson, Captain R., of 5th Native Infantry ...	130	1	2	F.			
DeGama, J. X.	0	9	1	Drews, Assistant Overseer E. V.	21	5	3				
DeMello, Mrs. A. M.	2	0	0	Driver, Serjeant G.	6	0	0	Fagan, Captain J.	30	12	[illegible]
D'Momet, Lieutenant T.	89	7	10	Dublin, C.	11	15	0	——, Captain R. C. H. B.	1,059	10	[illegible]
DeRozario, P.	1	12	0	Duff, W. C.	10	10	0	Fairhurst, Rev. P.	100	0	0
D'Russett, C. W.	180	6	6	Drummond, Captain W. L. P.	128	14	1	Faithful, Major-General H.	1,063	11	0
DeSilva, N.	132	8	0	Dukes, Dr. F. F.	2	8	6	Farley, G. F.	6	[illegible]	0
DeSouza, Mrs. B.	6	0	0	Dunbar, Mrs. C. A.	64	3	2	Farquhar, A.	58	0	0
Dalston, Major G.	234	12	7	Duncan, Captain J. J. L.	32	13	0	Farquharson, Lieutenant F. E.	174	12	[illegible]
Dalziel, A.	85	1	1	———, Mrs. M. A.	9	1	0	Farrelly, Assistant Apothecary B.	7	5	0
Daniel, M. E.	321	4	4	———, R. R.	25	11	0	Farrington, Captain J. J.	472	10	[illegible]
Daniell, Captain J. H.	175	5	7								

Fawcett, M.	9	3	3
Fell, R.	52	3	6
——, J. W. A.	96	0	0
Fergusson, J. T.	584	15	3
————, S.	38	9	0
Ferrier, W.	121	6	6
Ferris, Captain J. H.	238	5	6
——, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. D.	86	3	3
Ferris, John	41	0	0
Field, W. H.	98	8	0
Fielding, A.	72	8	0
Finch, A.	252	13	2
——, F.	265	11	6
Finney, Major W. F.	58	8	0
Fisher, Ensign H. G., of 60th Native Infantry	17	0	6
——, Captain J.	2,086	7	0
——, Brevet and Lieutenant-Colonel S.	210	14	0
——, Captain W. P.	220	5	1
FitzGerald, J.	83	5	4
————, Lieutenant J. H.	15	0	0
————, T.	69	0	0
————, Lieutenant R. G.	13	0	0
————, Lieutenant T. O.	70	2	8
Fletcher, H. D.	3	0	0
Fogarty, Surgeon G. T. C.	18	13	11
Folkard, D. M.	40	0	0
Forbes, Assistant Surgeon C.	166	13	4
——, F. C.	1	12	0
Ford, W.	4	1	9
Forster, W. B.	62	6	3
Fortescue, Major F. R. N.	633	8	4
Fox, W. H.	152	15	9
Frankland, Lieutenant T.	130	1	3
Fraser, J. J.	223	0	0
——, Captain E. W.	26	6	11
——, Lieutenant S. C.	0	13	0
——, Major the Hon'ble W. M.	81	3	0
French, J. G.	17	3	3
Frushard, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	331	12	3
Fullerton, Assistant Surgeon J.	30	0	0
Fulton, Lieutenant S. M.	36	15	6
Furnell, Lieutenant W. H.	305	0	0

G.

Gair, Lieutenant D.	45	12	2
Galland, B. H.	108	0	0
Gallichan, J.	10	0	0
Galloway, Dr. H. H.	2	0	0
Gammell, Lieutenant-Colonel A.	1	0	10
Garbett, Lieutenant-Colonel H.	172	3	3
Garbett, E. W.	33	4	0
Gardner, Lieutenant H. F.	187	13	5
Garnault, Captain H. W.	4	4	0
Garstin, Brevet-Major W. T.	91	7	7
——, H. E.	119	6	11
Gavins, T.	6	7	9
Gee, Assistant Surgeon A. J.	84	14	6
Gennys, Lieutenant R. H.	310	11	8
George, E. Pratt	82	13	6
Gepp, Lieutenant T. S.	13	0	6
Gerrard, Miss M. A.	111	12	2
——, W. R.	221	15	9
Gibbings, Captain A.	51	8	0
Gibbons, William	419	0	11
Gilbert, Major E. K. O.	350	6	1
Giles, C.	27	12	6
Gilbertson, F. W. G.	8	0	9
Gillet, Captain A.	949	9	0
Gilmore, H.	35	11	3
Gilmour, D.	41	7	0
Gladstone, Lieutenant C. A.	1,602	0	10
Glennie, Dr. W. R.	170	5	9
Goad, Lieutenant C. R.	8	15	10
Godard, W.	12	0	0
Godfrey, Mrs. E.	12	0	0
Goldie, Brevet-Major B. W.	1,074	2	10
Goldsworthy, Lieutenant F. T.	317	2	0
——, T.	631	6	3
Gomes, Mrs. M.	27	9	0
Goode, Mrs. H.	385	12	9
Gordon, A.	348	15	4
——, Ensign A.	75	9	8
——, E.	132	2	0
——, John	4	2	3
——, Captain R. K.	192	8	4
——, Lieutenant H. T.	17	6	0
——, Dr. W. G.	8	2	2
Gorton, James	58	12	4
Goss, Dr. W. F.	0	10	0
Gother, Lieutenant W.	55	14	3
Gough, Veterinary Surgeon W. R.	12	7	3
——, Lieutenant-Colonel T.	1,602	6	3
Grace, George	1,898	8	0
Graham, Lieutenant J.	6	8	0
——, R. B.	96	1	7
——, Captain W.	228	15	10
Granger, H.	109	3	0
Grant, Lieutenant A. P.	25	0	0
——, Lieutenant R. J.	399	0	0
——, W. C.	121	4	3
Graves, Captain W. P.	356	1	8
Gray, Major J. C. C.	470	[illegible]	[illegible]
——, Surgeon H. A. C.	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greaves, W.	162	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green, Lieutenant G. W.	37	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenhill, N. A. C.	4	0	0
Greer, Captain James Samuel	0	10	[illegible]
Gregg, Lieutenant H. J.	10	0	6
Greig, Dr. A.	17	11	10
Grenon, Captain F. J.	[illegible]	1	9
Grey, Lieutenant C. W.	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
Griffith, Dr. S. M.	22	15	9
——, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.	12	2	0
Grissell, Major C.	111	12	0
Grœme, Captain P. St. George	83	5	3
Grome, Cattle-Serjeant C. F.	205	0	2
Grose, H.	17	3	7
Gubbins, Lieutenant M. N.	131	7	11
Guise, Captain H. J.	20	0	0
Gunning, Lieutenant R.	35	15	1
Gustavinski, Lieutenant L. T. K.	128	10	9

H.

Hacon, J. D.	187	10	0
Hailes, Captain H. W.	54	10	3
Hair, W. F.	1,000	0	0
Hale, Captain E. D.	305	14	2
Halfhide, R. S.	40	0	0
Halford, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H.	38	15	1
Halkett, Lieutenant R. D. C.	200	0	0
Hall, W. J.	10	8	0
——, S.	142	0	9
——, R. W.	196	10	6
Halloram, Serjeant M.	7	10	11
Hamilton, Lieutenant F. W. A.	495	5	[illegible]
————, J.	346	13	6
————, Hon'ble Mrs. M. A.	2	0	0
————, W. H.	5	3	6
————, Lieutenant R. A.	84	12	7
————, J. K.	158	3	1
————, Captain G. F.	460	8	7
————, Captain W. R.	68	10	0
————, Lieutenant H. R. P.	185	8	[illegible]
Hampton, J. P.	571	4	[illegible]
Handscombe, Brigadier-General J. H.	50	0	0
Handyside, Lieutenant C.	231	8	[illegible]
Hankin, M. P.	371	0	[illegible]
Harcourt, Lieutenant H.	105	5	[illegible]
Hardinge, Captain G. N.	79	10	0
Hardy, T.	150	0	[illegible]
——, Lieutenant T. F.	14	0	[illegible]
——, W.	194	3	[illegible]

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.
H.	Rs. A. P.	H	Rs. A. P.	H.	Rs. A. P.
Hardy, Lieutenant E.	67 0 0	Hildebrand, Lieutenant E. H.	110 13 2	Hunter, Lieutenant J.	264 1 10
Harkness, Mrs. C. V.	24 4 3	Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B.	28 6 2	———, Lieutenant T. H.	152 3 7
Harlow, A.	151 15 0	Hilliard. Lieutenant T. H.	22 7 9	Hutcheson, C.	0 12 5
Harper, Serjeant T. H.	115 7 0	Hindmarsh, Captain J..	47 4 3	Hutchings, Lieutenant G.	8 15 9
Harris, G. A.	12 8 0	Hodgetts, T. H.	42 2 0	Hutchinson, Lieutenant B. M.	100 4 8
———, Major A.	7 9 5	Hodgson, Captain B P.	11 0 0	————, J. C.	16 13 0
Harrison, Lieutenant W. L. S.	76 2 1	———, J.	714 6 0		
———, Lieutenant J.	49 9 1	Holcombe, Lieutenant W. A.	25 5 6	I.	
———, Captain A.	58 0 0	Holford, Lieutenant H.	103 7 3		
———, Captain H. C.	60 11 0	Holl, A.	11 8 0	Imlach, A.	14 8 0
Harvey, R.	84 5 0	Hollings, Captain G. E.	9 0 0	Ingleby, Lieutenant R. M.	546 9 5
Hastings, Captain the Hon'ble E. P. R. H. ...	215 5 0	Holm, H.	20 5 0	Inglis, J. M.	12 2 0
Hatch, Lieutenant R. C.	409 12 4	Holman, T. T.	431 11 3	Ingram, C. G.	72 10 6
Hathorn, H. C. V.	6 4 0	Holmes, Major J. G.	67 10 1	Innerarity, H.	60 10 6
Hawes, Captain B.	0 11 0	———, J. O.	14 8 8	Ireland, Captain W. F.	21 4 0
———, Lieutenant G. H.	21 10 11	Hood, Captain F. H.	41 10 0	Irwin, Lieutenant T. S.	78 12 0
Hawkins, Captain F. D.	65 6 0	Hook, Lieutenant F. A.	6 6 0		
———, Major H. L.	18 9 11	Hope, A. J.	477 13 11	J.	
———, J. H.	45 11 3	Horn, J.	69 0 0	Jackson, Mrs. C.	24 0 0
Hay, Captain J.	37 5 8	Horst, J. V.	640 3 9	———, Lieutenant S. H.	40 3 0
——, J. D.	11 0 0	Hotham, Lieutenant G. F.	61 3 2	———, S.	11 4 11
——, Lieutenant R.	2,121 10 8	Hotson, Lieutenant R. M.	124 13 5	———, Dr. N.	6 4 0
——, Serjeant A. L.	21 11 5	Hourigan, Gunner D.	67 11 8	———, W. H.	806 2 11
Hayton, J. L.	14 12 6	Houston, Lieutenant A. C.	2 10 6	James, Edward	91 8 7
Heaford, T. E.	40 8 0	Hovenden, Lieutenant-Colonel J. St. John ...	23 3 2	———, Dr. W. H.	538 2 0
Heald, T.	16 12 10	Howard, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. S. ...	233 14 4	Jenkin, John	367 5 5
Heather, Mrs. E.	16 0 0	Howe, T. S. C.	120 2 5	Jenkins, Lieutenant R. S. A.	47 10 6
Heffernan, R.	35 0 0	Howell, Captain W. R. H. J.	112 1 6	Jellicoe, Major A. H., of 55th Native Infantry...	53 0 7
Heinze, P. L.	3 0 0	Hughes, E.	24 4 3	Jenkyns, William	13 8 0
Hely, Veterinary Surgeon F. A.	167 14 10	———, Captain E. J.	499 15 10	Jerdon, A. L. W.	368 12 6
Henderson, Lieutenant D. H.	20 12 9	———, C.	11 0 0	Jervois, Lieutenant J. P.	38 0 5
————, E.	3 8 0	Hughesdon, J.	44 2 6	Jeune, Lieutenant F. A.	95 11 6
Hennell, Lieutenant W. F.	48 0 3	Hull, Major L. N.	967 4 4	Johnson, Captain E.	65 12 0
Henry, Dr. W.	44, 12 7	Humfrays, Captain A.	296 4 4	————, Serjeant W.	9 8 0
Hervey, Sub-Lieutenant A. H. G. J. ...	40 2 5	Humphrys, Lieutenant M. A.	16 5 0	Johnston, G.	85 10 8
Hickey, Captain C. E.	289 15 10	Hungerford, Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. W. ...	14 0 0	————, Lieutenant G. B.	45 7 3
———, Captain W. A. G.	865 9 6	Hunt, G.	99 2 11	Jones, Key-Serjeant J.	6 14 0
Hickie, M.	541 10 0	——, T. W.	311 7 6	——, J. M.	106 13 2
Hicks, Captain G. W. S.	259 11 11	Hunter, C. M.	65 0 9	——, W. H. W.	6 7 0

Jones, A.	71	8	0
——, Lieutenant F. P.	537	2	9
——, G. M.	2,311	12	3
——, R. C.	7	8	0
——, H. L.	79	10	6
Jordon, Captain C.	50	1	0

K.

Kai Khoosroo Hormesjee	7	0	7
Keating, A. S.	7,524	5	0
Keaveny, M.	169	4	5
Keelan, Thomas	3	0	0
Keighley, Captain C. H.	127	14	7
Keiller, Major D. C.	24	4	9
Kellner, H.	8	0	7
——, C. G.	428	1	8
Kelly, W.	14	0	3
——, J. H.	726	8	9
——, G. L. A.	421	12	0
Keloo, Captain J. A.	434	13	0
Kemble, J. H.	83	14	0
Kemp, H. C.	13	4	0
Kenny, T. J.	1,664	4	4
Kennedy, J. G.	59	0	0
——, Lieutenant E. S.	21	12	0
Kerr, Lieutenant K. M. E.	18	8	6
King, C.	3	0	0
——, T.	2	8	0
——, Colonel H.	143	2	0
Kinloch, Lieutenant F. G.	3	0	0
Kirk, Mrs. C. L.	893	11	8
Kirner, J.	40	13	3
Klotz, H.	18	12	0
Knowles, Assistant Surgeon B.	3	0	0
Knox, Lieutenant R. T.	1,040	11	7
——, Assistant Surgeon J.	76	13	0
Knyvett, Captain F. A. C.	30	2	8

L.

L'Estrange, T. F.	2,385	2	10
Lamb, Dr. M. B.	59	2	0
Lambert, Lieutenant J.	1,089	15	11
——, Lieutenant P. C.	34	0	0
Lamouroux, D. F.	1,877	4	11
Landeshut, W.	197	1	3
Lane, C.	2	0	0
Larmour, R. T.	203	4	1
Latter, Captain T.	272	7	11
Laughton, Colonel J.	401	3	5
——, E. M.	191	5	9
Lawrell, Captain H. J.	487	0	5
Lawson, C.	686	15	8
Leadbeater, Major W. E. B.	815	5	1
Leeson, Brevet-Major J.	857	10	3
Lefebur, V.	161	1	10
Legett, W. R.	15	2	0
Lemon, Veterinary Surgeon J. H.	23	2	0
Lendrum, Lieutenant S. E. L.	138	14	1
Lennartson, M.	43	8	6
Leslie, Lieutenant Sir N. R.	12	13	11
Lester, Lieutenant H. S.	70	14	1
Leven, R. M.	36	5	3
Lever, G. M.	260	2	11
Lewin, G. F. J.	118	0	0
Lewis, Lieutenant E. D. F.	250	0	0
——, J. H. T.	1	12	3
Lewsey, W. R.	2	11	1
Liddy, M. H.	75	8	0
Lillingston, Lieutenant W. S.	83	6	8
Lindesay, Lieutenant T. E.	2	3	0
Lindsay, C.	18	5	9
——, Captain A.	237	14	10
Linton, J. H.	30	0	0
Loch	15	1	1
——, Captain R. G.	909	3	2
Lochner, F. H.	1	2	4
Lomer, Captain O.	82	5	8
Loose, B. E.	71	12	2
Loveday, Captain B. M.	194	8	7
Ludwig, P.	10	4	11
Luken, Lieutenant J. H. H.	125	0	6
Lyall, R.	123	12	6
Lynch, Dr. W. E.	603	6	2

M.

Maitland, Captain W. G.	3	6	0
McAlevy, Staff Assistant Surgeon R. P.	9	9	8
McBarnett, Captain G. G.	1,515	0	0
McCallon, A.	51	0	3
McCausland, Lieutenant J. K.	26	15	11
McDonald, Captain A. R.	2,189	8	0
——, Dr. J. B.	106	7	0
McDonnell, Lieutenant F. J.	597	10	11
McDowell, Lieutenant C. T. M.	332	11	7
McFarquhar, A. H.	4	0	0
McGrath, Surgeon J.	5	12	10
McGregor, Brevet-Captain A. N. M.	178	9	1
——, Lieutenant E. O. H.	276	0	0
——, Lieutenant F. A. R. M.	5	5	4
McIntosh, D.	90	0	0
McKechine, Ensign W. B.	13	7	0
McKenley, Captain H. C.	791	3	9
McKenzie, G. H.	158	4	1
——, J.	2	0	0
——, Lieutenant N. K. J.	151	4	0
McLean, Assistant Surgeon A.	94	11	0
——, Captain A. M. L.	938	1	8
McLaughlin, G.	722	13	10
McLeod, Dr. B. W.	370	5	0
——, Captain D. J.	198	9	4
——, G. G.	2	10	0
McLenan, James	50	1	9
McMaster, Brigadier-General A. C.	1,928	3	0
McMullen, Lieutenant T. S.	348	2	5
——, Major C. N.	173	15	6
McMurray, J. W.	14	8	0
McNally, Lieutenant J.	38	14	6
McNaughton, D.	30	4	11
McPherson, Ensign A. G.	12	1	9
Macaush, Mrs. F. C. S.	172	14	11
Macarthur, J.	1,961	5	0
Macdonald, D. F.	24	8	0
——, Major H.	3	4	0
Macdonell, Colonel A. A.	116	6	7
Macfarlane, W.	56	15	3
Machell, T.	21	12	0
Macintire, Dr. J.	78	2	8
MacGregor, A. C. M.	49	11	0
MacIver, Assistant Surgeon J. R.	26	0	0
Mackay, Colonel N. McInnes	3	0	0
Mackenzie, H.	147	13	6
Mackeson, Lieutenant-Colonel F.	12	6	0
Mackie, J.	32	3	7
Maclean, Captain W. G.	139	4	5
Maconachie, H. D. M.	240	4	1
Macpherson, Captain G. E.	206	12	3
Macsween, Lieutenant H. D.	115	8	0
Maddock, R.	22	13	0
Magnay, Lieutenant C.	167	9	6
Mahon, M.	38	14	6
Maidman, Captain G. E. J.	161	0	1
Mainwaring, Cornet C.	14	0	3
——, Captain J. J.	160	8	9
——, Captain N. W.	25	3	1
Maitland, Overseer C.	120	1	2
Maling, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S.	208	6	2
Mallock, Lieutenant R. J.	245	4	6
Malet, Capt. C. F.	1,462	7	8
Manson, Captain G. W.	539	8	4
——, W. B.	15	2	6
Manuk, J. M.	1,723	6	4
——, M. T.	60	6	8

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.
M.	Rs. A. P.
Manuk, Z. M.	291 4 6
Manderson, Major W.	62 8 9
Mapleton, Lieutenant F. M. M.	57 4 0
Marcus, J. P.	31 14 9
———, J. P., Junior	120 4 0
Marion, Joseph	9 1 4
Marley, Captain C. H.	464 5 9
Marsh, C.	25 8 4
Marshall, Ensign H. W.	145 0 0
———, C. A.	116 8 0
———, H. P.	3 0 0
———, Apothecary W.	5 12 11
———, W.	24 0 0
Martin, Cornet L.	40 12 11
———, W.	8 3 5
Martindell, G. H.	39 1 0
Masson, Dr. J. M.	80 0 0
Mathews, Apothecary J.	654 3 4
———, Reverend J. C.	62 15 6
Mathison, A.	47 13 0
Maurice, Lieutenant R. B.	307 3 8
Maxwell, Brevet-Colonel W. G.	84 5 0
May, Assistant Surgeon W. G.	662 15 6
Mee, Ensign J. E.	144 3 9
Meek, J. S.	3 0 0
Meer Mahomed Ally Khan (His Highness) ...	3,481 6 1
Meighan, Conductor John	663 13 3
Meiklejohn, H. C.	96 11 11
Mellish, Captain D. G. A. F. H.	381 10 11
Mellor, Mrs. E.	150 0 0
Melvill, P.	7 2 0
Melville, Captain A. B.	229 2 1
Mendes, F. P.	236 5 0
Mercer, Lieutenant E. S.	102 8 0
Merewether, Brevet-Captain A.	50 0 0
Metcalfe, Captain H.	6 9 11
Mitchell, Lieutenant M. T. B.	1 0 0
Middleton, R. B.	98 12 8
Miles, Assistant Surgeon R. D.	2 5 4

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.
M.	Rs. A. P.
Mill, Captain and Brevet-Major J.	2 8 3
Millard, Captain W. S.	214 1 3
Millett, Lieutenant C. G.	20 8 0
Milner, Lieutenant E. J.	47 5 0
Mitchell, Serjeant H.	177 12 11
Moline, Staff Surgeon J. P.	31 4 0
Money, Captain J.	81 2 8
Monro, H.	22 9 11
———, Captain F. J F.	14 7 10
Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. ...	105 0 0
Moodie, A.	3 0 0
Moore, E. P.	16 13 0
———, Assistant Surgeon T.	7 14 0
———, Mrs. C. M. O.	2 8 0
———, Ensign H. N.	302 6 0
———, T. W.	41 14 6
Moorehead, Hospital Apprentice H. J. ...	30 11 5
Morgan, Assistant Surgeon R. B.	7 11 11
Morland, Captain G. W.	50 12 0
Morris, Brevet-Captain A. B.	90 15 9
———, Lieutenant W. L. G., of 56th N. I. ...	8 14 0
———, T.	24 0 0
Morrison, Ensign C. M.	308 8 0
———, G.	39 4 9
Morewood, Rev. J. B.	154 14 0
Mosenthall, Lieutenant A.	12 12 0
Mosley, Brevet-Captain W. B.	102 4 6
Mosse, Lieutenant-Colonel P. A.	30 0 0
Mowatt, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L.	2 1 0
Munro, D. E.	23 4 0
———, Major R.	22 14 0
———, Quarter-Master D.	8 0 4
———, A. M.	48 12 0
Murphy, Ensign J.	124 0 10
Murray, Lieutenant J. M.	69 8 0
———, Lieutenant A. W.	5 5 0
———, Serjeant J.	8 0 11
Mutt, O. H.	503 7 5

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.
N.	Rs. A. P.
Napier, Mrs. J. C.	8 0 0
Napleton, Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. A. ...	389 15 5
Narain Chund Set	186 5 1
Nash, Major S.	1,668 8 11
Naylor, C. T. M.	19 8 0
Nelson, Captain J. S.	250 12 4
———, Captain and Local Major G. G. ...	491 5 10
Nesbitt, H. K.	100 10 0
Neuville, J. T.	80 4 1
Nevin, H.	118 2 3
Newham, F.	195 4 0
Nicholas, Lieutenant-Colonel R.	31 6 9
Nicholls, G.	32 13 0
———, Private T.	65 9 7
Nicholetts, Captain and Brevet-Major W. H. ...	1,786 0 10
Nicholson, Lieutenant-Colonel	102 1 3
———, Rev. A. D.	50 6 6
Noad, Dr. H. J.	42 9 0
Norman, Rev. R. A. H.	15 15 9
Norton, George	1,429 0 9
———, John	308 13 0
O.	
O'Brien, J. L.	102 10 7
O'Connell, Major M. J.	21 0 0
O'Dowda, Lieutenant R. C.	55 8 0
O'Grady, P.	1 4 0
O'Farrell, W.	23 6 0
O'Neill, E. J.	85 1 6
Odell, Captain W.	50 0 0
Offerman, Assistant Apothecary J.	2 6 3
Oliver, A.	10 15 3
———, Captain E. D.	33 0 0
Oman, C. E. E.	173 0 6
Orman, Major C. E.	71 9 4
Orton, Dr. F.	185 15 10
Opeelston, Lieutenant Lord C.	458 1 1
Oswald, Lieutenant A. J. T. E.	147 3 6
Oultram, T.	75 3 2

Ouseley, R. O.	231	4	7
———, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R.	240	8	7
Ovenger, H. A.	13	0	1
Ovens, Ensign E. L.	127	2	10
Ovenstone, Captain D.	56	14	5
Owen, C. B.	584	0	0
——, C. T.	23	13	10
——, Major L.	1[illegible]3	7	5
Ozilia, P.	10	0	0

P.

Page, Lieutenant E. D.	177	2	0
Palmer, G.	49	2	5
———, Serjeant E. W.	53	13	7
———, W. S.	31	13	9
Park, G. F. W. J.	7	9	5
Parfitt, F. H.	102	14	0
Parlby, Captain B. S. B.	94	1	3
Parsons, R. F.	271	13	2
Partridge, Lieutenant J. S.	745	11	3
Paterson, Major F. S.	395	4	6
———, V. B.	19	0	0
Paton, Dr. A.	6	0	0
Pattenson, T. F.	168	0	0
Paul, Lieutenant W.	6	7	0
Payne, E. W.	278	14	4
———, J. S.	32	0	0
Payter, J. W.	16	0	0
Pearson, R. C.	15	0	0
Peel, Lieutenant J., of 37th N. I.	28	0	0
Pemberton, Dr. J. M.	73	2	5
Pennel, S. P.	4	12	9
Peppin, W. B.	11	3	10
Perkins, Lieutenant H. G.	58	8	0
Perry, Ensign C. H.	79	4	6
——, Lieutenant E. H.	46	12	0
Peskett, Surgeon-Major W.	41	1	8
Peter, Lieutenant J. J.	14	6	9
Petrie, Lieutenant M.	106	15	1
Pettet, Captain F.	64	5	0
Phillimore, Captain W. F.	103	2	9
Phillipps, Ensign E. A. L.	541	15	7
Phillips, Dr. J.	48	8	0
———, Captain J. G.	716	7	0
Pickard, Lieutenant W.	9	8	9
Pierson, Captain W. S.	218	0	9
Pilkington, Captain J. F.	64	8	0
———, J. W.	14	8	0
Pitt, Lieutenant R. H.	97	15	6
——, Lieutenant S.	22	8	3
Playfair, Lieutenant H. A.	56	10	6
Plowden, A. U. C.	2,159	1	8
———, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. C.	38	6	1
Plum, Captain E. C. (Mariner)	40	3	6
Plunkett, Captain J.	31	8	0
Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. V.	221	14	3
Poole, G. H. M.	381	1	11
——, C. A.	45	0	0
Pope, J. G.	3	1	0
——, Serjeant J.	22	0	0
Potter, W. J.	110	4	7
Powell, Lieutenant T. E.	19	8	0
———, W. R.	128	14	5
Powys, Lieutenant J.	9	14	0
Pratt, J. N.	131	7	11
Presgrave, Captain D. K.	198	10	6
Price, R. R.	821	10	7
Priestley, Major A. G.	752	11	0
Pringle, Ensign G. S.	15	5	0
Proctor, Lieutenant A.	121	3	6
Pronje, J. L.	14	5	7
Prosser, J.	21	0	0
Prudhoe, J.	103	11	0
Pryse, Rev. W.	55	0	0

Q.

Quarry, William	30	8	0
Quin, Lieutenant-Colonel T.	147	15	6
Quinn, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E.	35	8	7
Quinlan, Dr. P.	32	8	9

R.

Rae, George	103	10	0
Raikes, G. D.	46	0	0
———, R. C.	7	13	7
Raleigh, Lieutenant W. F. K.	58	4	1
Ramsay, Lieutenant D.	19	8	0
Randolph, H.	88	1	8
Rattray, R. H.	76	5	0
Rawlins, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	110	12	9
Reddie, J.	531	8	8
Reid, Lieutenant D. T.	222	2	9
——, Captain C. A.	257	14	1
Reilly, Hony. Lieutenant F. T.	16	12	4
Remmington, Lieutenant J. C.	36	15	0
———, Lieutenant-Colonel F. F.	805	1	2
Renny, Colonel R.	20	6	3
Repton, Ensign H. T.	27	1	0
Repton, Captain W. W.	94	11	9
Revley, Lieutenant M. H.	2	8	0
Rewcastle, J. R.	8	6	0
Reynolds, Captain C. S.	18	3	9
———, Captain H. C.	191	11	11
Rich, Brigadier-General R.	68	10	0
Richardson, R.	109	7	0
Richmond, Mrs. M.	125	0	0
———, Lieutenant G. M.	38	12	3
———, Apothecary J.	18	12	3
Ricks, Band-Master F.	40	0	0
Ridge, E.	9	11	0
Ripley, Lieutenant F. T.	16	4	0
Ritchie, Ensign T. J.	2	4	3
Rix, Serjeant R.	4	11	0
Roach, P. H.	240	0	0
Roberts, C. E.	28	6	3
———, J. B.	1,517	15	8
Robertson, Lieutenant G., of 37th N. I.	72	10	10
Robinson, J.	48	0	0
———, William	108	5	8
Rogers, Lieutenant G.	20	0	6
———, Conductor G. J.	102	0	9
———, Major B.	20	0	0
Rolland, Dr. P.	205	15	0
Roper, H.	19	8	0
Roquet, V.	32	9	1
Rose, James	1,280	6	9
Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel D.	9	12	0
——, Captain D.	99	15	6
——, A. B., personalty account	498	9	3
Rossetto, D.	1,358	14	8
Russel, Captain J. J.	454	10	11
———, Captain J. C. M.	23	2	7
Ruth, W.	10	0	0
Rutledge, Major F.	16	9	9
Ruttonjee, Bhicajee	1,075	4	6
Ryves, Captain W. C. L.	327	0	7
———, Brigadier-General W. H.	415	9	0

S.

Sale, Lieutenant H. P.	380	4	0
Salkeld, Lieutenant P.	418	0	0
Salmon, Captain M. M.	250	0	9
———, W. T.	275	8	0
Salter, C. H.	7	12	0
Samson, Captain C. L.	23	5	3
Saudeman, A. C. T.	368	12	6
Sanders, Lieutenant-Colonel T.	165	12	4
Sanderson, W.	400	0	0

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.			ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.			ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.		
S.	Rs.	A.	P.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sandford, E. M.	92	7	5	Slater, Mrs. H. L.	27	10	0	Stevens, T. H.	152	4	8
Sandham, Captain G. H.	118	9	6	Sleigh, Assistant Apothecary A.	116	1	2	Stevenson, Colonel J. F. J.	22	0	0
Sanford, Major C. A.	49	13	7	Small, A.	35	13	2	Stewart, Captain W. F.	38	1	8
Sarkies, P. J.	58	6	0	Smalley, F. J. R.	228	5	0	———, Surgeon-Major H.	133	10	0
Saunders, Major G. N.	24	7	5	Smallwood, P. T.	192	10	4	———, Surgeon J. L.	29	9	0
Savigny, A.	86	13	6	Smalpage, Lieutenant F. J.	616	7	4	St. George, R. J.	0	1	0
Saunders, Captain R. P.	3	13	1	Smart, Captain J. R.	7	12	0	———, Lieutenant Sir R. D.	132	3	6
Scanlan, P. H.	103	14	11	Smith, Captain B. H.	53	8	9	St. John, Lieutenant the Hon'ble S. M. ...	432	4	7
Scorgie, George	57	4	10	———, J.	10	0	0	———, Captain M. K.	90	5	9
Scott, Ensign M. A.	829	4	0	———, Lieutenant B. C.	75	5	5	St. Quintin, Lieutenant C. R.	4	5	0
———, J.	65	0	5	———, C. B.	25	8	0	Stodart, J. G.	155	9	0
———, C. W.	190	5	4	———, H. J.	111	9	9	Stokes, Dr. J. M.	51	11	4
———, Captain T. F. O.	3	0	0	———, Captain J. H.	48	10	2	———, Lieutenant S. W.	187	10	5
———, J.	0	10	2	———, Captain R. M.	24	3	11	Stowell, C. S.	20	1	3
———, Mrs. A.	6	5	9	———, Captain S.	2	0	0	Stratford, Captain R.	509	11	3
Searles, G.	5	8	3	———, Ensign W. J.	461	7	5	Streatfield, Lieutenant H. P.	116	2	9
Seaton, Lieutenant H.	7	0	0	———, P. K.	31	0	0	Strickland, Lieutenant T. H. F.	13	8	0
Sewell, Captain A. H. C.	37	10	6	———, G. M. G.	493	12	1	Stroyan, Stuart	6	14	0
———, Lieutenant H. T.	94	7	1	———, Captain J. W.	8	0	0	Stuart, Dr. A. M.	171	7	9
Sharkey, Conductor P.	0	6	1	———, Captain B. N.	474	12	6	———, W. S.	32	0	0
Sharpe, Lieutenant E.	180	8	5	———, Quarter-Master J.	1,214	10	0	Sullivan, M. M.	17	5	11
———, Captain J. E.	12	13	4	———, D. D. D. S.	6	0	0	Sutherland, Captain and Brevet-Major A. G. G.	1,014	4	6
Shaw, Lieutenant A.	29	6	0	———, W. H.	763	2	3	———, H. C.	50	2	4
———, W.	37	10	9	Smyth, C. C.	555	10	8	Sutton, Lieutenant G. F. D.	1	8	0
Shebbeare, Major R. H.	773	2	6	Snell, A. C.	8	15	0	Sweetland, W. H. M.	5	8	10
Sherd, E. A.	21	1	1	Solly, Lieutenant W. H.	13	3	10	Swelenham, Major G.	26	8	3
Sheriff, Lieutenant D. F.	119	12	0	Somerville, Captain M. R.	8	14	0	Swetenham, J. R.	419	1	6
Sherrington, T.	175	10	4	Sparke, Major J. G.	64	9	6	Swinden, W. W.	10	10	6
Short, Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. A. R. ...	12	0	3	Spencer, Brevet-Major R.	415	13	11	Swiney, Captain H. B.	333	1	11
———, J.	73	1	0	Spens, Lieutenant T. J. H.	94	12	6	Swinley Captain S. A.	66	8	0
———, T. H. H.	56	12	7	Sperling, Captain T. V. H.	13	0	0	Swinton, Captain S. C. A.	87	8	0
Siddons, Captain W. Y.	1,441	14	3	Spilsbury, Dr. G. G.	9	12	0	Sydenham, J.	554	2	1
———, Major G. R.	23	3	0	Sprot, Lieutenant G. H.	237	12	2	Symons, Assistant Surgeon J. S. C.	58	5	1
Sim, Lieutenant H. G.	27	1	6	Stainforth, Lieutenant R.	52	14	6				
Simons, A. M.	58	3	7	Staples, Captain J.	160	4	5	T.			
Simpson, G. E.	205	15	9	Stedman, G. G.	8	10	0				
Sinnes, W. DeMonte	20	8	0	Stephens, J.	80	15	4	Tabernacle, H. W.	31	8	0
Sinclair, Lieutenant H.	42	8	0	Sterling, R. S.	8	4	6	Tabor, Captain S. J.	4[illegible]	0	6
Slade, E.	19	15	0	Sterling, Captain W. C.	172	14	0	Tait, Serjeant W. R.	74	3	8

Tallan, Lieutenant W.	175	7	4
Tandy, Lieutenant F. L.	7	2	0
Tapely, Lieutenant R.	117	7	6
Tarrakissen Bannerjee	33	1	0
Tatham, R.	38	7	0
Tatlock, Assistant Surgeon W.	11	14	5
Taylor, Captain J. H. G.	10	4	0
———, Mrs. M. M. *alias* Dhermainville ...	28	9	11
———, Lieutenant R. T.	726	13	2
———, W.	7	8	0
———, Dr. H M.	58	10	6
———, Lieutenant T. R.	0	10	0
———, J.	315	4	3
———, James	11	0	0
Taylor, L.	35	9	6
Tedford, Mrs. H.	37	0	0
Templeton, J.	5	8	3
———, D.	35	7	3
Terry, J. W.	29	13	9
Thackwell, Lieutenant O. D.	164	7	8
———, Captain F. J. R.	4	0	0
Thaine, W.	51	2	0
Theobald, Lieutenant G.	43	8	9
Thomas, J.	5	0	0
———, Lieutenant W. H.	3	0	0
———, J. S.	15	6	6
———, Lieutenant-Colonel J. N.	1,133	4	5
———, H. L.	17	3	9
———, Lieutenant-Colonel E.	62	4	0
Thompson, Captain R.	718	0	0
———, Ensign W.	275	14	2
———, J H.	5	12	2
———, W.	27	9	4
———, Surgeon P.	22	11	0
Thomson, Sir J., K.C.B.	14	0	0
———, Lieutenant-Colonel G.	181	9	10
———, Captain M. A. F.	230	9	0
———, Captain J.	214	11	3
———, G. N. A.	286	3	3
Thornhill, Captain A.	11	14	2
———, J. B.	4	0	0
Thorp, Lieutenant G. F.	176	2	8
Tidcombe, Lieutenant T.	26	13	0
Tierney, Assistant Surgeon J. F.	8	11	0
Till, G.	2	8	0
Tissendie, J.	1,172	2	6
Todd, J. C.	134	8	7
Tomkyns, Surg.-Major A. P.	9	1	0
Tonge, Mrs. M.	138	6	6
Toulmin, E.	10	0	0
———, Lieutenant T. H.	4	1	0
Toussaint, E. B.	35	7	6
Tracy, C. L.	71	10	6
Tranter, Sub-Assistant Surgeon G.	672	3	0
Travers, Lieutenant R.	18	10	0
Trevanion, Lieutenant J. F.	5	5	9
Tritton, Major W. M.	281	0	6
———, Lieutenant E. S.	7	12	9
Trood, C.	639	9	10
Troup, Major W. A.	63	8	0
Trower, Captain C. F.	3,306	14	11
Tulloh, Captain R. H.	12	0	2
Turnbull, J. L., dividend account	3,153	13	0
Turner, Mrs. A.	28	0	0
———, Lieutenant F. M.	250	15	8
———, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain G. F. W.	136	7	10
———, Captain J.	81	2	6
———, T. H.	5	9	6
———, W.	57	9	1
———, Lieutenant W.	0	0	1
Twycross, Lieutenant W. S.	190	10	4
Tydd, A. G.	12	0	0
Tytler, Lieutenant R. C. S. C.	499	2	0
U.			
Unkles, R. N.	9	4	0
Urquhart, Major C. F.	11	4	0
V.			
Valentine, Major E.	22	8	0
Vanhomrigh, Captain H. D.	122	15	10
Vaughan, Captain the Hon'ble	27	1	0
Veal, Dr. W.	205	4	0
Vernon, J. R.	65	1	0
Vivian, Lieutenant R.	70	4	0
Volkers, G. H.	46	6	0
VonLintzgy, Dr. W. J.	7	8	6
W.			
Waddy, Captain W. P.	7	6	5
Wadham, T. C.	7	2	0
Walker, Captain S. C.	9	10	0
Wall, Major R. H.	22	15	6
Wallace, Lieutenant F.	86	8	5
———, Serjeant William	24	2	5
Wallis, Rev. A. W.	34	13	0
Walpole, Captain H.	17	4	2
Walsh, C.	4	0	0
———, Assistant Surgeon D. J.	1	4	0
Walsh, Riding-Master D.	108	3	4
Ward, T. C. B.	806	13	5
———, S.	87	8	0
Warde, Lieutenant-Colonel S. G.	31	6	6
Warne, Captain G. F.	28	1	3
Warner, Captain and Brevet-Major W. K. ...	16	6	0
———, T.	7	4	8
Warrand, R. H. M.	93	3	3
Warren, Lieutenant C. H. L.	208	1	3
———, Lieutenant D. C.	24	13	11
———, Rev. C.	93	8	0
Waterfield, Major J.	44	0	0
Waterworth, C. A.	34	4	0
Watkins, Dr. J.	16	13	10
Watkis, H.	146	10	0
Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C.	10	6	0
Wandby, Lieutenant W. R.	18	0	6
Wealins, J.	6	0	3
Webb, G.	13	1	0
———, J.	0	5	9
Wemyss, Sir John	748	10	1
West, J.	8	0	0
———, Mrs. E. M.	8	2	9
Weston, Bazar Serjeant J.	176	0	9
Westropp, G. D.	660	10	10
Westhorp, A. H.	43	1	0
Wetherall, Captain F. Y.	64	6	0
Whelan, Lieutenant E.	94	13	2
Whish, Lieutenant E. S.	7	15	0
Whitaker, Dr. J. H.	105	14	4
White, C. P.	47	4	5
———, Captain E. J.	73	1	0
———, Captain W. C.	3	2	2
———, Assistant Surgeon J. H.	0	0	9
———, P. W.	127	7	11
———, Surgeon-Major J.	40	1	9
———, Quarter-Master C.	11	4	6
———, James	243	12	3
Whiteside, Captain F. J. S.	136	7	9
Wight, R. S.	259	1	0
Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel S.	280	12	9
———, H.	16	12	0
Williamson, Major F. A.	75	7	0
———, Brigadier Geo.	806	10	11
———, Lieutenant H. S.	44	12	0
Willis, G.	14	12	6
Willoughby, Lieutenant G. D.	18	2	0
Willson, T. H.	106	0	0
Wilsey, Conductor E.	13	5	4
Wilson, Mrs. J.	4,819	3	0
———, Private J.	52	7	11

D

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1882.
W.	Rs. A. P.	W.	Rs. A. P.	Y.	Rs. A. P.
Wilson, Assistant Surgeon J.	3 15 4	Wood, W. Caractacus	57 1 10	Yates, T.	545 15 6
——, J.	10 11 3	Woodcock, Lieutenant H. T.	80 11 9	——, Surgeon W. H.	312 10 1
——, T. N.	285 13 0	————, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. ...	405 11 11	Yerbury, J. B.	60 0 0
——, Captain J. E. D.	381 0 3	Woodhouse, Captain C. R.	1,652 2 10	York, Serjeant R.	40 0 0
——, Captain D. M.	48 14 0	Wray, Assistant Surgeon C. W.	119 9 4	Young, Lieutenant J. M.	5 12 0
——, Surgeon C. C. W.	443 12 7	Wrench, Captain A.	62 1 3	Younge, Mrs. C.	25 0 11
Wimberley, Lieutenant E. B.	376 11 0	Wright, Major A. B.	69 14 8	Younghusband, Lieutenant G. D. A. ...	13 9 8
Winnlett, Lieutenant A. W.	17 6 2	Wrixon, R. B.	88 15 0	————, C. E. S.	28 0 0
Wishart, W.	149 6 3	Wrottesly, H. E.	480 1 1		
Woollen, Lieutenant J. G.	380 6 1	Wylly, Captain F. A.	1,516 6 7		
Wood, W. Clayton	634 11 1	Wyndham, Colonel P.	320 0 11		

E. E.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th June* 1882.

(926—1).

L. BROUGHTON, *Administrator-General.*

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 10 of 1883.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES AS ENGINE-DRIVERS AND SHUNTERS ON THE STATE RAILWAYS IN BENGAL DURING 1882.

No. 1023RE.

Dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1883.

READ—

Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway, No. 243T—RE, dated 29th June 1882.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway, No. 625RE, dated 11th September 1882.

Read also—

No. 32E of 8th January 1883, from Manager, Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 118E of 9th January 1883, from Manager, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Nalhati State Railways.

No. 562 of 20th January 1883, from Manager, Tirhoot and Patna-Gya State Railways.

OBSERVATIONS.—In Resolution No. 243T—RE of the 29th June 1882, noted above, it was stated—"Every effort should therefore be made to induce natives of a fairly good social standing to join the Locomotive Department of the State Railways in this province, with a view to their eventually becoming drivers; and as none should be chosen who cannot read and write, an incentive should be given by granting higher pay to those who are proficient in that respect. Night schools should also be started wherever practicable, and they will receive the cordial support of Government."

2. The reports for the year 1882 shew that some progress has been made in the employment of native drivers on the railways under the orders of this Government.

Northern Bengal State Railway.—Comparing the years 1881 to 1883, the following are the numbers of native drivers, shunters, and assistant shunters employed :—

			1881.	1882.	1883.
Drivers	...	...	3	5	7
Shunters	...	...	1	7	9
Assistant shunters	...	...	7	1	1

The number of men thus employed has increased from 11 in 1881 to 17 in 1883, the rates of salary per month being for shunters Rs. 14 to Rs. 22, and for drivers Rs. 22 to Rs. 38. These men are at first engaged as cleaners and khalassees and are promoted to firemen as vacancies occur; inducements are also held out to them to attend the night school established at Saidpore. When they have had sufficient experience in firing they are promoted to assistant shunters, shunters and drivers, provided they pass an examination in reading and writing, in the rules of the service, and in the technical management of an engine. The Locomotive Superintendent reports that all the men now employed are regular in attendance and careful in the performance of their duties. The attendance at the night school is not so satisfactory as was expected, but steps are being taken to make it more regular in future.

Tirhoot and Patna-Gya State Railways.—Two drivers, three shunters, and one assistant shunter were employed during 1882, against four shunters in 1881. Thus the number of men employed has increased from four in 1881 to six in 1882. The rate of pay averages from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 for shunters, and Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 for drivers. No proper system had been adopted for training these men, but arrangements have now been made to start a night school at Somastipore, the head-quarters of the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway. Natives are at first employed as cleaners and khalassees and promoted to firemen, and when they have passed a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, and technical knowledge of an engine, and have proved themselves fit for promotion, they are promoted to shunters and drivers. The Assistant Locomotive Superintendent reports that they have worked very well and with but few accidents, the chief fault being that they burn excess of coal; steps have, however, been taken to rectify this as far as possible.

Calcutta and South-Eastern and Nalhati State Railways.—All the drivers on these lines are natives, and there are now seven so employed, the rates paid being Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 a month. They are at first tried as firemen, and when they have had sufficient experience in firing they are promoted to shunters and afterwards to drivers, provided they can pass an examination in reading and writing and in the technical management of an engine. The Locomotive Superintendent reports that all these men are working in a fairly satisfactory manner.

RESOLUTION.—The progress made in the employment of native drivers and shunters is considered on the whole satisfactory, the real difficulty still is to obtain men with the necessary qualifications, and to overcome the aversion the men have to attend the night schools provided for them. As a further inducement in this direction, a system of granting prizes for regular attendance at the schools should be introduced. Experience has shewn that, while the employment of native drivers results in a large saving in wages, they are more wasteful of fuel than Europeans, and they have yet to shew that in positions of danger their judgment and presence of mind will stand them in good stead; it is therefore still considered premature to employ them on fast mail trains. They should, however, be employed to the fullest extent on goods trains, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the officers in charge of lines will not relax their efforts to see that this order is carried into effect.

ORDER.—Ordered that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, for information; also to the Managers of the Northern Bengal, Tirhoot, and the Calcutta and South-Eastern and Nalhati State Railways, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. C. LEVINGE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd March 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Mar. 3 '83	0·9	Weather—hotter. Sugarcane and *rubbee* crops being cut. Public health indifferent.
	Cutwa ...	0·02	
2	Bankoora, „ 3 „	0·14	Weather—fine, with passing clouds. Sugar or *gur* is being manufactured all over the district. Cotton, wheat and gram doing well. General health improving.
	Bishenpore ...	0·49	
	Maliara ...	0·12	
	Khatra ...	0·17	
3	Beerbhoom. „ 3 „	0·01	Weather—seasonable. Cold-weather crops being harvested. Sugar manufacture going on. Price of rice has risen. Public health good.
4	Midnapore „ 3 „	0·52	Weather—cloudy and sometimes foggy at morning. Prospects of *rubbee* crops bettered by the rain generally. Cholera reported from Khorar in the Ghattal sub-division. Public health good in other parts of the district.
	Contai ...	4·73	
	Tumlook .	2·00	
	Ghattal ...	0·80	
5	Hooghly, „ 3 „	0·66	Weather—cloudy and foggy throughout the week. Rain will injure mango crop. Outturn of sugarcane good. A few cases of cholera reported. Public health otherwise good.
	Howrah „ 5 „	2·02*	Unusually heavy rain for the time of year; mornings still cool. Agricultural reports favourable.
	Oolooberia ...	3·38	
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 5 „	2·18*	Weather—cool and cloudy, with occasional showers of rain. *Rubbee* crops being gathered, and sugarcane pressed. Public health good.
7	Nuddea, „ 3 „	0·78	Weather—getting warm. Slight clouds with occasional rain. Some of the winter crops are being harvested. Prospects of spring crops favourable. Fever decreasing. Cholera reported in a few places.
	Kooshtea ...	0·04	
	Meherpore ..	0·07	
	Chooadanga ...	0·01	
	Bongong ..	1·30	
8	Khoolna, „ 3 „	2·10	Weather—cloudy, with occasional drizzling. State and prospects of standing crops improved by late rain, which will also enable cultivators to prepare lands for *aus* crop and sugarcane Public health continues to be good.
9	Jessore, „ 3 „	0·72	Weather—cloudy and warmer. Harvesting of winter crops nearly finished. Spring sowings going on. General health good.
	Magura ..	0·07	
	Narail ...	0·72	
10	Moorshedabad, „ 3 „	0·02	Weather—warm and cloudy at times Winter crops continue to be satisfactory. They are being cut in some places. *Boro* rice cultivation going on, and land being prepared for *bhadoi* rice. A few cases of small-pox reported in some places, and cholera still lingers in thana Shahanagore.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 11	Dinagepore, Mar. 2 '83	0·03	Weather—cloudy at intervals. Pulses doing well. Sugarcane still being cut. Transplanting of *boro* paddy still continues Rice selling at from 20 to 28 seers per rupee.
12	Rajshahye, „ 3 „	0·03	Weather—cloudy and slight showers in parts of district. Ploughing now being vigorously carried on. Outturn of spring crops fair.
13	Rungpore „ 2 „	0·08	Weather—yet uncertain and at times cloudy. Prospects of tobacco, wheat, *kaon*, and *cheena* good. Early rice being sown in some places. Public health good.
14	Bogra, „ 3 „	0·16	A couple of showers made the weather quite cold for a few days. Crops doing fairly well. Public health generally good. Cholera and chicken-pox reported from Bogra thana, and a few cases of fever from Sharinkandi and Panchbibi thanas.
15	Pubna, „ 3 „	0·12	Slight rain all over district. Mornings misty. Weather continues cool. State of crops good.
16	Darjeeling, „ 3 „	Slight rain.	Weather—fine in early part of week. Cloudy during the last few days. Wheat and barley coming on well. Prospects good.
17	Julpigoree, „ 3 „	0·12	Weather—clear at the beginning of week. Cloudy towards the end, with generally a strong wind during the day. Land being ploughed for *bhadoi* paddy. Standing crops doing well.
	Cooch Behar. „ 2 „	0·02	Weather—warmer. Cloudy towards end of week. Prospects of all crops continue good. Cattle-disease appears prevalent in Dinhatta. Public health good.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca Mar. 3 '83	0·19	Weather—growing warm. Sugarcane-pressing in full progress. Harvesting of mustard-seed continues. Prospects of other standing crops good.
	Manickgunge ...	0·01	
	Munshigunge ...	0·16	
19	Furreedpore, „ 3 „	1·83	Weather—cloudy. Copious showers of rain on 1st and 2nd. *Aus* and *til* being sown. Rain has done good to standing crops. General health good.
	Goalundo ...	1·16	
	Madaripore ...	0·54	
20	Backergunge. „ 1 „	1·70	Weather—cooler than last week. Cloudy and rainy occasionally. Outturn of *amun* rice good. General health good.
21	Mymensingh. „ 2 „	0·35	Weather—cloudy and warm. Slight rain fell on 25th and 26th ultimo. State and prospects of crops good. Public health generally good. A few cases of small-pox reported from Jamalpore.
	Jamalpore ...	0·15	
	Kishoregunge ...	0·04	
	Atten ...	0·08	
	Netrokona ...	0·60	

* For week ending 3rd instant.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Eastern Districts—concld.			
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, Mar. 6 '83	6·22	Heavy rain on 3rd instant, with storm damaging spring crops. Prices steady. Cow-pox still continues. A few cases of cattle-disease reported.
23	Noakholly, " 1 "	1·41	Weather—cool again owing to rain during latter part of week. Cloudy still at times Late rain has done much good to winter crops which now look promising. It has also rendered the fields fit for ploughing.
24	Tipperah, " 2 "	0·42*	Weather—showery and changeful. Heavy rain this morning (2nd). State and prospects of crops good.
	Chandpore ..	0·30	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Feb. 27 "	0·55	Weather—changeable. Rain on 26th February. *Jhums* nearly all cut. Sugarcane still being cut. Tobacco doing well.
	Hill Tipperah. " 28 "	Nil	Weather—gradually getting warm. Prospects of chillies and tobacco good. No other important crop on the field Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna, Mar. 3 '83	Nil	Weather—cloudy, with west wind during the day. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue good with the exception of poppy. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Public health good.
27	Gya, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—pleasent. Thrashing of paddy almost finished. *Rubbee* crops good. Wheat being cut. General health good.
28	Shahabad, " 3 "	0·07	Weather—hot in the day and cloudy at intervals. Harvesting of peas nearly over, and that of early *rubbee* has commenced. Cloudy weather has slightly injured prospects of *rubbee* crops. Chicken-pox reported Sasseram town.
29	Durbhunga, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy. *Rubbee* crops are being harvested. Prices almost stationary. Public health good
30	Mozufferpore, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—fine and cloudy alternately. *Rubbee* ready for reaping, and harvesting commenced in some places. Slight injury done to standing crops by late rain. Fever still reported from Seetamurhee and elsewhe e; otherwise public health good.
	Seetamurhee ...	0·23	
31	Sarun, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—cool and occasionally cloudy. Mustard and peas being harvested. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Prospects of other *rubbee* crops continue favourable. *Cheena* being grown on poppy lands. Sporadic cases of small-pox reported; general health otherwise good.
	Sewan ...	0·05	
32	Chumparun, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy. Westerly wind blowing. Prospects of all crops, with the exception of poppy, continue favourable. Public health generally good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Monghyr. Mar. 3 '83	Nil	Weather—dull and cloudy. In Beguserai sub-division prospects of *rubbee* continue good; in Jamui they are not favourable; in Sudder sub-division recent rain has slightly damaged the crops; but on the whole prospects favourable. Public health good.
34	Bhagulpore, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and unsettled Warm in day, but still cold at night. Prospects good. *Rubbee* harvest has commenced in places. Lands are being prepared for early sowings of paddy.
35	Purneah, " 3 "	0·02	Weather—cloudy, with cold westerly wind for last three days. Prospects of crops good. Health good.
36	Maldah, " 3 "	0·11	Weather—clear and cool and occasionally cloudy. Cold season is being pleasantly protracted. Mornings and evenings still continue very cool, but heat in the day is steadily increasing. Prospects of standing crops fair. Prices of food-grains stationary. The rain has injured the mango-blossoms, but prospects of the mango-season still continue fair. Public health good.
37	Sonthal Perghs. " 3 "	Nil	A slight rainfall brought another return of cold weather. *Rubbee* crops doing well. Public health good.
	Deoghur ...	0·34	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN. 38	Cuttack, Mar. 2 '83	0·18	Weather—hot, but sometimes cloudy. *Sarad* rice being thrashed. *Dalua* rice and wheat promising. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice unchanged Public health generally good. Cholera reported to have appeared in some places of the Kendrapara sub-division.
39	Pooree, " 1 "	0·19	Weather—hot and cloudy. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Ploughing going on. Common rice selling at from 30 to 39 Calcutta seers per rupee. Cholera still reported.
	Khoorda ...	0·40	
40	Balasore, " 2 "	4·37	Weather—cloudy and damp. *Rubbee* crops still being reaped. Sugarcane being cultivated. Small-pox and cholera reported at places.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
41	Hazaribagh, Mar. 2 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Wheat, barley and other crops are being cut in places. Fever and small-pox cases still prevalent in certain thanas. General health good.
42	Lohardugga, " 3 "	0·10	Weather—cloudy towards the end of week. More rain wanted for springs ploughing *Rubbee* harvest progressing; outturn good. Prices stationary. Public health fair, but cattle-disease still increasing in Palamow.
43	Singbhoom, " 2 "	0·10	Weather—cloudy and hot. Cold-weather crops doing well. Small-pox continue in the district, but has much decreased.
44	Manbhoom, " 3 "	0·17	Weather—getting gradually warmer. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Wheat and other dry-weather crops getting on well. Mango and *mohwa* trees blossoming. Small-pox reported from Roghunathpore and Baghmoondee chicken-pox and cattle-disease from Purulia.
	Govindpore ...	0·06	

* For week ending 1st instant.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 6th March 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCK OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Mar. 1882.	1st week of April 1882.	1st week of May 1882.	1st week of June 1882.	1st week of July 1882.	1st week of August 1882.	1st week of Sept. 1882.	1st week of Oct. 1882.	1st week of Nov. 1882.	1st week of Dec. 1882.	1st week of Jan. 1883.	1st week of Feb. 1883.	1st week of March 1883.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	5,66,000	6,54,000	5,51,000	4,29,000	3,80,500	3,94,000	4,17,500	4,21,000	2,69,000	2,50,000	3,85,300	5,50,500	7,40,000
Ooltadanga	72,800	75,100	71,700	69,800	65,500	71,700	73,700	63,300	65,500	47,600	57,100	48,200	39,500
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpy Ghât.	6,53,100	7,62,900	7,26,300	7,11,400	6,39,700	7,03,800	7,24,700	7,05,500	6,49,600	6,95,200	6,62,050	6,11,400	7,23,200
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorasagan.	24,500	32,000	23,500	17,500	16,500	21,500	22,500	28,000	10,500	16,500	21,700	13,200	19,500
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge.	1,86,000	1,56,950	1,14,700	1,28,900	1,06,700	1,39,800	1,56,200	1,36,200	1,06,200	1,04,800	1,17,800	1,00,000	1,11,000
21 Minor Bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddressur, and Chandernagore.	2,062	3,150	17,568	20,731	18,919	21,125	15,875	20,531	17,131	9,750	7,994	6,013	6,975
Total ...	20,31,462	21,79,100	19,94,768	18,67,331	17,67,819	18,41,725	19,03,475	18,64,531	16,07,981	16,14,450	17,41,944	18,19,312	21,80,175
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	7,146 (on 3rd Mar. 82.)	4,444 (on 4th April 82.)	8,254 (on 4th May 82.)	2,860 (on 3rd June 82.)	4,866 (on 3rd July 82.)	2,790 (on 5th Aug. 82.)	5,232 (on 2nd Sept. 82.)	740 (on 5th Oct. 82.)	5,462 (on 4th Nov. 82.)	4,408 (on 2nd Dec. 82.)	5,672 (on 3rd Jan. 83.)	780 (on 3rd Feb. 83.)	276 (on 3rd March 83.)
On boats unloaded — By Port Commissioners' returns.	45,838 (1st to 3rd Mar. 82.)	34,100 (2nd to 4th April 82.)	23,968 (1st to 3rd May 82.)	19,207 (1st to 3rd June 82.)	24,933 (1st to 3rd July 82.)	77,377 (3rd to 5th August 82.)	56,963 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1882.)	35,252 (2nd to 4th Oct. 82.)	22,399 (1st to 3rd Nov. 82.)	37,123 (1st to 3rd Dec. 82.)	36,600 (1st to 3rd Jan. 83.)	21,292 (1st to 3rd Feb. 83.)	69,114 (1st to 3rd March 83.)
On boats unloaded — By Canal returns.	1,37,962 (1st to 3rd Mar. 82.)	48,377 (2nd to 4th April 82.)	96,185 (1st to 3rd May 82.)	40,349 (1st to 3rd June 82.)	49,073 (1st to 3rd July 82.)	54,131 (3rd to 5th August 82.)	60,790 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1882.)	39,692 (2nd to 4th Oct. 82.)	24,085 (1st to 3rd Nov. 82.)	18,837 (1st to 3rd Dec. 82.)	1,22,775 (1st to 3rd Jan. 83.)	1,15,534 (1st to 3rd Feb. 83.)	82,019 (1st to 3rd March 83.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	22,22,308	22,66,021	20,63,206	19,29,741	18,46,696	19,76,273	20,26,459	19,40,215	16,59,867	16,72,868	19,06,991	19,56,918	23,35,184
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	11½ lakhs.	12 lakhs.	10 lakhs	8½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	9 lakhs.	6 lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	8½ lakhs	9 lakhs.	12½ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th March 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

RETAIL SALES.—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL																		
	Western Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ...	A 18 0	18 0	12 0	30 0	40 0	60 0	20 8	26 0	29 0	23 12	27 12	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora ...	B 13 8	14 8	13 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 8	27 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	C 13 12	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	16 8	20 0	24 0	22 8	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	D 13 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	E 15 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	13 4	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta ..	14 0	13 5	14 0	20 0	23 2	29 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	17 0	17 0	...	24 8	26 10	30 4
6	24-Pergunnahs .	F 13 0	13 5	11 4	20 0	20 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 12	17 8	20 0	13 0	...	...	21 12	20 0	26 0
7	Nuddea ..	G 16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	17 4	18 3	21 15	18 12	20 0	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khoolna ..	H ...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore ...	I 13 0	13 0	14 0	...		...	20 0	20 0	21 4	25 8	24 8	28 0	...		...	...	...	...
10	Moor-shedabad...	J 16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Dinagepore ..	K 13 2	13 2	14 0	14 0	11 0	24 0	20 4	20 4	25 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye ...	L 17 4	16 8	13 8 to 16 0	37 8	32 0	48 12	10 8 to 19 4	18 12 to 18 12	12 8 to 14 0	20 4 to 21 0	21 0 to 22 0	37 8 to 30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore ...	M 16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	30 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra ...	13 8	12 0	20 4	...	...	...	15 12	2 0	18 12	28 2	30 0	31 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna ...	N 16 8	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree ..	O 11 8	11 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0				...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
18	Dacca ...	P 14 8	16 0	14 8	27 8	27 8	53 4	20 8	21 8	26 12	25 0	27 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore ..	Q 20 0	20 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ..	R ..	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ..	S 13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	29 0		...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

A In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa 15 3/16 seers, Culna 15 seers, and Raneegunge 12½ seers.

B Retail price of salt at Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas, Sonamukhi, and Kotulpore 13 seers, at Raipore 14 seers, and at Onda 16 seers.

C In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

D In Ghattal retail price of salt is 24¾ seers.

E In the sub divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers.

F In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Barasat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 14½ seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

G In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 10½ seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 11½ seers.

H In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.

I In Jhenidah, Magoorah and Narail sub-divisions retail [illegible]

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 28th February 1883.

HE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS			
LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.				DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
																					BENGAL.
																					Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 8	10 6	3-0-8	3 0	3 13	Burdwan.			
	...	.	37 0	37 0	40 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	Bankoora.			
...		...	...	...	..	18 0	18 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	12 6	12 0	9 8	3 4	3-4-3	4-3-6	Beerbhoom.			
...	.	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	2 14	2 14	3 13	Midnapore.			
..	..	..	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	2 14	2 14	3 13	Hooghly.			
..		..	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	2 14	2 14	3 13	Howrah.			
																					Central Districts.
.	.	...	29 3	29 3	31 14	18 13	20 0	21 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 9	14 9	8 0	2 10	2 10	4 0	Calcutta.			
...	.	....	30 0	32 0	33 0	17 12	18 8	22 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	13 5	13 5	9 0	2 14	2 14	4 0	24-Pergunnahs.			
...	.	..	..	...	...	22 15	21 5¼	24 0	...	...	...	11 10¼	11 10¼	9 2	3 1-10	3 0	3 12	Nuddea.			
...	..	...	..	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	200 0	200 0	..	11 0	11 0	...	3 2	3 2	4 0	Khulna.			
..	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	3 0	3 0	4 [illegible]	Jessore.			
..	.	.	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	3 2	3 2	4 4	Moorshedabad.			
...	..		...	...	...	16 12	16 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 7	12 0	9 0	3 8	3 5	4 4	Dinagepore.			
...	..	..	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	26 4 / 15 / 28 2	210 0	210 0	210 0	12 12	12 12	9 6	3 2	3 2	4 6	Rajshahye.			
...	.	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 14	20 0	120 0	120 0	135 0	11 14	11 14	10 0	3 5	3 5	4 0	Rungpore.			
..	..	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	12 0	12 0	8 10	3 4	3 2-8	4 4	Bogra.			
..	..	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12	9 10	3-1-3	3-1-3	4-1-6	Pubna.			
..		..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling.			
.		...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	3 4	3 1	4 4	Julpigoree.			
																					Eastern Districts.
...	.	.	...	...	...	17 8	22 0	25 4	90 0	80 0	91 4	12 8	12 4	10 8	3 1	3 2	3 12	Dacca.			
...	...	..	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	3 4	3 4	4-1-8	Furreedpore.			
...	..	...	...	...	.	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	2 11	3 0	4 8	Backergunge.			
...	...	...	...	...	..	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	..	12 4	12 4	9 8	3 4	3 4	4 4	Mymensingh.			

J In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10 13/16 seers and Kandi 12 seers.
K In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Raigunge 11¼ seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
L In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nattore 12½ seers and Nowgong 11 seers.
M In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 14 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
N In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 13¼ seers.
O Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10½ seers.
P In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Narainganj 13½ seers.
Q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11 seers and Gopalgunge 12¾ seers.
R In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10 19/32 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
S In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow—Kishoregunge 10 19/32 seers, Attea and Jamalpore 12 seers, and Netrokona 12 5/16 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Concluded.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong ...	S1 11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	.	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakholly .	T ...	...	...	...	...	.	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
24	Tipperah ...	U 13 4	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	27 4	29 0	30 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 5	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	30 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	BEHAR.																		
26	Patna ..	17 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	40 0	50 0	14 0	14 12	13 6	19 0	19 0	21 0	..	...	..	...	...	...
27	Gya ...	V 20 0	20 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	34 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
28	Shahabad* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga ...	W 14 0	13 0	12 8	40 0	40 0	...	18 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	.	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore ...	X 16 0	18 0	13 0	32 0	35 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	.	...	...	...
31	Sarun ...	Y 16 8	17 0	13 8	32 0	32 0	42 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	38 0
32	Chumparun ...	Z 16 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	Z1 18 12	19 15	16 0	32 0	33 9	30 0	16 0	16 13	16 0	18 12	19 15	22 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore ...	Z2 16 6	16 6	11 9	...	32 13	...	18 5	18 15	25 4	21 7	20 3	26 8	...	...	..	...	...	...
35	Purneah ...	Z3 17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	..	...	..	...
36	Maldah ...	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Perghs.	Z4 15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	..	...	..	...
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	19 11	27 9†	24 15	31 8	...	...	..	...	...	...
39	Pooree ...	Z5 13 0	13 2	14 12	...	...	...	27 9	27 9	22 12	32 8	32 8	35 0	...	...	..	..	...	...
40	Balasore ...	Z6 14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
41	Hazareebagh ...	Z7 14 0	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	...	...	.	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	..	...	..	...
43	Singbhoom ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	40 0	8 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom ...	Z8 13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	..	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31½ to 42 seers per rupee.
S1 Retail price of salt at Kumarish 10 seers, Hathazaree 9 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
T In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12½ seers.
U In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12½ seers.
V In Aurungabad retail price of salt is 11½ seers.
W In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
X In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
Y In Sewan retail price of salt is 11½ seers.
Z In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1883.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 28th February 1883.—(Concld.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			
LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		***Eastern Districts.*—(Concluded.)**
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	3 8	3 12	3 11	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	3 2	3 2	4 6	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	3 4	3 3	4 2	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	3 4	3 4	4 4	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	...	...	32 0	40 0	50 0	29 8	29 8	42 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	9 1	3 0	3 0	3 15 6	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4	3 4	4 3	Gya.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad.
35 0	35 0	37 8	32 0	30 0	35 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	3 10	3 10	4 6 10	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	38 0	35 0	45 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4	3 4	4 4	Mozufferpore.
32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	37 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	3 6	3 4	4 3	Sarun.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	47 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 12	...	3 5	4 8	Chumparun.
...	...	...	34 0	33 9	40 0	24 8	26 4	32 0	100 0	105 0	120 0	12 4	12 9	8 0	3 1	3 1	4 0	Monghyr.
...	...	...	32 13	33 7	46 14	26 8	25 4	29 4	151 8	138 14	138 12	12 10	12 10	9 7	3 3	3 2 9	4 0 1	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 8	8 0	3 10	3 10	4 5	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	23 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	...	11 8	9 0	...	3 6	4 4	Maldah.
...	...	...	40 0	50 0	40 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	3 7	3 7	4 8	Sonthal Pergha
																		ORISSA
14 7	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	22 5	23 10	22 5	80 0	80 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	2 12	2 12	3 8	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	17 8	100 0	120 0	105 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	2 12	2 12	3 6	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	10 0	3 2	3 2	3 12	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
27 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	27 0	35 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	3 1	3 6	4 2	Hazareebagh.
32 0	32 0	44 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	3 10	3 10	4 10	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	3 12	3 12	5 8 3	Singbhoom.
...	...	60 0	48 0	48 0	45 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	3 6	3 6	4 6	Manbhoom.

Z1 In the sub divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 1/16 seers.
Z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopole 10 seers and Muddenpoora 10¼ seers.
Z3 Retail price of salt at Uthri and Kissengunge 10 seers, and at Kusba 11 seers.
Z4 In the sub divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 12½ seers and Godda 10 seers.
Z5 In Khoorda retail price of salt is 18 seers.
Z6 Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 12 seers.
Z7 Retail price of salt at Cintra 10 seers and Khurruckdiha 12 seers.
Z8 Retail price of salt at Raguuathpore 12 seers and Burrabazar 1.½ seers.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	...
2	Serajgunge ...	2 4 0	1 14 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	3 15 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	2 12 0	2 10 0	1 11 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 11 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 4 0	1 3 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 9 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 3 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	0 13 6	2 11 0	2 10 6	2 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 1 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 6 0	1 9 0	1 3 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1883.

undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 28th February 1883.

40 SEERS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
10 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 14 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	2 15 0	2 15 6	4 1 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 12 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	2 15 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 0	0 15 0	0 13 3	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 6	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	2 10 0	2 2 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 9 0	1 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 25th February to 3rd March 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
1883.		⊖		Inches	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Feb.	25th	140·8	8	29·906	69·2	82·8	23·1	59·7	64·4	0·545	61·4	77	W, NW by W and variable.	120	0·85	Cloudy, o, g, d, t, ⊂, p, ⌓.
"	26th	96·6	2	·941	65·2	69·6	9·6	60·0	63·0	·519	61·6	89	E by N, S and variable.	83	1·24	Cloudy, o, g, d, t, ⊂, p, K.
"	27th	142·5	8	·930	69·8	77·1	12·9	64·2	66·1	·594	63·8	82	SSW and varible ...	89	Nil.	Partially, cloudy, o, g, p.
"	28th	140·5	9	·925	71·8	80·6	16·8	63·8	67·7	·624	65·2	89	SsW and SE by E...	63	"	Partially cloudy, o, ≡, ⌓.
Mar.	1st	144·7	7	·854	74·5	83·1	14·6	68·5	71·1	·721	69·4	85	SE by S, S and SsW.	124	"	Chiefly cloudy, o, ⌓.
"	2nd	138·0	4	·787	76·4	82·9	9·2	78·7	72·5	·750	70·6	83	S and WsW ...	136	"	Chiefly cloudy, g.
"	3rd	145·0	8	·856	77·5	85·9	16·7	19·2	74·0	·794	72·3	84	WSW, SSW and variable.	140	"	Chiefly cloudy, o, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·886
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	29·884
	Hours.
The total number of hours of sunshine of the seven days	46
	⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	72·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	77·0
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	26·2
The maximum temperature during the seven days	85·9
	Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	14
	lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on on square foot during the seven days ...	Not measureable.
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	83
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	65
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 25th February to 3rd March 1883	2·09
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·42
The total fall from 1st January to 3rd March 1883	2·16
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	1·78

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain, t thunder, ⊂ lightning, p passing temporary showers, K thunderstorm, ≡ fog, ⌓ dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 5th March 1883.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 25th February to 3rd March 1883.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Rain
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February ...	25th ...	67·7	85·2	22·3	62·9	65·9	·615	64·8	91	0·08
" ...	26th ...	63·5	71·8	11·7	60·1	62·9	·568	62·6	97	1·90
" ...	27th ...	70·0	79·0	14·2	64·8	66·9	·620	65·1	85	0·15
" ...	28th ...	71·8	81·6	16·7	64·9	67·4	·613	64·8	78	Nil.
March ...	1st ...	75·4	85·0	16·7	68·3	74·9	·860	74·7	98	"
" ...	2nd ...	77·0	84·4	11·2	73·2	73·6	·784	71·9	84	"
" ...	3rd ...	77·7	87·0	15·5	71·5	74·7	·821	73·3	86	"

	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	71·9
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	26·9
The maximum temperature during the seven days	87·0
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	88
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 25th February to 3rd March 1883	2·13

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 5th March 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra for the month of January 1883.

Date.	River Ganges.																River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Mirzapore.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Krishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
Miles.					90.		177.	67.	287.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.			70.			
Distance.					From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah			From Berhampore			
	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	Below zero. 1·00	205·22	Below zero. 0·58	196·22	2·58	171·63	6·60	140·83	0·25	102·10	0·08	68·08	0·12	42·12	2·42	11·36	1·27	35·01	1·42	10·21	Below zero. 0·40	148·36
2nd	1·00	205·22	0·67	196·13	2·58	171·63	6·55	140·78	0·21	102·06	Below zero. 0·08	67·92	0·02	42·02	2·33	11·27	1·25	34·99	1·29	10·08	0·40	148·36
3rd	1·08	205·14	0·67	196·13	2·50	171·55	6·55	140·78	0·17	102·02	0·25	67·75	Below zero. 0·08	41·92	2·33	11·27	1·23	34·97	1·17	9·96	0·40	148·36
4th	1·08	205·14	0·75	196·05	2·50	171·55	6·50	140·73	0·14	101·99	0·33	67·67	0·17	41·83	2·25	11·19	1·19	34·93	1·12	9·91	0·50	148·26
5th	1·17	205·05	0·77	196·03	2·42	171·47	6·45	140·68	0·10	101·95	0·42	67·58	0·25	41·75	2·17	11·11	1·14	34·08	1·04	9·83	0·50	148·26
6th	1·17	205·05	0·83	195·97	2·42	171·47	6·40	140·63	0·08	101·93	0·58	67·42	0·33	41·67	2·08	11·02	1·10	34·84	1·00	9·79	0·50	148·26
7th	1·17	205·05	0·85	195·95	2·33	171·38	6·35	140·58	0·04	101·89	0·83	67·17	0·42	41·58	2·00	10·94	1·08	34·82	0·96	9·75	0·50	148·26
8th	1·25	204·97	0·87	195·93	2·25	171·30	6·30	140·53	Below zero. 0·04	101·81	1·00	67·00	0·50	41·50	2·00	10·94	1·06	34·80	0·96	9·75	0·50	148·26
9th	1·25	204·97	0·87	195·93	2·25	171·30	6·30	140·53	0·12	101·73	1·17	66·83	0·58	41·42	2·08	11·02	1·03	34·76	1·04	9·33	0·60	148·16
10th	1·25	204·97	0·87	195·93	2·17	171·22	6·30	140·53	0·17	101·68	1·17	66·83	0·67	41·33	2·08	11·02	1·00	34·74	1·17	9·96	0·60	148·16
11th	1·25	204·97	0·87	195·93	2·17	171·22	6·30	140·53	0·21	101·64	1·50	66·50	0·73	41·27	2·08	11·02	0·98	34·72	1·25	10·04	0·60	148·16
12th	1·25	204·97	0·87	195·93	2·08	171·13	6·30	140·53	0·27	101·58	1·58	66·42	0·79	41·21	2·17	11·11	0·96	34·70	1·25	10·04	0·60	148·16
13th	1·33	204·89	0·87	195·93	2·08	171·13	6·25	140·48	0·33	101·52	1·67	66·33	0·83	41·17	2·08	11·02	0·94	34·68	1·08	9·87	0·60	148·16
14th	1·33	204·89	0·92	195·88	2·00	171·05	6·25	140·48	0·37	101·48	1·83	66·17	0·87	41·13	2·00	10·94	0·92	34·66	1·00	9·79	0·60	148·16
15th	1·42	204·80	1·00	195·80	1·92	170·97	6·25	140·48	0·44	101·41	1·83	66·17	0·92	41·08	1·92	10·86	0·87	34·61	0·92	9·71	0·60	148·16
16th	1·42	204·80	1·04	195·76	1·83	170·88	6·20	140·43	0·50	101·35	1·92	66·08	0·96	41·04	1·75	10·69	0·87	34·61	0·83	9·62	0·60	148·16
17th	1·42	204·80	1·08	195·72	1·83	170·88	6·20	140·43	0·54	101·31	2·00	66·00	1·04	40·96	1·58	10·52	0·87	34·61	0·75	9·54	0·65	148·11
18th	1·42	204·80	1·17	195·63	1·75	170·80	6·20	140·43	0·58	101·27	2·17	65·83	1·04	40·96	1·42	10·36	0·87	34·61	0·67	9·46	0·65	148·11
19th	1·50	204·72	1·25	195·55	1·75	170·80	6·20	140·43	0·62	101·23	2·25	65·75	1·12	40·88	1·33	10·27	0·85	34·59	0·62	9·41	0·65	148·11
20th	1·50	204·72	1·25	195·55	1·67	170·72	6·20	140·43	0·67	101·18	2·42	65·58	1·21	40·79	1·33	10·27	0·85	34·59	0·58	9·37	0·70	148·06
21st	1·50	204·72	1·27	195·53	1·58	170·63	6·15	140·38	0·73	101·12	2·50	65·50	1·25	40·75	1·33	10·27	0·83	34·57	0·50	9·29	0·75	148·01
22nd	1·50	204·72	1·30	195·50	1·58	170·63	6·10	140·33	0·92	100·93	2·67	65·33	1·29	40·71	1·25	10·19	0·81	34·55	0·42	9·21	0·75	148·01
23rd	1·58	204·64	1·33	195·47	1·50	170·55	6·00	140·23	1·00	100·85	2·75	65·25	1·33	40·67	1·25	10·19	0·79	34·53	0·33	9·12	0·75	148·01
24th	1·58	204·64	1·33	195·47	1·50	170·55	5·95	140·18	1·04	100·81	2·75	65·25	1·37	40·63	1·33	10·27	0·77	34·51	0·33	9·12	0·75	148·01
25th	1·58	204·64	1·33	195·47	1·42	170·47	5·85	140·08	1·08	100·77	2·83	65·17	1·43	40·58	1·42	10·36	0·77	34·51	0·37	9·16	0·80	147·96
26th	1·67	204·55	1·33	195·47	1·33	170·38	5·85	140·08	1·17	100·68	2·92	65·08	1·50	40·50	1·42	10·36	0·77	34·51	0·29	9·08	0·80	147·96
27th	1·42	204·80	1·17	195·63	1·33	170·38	6·05	140·28	1·21	100·64	2·83	65·17	1·58	40·42	1·33	10·27	0·75	34·49	0·25	9·04	0·85	147·91
28th	1·42	204·80	1·17	195·63	1·25	170·30	6·15	140·38	1·25	100·60	2·83	65·17	1·58	40·42	1·33	10·27	0·75	34·49	0·21	9·00	0·85	147·91
29th	1·25	204·97	1·17	195·63	1·25	170·30	6·30	140·53	1·31	100·54	2·92	65·08	1·56	40·44	1·17	10·11	0·75	34·49	0·72	8·91	0·85	147·91
30th	0·67	205·55	1·08	195·72	1·17	170·22	7·10	141·33	1·33	100·52	3·00	65·00	1·54	40·46	1·00	9·94	0·73	34·47	0·08	8·87	0·90	147·86
31st	0·67	205·55	0·58	196·22	1·17	170·22	7·15	141·38	1·37	100·48	3·00	65·00	1·29	40·71	0·92	9·86	0·71	34·45	0·04	8·83	0·90	147·86

Dated 6th March 1883.

C. W. Odling,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of January 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Although, as will be seen on reference to the comparative statement at foot, there has been a falling off during the month under one or two heads noteably food-grain, salt, and all other goods, the total weight lifted for the period shews an increase over last January's traffic of 1,01,731 maunds or 21·69 per cent.

INCREASES.

Gunny-bags ... ... Mds. 24,316

In spite of a dull market at the port despatches are keeping up, and there is every appearance of this continuing for some time to come.

Jute ... ... Mds. 94,608

In the beginning of the month a very unlooked for and sudden cessation in despatches of this staple occurred, and it was not till the middle of the month that a reaction took place. This was due to an advance of 1 to 2 annas in the Calcutta quotation, and led to large quantities being offered for carriage, but too late to make the month's working a bumper one.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 2,826

Increased despatches may be soon be looked for to meet the spring demands.

Railway material ... ... Mds. 51,572

This increase is principally made up of Locomotive, coal and rails, &c. for the Dinagepore extension.

Tea ... ... Mds. 6,424

Although the end of the season, it is satisfactory to note that forward despatches are much in excess of last year's deliveries.

DECREASES.

Ale ... ... Mds 519

The despatches for the depôt at Darjeeling have not yet commenced, and this will account for this decrease.

Food-grain ... ... Mds. 7,526

The remarks made in the last report will explain this steady falling off, but there is every appearance of a revival of this traffic, a demand has sprung up for the hill districts which it is hoped will be lasting.

Ginger ... ... Mds. 35

There is little or nothing of this article now cultivated owing, it is said, to cultivators preferring the more paying crop of jute.

Salt ... ... Mds. 12,732

This decrease appears to be a mere trade fluctuation, and will no doubt be met by a corresponding increase next month.

Sugar ... ... Mds. 457

This is entirely for local consumption and is subject to trade fluctuations.

Tobacco ... ... Mds. 1,054

This decrease is expected, as it is the end of the tobacco season.

All other goods ... ... Mds. 55,692

The very large increased weight carried under this head for the past six months will account for this decrease.

Statement shewing the Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over the Line during the month of January 1883.

STAPLES.	1882.		1883.		Total in 1882.	Total in 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ale	818	.....	299	.....	818	299	.....	519
Food-grains	24,750	26,029	22,892	20,350	50,768	43,242	.....	7,526
Ginger	.....	654	.....	619	654	619	.....	35
Gunny-bags	1,230	24,797	331	50,012	26,027	50,343	24,316	.....
Jute	.....	1,65,875	.....	2,60,483	1,65,875	2,60,483	94,608	.....
Piece-goods	7,881	117	10,794	30	7,998	10,824	2,826	.....
Railway materials	15,082	3,761	67,057	3,898	19,385	70,955	51,572	.....
Salt	44,636	.....	31,904	.....	44,636	31,904	.....	12,732
Sugar	1,650	29	1,222	.....	1,679	1,222	.....	457
Tea	.....	3,207	.....	9,631	3,207	9,631	6,424	.....
Tobacco	120	11,174	100	10,150	11,304	10,250	.....	1,054
All other goods	1,23,407	16,169	58,848	22,036	1,36,576	80,884	.....	55,692
Total ...	2,20,123	2,48,802	1,93,447	3,77,209	4,68,925	5,70,656	.....	.....

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE; *Saidpur, the 23rd February* 1883.

G. S. LEONARD, *Traffic Superintendent.*

Report on Traffic of the East Indian Railway during four weeks and last 8 days ending 31st December 1882.

THE approximate figures for the period are as follow :—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.	Materials carried on Revenue account, including maintenance.	
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1882	924,399	12,33,685	84,57,710	32,48,425	44,82,110	37,55,079	1,17,855
1881	752,828	12,00,032	87,10,880	36,30,870	48,30,902	21,73,003	75,178
Increase	171,571	33,653	.....	.....	.....	15,82,076	42,677
Decrease	.....	.....	2,53,170	3,82,445	3,48,792	.....	.....

The following statement gives the audited figures for the period :—

Statement of audited Coaching Traffic during four weeks and last 8 days ending 31st December 1882 as compared with 1881.

Descriptions.	1882.		1881.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
First class ... ... Ordinary	5,478	66,034	5,070½	63,427	407½	3,507	.....	.....
First class ... ... Military	325½	5,376	133½	2,099	192	3,277	.....	.....
First class Total ...	5,803½	72,310	5,204	65,526	599½	6,784	.....	.....
Second class ... ... Ordinary	13,166½	67,765	12,610	63,284	556½	4,481	.....	.....
Second class ... ... Military	5,255	23,505	2,816½	12,031	2,438½	11,474	.....	.....
Second class Total ...	18,421½	91,270	15,426½	75,315	2,995	15,955	.....	.....
Intermediate class ... ... Ordinary	38,227	41,781	55,064	46,731	.....	.....	16,837	4,950
Intermediate class ... ... Military	1	13	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....
Intermediate class Total ...	38,228	41,794	55,064	46,731	1	13	16,837	4,950
Third class ... ... Ordinary	847,053½	8,54,116	660,890½	8,38,760	186,163	15,356	.....	.....
Third class ... ... Military	5,227½	25,119	2,266	10,496	2,961½	14,623	.....	.....
Third class Total ...	852,281	8,79,235	669,156½	8,49,256	183,124½	29,979	.....	.....
Luggage ... ... Ordinary	.....	35,839	.....	33,809	.....	2,030	.....	.....
Luggage ... ... Military	.....	14,530	.....	5,111	.....	9,419	.....	.....
Luggage Total ...	.....	50,369	.....	38,920	.....	11,449	.....	.....
Horses, carriages, dogs ... Ordinary	.....	33,265	.....	32,287	.....	978	.....	.....
Horses, carriages, dogs ... Military	.....	14,447	.....	20,071	.....	.....	.....	5,624
Horses, carriages, dogs Total ...	.....	47,712	.....	52,358	.....	978	.....	5,624
Parcels	.....	32,719	.....	31,429	.....	1,290	.....	
Other traffic	.....	28,861	.....	21,720	.....	7,141	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	61,580	.....	53,149	.....	8,431	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	914,734	12,44,270	744,851	11,81,255	186,720	73,289	16,837	10,574
Net ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,883	63,015	.....	.....

Details of increases and decreases in the passenger traffic at stations are given below :—

Coaching Traffic during four weeks and last 8 days ending 31st December 1882.

Stations.	No.	Rs.	Remarks.
Increases.			
Calcutta	500	4,500	Upwards local passenger.
Howrah	18,800	20	Special train to Hathras Road for H. H. Maharaja of Tipperah.
Serampore	4,000	800	3rd class passengers to Patna, Bankipore, and Benares.
Hooghly	4,800	3,500	Up-country passengers.
Raneegunge	4,600	4,700	Passengers from Juggeruath pilgrimage.
Baidyanath	2,300	900	Gya passengers
Patna City	6,500	5,200	Passengers returning from Sonepore Fair.
Bankipore	4,700	14,900	Sonepore Fair and horse traffic.
Dinapore	1,000	2,500	Troops, special, and horse carriage and dogs to Howrah.
Cawnpore	3,100	.....	Reduction of 3rd class fares.
Shikohabad	2,700	2,800	Buttesur Fair.
Aligarh	1,700	200	Government treasures to Agra Fort and foreign line pilgrims.
Allahabad	3,800	.....	Extra troops to Meerut and reduction of 3rd class fares.
Luckieserai	2,400	2,000	Up and down 3rd class passengers.
Barh Ghât	200	3,100	Nepal General's special and reserved accommodation for the Maharaja of Durbhunga.
Arrah	3,300	1,300	Coolly emigrants and 3rd class passengers to Howrah.
Doemraon	2,600	2,000	3rd class passengers.
Mirzapore	2,000	500	Pilgrims and traders.
Bhagulpore	1,600	.....	Reduction of 3rd class fares.
Mokameh	1,700	2,300	Re-booking passengers to Howrah.
Buxar	2,800	800	Raja of Munda halted here, and then re-booked to his destination, and 3rd class passengers to Howrah and Bhagulpore.
Etawah	1,300	400	Troops and parcels to Meerut Cantonment.
Fatehpur	1,800	400	Up and down passengers.
Seoraphuli	2,700	500	3rd class passengers.
Konnagar	2,400	700	Ditto to Bankipore and Gya and local passengers.
Baidyabati	3,700	600	Ditto.
Bhuddressur	1,800	400	Ditto.
Pundooah	1,900	300	Ditto.
Boinchee	2,100	500	Up and down ditto.
Memari	2,200	200	3rd class passengers to Howrah and Burdwan.
Jamalpur	2,400	500	Ditto up and down passengers.
Asansole	1,700	900	3rd class passengers.
Jamooee	1,400	1,200	Ditto to Howrah.
Futwah	800	1,000	Ditto.
Raghunathpur	1,200	900	Ditto.
Chunar	3,300	1,000	Ditto to Howrah, Mirzapore and Benares and Annocote Fair.
Manhar	1,200	600	3rd class long distance passengers.
Delhi Shadera	3,200	100	
Total Increase ...	110,800	62,220	

DECREASES.

Cawnpore	.....	700	Reduction of 3rd class fares.
Allahabad	.....	1,000	Ditto.
Bhagulpore	.....	700	Ditto.
Benares	100	5,300	Eclipse of the moon and ditto.
Jubbulpore	1,000	7,600	Mecca pilgrims.
Agra Fort	600	30,400	Extra troops, Viceroy's special and his body-guards.
Delhi	500	5,800	Magh Mēla and 3rd class passengers to Cawnpore, Benares and Allahabad.
Total Decrease ...	2,200	51,500	

NET INCREASE.

No.	Rs.
108,600	10,720

In the goods traffic there is a decrease of 10 per cent. chiefly attributable to the decline of the export trade in wheat and cotton.

The principal staples in which fluctuations appear are as follow:—

INCREASES.

Coal, downwards.
Gunny.
Seeds.
Roots.
Salt.

DECREASES.

Coal, upwards.
Cotton.
Government Commissariat stores.
Rice.
Wheat.
Other grain.
Pulses.
Jaggree.
Railway material (Foreign).
Sugar.

REMARKS.

Increases.

Coal, downwards ... ... Mds. 4,07,370 Rs. 58,570

The increase is attributable to the improved condition of the coal market in Calcutta leading to a brisk demand.

Gunny ... ... Mds. 16,540 Rs. 15,710

Larger despatches than usual this month.

Roots ... ... Mds. 18,090 Rs. 11,220

Consisted of potatoes booked from Patna, Bankipore, and D'napore principally for the Calcutta market.

Salt ... ... Mds 50,340 Rs. 11,540

The largest increase is in Liverpool salt despatched from Howrah.

Seeds ... ... Mds. 1,27,610 Rs. 40,900

The increase is chiefly in mustard, poppy, linseed, and teel seeds.

Decreases.

Coal, upwards ... ... Mds. 93,810 Rs. 67,710

This falling off is observable at Giridih.

Cotton ... ... Mds. 42,600 Rs. 97,690

Prices were low in Calcutta and business is said to have been at a stand-still.

Government Commissariat stores ... . Mds. 11,010 Rs. 16,960

There was a large increase in 1881 over the previous year.

Rice ... ... Mds. 27,770 Rs. 53,950

The Calcutta market does not appear to have been brisk during the period.

Wheat ... ... Mds. 4,73,700 Rs. 1,95,180

This is a serious loss to the revenue, but it arises from cau es beyond our control.

Other grains ... ... Mds. 2,26,040 Rs. 70,860

The traffic this year has been nominal.

Pulses ... ... Mds. 86,940 Rs. 13,340

There has been a large falling off from last year's figures.

	Mds.	Rs.
Jaggree	65,720	16,540
Sugar	46,150	28,800

There appears to have been an unusually large demand in Rajputana and the Central Provinces during December 1881, as supplies were greatly in excess during that period over both 1880 and 1882.

Railway material, Foreign ... ... Mds. 18,160 Rs 10,530

Materials were going up from Howrah to Benares for the Ganges bridge and to Barh Ghât for the extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, and despatches this year were limited

The train mileage for the period has been, excluding maintenance and locomotive coal train mileage—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1882	3,41,015	5,75,506	9,16,521
1881	2,50,819	5,57,938	8,08,757
Increase	90,196	17,568	1,07,764
Decrease	...	...	...

Earnings per train mile, excluding materials carried on maintenance and revenue account—

	Coaching	Goods.	Total
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1882	3 9 11	5 10 4	4 14 3
1881	4 12 7	6 8 1	5 15 7
Increase	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	1 2 8	0 13 9	1 1 4

Shunting mileage increase, hours 1,382. Particulars annexed.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during four weeks and last 8 days ending 31st December 1882.

Staples.	Weight.		Amount.		1882.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	11,280	12,270	7,790	2,850	990	.....	.....	4,940
„ not Commissariat	5,120	5,140	8,430	8,440	20	10	.....	.....
Betel-nuts and leaves	16,840	14,260	22,880	20,230	.....	.....	2,580	2,650
Boots and shoes	2,760	3,330	4,430	5,620	570	1,190	.....	.....
Brass and brassware	18,780	22,340	14,650	19,370	3,560	4,720	.....	.....
Bricks	6,050	10,060	3,040	3,750	4,010	710	.....	.....
Coal, up	6,72,230	5,78,420	3,07,120	2,39,440	.....	.....	93,810	67,710
„ down	18,11,230	22,18,600	2,48,560	3,07,130	4,07,370	58,570	.....	.....
Copper and copperware	7,450	14,290	10,860	20,250	6,840	9,390	.....	.....
Cotton	3,70,190	3,27,590	3,97,910	3,00,220	.....	.....	42,600	97,690
„ twist	13,830	13,350	15,990	15,520	.....	.....	480	470
Dye-wood	7,740	9,530	7,290	9,520	1,790	2,230	.....	.....
Empty coopahs, &c.	6,870	13,860	4,510	6,180	6,990	1,670	.....	.....
Firewood	24,270	25,350	1,580	1,400	1,080	.....	.....	180
Fruits	42,120	55,540	36,050	41,540	13,420	5,490	.....	.....
Glass and glassware	7,500	7,210	8,090	8,500	.....	.....	290	190
Ghee and oil	40,150	49,400	53,480	58,190	3,250	.....	.....	260
G. B. T. packages	280	410	1,010	1,420	130	410	.....	.....
Government Commissariat stores	16,020	5,010	28,450	11,490	.....	.....	11,010	16,960
„ Ordnance stores	11,400	25,720	27,820	35,700	14,320	7,880	.....	.....
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Barley	8,360	7,640	1,630	1,560	.....	.....	720	70
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Oats	32,100	37,020	11,100	12,830	4,920	1,730	.....	.....
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Rice	7,08,710	6,80,940	1,96,050	1,42,100	.....	.....	27,770	53,950
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Wheat	11,10,260	6,36,560	4,84,250	2,89,070	.....	.....	4,73,700	1,95,180
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Other grains	5,03,050	2,77,010	1,28,890	58,030	.....	.....	2,26,040	70,860
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Pulses of all kinds	2,39,120	2,02,180	72,640	59,300	.....	.....	36,940	13,340
Gunny	90,840	1,07,380	55,250	70,960	16,540	15,710	.....	.....
Hides and horns	92,710	1,03,820	72,520	73,000	11,110	480	.....	.....
Indigo	89,240	82,000	1,13,530	1,08,430	.....	.....	7,240	5,100
Iron	90,090	1,00,170	87,430	95,820	10,080	8,390	.....	.....
Jaggree	2,86,370	2,20,650	1,07,910	91,370	.....	.....	65,720	16,540
Lac	39,620	51,220	25,670	31,200	11,600	5,530	.....	.....
Minerals	69,840	61,260	15,040	14,350	.....	.....	8,580	690
Mowah flower	27,880	27,700	4,750	4,420	.....	.....	180	330
Oil-cake	10,340	9,800	1,960	1,830	.....	.....	540	130
Opium	48,330	41,680	43,450	41,090	.....	.....	6,650	2,360
Paper	6,950	7,760	9,890	9,300	810	.....	.....	590
Piece-goods	1,62,180	1,59,540	1,80,590	1,75,360	.....	.....	2,640	5,230
Railway materials, Construction account	25,700	31,700	310	680	6,000	370	.....	.....
„ „ Foreign	66,690	48,530	44,660	34,130	.....	.....	18,160	10,530
Roots	44,710	62,800	21,030	32,250	18,090	11,220	.....	.....
Salt	5,81,810	6,32,150	1,69,370	1,80,910	50,340	11,540	.....	.....
Saltpetre	59,970	63,900	31,020	30,580	3,930	.....	.....	440
Seeds	6,79,500	8,07,110	2,50,870	2,91,770	1,27,610	40,900	.....	.....
Silk	1,980	2,070	2,320	2,240	90	.....	.....	80
Spelter	8,710	8,400	11,830	10,710	.....	.....	310	1,120
Spices	11,960	15,140	11,300	12,300	3,180	1,000	.....	.....
Stones	58,010	67,440	12,070	12,790	9,430	720	.....	.....
Sugar	1,57,800	1,11,650	76,680	47,880	.....	.....	46,150	28,800
Tea	4,100	3,930	5,500	5,820	.....	320	170	.....
Timber	24,500	27,920	5,430	7,450	3,420	2,020	.....	.....
Tobacco	32,530	33,710	15,110	17,270	180	2,160	.....	.....
Turmeric	8,170	6,840	2,830	2,240	.....	.....	1,330	590
Wines	6,940	7,520	13,090	14,140	580	1,050	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,84,180	1,88,810	1,73,470	1,70,210	4,630	.....	.....	3,260
Total	86,71,360	83,44,630	38,70,010	32,65,150	7,46,880	1,95,410	10,73,610	6,00,[illegible]

Statement of Shunting mileage during four weeks and last 8 days ending 31st December 1882.

	1882. Total. Hrs.	M.	1881. Total. Hrs.	M.
A—District	10,154	43	8,9 8	46
R— ditto	256	35	233	45
B— ditto	3,669	49	3,720	26
C— ditto	4,243	0	4, 75	55
D— ditto	3,590	45	3,493	35
Total	21,914	52	20,532	27

URBAN BROUGHTON, *Offg. Traffic Manager.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th February 1883 on 1,506¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	218,890	2,39,510 10 0	26,64,750 0	7,59,141 5 9	18,865 15 9	10,17,517 15 6	67,393	138,535	205,928
Or per mile of railway	.....	158 15 4	.....	503 13 3	12 8 4	675 4 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	1,336,116	17,28,615 5 0	1,65,83,675 10	43,90,569 5 6	1,40,200 1 5	62,59,384 11 11	464,753	813,322	1,278,075
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,555,006	19,68,125 15 0	1,92,48,425 10	51,49,710 11 3	1,59,066 1 2	72,76,902 11 5	532,146	951,857	1,484,003
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	170,627	2,30,791 1 7	24,53,219 10	6,87,494 8 0	18,068 3 3	9,36,353 12 10	50,444	118,140	168,581
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	153 2 9	.....	456 4 5	11 15 10	621 7 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,863,443	30,68,108 14 1	1,88,61,211 30	57,65,786 13 3	1,53,264 4 10	89,87,160 0 2	463,699	981,426	1,445,125

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th February 1883 on 192½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	57,936	39,987 0 0	3,56,573 0	78,086 0 0	170 0 0	1,18,243 0 0	6,388¾	10,436	16,824¾
Or per mile of railway	301	207 11 7	1,852 13	405 10 3	0 14 2	614 4 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	354,360	2,36,222 0 0	20,15,478 0	4,19,120 0 0	1,269 0 0	6,56,611 0 0	37,359½	49,471¾	86,825½
Total for 8 weeks ...	412,296	2,76,209 0 0	23,72,051 0	4,97,206 0 0	1,439 0 0	7,74,854 0 0	43,742¼	59,909¾	103,652
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	41,542	32,096 0 0	2,71,624 0	43,694 0 0	384 0 0	76,174 0 0	6,010¾	6,515	12,525¼
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	242	186 14 0	1,581 20	254 6 6	2 3 9	443 8 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	368,089	2,57,418 0 0	20,85,403 0	3,73,311 0 0	2,333 0 0	6,33,562 0 0	47,819¼	58,910¾	106,729¼

Includes Rs. 109 on account of Revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			21st Jan. 1882.	20th Jan. 1883	To 21st Jan. 1882.	To 20th Jan. 1883.			
1883.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
17th January ...	Northern Bengal ...	220	46,231 0 0	50,519 0 0	1,13,978 0 0	1,21,556 0 0	7,578 0 0	.....	7
17th " ...	Tirhoot	85	12,556 0 0	14,643 0 0	33,336 0 0	37,992 0 0	4,656 0 0	.....	14
17th " ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	3,082 0 0	4,220 0 0	8,358 0 0	11,006 0 0	2,648 0 0	.....	32
17th " ...	Naihati	27¼	1,303 0 0	1,567 0 0	4,098 0 0	4,067 0 0	.....	31	−8
	Total ...	375¼	62,972 0 0	70,949 0 0	1,59,770 0 0	1,74,621 0 0	14,851 0 0	.....	9

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		21st January 1882.	20th January 1883	To 21st January 1882.	To 20th January 1883.			
18th February 1883 ...	50	Rs. A. P. 5,185 9 0	Rs. A. P. 5,498 13 3	Rs. A. P. 11,013 12 0	Rs. A. P. 11,761 10 0	Rs. A. P. 747 14 0	.....	+6¾

Calcutta, the 27th February 1883.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO., *Agents.*

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		28th January 1882.	27th January 1883.	To 28th January 1882.	To 27th January 1883.			
3rd March 1883 ...	50	Rs. A. P. 5,250 10 10	Rs. A. P. 6,326 11 6	Rs. A. P. 16,244 6 10	Rs. A. P. 18,088 5 6	Rs. A. P. 1,843 14 8	.....	+11¼

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1883.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO., *Agents.*

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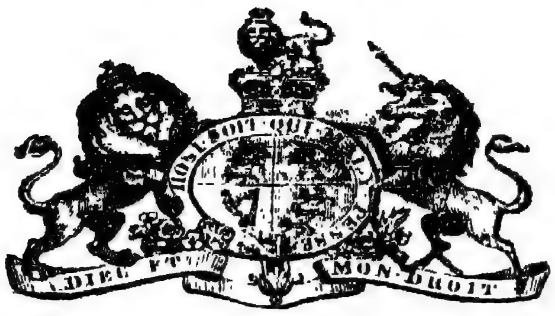
[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 11 of 1883.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1883.

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☞ Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 1228A.

GENERAL.—*The 7th March* 1883.—Mr. G. Toynbee, C.S., reported his departure from India, on leave, on the 23rd February 1883.

The 8th March 1883.—Mr. J. C. Price, Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for eight months.

The 9th March 1883.—Mr. G. A. Grierson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Munsif, is appointed to act in the first grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, in the district of Durbhunga, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th instant.

Mr. R. Carstairs, Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Munsif, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the date on which he joined.

The order of the 9th July 1880, granting two months' medical leave to Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is cancelled.

Baboo Bonomali Pramanick, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khoolna, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Bhuban Mohan Gupta is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khoolna, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bonomali Pramanick, or until further orders.

The 12th March 1883.—Baboo Haradhun Ghose, Tehsildar, Khondmals, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Nadiar Chand Dutt, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on land registration work, Balasore, is appointed to act as Tehsildar, Khondmals, Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Haradhun Ghose, or until further orders.

In supersession of the order of the 16th January 1883, Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tumlook, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Gour Das Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Tumlook sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal, or until further orders.

Mr. J. U. Cockburn, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for six weeks, under Rule 2, Section 136, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant.

Baboo Kalipuddo Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to Pubna, and is posted to the sudder station of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. U. Cockburn, or until further orders.

Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is transferred to Chumparun, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

The services of Mr. W. Macpherson, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The services of Baboo Tarini Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment on land registration work in Calcutta.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 49, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th May next.

Mr. A. C. Tute, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of that district, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

This cancels the order of the 13th ultimo, appointing Mr. J. C. Price to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore.

The 13th March 1883.—The order of the 6th instant, granting furlough for one year to Baboo Hurro Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoolna, is cancelled.

Baboo Gossain Das Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissengunge, Purneah, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Komalnath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, on leave, is transferred to the district of Purneah, and is appointed to have charge of the Kissengunge division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gossain Das Dutt, or until further orders.

Baboo Anund Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th April next.

Baboo Shama Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fenny, Noakholly, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Satya Taran Mookerjee, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days, under Section 136, Rule 2, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Doorga Churn Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Kutubdia, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Grish Chunder Dass is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector in the Chittagong Division, and is posted to Kutubdia, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Doorga Churn Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to Pubna, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

This cancels the order of the 27th ultimo, transferring Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Baboo Koomud Nath Mookerjee to Pubna.

POLICE.—*The 12th March* 1883.—Colonel W. T. Fagan, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th April next, or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

REGISTRATION.—*The 12th March* 1883.—Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen, Rural Sub-Registrar of Syedpore, in the district of Furreedpore, is transferred to Madaripore, in the same district. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Madaripore will cease to have charge of the Sub-Registry Office at that place from the date on which he is relieved by Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 13th March* 1883.—The Revd. W. J. Burdett, Chaplain of Bankipore, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Dinapore, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the chaplaincy.

EDUCATION.—*The 13th March* 1883.—Baboo Kedar Nath Biswas, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of that district, *vice* Baboo Komalnath Ghose, transferred.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Secretary to the District School Committee of Shahabad.

MARINE.—*The 13th March* 1883.—Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, Port Officer, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 49, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next.

MEDICAL.—*The 10th March* 1883.—Dr. R. A. Barker, Civil Medical Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for 15 days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant.

The 12th March 1883.—Surgeon J. Moorhead, Civil Surgeon, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for 30 days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Assistant Surgeon Sonatun Bysack, attached to the Mymensingh Dispensary, is appointed to have temporary medical charge of the civil station of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon J. Moorhead, or until further orders.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 9th March* 1883.—Baboo Kailash Chundra Sarkar is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Municipality of Sherepore, in the district of Mymensingh.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 8th March 1883.—In the notification dated the 17th December 1882, publishing the names of successful candidates for enrolment as Revenue Agents, which appeared in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th December 1882, page 1026 :—

For	*Read*
Midnapore, No. 2, Ishan Chandra De	Iswar Chandra De.
Mymensing, No. 1, Har Kishor Saha	Har Kishor Syam.
Gya, No. 3, Azhar Hasain	Athar Hasain.
Shahabad, No. 9, Kuldu Sahai	Kuldip Sahai.
Durbhunga, No. 2, Abdul Hasn	Abul Hasn.
" " 18, Muhammad Azhar	Muhammad Athar.
" " 28, Kudra Prasad	Rudra Prasad.
Sarun, No. 3, Dalim Thakur	Dahin Thakur.
Chumparun, No. 1, Gazaffar Husain	Gazanfar Husain.
" " 8, Shaikh Zahnul Hakk	Shaikh Zahurul Huq.
Monghyr, No. 31, Sayyid Nasir Ahmad	Sayyid Nisar Ahmad.

A. P. MACDONNELL
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 10th March 1883.—In the notice, dated the 2nd instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem, declaring the rates of subscription to, and postage for, the *Behar Hindi Gazette*, for "entire Gazette, Rs. 10 per annum" read "entire Gazette, Rs. 6 per annum;" and for "postage, Rs. 2-8 per annum" read "postage Re. 1-8 per annum."

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th March 1883.—The following are published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 10.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

MALABAR—CALICUT.

Disappearance of Anchorage Buoy.

The Port Officer, Madras, has reported that the Calicut anchorage buoy has disappeared. Great caution is therefore necessary when navigating in this vicinity.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
A. W. STIFFE, *Lieut., late* I N.,
Port Officer, Calcutta.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 11.)

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Position of Automatic Buoy.

Notice is hereby given that an Automatic Sound buoy, painted red, has been laid in ten fathoms of water, about a quarter of a mile from the reef called South Patches. The shoalest portion of the reef bears from it due East. The South Patches lie from the Kutubdea light in a South-Easterly direction, and are distant 23 miles.

Position :—Latitude 21° 32′ N., and Longitude 91° 38′ E.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
A. W. STIFFE, *Lieut, late* I N.,
Port Officer, Calcutta.

FORT WILLIAM, PORT OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 7th March* 1883.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th March 1883.—Whereas a notification was published at page 1021, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th December 1882, declaring the intention of Government to extend the provisions of the Bengal Vaccination Act, V (B.C.) of 1880, to the Municipality of Utterparah, in the district of Hooghly, and whereas no valid objections to such extension have been made within six weeks of such publication, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by Section I of the said Act, directs that the said Act shall be extended to the Municipality of Utterparah with effect from the 1st April 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1883.—With reference to the rules under the Petroleum Act, 1881 published under the notification dated the 18th July 1882, at pages 617-18, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to notify that, for a period of six months from this date, the declaration required in Rule 2 of the said rules may be submitted to the Port Officer by the agents or consignees of the vessels.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 2nd March 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Behar Hindi Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance :—

For the Mofussil.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Entire Gazette	6	0	0	per annum.
Postage	1	8	0	„
Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	4	0	0	„
Postage	1	0	0	„
For a single copy—				
Entire Gazette	0	4	0	
Postage	0	1	0	
Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under, with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.
Postage	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following revised rule as rule 16 of the rules regarding salt, on which duty has not been paid, conveyed under bond from Chittagong to Naraingunge.

Revised Rule 16.

IT is to be understood also that before permission can be given to transport salt to Naraingunge under bond, the bonder will be required to construct a suitable warehouse at Naraingunge, to be approved and licensed by the Collector, together with suitable accommodation for the warehouse establishment, also to be approved by the Collector. He will also be required to enter into an engagement with the Collector to defray the cost to Government of the establishment noted in the margin, which will be appointed by the Collector for the guard and supervision of the warehouse.

	Rs.
1 Darogah on	50
2 Peons at Rs. 6 each ...	12
Cost per mensem ...	62

The rules contained in paragraphs 5, 11, and 13 of section II of the Salt Manual shall apply generally to the appointment and payment of this establishment, and to the construction and repair of the warehouse and establishment accommodation.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1883.—Notification dated the 28th October 1863, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th November 1863, which declares that no inward bound vessel, wind and weather permitting, shall pass Diamond Harbour without delivering to the pilot, Customs officer, or other person duly authorized to receive it, the manifest or report required by section 33 of the Customs Act, VI of 1863 (corresponding with section 53 of Act VIII of 1878), is hereby withdrawn.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1883.—In supersession of the Notification dated the 8th January 1883, published at page 22, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th idem, the following amended order, issued by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements, dated the 2nd February 1883, is republished for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION—No. 56.

THE following Order by His Excellency the Governor in Council, in substitution for the similar Order dated the 8th September 1882, and published as Government Notification No. 474 in the *Government Gazette* of the 10th of November 1882, is published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
C. J. IRVING,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Singapore, 2nd February* 1883.

WHEREAS by Indian Act No. XIII of 1854 it was, among other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time, to reduce the tolls payable under the said Act in respect of all vessels passing "The Straits Lights: And Whereas by Ordinance No. II of 1867 the powers vested by the said Act in the Governor-General of India in Council were vested in the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements: And Whereas it is expedient to reduce the tolls payable under the said Indian Act:

It is hereby ordered by the Governor in Council, that on and after the 1st day of January 1883, the tolls payable in respect of all vessels liable, under the said Indian Act, to pay tolls for passing the Straits Lights shall be as follows :—

1.—If the voyage be one in the ordinary course whereof such vessel would pass the whole of the said Lights, at the rate of two cents of a dollar or eight pies of a rupee for every ton of her burden.

2.—If the voyage be one in the ordinary course of which she would pass any one or more of the said Lights, but not all of them, at the rate of one cent of a dollar or four pies of a rupee for every ton of her burden.

By His Excellency's command,
A. P. TALBOT,
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Singapore, 2nd February* 1883.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th February 1883.—The following additional Port Rule under section 7 of Act XII of 1875, fixing the scale of charges for mooring, &c., in the port of Chandbally, having been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, is notified for general information :—

Rule.

THE charge for the use of buoys Nos. 1, 2, and 3, laid in mid-stream, and off the jetties of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Orissa Steam Packet Company, and of Messrs. Macneill and Company, shall be at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th February 1883.—The following notice is published for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

BAY OF BENGAL.

Hooghly River Notice.

THE Port Commissioners of Calcutta hereby notify that in consequence of the extension of the Middleton Sand, a temporary light vessel will be moored in the following position from the 15th March to the 10th November, both days inclusive:—

Gasper light-vessels, in line N. W. ½ N.
Saugor light-house, N. E. by N., distance 4 $\frac{3}{10}$ miles.
Long Sand Spit Buoy, N. by W., distance 1 mile.
Middleton Spit Buoy, S. E. ¼ E., distance 2¼ miles.

In 22 feet of water at lowest low-water spring tides.

The light is a fixed white light elevated 21 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of six miles.

During the day this light-vessel will exhibit from the mainmast head a small black ball over a larger one, the hull painted red, and "Long Sand" painted in white letters upon her side.

By order of the Commissioners,
E. W. PETLEY,
Deputy Conservator, Port Approaches.

PORT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *the 27th January* 1883.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th February 1883.—The following notice is published for general information:—

KRISHNA SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL.

PORT OF RANGOON.

Notice to Masters of Vessels.

THE light ship *Colombo* having been sent to Calcutta for repairs, her place has been taken by the schooner *Alguada*, which vessel will show the usual lights. Her masthead light is not so bright as the *Colombo's*, consisting of only four instead of eight lanterns placed horizontally.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 21st February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Bengali Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance:—

For the Mofussil.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Entire Gazette	10	0	0	per annum.
Postage	2	8	0	"
Parts III, IV, V, and VI containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	4	0	0	"
Postage	1	0	0	"
For a single copy—				
Entire Gazette	0	4	0	
Postage	0	1	0	
Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under, with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.
Postage	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1229A.

The 7th March 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Pundit Loharam Shorma of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Kishnaghur Bench, in the district of Nuddea.

Baboo Rajkrishna Poramanick is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Santipore Bench, in the district of Nuddea, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class. This cancels the notification of the 8th February 1883, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem.

The 9th March 1883.—Baboo Mohendro Nath Mitter, Subordinate Judge, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months, under Rule 1 (*a*), Section 72, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Gangooly, Munsif of Meherpore, Nuddea, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Mohendro Nath Mitter, or until further orders.

In supersession of the orders of the 13th February last, Baboo Suresh Chunder Ghose, Additional Munsif of Dinagepore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Nuddea, and to be ordinarily stationed at Meherpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Juggobundhoo Gangooly, or until further orders.

Moulvie Faizuddeen Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Mr. R. Carstairs, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with powers under Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with powers under Sections 260 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The 12th March 1883.—Mr. A. S. Crabbe is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Municipal Bench at Boidyabatti, in the district of Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the benches, in the Patna district, mentioned opposite their names, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Moulvie Mohamed Yahia	...	...	For the Sadikpore Bench.
Mr. F. Collinson	...	...	For the Jhowgunge Bench.

Baboo Haro Krishna Chatterjee, Munsif of Cuttack, is confirmed in the first grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Ambica Churn Ghose, deceased.

Baboo Upendra Chandra Ghose, Munsif of Midnapore, is confirmed in the second grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Haro Krishna Chatterjee.

Baboo Hari Nath Roy, Munsif of Bazitpore, Mymensingh, is confirmed in the third grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Upendra Chandra Ghose.

Baboo Shoshi Bhusan Bose, Munsif of Sherepore, Mymensingh, is confirmed in the fourth grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Hari Nath Roy.

Moulvie Abdul Kureem, Junior, Munsif of Begooserai, Bhagulpore, is appointed temporarily to be a Munsif of the first grade, *vice* Baboo Haro Krishna Chatterjee.

Baboo Jogendro Chandra Mullik, Munsif of Narail, Jessore, is appointed temporarily to be a Munsif of the second grade, *vice* Baboo Upendra Chandra Ghose.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Mookerjee, Senior, Munsif of Ghosegong, Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to be a Munsif of the third grade, *vice* Baboo Hari Nath Roy.

Baboo Nilmadhub De, Officiating Munsif of Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is appointed temporarily to be a Munsif of the fourth grade, *vice* Baboo Shoshi Bhusan Bose.

Baboo Sarat Chandra Mookerjee, Munsif of Sasseram, Shahabad, is appointed to be a Munsif of the second grade, *vice* Baboo Kamikha Nath Mookerjee, resigned.

Baboo Annada Prasad Bagchi, Munsif of Manickgunge, Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif of the third grade, *vice* Baboo Sarat Chandra Mookerjee

Baboo Rajani Nath Mitter, Officiating Munsif of Sonamgunge, Sylhet, is appointed to be a Munsif of the fourth grade, *vice* Baboo Annada Prasad Bagchi.

Baboo Rajani Nath Mitter is also appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Rungpore, and to be ordinarily stationed at Gyebanda, but will continue to officiate, until further orders, as Munsif of Sonamgunge.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Mookerjee, Junior, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Rungpore, and to be ordinarily stationed at Gyebanda.

The 13th March 1883.—Baboo Medni Prosad Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is vested with powers under section 32 of Act X of 1882.

Baboo Raj Kissore Narain, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

In supersession of the order of the 19th December 1882, Baboo Prasanna Kumar Sen, First Munsif of Serampore, Hooghly, is allowed privilege leave for seven days on full pay, and for three days on half pay, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th idem.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 9th March* 1883.—Baboo Bimola Charan Mozumdar, First Munsif of Lukhipore, in the district of Noakholly, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 72, Rule 1 (*a*), Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th March 1883.

The 12th March 1883.—Baboo Aswini Kumar Guha, Second Munsif of Baraset, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed privilege leave for seven days, with effect from the 23rd February, under Section 72, Rule 1 (*a*), Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted him on the 23rd January last.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th March 1883.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the extension of the provisions of section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the Municipality of Sitamurhee, in the Mozufferpore district.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th March 1883.—Under Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1867, entitled an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and keeping a common gaming house, the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the extension of the provisions of Section 11 of the Act to the following roads, hats, and villages of the Diamond Harbour sub-division, District 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the 1st April 1883.

Name of district and sub-district.	Name of police station.	Names of villages, hats, and roads.
24-Pergunnahs, Diamond Harbour sub-division.	Diamond Harbour ...	Diamond Harbour and Hozipore Bazar, Hatugange Hat, Sarisha Hat, Kabaty Hat, Kalatolah Hat, and Arsuthganga Puja Melah, Mugra Hat, Usti Hat, Rajar Hat.
	Bankipore ...	Road from Usti to Rajor Hat, Mollah Chok Kalash, Gokarui, and Bistopore Bazar.
	Mathoorapore ...	Mathoorapore Hat, Nalua Hat, Myebebun Hat Khari Hat, Radhakantopur Hat, Panapookur Hat Barasu Melah, Lakhi Narainpur Hat, and Semulberry Hat.
	Devipore ...	Saruhat, Falta Hat, Ramghur Hat, Kanta Khali Hat, Fatehpur Hat.
	Kulpi ...	Ghateswara, Dhalu, Kulpi Hat, Sagore Island Melah, and Rangafallah Hat, Tengra Hat, and road from Kulpi to Rangafallah outpost.
	Bankipore, Mathoorapore, and Kulpi.	Kulpi road commencing from village Telipara (in Joynagore police station of the Barripore sub-division) to Kulpi Bazar and its siding village.
	Diamond Harbour and Bankipore.	Hatoogang Road, from Diamond Harbour to Bistopore in Bankipore station.
	Mathoorapore and Bankipore.	Neloosh road, from Bistopore in Bankipore to Neluah in Mathoorapore.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd March 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the removal of the head-quarters of the Sub-Registry Office of Sarupkati, in the district of Backergunge, from Kundihar, where it is at present located, to Sarupkati. This arrangement will take effect on and from the 1st April 1883.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1883.—It is hereby notified that, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 29 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act (VI of 1871), the Lieutenant-Governor vests Baboo Akhoy Kumar Sen, B.L., Second Munsif of Manickgunge, in the district of Dacca, with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs. 25.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 9th March 1883.

No. 93.—*Leave.*—Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Cossye Division, is granted furlough for 12 months, from 18th April 1883, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 12th March 1883.

No. 94.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.* for kunkur quarries for the Bengal and North-Western Railway, in the village of Dariganj, pergunnah Chiran, zillah Chupra (Saran), it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less five beegahs sixteen chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the left bank of the river Ganges, south by the public road, east by the holding of Bulaki Singh, west by the holding of Bulaki Singh, is required within the aforesaid village of Dariganj.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 12th March 1883.

No. 95.—*Notification.*—The services of Mr. J. D. Davies, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, who reported his return from leave on the afternoon of the 9th instant, are placed at the disposal of the District Road Cess Committee of Mozufferpore until further orders.

No. 96.—*Notification.*—The following notification of the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information :—

Dated 9th March 1883.

No. 138, *Public Works Department.*

* * * * * *

Sergeant John Joseph Young to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* H. Mudge, promoted.
The above promotions will have effect from 10th January 1883.

S. T. TREVOR, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

The 13th March 1883.

No. 97.—*Leave.*—Mr. H. C. Levinge, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th April next.

No. 98.—*Notification.*—The following officers passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on the 2nd January 1883 :—

Mr. F. H. Pym, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.
,, C. C. Martyr, ditto ditto.

IRRIGATION.

No. 99.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for extensions of the Kaithee Drainage Cut, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two strips of land—one measuring about 1 mile and 1,290 feet in length, by 50 feet in width, and the other measuring about 1 mile and 1,420 feet in length, and varying from 15 to 20 feet in width, containing an aggregate area of 10 acres 1 rood and 36 poles, more or less, and passing through mouzahs Kaithee, Kochhowa, Ibrahimpore, and Dunwar, pergunnah Dunwar, are required in the district of Shahabad.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2150, *dated 8th March* 1883.—Mr. R. C. Dutt made over charge of the Backergunge Jail to Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows in the forenoon of the 23rd February 1883.

No. 2260, *dated 12th March* 1883.—Surgeon-Major L. Cameron made over charge of the Chumparun Jail to Mr. F. H. Elphinstone in the forenoon of the 5th March 1883.

J. W. HANLON, *Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

Sheriff's Office, the 28th February 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1883 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the second day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

ROBERT MILLER, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস সন ১৮৮৩ সাল তারিখ ২৮শে ফেব্রুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৩ সালের ২রা এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৩ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

রবার্ট মিলার শরিফ।

TREASURY NOTICE.

BABOO OPENDRA CHANDRA MOZOOMDAR, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Julpigoree Treasury and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order, &c.,

ASUTOSH GUPTA, *Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.*

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 24th February 1883.—Baboo Hari Taran Bhattacharjea, Fourth Master, Krishnaghur Collegiate School (class VII), is allowed leave of absence for ten days, under Sections 129 and 130; Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th February 1883.

Baboo Jaget Chandra Chaudhuri, B.A., is appointed to officiate as Fourth Master, Krishnaghur Collegiate School, and to act in class VII, *vice* Baboo Hari Taran Bhattacharjea, on leave.

The 26th February 1883.—Baboo Janaki Nath Paura, B.A., Fourth Master, Berhampore Collegiate School (class VII), is allowed leave of absence for a year, without pay, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 21st April 1882.

The 27th February 1883.—Baboo Binode Lal Banerjea, B.A., is appointed to officiate as Third Master, Bhagulpore Zillah School, and to be temporarily substantive in class VII, *vice* Baboo Tripura Charan Banerjea, on deputation.

The 1st March 1883.—Baboo Tripura Charan Banerjea, B.A., Third Master, Bhagulpore, and now Officiating Head Master, Motihari Zillah School (class VII and officiating in class VI), is allowed leave of absence for eighteen days, under Sections 129 and 130, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 7th March 1883.—Baboo Gour Mohun Basak, Third Master, Chittagong College (class V), is appointed Second Master of the same institution, *vice* Baboo Raj Kumar Sen, transferred.

The 8th March 1883.—Baboo Ram Jadu Bhattacharjea, First English Teacher, Calcutta Model School (class VII), having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 21st September 1882, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 29th December 1882 is cancelled.

G. BELLETT, *Offg Director of Public Instruction.*

COMMR'S. OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.,
Dated Rampore Beauleah, 12th March 1883.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned students have passed the Medical Examinations:—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Nilratan	Medical College.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	Ditto.
De, Jaharlal	Ditto.
Lahiri, Hrisikes	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chattopadhyay, Haridas	Medical College.
Sen, Harimohan	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	Medical College.
Datta, Chunilal	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra	Ditto.
Sinha, Pratapnarayan	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1.	Ghosh, Sitalprasad	Medical College.
2.	Basu, Atulchandra	Ditto.
3.	Ghosh, Sasibhushan	Ditto.
4.	Bandyopadhyay, Beninath	Ditto.
5.	Neiogi, Surendranath	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Jotendranath	Medical College.
Basu, Nirodbihari	Ditto.
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	Ditto.
Mitra, Adharchandra	Ditto.
Nallatamby, C. W.	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	Ditto.
Sinha, Radhikaprasad	Ditto.

The undermentioned student has passed the B. C. E. Examination under paragraph 8 of the B. C. E. Regulations:—

Ghoshal, Haripada .. Presidency College, Civil Engineering Department

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th March 1883.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that the three Second Grade Junior Scholarships allotted to the Bhagulpore Division will be awarded to those candidates who stand first in order of merit in the divisional list in the examination to be held in 1883.

The nine Third Grade Scholarships will be distributed as follows:—

Monghyr	2	Purneah	1
Bhagulpore	3	Maldah	1
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		... ...	2

G. N. BARLOW, *Commissioner.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BHAGULPORE DIVISION, *the 5th March* 1883.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Government of Bengal, No. 287T of the 21st May 1881, Education Department, and No. 531 of the 11th April 1882, Medical and Municipal Department, notice is hereby given to those whom it may concern that the next half-yearly examination of Compounders will be held, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 2nd of April 1883, and subsequent days, at the Campbell Medical School.

All applicants will have to register their names, and submit the required certificates, as well as deposit the fee of Rs. 3, on or before the 15th of March 1883, at the office of the Superintendent, Campbell Medical School.

F. C. NICHOLSON, M.B.,
Offg. Supdt., Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 252B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1880-81 and 1881-82, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 2nd April 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz :—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, consisting of 369 lots and 2 chests of 1880-81, and 100 lots and 3 chests of 1881-82, of 75° consistence	2,350
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, consisting of 359 lots and 1 chest of 70°, and 110 lots and 4 chests of 72° consistence, all of 1881-82	2,350
Total ...	4,700

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th April 1883 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 7th April 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 17th April 1883.

4th. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.			Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Monday,	2nd April	1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Wednesday,	2nd May	„ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	4th June	„ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Tuesday,	3rd July	„ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	2nd August	„ ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd September	„ ..	2,225	2,225	4,450
Do. about Wednesday,	26th „	„ ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
Do. about Thursday,	1st November	„ ...			4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd December	„ ...			4,450
Early in	January	1884 ...			4,450
Do.	February	„ ...			4,450
Do.	March	„ ..			4,450
	Total	...	.....	.....	54,400

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
A. FORBES, *Secretary*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 27th February* 1883.

Notice.

THE following abandoned and confiscated salt, lying in the Government Golahs at Sulkeah, will be sold by public auction at noon, on Monday, the 19th instant, in the office of the Superintendent, Preventive Service and Sulkea Golahs, at the Custom House, where samples can be seen.

Description of salt.	Quantity.			REMARKS.
	Mds.	s.	c.	
Liverpool pungah	235	4	8	
Jeddah kurkuteh	4	0	0	
Rowgeyah	32	0	0	
Total ...	271	4	8	

J. ARMSTRONG, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 13th March* 1883.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (Private Property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 28th February 1883.

	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	9,36,553	.....	3,21,750	12,58,303
French Kurkutch	11,195	.....	.....	11,195
Italian ditto	20,326	.....	.....	20,326
Bombay ditto	30,008	.....	4,429	34,437
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	1,73,854	.....	.....	1,73,854
Total ...	11,71,936	.....	3,26,179	14,98,115

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 7th March* 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 9th March 1883.

No. 374.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to confer the privilege of private entree to Government House upon Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th March 1883.

No. 342.—Mr. J. F. Browne, District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, British Burma, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Jardine, or until further orders.

The 6th March 1883.

No. 353.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 104, section 7, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Rangoon, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, *vice* the Hon'ble A. Wilson, on furlough.

No. 356.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 104, section 7, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Macpherson, Acting Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, *vice* the Hon'ble C. D. Field, on furlough.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 8th March 1883.

No. 703*G*.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left at Calcutta.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 9th March 1883.

No. 1283.—The following addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information :—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Page 189.

Section 133*A*.

Rule. 1.

Add the following to the Rule :—

"But a Lower Subordinate in the Forest Survey, or a Forest Subordinate in Kumaun and Garhwal, who is prevented from availing himself of leave during recess, may be allowed to take privilege leave under the ordinary rules, service towards such leave counting from

the date of return from recess leave. Privilege leave will not be granted except upon a certificate from the head of the party to which the officer is attached that he was prevented from availing himself of the recess leave in consequence of the exigencies of the service."

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 9th March 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 126.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department will have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from Calcutta :—

Captain E. H. H. Collen, First Assistant Secretary and Officiating Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, at the Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank, Second Assistant Secretary, and Officiating First Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Communications on the following subjects (unless of a very urgent nature) are to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary at Calcutta :—

(1) *Furlough and Leave,* including all questions relating to the furlough regulations, and all applications for furlough, reports of departure and of return to duty, &c., &c.
(2) *Promotions and Retirements,* including applications for pension, promotion rolls of native officers, applications or correspondence connected with statements of service.
(3) *Pay and Allowances.*
(4) *Estates,* European and Native Army.
(5) *Medals,* including the Orders of Merit and British India.
(6) *Army List.*
(7) *Clothing.*
(8) *Books and Maps.*
(9) *Volunteers.*
(10) *Reports and Returns,* including all ordinary and periodical returns sent for information of Government, except such as the Secretary to Government with the Governor-General may specially desire to be sent direct to Simla.
(11) *Appointments, Native Army.*
(12) *Asylums.*
(13) *Correspondence.*
(14) *Discharges.*
(15) *Furlough, Native Army.*
(16) *Guards.*
(17) *Pensions.*
(18) *Recruiting.*
(19) *Rewards, Native Army.*
(20) *Salutes.*
(21) *Service.*
(22) *Stores.*
(23) *Women and Children.*

No. 132.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Quartermaster Sergeant James Reddrop Thomas to be Lieutenant.

The following order, issued by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, is republished for general information—

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1883.

No. 6.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Bibhuti Bhusan Chatterjee, of the Supernumerary List, is permitted to resign the service.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situated in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to sale at the Backergunge Collectorate on Tuesday, the 27th March, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st.*—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
70	2995	5 annas 6 gundas 2 karas 2 krantas share of taluk Ratun Krishna, Hari Shardar in pergunnah Uttar Shahabaspur.	6 0 15	27	54	The purchaser will get permanent right from 13th April 1883, corresponding with 1st Baishak 1290 B.S.
341	3545	Taluk Sheik Didar in tuppah Shofipur Kuta.	2 2 31	4	8	Ditto.

Backergunge Collectorate, the 17th January 1883. W. FIDDIAN, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below in the undermentioned salt khalari lands in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Deputy Collector's Office at Diamond Harbour on the 11th April 1883, corresponding with 29th Chyet 1289B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale .—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st.*—The land to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the land will be considered as its proprietor, and the entire proprietary right of Government in the land will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

No.	Name of the village in which the land is situated.	Approximate area in bigahs.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
		B. K. CHS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	The land lies near the battery at Harrah in the Diamond Harbour Sub-division, district 24-Pergunnahs, pergunnah Mooragatcha.	10 1 3	6 4 7	13 9 2	Intending purchasers will, on application to the Deputy Collector of Diamond Harbour, be furnished with such particulars regarding the land as may enable them to identify it.

F. W. BADCOCK, Covenanted Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs will be put up to sale at the Dumka Collectorate on the 28th June 1883, corresponding with 15th Assar 1290 B. S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of the purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertizement as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	170	Amanat Sarkar, thana Sangrampur, pergunnah Kankjol.	19 2 1	6 0 0	60 0 0	

Nya Dumka, Dy. Commr.'s Office, the 30th January 1883. W. OLDHAM, Depy. Commr.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned estate, situated in the district of Bogra, will be put up to sale at the Bogra Collectorate on the 27th March 1883, corresponding with the 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.			
.....	707	Mouzah Ganguriah and others, pergunnah Khangoir.	18 3 33	.....	.....	The estate will be sold revenue-free.

MAHENDRANATH BHATTACHARJYA, Deputy Collector, for Collector on tour.

Bogra Collectorate, the 29th January 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 19th day of March 1883 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

First Class.—Permanently-settled Estates.

Towjih number.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear for which the estates will be sold.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
40	Kismut pergunnah Jehangirpore, and others.	Govindo Chundra, Umesh Chundra Neogy, Hara Chundra, Madhu Sudon Choudhury, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayon Choudhuri, minor, and others.	Revenue— 31,176 7 7½ Malikana— 796 0 0 31,972 7 7½	Revenue— 3,604 10 7 Malikana— 66 0 2 3,670 10 9	Of this mehal, 5 annas 6 gundas 2 cowries and 2 krantis share, bearing Government revenue Rs. 10,392-2-6½ and malikana Rs. 265-5-4, belonging to Hara Chandra, Modhu Sudan Chowdhuri, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayon Chowdhuri, minor, a separate account for which share has been opened under section 10 Act XI of 1859, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.
85	Kismut pergunnah Delwarpore.	Modhu Sudon, Hara Chundra Chowdhuri, and Krishna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayan Chowdhuri, minor, and others.	Revenue— 8,879 2 0	Revenue— 1,119 12 9	Excepting 8 annas share of this mehal, for which separate accounts were opened, the remaining ijmali 8 annas share with Government revenue Rs. 4,439-9, belonging to Modhu Sudon, Hara Chundra Chowdhuri, and Krisna Kumar Nag, guardian on behalf of Shibendro Narayan Chowduri, minor, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.
171 Kismut 3.	Mouzah Joydebpore and others, pergunnah Bajitpore.	Khoilluddeen Chowdhuri, Jamiruddin, Chowdhuri, Joy Nool Abedil Mohemed, and others.	4,039 7 10½	176 7 10	Of this mehal, 6 annas 17 gundas 2 cowries and 2 krantis share, bearing Government revenue Rs. 1,757-12, belonging to Joynool Abedul Mohemed, Imamoddeen Mohemed, and Mainuddeen Hossain *alias* Barick Meah, guardian on behalf of Mar Hoomet Hossain, minor, Jamirooddeen Chowdhuri, and Muzhurruddeen Chowdhuri, a separate account for which share has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold for the arrears mentioned in column 5.

Dinagepore Collectorate, the 5th February 1883. A. C. TUTE, Covd. Dy. Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 19th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Number of towji.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9	First class permanently settled estate Dowlutpore, pergunnah Pandooah.	Syad Fazlorohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Aolad Bux Molla, Sheik Moktar, Achma Bibi, Sayd Ali Mahamud, Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhury, manager of the estate of minor Syed Abdul Salem, Shomina Bibi, Kosom Kumari Dassi, Woouma Chalwa Bibi.	7,132 0 2	66 2 4	
10	First class permanently settled estate Radhakantobatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Kasim Uddeen Ahamed and others	624 11 0		
		Deduct the share as 50 bighas 16 kottahs and 4 chittacks of land of the estate of Ashaludin Mistri, for which revenue payable is Rs. 24-14, of which a separate account has been opened.	24 14 0		
		Balance due from Kashim Uddeen Ahamed, Atabar Ali, executor to the estate of Sarpan Nissa Bibi, Mohmooda Bibi, Sheik Momim, Shaik Mohmood Ola. Shaik Abdool Hak, Shaik Mozahur Ali, Koilash Chandra Nundy, Sreehurry Nundy, Mohendra Nath Nundy, Sheik Kasimuddi, Syad Atabar Rohman, Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhury, manager of the estate of minor Abdool Salem, Woomidutton Nessa Bibi, Chowdhery, Abdoola, Sayed Hamadan Hak, Ashma Bibi, Sayed Fozla Rohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Sayed Abdul Fotta, Kholura Bibi, Shomina Bibi, Syeda Bibi. No separate account has been opened.	599 13 11	23 1 2	Only this portion will be sold for this arrear.
54	First class permanently settled estate Thoipara, pergunnah Pandooah.	Khebira Bibi and Durga Kanto Roy Chowdhery, manager of the estate of minor Abdool Salem, Sayed Abdool Forta, Syeda Bibi, Karimon Nessa Bibi, Momina Bibi, Ashura Bibi, Fozla Rohman *alias* Alla Rakha, Mahamud Moosa, Sayed Mahamud Ashia, Abdool Forta, Sayed Atabar Rohman, and Woomadutton Nessa Bibi.	1,066 1 0	272 14 11	
56	First class permanently settled estate Chapahatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Jodoo Nath Dholay, Makhum Lal Bangal, Haripodo Pal, executor to the estate of minor Jogendro Chandra Pal, Abeda Bibi, Koosum Kumary Dassi, Bidoomoney Dassi, Shaik Attaul Hak *alias* Michoo Mia, Shaik Afzal Hak *alias* Kangalu Mia, Shaik Mozharol Hak, Sayed Abdool Manan *alias* Nomoo Mych, Ajiban Nissa Bibi, Notifan Nissa Bibi, executrix of her minor son Sayed Mahmud Ali *alias* Mahamood Taha, and her minor daughter Fatejbatoon Bibi, Sayed Abul Fuzfur, and Syed Kader.	606 7 2	43 4 0	
59	First class permanently settled estate Makhaldihi, pergunnah Pandooah.	Sayed Abul Mazoffar, Syed Abdul Kader, and others.	722 15 1		
		Deduct nine annas nine gundas and two kara share of Abhoy Charan Nandi, Upendra Narain Nandi, Bhabendra Narain Nandi, Girindra Narain Nandi, Brojendra Narain Nandi, and Dharendra Narain Nandi, of which a separate account has been opened, and for which revenue payable is.	428 2 1		
		The balance due from Sayed Abul Mazoffar, Sayed Abdul Kedar, Raj Lokhmi Debya, Tahajibuddin Ahammud, Notfal Hak, Mansur Ahammud, Abdul Rohim, Abdor Rajib, Ahamud Bakhsh, Rahaman Bakhsh, Ganganarain Nandi, guardian of his minor nephew Syamacharan Nandi, Sahoran Nissa Bibi, Horish Chandra Pal, Kanaikoo Ahadadali, Abedar Bibi, and Sayama Bibi.	294 13 1	8 6 1	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened for the shares of those persons.			
110	First class permanently settled estate Khalar, pergunnah Khalar.	Poornachandra Roy and others	10,390 9 11¾		
		Deduct twelve annas share of Lalit Mohen Singh, and Nagendra Bola Dasi, for which rent payable is ... ... Rs. A. P. 7,793 0 0			
		Deduct one anna share of Udoy Chand Mookerjee, for which rent payable is 649 7 0			
		8,442 7 0	8,442 7 0		
		Balance due from Poornachandra Roy and Lalan Mani Dasi for three annas share of which no separate account has been opened.	1,948 2 11¾	258 10 7	Ditto.
117	First class permanently settled estate Rajhat, pergunnah Khosalpore.	Jivan Krishna Gossami and others	726 0 3		
		Deduct five annas share of Annadamayo Debi, executrix to the estate of Brindavan Chandra Roy, the rent payable for which is ... ... Rs. A. P. 226 14 0			
		Three annas share of Harachandra Banerjee, out of five annas and ten gandas in three mouzahs, viz. kismut Nasibpore, Baidyabattee, and Avirambatee. The rent payable for this three annas share is 83 3 0			
		Three annas six gandas two karas and two krantis share of Prasad Das Gosvami, for which rent payable is 151 4 0			
		460 5 0	460 5 0		
		Separate account has been opened of these shares. The balance due from Jivan Krishna Gosvami, Kunja Bihary Gosvami, Shyama Charan Lahuri, Harasundari Devi, Anandamayi Devi, executrix to the estate, Brindavan Chandra Roy, Romanath Gosvami, Joykrishen Mookerjee, Prankrishen Roy, Shayama Sundari Devi, and Kailash Chandra Ghosh, for which no separate account has been opened.	265 11 3	42 3 9	
3803	First class permanently settled estate Howrah Char, pergunnah Boro.	Poornachandra Roy and others	726 4 8¼		
		Deduct five annas share of Poornachandra Roy, for which separate account has been opened and the rent payable for which is.	227 1 0		
		Balance due from Rani Lalan Mani, Girindra Chandra Roy, and Mr. A. B. Miller, Receiver, High Court, manager, of the estate of Devendra Nath Deo, Bahadur, for eleven annas share for which the rent payable is.	499 3 8¼	123 0 0	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened of this eleven annas share.			
3995	First class permanently settled estate Sulkea Chur, pergunnah Boro.	Khelat Chandra Ghosh and others	680 0 0		
		Deduct five annas share of Poornachandra Roy, for which a separate account has been opened, and the rent payable for which is.	213 8 0		
		Balance due from Khelat Chandra Ghosh for six annas share and from Rajnarayan Roy for five annas share. The rent payable for this eleven annas share is.	467 8 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
		No separate account has been opened of this share.			

Hooghly, the 10th February 1883. F. WYER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Serial number.	Number in register A.	Touzi number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which sale will be held.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	966	1133	Baghola, pergunnah Chynpore, permanently-settled estate.	Musumat Naseeb Kooner, proprietor of 16 annas.	1,019 11 9	0 8 3
2	1437	4135	Dawarooah, pergunnah Peoro, ditto.	Agah Ismail Khan, proprietor of 16 annas.	900 0 0	169 0 0

Shahabad Collectorate, the 23rd February 1883. R. H. GREAVES, for Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at Barisal, Tuesday, the 27th March 1883, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Class.	Toreji number.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.		Arrears due.		Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1st Class.	1631	Pergunnah Bozergomedpur, Ram Prasad taluq.	Mr. Francis Rebellow		6,526 12 8		35 8 1	The entire estate will be sold.
Do.	1636	Ditto ditto Ramraja Sen and Krishnadeb Sen taluq.	Ejmali share 15*as.* 12*gds.* 8 *dantí*; proprietors Kali Charan Sen and others.	Total jumma ...	926 8 10½		0 2 2½	The ejmali 15*as.* 12*gds.* 8 *dantí* share will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of 7*gds.* 3*kara* 1*dt.* share for which separate account has been opened ...	22 8 5			
					904 0 5½			
Do.	1721	Pergunnah Chandradwip and others, share 2*as.* 13¼ *gds.* 3*kt.*	Ejmali share 1*a.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 14*g.* 5*g.*; proprietors Bebi Sophia Esabella, Ema DeCosta, and others.	Total jumma ...	13,916 5 10		1,54 3 10¾	The ejmali 1*a.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 14*g.* 5*g.* and 3*kr.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of 1*a.* 7*g.* 2*k.* 2*kt.* 5*g.* 3*kr.* 2*kt.* 15*g.* share under separate account	7,132 2 4½			
					6,784 3 5½			
Do.	1722	Ditto ditto share 2*a.* 16*g.* 1*kt.*	Ejmali 1*a.* 7*g.* 1*kr.* 1*kt.* 5*gds.* 3*kr.*; proprietors Miss Margaret, Henry G. Fally, and others.	Total jumma ...	14,464½ 10 1½		1,632 6 1	The ejmali 1*a.* 7½*g.* 1*kr.* 5½*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account ...	7,413 2 2½			
					7,051 7 11			
...	1914	Teppeh Habili Selimabad; share ½*as.*	Ejmali 6*a.* 15½*g.* 2*kt.* 7½*gds.* 1*kt.* 7½*gds.* 2*kts.* share of the 10 *gds.* rendered into 16 annas; proprietors Srinath Sen and others.	Total jumma ...	1,959 3 11		263 11 1	The ejmali 6*a.* 15½*gds.* 2*kt.* 7½*gds.* 1*kt.* 7½*gds.* 2*kt.* share will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of 9*as.* 14½*gds.* 12*gds.* 1*kt.* 12*gds.* 1*kt.* share under separate account	1,126 5 7½			
					832 14 3½			
1st Class.	1983	Pergunnah Jahapur.	Ejmali share 11*as.* 15½*gds.* 3½*gds.* 5*gds.*; proprietors Rajanikanta Dutta Choudhury and others.	Total jumma	853 11 10		2 4 2½	The ijmali 11*as.* 15½*gds.* 3½*gds.* 5*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of 4*as.* 4½*gds.* 2*kt.* 18*gds.* 3*as.* 15*gds.* shares under separate accounts	226 13 1			
					627 14 9			
Do.	3305	Pergunnah Shaistanagar, share 5*as.* 6*gds.* 3*kr.*	Ejmali share 4*as.* 18*gds.* 3*kr.* 5*gds.* of 5*as.* 6½*gds.* rendered into 16*ag.*; proprietors Barada Kanta Roy Choudhury and others.	Total jumma	644 6 7		1 12 10½	The ejmali 4*as.* 18*gds.* 3*kr.* 5*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account ...	445 8 4½			
					198 14 2½			
Do.	3836	Pergunnah Selimabad, share 7 *gundas.*	Share 5½*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account; proprietor Sokha Nath Mittra.	Total jumma ...	2,079 14 6½		529 6 9½	Share 5½*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of 1½*gds.* under separate account ...	519 15 7½			
					1,559 14 11			
Do.	4597	Pergunnah Chandradip, char Karmakati.	Ejmali share 13*as.* 4½*gds.*; proprietors Anne Catharine Duran and others.	Total jumma ...	1,226 0 3		124 11 0	The ejmali 13*as.* 4½*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of the 2*as.* 15½*gds.* under separate account	211 10 11			
					1,014 5 4			
Do.	5007/4	Pergunnah Bozergomedpore, Haola No. 4 in chak Dhalna.	Durgacharan Mukhapadhya and others.	.....	856 0 0		214 0 0	The entire mehal will be sold.
Do.	5007/9	Ditto ditto, Haola No. 9 in ditto.	Guni Mahammed and others ...	.....	593 0 0		148 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	5008/2	Ditto, ditto, Haola No. 2 in chak Bargunna.	Nasar Kepali and others ...	.....	1,408 0 0		352 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	5198	Char Kakra, including Rampoora.	Harakanta Sen, proprietors of share 4*as.* 11*gds.* 1*kr.* 1*gd.* exclusive of the share under separate account.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	1,329 2 1	The share 4*as.* 11*gds.* 1*kt.* 11*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	13 6 1	
					7,939 0 0		1,342 8 2	
				Deduct jumma of the share under separate account— Jumma ..	5,622 8 2			
				Road fund ...	56 8 2			
					2,259 15 8			

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.		Arrears due.		Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1st Class.	5198	Char Kakra, including Rampur.	Share 3as. 10gds. under separate account; proprietor Amina Bibi.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	1,016 4 3	3as. 10gds. share, for which a separate account has been opened will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	10 4 6	
					7,939 0 0		1,026 8 9	
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account and the remaining shares—				
				Jumma	6,140 10 0			
				Road fund... ...	61 11 6			
					6,202 5 6			
					1,736 10 6			
Do.	5198	Ditto ...	Share 2as. under separate account; proprietor Moulavi Amoruddin Ahmed.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	581 14 0	The 2as. share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	5 14 0	
					7,939 0 0		587 12 0	
				Deduct as above—				
				Jumma	6,877 8 0			
				Road fund ...	69 0 0			
					6,946 10 0			
					993 6 0			
Do.	5198	Ditto ...	5gds. share under separate account; proprietors Subjan Bibi and others.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	72 11 9	The 5gds. share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	0 11 9	
					7,939 0 0		73 7 6	
				Deduct as above—				
				Jumma	7,737 3 0			
				Road fund ...	77 12 3			
					7,814 15 3			
					124 0 9			

Backergunge Collectorate, the 10th February 1883. W. FIDDIAN, Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Khoolna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at that district on the 15th March 1883, corresponding to the 2nd Chaitra 1289 (B.S.) for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th June and 28th September 1882 and 12th January 1883.

Number of the estate.	Name of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Interest to be sold.	Arrears due for 28th June 1882.	Arrears due for 28th September 1882.	Arrears due for 12th January 1883.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7	Asmatpore, pergunnah Asmatpore.	Hara Prosad and Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others.	1,601 9 0	The whole estate	.....	.....	141 9 5
43	Ganeshampur, pergunnah Jaypore	Ditto ditto ...	1,180 14 6	Ditto	.....	.....	170 10 3
56	Kismat Jamira, pergunnah Jamira.	Raja Bejoy Kissen Roy Bahadoor.	3,605 0 11	Ditto	.....	.....	827 6 9
67	Kismat Talibpore, pergunnah Talibpore.	Govind Mohon Bose and others.	569 0 6	Ditto	.....	43 0 0	.....
139	Kismat Moloi, pergunnah Moloi.	Mohendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	22,972 5 11½	A separate share, No. 2, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Mohendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	138 2 8	.....
139	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,972 5 11½	Ditto No. 4 in the name of Parboti Nath Roy Chowdhry.	.....	765 10 7	853 1 10
139	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	22,972 5 11½	Ditto No. 5 in the name of Narendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	139 3 7	628 0 9	853 1 10
169	Silmabad, pergunnah Silmabad.	Matangini Dasi and others	1,212 8 0	A separate share, No. 1, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Matangini Dasi and others.	.....	.....	35 3 9¼
169	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,212 9 0	Ditto No. 3 in the name of Baikunt Nath Das Biswas.	.....	25 1 10	.....
191	Taraf Hazrakati, pergunnah Moloi.	Parboti Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	890 3 10	A separate share, No. 3, opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 in the name of Parboti Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	6 1 2	23 12 4
191	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	890 3 10	Ditto No. 4 in the name of Rajendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	6 0 10	.....	.....
191	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	890 3 10	Ditto No. 5 in the name of Narendro Nath Roy Chowdhry and others.	.....	6 0 9	23 12 4
216	Kismat Hogla, pergunnah Hogla.	Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others.	15,573 0 3	A separate share, No. 2, opened in the name of Hori Prosad Roy Chowdhry and others under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.	.....	.....	815 5 6
216	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	15,573 0 3	Ditto No. 3 in the name of Harsa Nath Gangooly.	.....	.....	815 4 7

Khulna Collectorate, the 9th February 1883. H. K. MOOKERJEE, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Nuddea will be put to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 10th April 1883, corresponding the 28th Chaittra 1289, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as the arrear of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Number on the district roll.	Name of estates under pergunnahs.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
17	Alpa, pergunnah Bagoan.	Krishna Nath Ray, Kumudini Dasi, mother and guardian of Gurudas Biswas, Jodu Nath Khan, Jogunnath Khan, Rameshur Ray, Chander Kanta, Lukhi Kunto, Ganga Kanta, Roti Kanta, Dwarika Kanta, Soorji Kanta Bhattacharjee, Lukhimoni Debya, mother and guardian of Teencuri Debya, Trailakya Soondari Debya, Umesh Chandra Mookherjee, himself and manager of Bejoy Chandra Mookherjee, Govinda Chandra Mookherjee, Monmotha Nath Mookherjee, Roy Dhonapat Sing Bahadur, guardian of Sett Gopi Chand Bahadur, Mothura Nath Palchowdhury, Sri Nath Palchowdhury, Siv Chander Palchowdhury, himself and Sunayani Dasi, herself and guardian of Sreesh Chandra Dhana, Krishna and Lalit Mohan Palchowdhury, minors, Mothura Nath, Hera Lal, Umesh Chandra, and Mohesh Chandra Pal, and Umesh Chandra Pal, guardian of Benoari Lal Pal, minor, and Rambux Chetlangi.	8,670 5 3 Police 96 3 7	52 6 4	Share amounting to 7a. and 6k. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 8,803-6-6½ revenue and Rs. 42-4-3 police, belonging to Chandra Kanta, Lukhi Kanta, Ganga Kanta, Roti Kanta, Darika Kanta, Soorja Kanta Bhattacharjee, Lukhimoni Debya, mother and guardian of Teencuri Debya, Trailakya Sundari Debya, Umesh Chandra Mookerkerjee, himself and manager of Bejoy Chandra Mookerjee and Gobinda Chandra Mookerjee, Manmotha Nath Mookerjee, Roydhonapat Sing Bahadur, guardian of Sett Gopi Chand Bhahadur, minor, Mathura Nath and Sri Nath Palchoudhury, and Shib Chandra Palchoudhury, himself and Sunayani Dasi, herself and guardian of Sreesh Chandra, Dhanakrishna, and Lalit Mohan Palchoudhury, minors, and Mothura Nath, Hera Lal, Umesh Chundra, Mohesh Chandra Pal, Umesh Chandra Pal, guardian of Benoari Lal Pal, minor, and Rambux Chetlangi will be sold for recovery of Rs. 52-6-4.
11	Dehi Chandi, pergunnah Pajnour.	Raj Lukhi Dasi, mother and guardian of Suresh Chandra, Sarat Chandra, Aukhoy Chandra, Satish Chandra Mullik, minors, Chandra Nath Mullik, Anath Nath Dev, Kasimunnissa Bibee, Sarat Chandra Chowdhury, himself and guardian, and Ishan Chandra Ghosal, Ananta Dev Mookherjee and Harijiban Mookherjee, guardians of Charu Chandra, Nirmal Chandra, and Poorna Chandra Deghowdhury, minors, Surendra Nath Palchowdhury, Nogendra Nath Palchowdhury, Jogendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Jogendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Modhumoti Dasi, guardians of Satish Chandra *alias* Panchu Palchoudhury, Surendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Siv Mohini Dasi, guardians of Gyanendra Nath Palchowdhury, and Harendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Biprendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Hemendra Nath Palchoudhury, minors.	10,246 2 8 Police 129 2 4	156 10 8	Share amounting to 2a. 5g. 3k. 10t. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,417-13-6 and police Rs 19-0-8 belonging to Raj Lukhi Dasi, mother and guardian of Suresh Chandra, Sarat Chander, Auckhoy Chandra, and Satish Chandra Mullik, minors, Chundra Nath Mullik, himself and Anath Nath Deb and Kasemunessa Bibee will be sold for recovery of Rs. 156-10-8.
154	Dhoradoha, pergunnah Taragoonia.	Bama Charan Choudhury, Giribala Debya, Bama Sundari Debya, Bhubanjoy Acharjee, Kaseshyari Debya, Horo Gopal Acharjee, Ram Ratan Sanyal, Pranhari Shaha, Sreeram Choudhury, Dinobundhu Choudhury, and Dena Nath Mookherjee.	920 10 5	6 4 3	Share amounting to 8a. 2g. 3k. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 489-7-11 belonging to Bama Charan Choudhury, Giribala Debya, Bama Sundari Debya, Ram Ratan Sanyal, Denabundhu Choudhuri, and Dino Nath Mookerjee will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6-4-3.
213	Gopalpur, pergunna Shahaujia.	Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Janhobi Moni Dasi, Horo Sundari Dasi, Sabayit of Giridhur Deb Thakur, Kesav Nath, Pran Chand, Ananda Lal, Bedhu Bhusan, Neil Ratan, Krishna Nath, Khettra Nath, Bama Charan, Uma Charan Choudhury, Bhubaneshwari Debya Chowdhurani, mother and guardian of Devendra Nath Choudhury, minor, and Pran Nath Choudhury.	2,176 0 5	9 8 6	Share amounting to 13a. 7g. 3k. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,816-14-3 belonging to Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Janhobi Moni Dasi, Kesav Nath, Pran Chand, Anandalal, Bedhu Bhushan, Neel Rotan, Krishna Nath, Khettra Nath, Bama Charan, and Uma Charan Choudhuries, Bhubaneshusori Debya Choudurani, guardian of Devendra Nath Choudhury will be sold for the recovery of arrears Rs. 9-8-6.
260	Jitpur, pergunnah Betai.	Prasanna Chandra, Girija Kanta, and Saroji Kanta Choudhury, Hera Lal Saha, Sharoda Prosad Choudhury, himself and manager of Behari Lal Choudhury, Benoari Lal Choudhury, Satya Charan Choudhury, Bama Charan Choudhury, and Girish Chandra Banerjee.	807 6 1	12 8 0	Share amounting to annas 4, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 201-13-7 belonging to Prasanna Chandra, Girija Kanta, Saroji Kanta Choudhury, and Saroda Prosad Choudhury, himself and guardian of Benoari Lal Choudhury, Behari Lal Choudhury, Satya Charan Choudhury, and Bama Charan Choudhry will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-8.
491	Badipur, pergunnah Rajpur.	Ram Gopal Chatterjee, Lukhi Das Mustafi, Gour Chandra Saha, Ram Gopal Saha, Girija Nanda Chatterjee, Brojo Lal, Haro Lal, Moti Lal, Mohendro Lal, Jogendro Lal, and Ananda Moy Moitra, Kashishwari Debya, Horo Gopal Acharjee, Bhubanjoy Acharjee, Kashishwari Dasya, Pran Krishna Biswas, Dhurma Das Mustafi, Tara Moni Dasi, Khettra Nath Mustafi, Bhoba Taran, Siv Taran Joardar, Kala Chand Biswas, Mr. William Sheriff, manager of Mr. M. Fitzgerald Sanders, Mr. Thomas David, K. Watt, Mr. John Thomas, and Mr. George A Glasscott, and Radhajiban Mustafi.	18,263 14 9	5 15 10	Share amounting to 2a. 3g. 2½j. 2t. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 123 2 belonging to Mr. William Sheriff, himself and manager of M. Fitzgerald Sanders, Lukhi Das Mustafi, Taramoni Dasya, Girija Nananda Chatterjee, Bhubanjoy Acharjya, Kashishsari Debya, and Gour Chandra Shaha, and Ananda Moy Mittra, and Kalachand Biswas will be sold for the recovery of arrears Rs. 5-15-10.
3158	Khamar Simlia, pergunnah Krishnaghur.	Ananda Prosad Sen, manager of Monmotha Nath, Girija Nath, Satindra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Mohendro Nath, Rajendro Nath, Parvati Nath, Narendro Nath, Amarendra Nath Roy Choudhury, Bhobotarini Debi, Rameshwar Mookerjee, himself and guardian of Umeshwar, Jogeshwar, Amriteshwar and Rameshwar Mookerjee, and Gokul Moni Dasi.	905 12 8 Police 6 3 10	21 13 6	Share amounting to 3a. 4g. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 139-2-7 and police Rs. 1-3-11 belonging to Romeshwar Mookerjee, himself and guardian of Umeshwar, Jogeshwar, Amriteshwar, and Rameshwar Mookerjee, and Gokulmoni Dasi, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 21-13-6.
		Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.			
940	Char Kaipal, pergunnah Shahaujial.	Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Horo Sundari Dasi, executrix of Brojendro Kumar and Gopendra Kumar Bhowmick, minors, Janhobi Moni Dasi, and Pran Nath Choudhuri.	756 0 0	11 6 0	The term of settlement is for 10 years from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1889. The entire estate will be sold.

Nuddea Collectorate, the 27th February 1883.

W. V. G. TAYLER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mozufferpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 26th March 1883, corresponding with the 3rd Cheyt 1290 Fusley, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Serial number.	Towjee number.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	2330	Bithowli, Chukla Gurjowl, pergunnah Bissaroh.	Syed Lootf Ali Khan, Syed Walayat Hossain Khan *alias* Mehdi Nawab, Syed Mohamud Hussun Khan *alias* Chootey Sohib, Syed Mohamed Hossain Khan *alias* Mujhley Sohib, Mussamut Ushruffulnissa Begum, Syed Walayet Ali Khan, Mussamut Usmatulnissa Begum *alias* Sohebzadee, Syed Mohamed Hossain Khan *alias* Mohamed Nowah, Mussamut Noorjohan Begum, Goocol Roi, Dhanukhdary Roi, Deonath Roi, Mussamut Hira Koer, Gumbhir Roi, Munoo Roi, Moharaj Roi, Dani Roi, Jugdeo Roi, Gujjoo Roi, Audan Roi, Imrit Roi, Jugdhari Roi, Ram Nihora Roi, Chuthhoo Roi, Monog Roi, Jhoomuck Roi, Mothoora Roi, Roodhan Roi, Luchman Roi, Donia Roi, Ram Autar Roi, Adhik Sing, Panchom Sing, Seopershad Sing, Sooha Sing, Huree Sing, Zooloom Sing, Hira Sing, Deonath Sing, Raghubansi Sing, Gopal Laul, Buldeo Laul, Rajkishore Naraen Sing, Ram Yad Roi, Kishna Roi, Chatoori Roi, Bullam Roi, Boodhno Koer, Lila Roi, Ramlal Roi, Ramcharn Roi, Ram Autar Roi, Keshore Roi, Lolji Roi, Babu Ram Roi, Poron Roi, Soudagar Roi, Rujjoo Roi, Gobind Roi, Nirsoo Roi, Nazier Roi, Eknam Roi, Gordi Roi, Boondi Roy, Mussamut Nirghin Koer, Khooshi Roi, Daragha Roi, Achruj Roi, Hurkhoo Roi, Balgobind Roi, Deochar Roi, Parshan Roi, Dhannoo Lal, Bidayaput Sing, Khoob Lal Sing, Hira Roi, Balgobind Roi, Chedi Sing, Bikayoo Sing, Jungi Sing, Unnoo Sing *alias* Deo Naraen Sing, Nirsoo Sing, Koombhan Sing, Gopal Singh, Khobhar Sing, Zolim Sing, Bissonath Roi, Raja Roi, Ramdihal Sing, Lochan Roi, Ruchea Roi, Damree Roi, Gopal Roi, Jiwan Sing, guardian of Ram Khelawan Sing, Roshan Sing, Bhoopa Sing, Ram Anoogroh Sing, Seosaran Sing, Nasib Sing, Mussamut Girja Koer, Amrit Sing, Banki Sing, Buldeo Narayan, Bechoo Lal, Moorli Monohor, Kashi Prosad, Harukh Noroyan Sing, Janki Prosad, Bukhshish Narayan, Jagot Prosad, Aim Prosad, Kuldip Narayan, Sarob Noroyan, Ruktoo Roi, Dhujjoo Roi, Deoraj Roi, Gunga Sing, Burmha Sing, Mussamut Bajo Koer, mother and guardian of Parmeshar Roi, Seo Roi, Jugdip Roi, Ramyad Roi, Inerjeot Roi, Dwarka Roi, Seebhugwan Roi, Mussamut Jinsa Koer, Rashebary Roi, Pallut Roi, Girdhary Sing, Mussamut Ram Bhunjan Koer, Roop Naraen Sing, Bhoop Naraen Sing, Parmeshar Datto, Jodunandan Prosad, Situl Prosad, Raghunandan Prosadh, Raj Keshori Sing, Raj Keshore Narayan Sing, Juggernath, Naraen Sing, and Khoderam Roi.	1,201 12 10	153 15 7	Excluding share 5 annas 4 gundas 1 karunt 1 dunt in mouzah Berai, 2 gundas 3 cowris 2 karunt in mouzah Bethowli, and 5 gundas 3 cowris 1 karunt in Bethowli Anroodh, belonging to Audan Roi, Hemdari Roi, Amrit Roi, Ramnihora Roy, Chhuttoo Roy, Monog Roy, Mussamut Newaso Koer, Jhoomuck Roi, Rowshun Roi, Heera Roi, Balgobind Roi, Luchman Roi, Doonia Roi, and Ramautar Roi, with sudder jumma Rs. 73-4-10, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
2	3532	Johangirpore Sham, pergunnah Hajipore.	Phuggoo Lal Chowdhry, Gouri Shanker Chowdhry, Beni Madhab Chowdhry, Ram Saroop Chowdhry, Mussamut Nowrutton Koer, Panchan Sing, Ram Tohol Sing, Bhoi Haran Sing, Agarjit Sing, Jugjeet Singh, Dhoopan Sing, Mussamut Preeta Koer, Mussamut Mangowra Koer, Mussamut Dahawur Koer, Mussamut Jasoda Koer, Mussamut Jiwochh Koer, Mussamut Anant Koer, Phekoo Chowdhree, Prayag Sing, Thakoordeyal Sing, Nursingh Deyal Sing, Deoki Nondan Singh, Kalli Sahoi, Seopershad Chowdhry, Langut Roi, Zowkee Lal, Showki Lal, Juggernath Chowdhry, Ugroh Sing, Kuldip Sohoy, Meda Sing, Bessesor Sing, Gobind Singh, Dorgohee Singh, Gogol Singh, Ajoyeb Sing, Busraj Sing, Brijlal Sing, Ranlochan Sing, Seelochan Sing, Iahurdeyal Sing, Iabur Sing, Firingi Sing, Mosohib Sing, Mosofir Sing, Mosadee Sing, Sipahi Sing, Bikramajit Sing, Mussamut Malikram Koer, Ram Nath Sing, Kishun Prosad Sing, Gopaul Sing, Singessur Sing, Deokinandan Sing, Nandkishore Sohoy, Adhar Naraen Sing, Mohinder Naraen Sing, Juggernath Prosad Naraen, Jaiburn Sing, Tulshi Prosad, Monohur Prosad Himmat Sohoi, Doonhbahodoor Lal, Raghunath Sohoy, Durshon Lal, Bishun Sohoy, Goocool Chand, Isree Prosad, and Deobuth Koer.	565 10 11	32 0 9	Excluding share 3 annas 12 gundas 2 cowris of Johangirpore Sham belonging to Iaree Prosad, Mussamut Deohutti Koer, with sudder jumma Rs. 128-2-6, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
3	10763	Puchra, pergunnah Nanpore	Mussamut Seeman Chowdhroyan, wife of Bacha Chowdhry	512 13 7	2 6 10	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
4	10812	Majhowlia, pergunnah Nizamuddinpore Bugra.	Mussamut Malikrani Koer, mother and guardian of Krishna Purtap Naraen Singh and Ram Anoogroh Singh.	573 2 10	10 13 4	Ditto ditto.
5	11843	Raghopore, pergunnah Ghiyaspore.	Babu Makoond Keshore Prosad Sing, Ram Sohih, wife of Moharaja Bhoop Sing Bahadoor, Babu Jomoona Prosad Sookool, Babu Moti Prosad Sookool, Babu Kanhya Prosad Sookool, Babu Seonandan Prosad Sookool, Syed Ahmed Hossein, father and guardian of Syed Kifoyet Hossain and Shaikh Yusuf Hossain, sons, and of Mussamut Bibi Bitulfatma daughter, Mussamut Bibi Phasihan *alias* Bibi Ghusso, Aga Farhat Ali, Bibi Ahadi Sohih, and Roi Mokhan Lal.	927 4 10	3 13 11	Ditto ditto.

Mozufferpore Collectorate, the 16th February 1883. J. KELLEHER, Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Number in the revenue-roll.	Class.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
64	1st class permanently settled estate.	Jagessurdihi, pergunnah Dhunya.	Jagat Chandra Mookerjea, Brindabun Chandra Mookerjea, and Koonjalal Mookerjea of Mooragacha, district Nuddea.	3,977 15 3	1,479 8 2	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
181	Ditto	Chak Kristodebpoor, pergunnah Ranibati.	Judunath Bhusan, Hari Mohan, Madhusudan, Pitambur, and Nilambar Chakravarti of Faringgachi, thana Culna.	1,599 14 7	474 1 0	Ditto ditto.

Burdwan Collectorate, the 19th February 1883. H. F. MATTHEWS, Covd. Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 26th day of March 1883, corresponding to Amli 14th Choitri 1290 and Bengali 13th Choitra 1289, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to the realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 12th day of January 1883.

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
91	58	Rajgur ...	Angnah ...	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Doulat Deyee, Menaka Deyee, Satyabhama Deyee, and Narendra Nath Maitai.	52 5 2	1 11 8	
				Separate accounts to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Nityananda Das Mohapatra and Dwarka Nath Das Mohapatra.	52 5 2	4 2 0	
				Separate accounts which will not be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Ram Kumar Laskar, manager of, Radha Gobinda Pal, minor, under Court of Wards .. ... (Rs. A. P. 52 5 1)			
				Radhakrisna Das and Choudharani Maha Deyee ... ... (104 10 2)			
				Ram Chandra Rai ... ... (104 10 2)			
				Koer Narayan Rai ... ... (104 10 2)			
				Shrimati Kokilah Deyee, wife to Jagadananda Das Mohapatra (104 10 2)			
				Kedar Nath, Roma Nath, Narrendra Nath, Braja Nath, and Mothura Nath Bhattacharjea (52 5 2)			
				Ram Charan Vandapadhyaya ... (104 10 2)			
				627 13 1	627 13 1		
				Total Sudder Revenue ...	732 7 5		
148	82	Bogree ...	10 annas 5 gundas share of Baladha Ghatal *alias* Moja taraf Balghata lakhraj Bajeapti.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Ram Lal Sinha, Rasika Lal Sinha, Vindu Vilasini Debya, mother and guardian of Darpa Narayan Sinha, minor, Kishor Chandra, Ghanashyam, Krishna Gopal Bhakat, and Pelaram Sinha.	437 13 1	99 10 2	
				Separate account which will not be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Sivani Debya	246 2 4		
				Total Sudder Revenue ...	683 15 5		
232	144	Khargapore ...	Ballhati ...	Shrimati Najevan Nesa Bibi, Girish Chandra Bhuna, Aminuddin Ahmud, Rukmuddin Ahmud, Kartik Chandra Mitra, and Karali Charan Bhuna.	834 13 0	25 1 3	89*b*. 17*k*. 3*p*. of land in mouzah Ballhati and and 19*b*. 19*k*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Uttar Simla were taken up for canal.
371	230	Khandar ...	Barikbar *alias* Bargoneah.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Badal Khan, Shrimati Prasanna Moyee, Dinbhundu Pari, Ananda Lal Pari, Shrimati Goyamoni Dasi, Boidya Nath Dutta, and Dwarka Nath Dutta.	874 0 0	3 12 0	2*b*. 13*k*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Srimantapur and 2*b*. 14*k*. 3*p*. of land in mouzah Tafrik Ambluree taken up for canal.
				Separate account not to be sold Ram Kumar Laskar, manager of Radha Govinda Pal, minor, under Court of Wards.	2,622 0 3		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	3,496 0 3		
412	271	Ditto ...	Barvnasi	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Hara Prasad Chakraverty, Jonordon Matai, Modhu Sudan Mana, Srimati Pyari Moni Dasi, Shrimati Sharna Moni, Narahari Maluik, Becharam Acharya, Jhareshwar Bera, Aukhoy Narayan Bera, Navadip Chand Rai, himself and guardian to his two minor brothers Nava Choitonya Rai and Nava Chandra Rai, Boidya Nath Satpati, Shrimati Rambha Moni, Modhu Sudan Das, Aukhoy Ram Jana, Mudhusudan Jana, Thakurdass Pal, Madhab Chundra Pal, Khetra Mohun, Lal Mohun, Mohendra Nath Pal, Jonmejoy Das, Govinda Ram Mondol, Nil Moni Mondol, Krishna Persad and Modhu Sudan Alta, Jonmejoy and Judhisthira Dass, Joy Narayan Dey, Radha Mohan, Dwarka Nath, and Gopi Nath Maiti, Adarmoni Debya, Roghu Nath Dass Paharaj Mohapatra, Sitanath Das Mohapatra, Srimatya Ishvara Moni Debya, Srimati Adar Moni Dasi, Srimati Ananda Moyee Dasi Digambari, wife to Bhagbat Chandra Dey, Srimati Sasimukhi Dasi, Ahadhini Dasi, Srimatya Parvati Dasi, Srimatya Dasumoni Dasi, Srimati Doyamoyee Dasi wife to Jonmejoy Das and Jonmejoy Dass.	11,390 3 2	167 15 1	43*b*. 4*k*. 3*p*. of land in mouzah Barbansi, 8*b*. 2*k*. in mouzah Krishna Gera, 13*b*. 6*k*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Kanchanpur, 5*k*. 2*p*. of land in Atra, and 10*k*. 3*p*. of land in Atra Kismat Bar Savong were taken up for canal.
				Separate account not to be sold—			
				Navin Chandra and Auroon Chundra Bardhon.	18 14 6		
				Khoyrat Ali and Sham Raoot...	54 11 5		
				Bhuvan Chandra Vandapadhyaya	66 0 0		
				Radha Nath Sahu	426 11 2		
				Darika Nath Mal, manager of Gauendra Kumar Nag, minor.	4,642 2 8		
				Matangini Dasi, wife to Sarup Narayan Maiti and mother to Tarak Nath and Bhola Nath Maiti, minors.	1,120 8 6		
				Dwarka Nath Maiti and Sharasvati Dasi, mother to Shambhu Nath Maiti.	1,120 8 6		
				Indra Mahon Meykap and Lal Mohun Meykap.	311 1 2		
					7,766 9 11		
					19,156 13 1		

Number A.	Number of tawji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
418	272	Khandar ...	Belki, station Sabong.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue— Srimatya Adarmoni Devya, Choudhury Raghu Nath and Sita Nath Das, Ishvaramoni Debya, and Choudhury Prem Chand Masanta. Separate accounts not to be sold— Rs. A. P. Indra Nath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath, and Pyari Mohan Masanta ... 126 3 6 Modan Mohan Masanta ... 126 3 7 Ishwar Chandra Masanta ... 126 3 6 Mohendra Nath Masanta ... 126 3 6	441 12 3 504 14 1 946 10 4	40 2 7	Radha Nath Masanta and others have effected common registry of their putni tenure in respect of 9356. 3k. of land in mouzahs Kismut Belki and Kismut Chuck Gopinath and Chuk Rajib, and others of Belki in Pergunnah Khandar at an annual jumma of Rs. 1,021-10-4.
661	391	Tappy Baliaita	Bhitarvinode 4 annas share.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government rent— Ganga Narayan Masanta, Indra Nath Masanta, Upendra Nath Masanta, Gopendra Nath Masanta, and Pyari Mohan Masanta. Separate account not to be sold— Rasik Chand Maiti, manager of Choudhury Srikanta Masanta, minor, under Court of Wards. Total ...	1,105 15 3 552 15 6 1,658 14 9	190 1 0 190 0 0	Minor's share.
662	392	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue— Dwarka Nath Masanta and Srimatya Bushumati Dasi, mother to Navadvip Chand Masanta, minor, Srimatya Jamma Moni Dasi, mother and guardian to Sadananda Masanta, minor, Durga Narayan Masanta, Syari Mohan Das, and Umesh Chandra Das. Separate account not to be sold for arrear of Government revenue— Choudhury Golok Chandra and Modhu Sudan Masanta. Total ...	829 7 5 829 7 5 1,658 14 10	105 12 4	
697	407	Shahapur ...	Chandanpore *alias* Khas Bazar, station Debra.	Hari Narain Naik, Bismohutry Naik, Nittya Nando Naik, Rama Nath Naik, and Sreemattya Chapee, mother and guardian of Nimal Chand Naik, minor, Pitamber Naik, and Sreemattya Lohachary Dassy.	Including police 1,889 14 8	131 3 3	10b. 15k. of land in mouzah Pakhurapungy has been taken for canal purposes.
820	463	Batitaki ...	Chakol *alias* Banal, station Sabong.	The joint share of Prem Chand Masanta and Sreemattya Thakoor Mony Dassy will be put up to sale for arrears of Government revenue. Exclusive of the share of Rasick Chand Mity, manager on behalf of Sreekanta Masanta, minor, under the Court of Wards, for which separate account has been opened. Total ...	359 4 3 359 4 2 718 8 5	151 13 11	
1127	625	Kasijorah ...	Gopal Nagore, station Panchkoorah.	Brojendra Koomar Jana, Dayal Chandra Jana, Bissambhar Jana, Sreemati Prosanna Mayee Dassy.	1,511 0 9	173 2 0	5b. 14k. 4ch. of land in mouza Dhansar have been taken for canal purposes, 1b. 9k. 4ch.
				of land in mouza Gopalnagore pertaining to mouza Kalinagore has been permanently leased to Bhojahury Malty by Sankary Deyee at jumma of Rs. 2-3-2, and it has been registered under Act XI of 1859.			
1171	653	Batitaki ...	Gunial	The joint share of Sreematty Premamoyee Dassy, Broja Das Panja, Kameda Charan Pal, Boismab Das Panja, will be put up to sale for arrears of Government revenue. Exclusive of the share of Indra Nath, Upendra Nath, Gopenda Nath, and Peary Mohun Masanta, of which separate account has been opened. Total ...	327 9 1 327 9 1 655 2 2	34 10 7	3b. 18k. 8ch. of land in mouza Batitaki has been taken for canal purposes.
1273	696	Shahapore ...	Hassimpore, station Debra.	Bissambhar Rana, Jagamohan Rana, Jadooputty Dass, Panchanan Dass, Udoy Chandra Dass, Durlaw Chundra Dass, Golook Nath Dass Berah, Jogendra Nath Dass Berah, Benoo Behary Dass Berah, himself and guardian of Hreeshikesh Dass Berah, Golock Nath Dass Berah, Sreemattya Matangony Dassy, mother and guardian Tarak Nath and Bholanath Mitry, minors, Sreemattya Annapurna Dassy, grandmother and guardian of Radhacharan Mundul, minor, Sreemattya Hara Sundary Dassy, Sreemattya Champok Lutta Dassy, wife of deceased Biswa Harroy Pal, Sadanando Pal, himself and guardian of Genoo Charan Pal and Josoda Nandon Pal, minors, Nimal Chand Pal, Pasanna Moye Dassy, Bharaty Dassy.	Including police 1,718 0 7	17 10 4	9b. 14k. of land in mouza Alisagurh and 192b. of land in mouza Dhobagirria have been taken for canal purposes.
1300	719	Bhuya Mootha	Haripore *alias* Banamally pore, station Bhagabanpore.	Sundar Narain Dass, Saroop Narain Dass, Gopinath and Nandolal Masanta, Sreematty Padmabatty Dassy, mother and guardian of Ramjiban, Ram Lochan, and Ramsaran Masanta, minors, Promchand Masanta, Dwarka Nath Masanta, and Ram Mohan Dass.	920 13 8	32 6 3	
1373	766	Sabong ...	Jardoi ...	The joint share of Laksmi Narain Mity, Sreematty Thakoormoney Dassy, Balaram Mity, Ramkinkar Shee, and Tarachand Mundal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Exclusive of the share of Rajnarain Mandul, for which separate account has been opened. Total ...	499 1 7 71 4 10 570 6 5	94 13 0	

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1420	795	Kharakpore ...	Japhala, Sadar station.	Dwarka Nath Masanta, Darpanarain Masanta, Sreemattya Jamoonamony Dassy, mother and guardian of Sadanando Masanta, Sreemattya Basoomutty Dassy, mother and guardian, Nabaddip Chand Masanta, Sreematty Prosanna Moyee Dassy, Umachurn Mahapatra.	873 11 0	253 15 0	
1467	813	Kasiljorah ...	Kodalya, station Punchkoorah.	Saroda Prosad Basu	Including road fund 1,472 1 3	506 4 0	11b. 5k. 8 of land in mouza Kadalya have been taken for canal purpose.
1547	873	Kooroolchore...	Kooria ...	Kisore Mohun Bose, himself and guardian of Atul Krisna Bose, minor.	694 4 10	99 13 6	
1689	169	Jellamutta zemindary.	Temporary Keoramal, Eroneti, Bishooan and Baindabazar.	Sreemuttya Horeypria Deby and Anundo Moyee Deby.	3,361 0 0	577 10 9	The term of the settlement of this mehal will expire at the end of the Bengali year 1300.
1777	969	Pergunnah Amarsi.	Laloea *alias* Baloreadropore (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Nando Coomar and Annoda Prosad Berah, Sreemoty Mongla Dasi, mother and guardian of Woopendra Nath Berah, minor, and Sreenarain Berah will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	610 12 1	27 1 2	
				Exclusive of the share of Prem Chand, Ishan Chander, and Girish Chander Berah, Sreemotyah Shiromoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Nilcomal Berah, Ganendra Chander Berah, Narendro Chandra Berah, and Bhupendra Chander Berah, minors, and Sreemotyah Drabomoyee Dasi, mother and guardian on behalf of Hemango Chunder Berah, minor, which has a separate account and which will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	314 1 0		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	924 13 1		
1782	973	Pergunnah Joolkapore.	Mehal Lootnia, thanna Sabong (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Akhoynarain Das, Premchand Masanta, Boikanta Nath Janah, Radhagobind Panja, Shashi Shekhar Panja, Bolstab Das Panja, and Jogobandu Panja will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	805 15 11	122 1 9	
				The remaining share of Brojo Das Panja has a separate account and will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	53 11 9		
				Total Sudder Jumma ..	859 11 8		
1992	1086	Pergunnah Kasijorah (permanent settlement).	Mehal Naichhanpore.	The joint share of Sreemotyah Hamidanesha Bebee, Ajijal Hossen, and Sreemotyah Bidhumookhi Dei will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	(Including police charges) 2,256 1 4	1 0 0	
				The remaining share of Saroop Mohun Masanta, which has a separate account will not to be sold.	Including police 381 11 2		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	2,637 12 6		
2032	1114	Pergunnah Noyabosan.	Mehal Noyabosan, thanna Gopiballabpore (permanent settlement).	Moharaja Kristo Chunder Deb Bahadoor ...	3,419 5 4	1,065 0 2	
2110	1149	Pergunnah Sahapore.	Mehal Papon Harichurn *alias* Popan, thanna Debra.	The joint share of Shremotyah Basumoti Dasi, mother and guardian of Nobodip Chand Masanto, minor, Darpo Naran Masanto, Sreemotyah Jamoona Moni Dasi, mother and guardian of Sadanando Masanto, minor, and Darikanath Masanto, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	Including police 922 2 8	116 8 1	140b. 15c. of land of mouzah Hizalda and 65b. 7c. of land of mouzah Basda and 21b. 11c. 2p. of land of mouzah Popan taken for canal purposes and 1,139b. 8c. of land of mouza Hizalda at a jumma of Rs. 1,212-4 is taken by Sreenath Charan Nandi as *patteni*, which has been registered under Act XI of 1859.
				The remaining share of Gongnarain Masanto, which has a separate account, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	Including police 922 2 7	316 4 9	
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	1,844 5 3		
2119	1156	Kismat Sahapore.	Mehal Potasi, thana Debra.	Basti Narain Roy and Sadanando Roy ...	875 3 1	300 9 5	
2143	1176	Pergunnah Amarsi.	Mehal Panpara, thanna Potaspore (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Sreemotyah Rotnomoni Dei, wife of Rajnarain Roy, Harsai Lall Bhakat, Anando Lall Roy, Lakhi Nairain, Bholanath, Taraprosad Chander, Mohan, and Gojendra Narain Roy's adoptive mother and guardian Sreemotyah Parboti Brohmi and Chowdari Gopendro Nandan Dass Mohapatro will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	310 15 0	63 8 0	
				The remaining share of Rajnarain Mytee has a separate account and will not be sold.	Including police 149 9 0		
				Ditto ditto of Jiban Kristo Gossami, Kunja Behari Gossami, Romanath Gossami, Shama Charan Lahari, Jiban Kristo Gossami, Koonja Behari Gossami, Shama Charan Lahari, and Romanath Gossami.	28 12 9		
				Ditto ditto ditto ..	100 10 11		
				Ditto ditto of Taraprosad Roy ditto ditto.	37 9 11		
				Ditto ditto of Sreemoti Sabitra Dei, wife of Narsing Narain Mytee ditto ditto.	47 10 10		
				Ditto ditto of Sreemotyah Ahalyah Dei ditto ditto.	47 10 10		
				Ditto ditto of Khetro Mohun Goochhait, Hotoo Charan Goochhait, ditto ditto.	44 10 9		
				The remaining share of Mohesh Chander Roy, which has a separate account will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	47 10 10		
				Ditto ditto of Becharam Mytee, ditto ditto.			
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	815 4 10		

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2158	1190	Pergunnah Bhuamoota.	Pajankool, thana Contai (permanent settlement.)	Sreemotyah Matangini Dasi, mother and guardian of Tarak Nath Mytee and Bhola Nath Mytee, minors, Radhika Prosanno Chander, Gongaram Misri, Sreemotyah Khoolanna Debyah, mother of Jadab Chander Misri, minor, and Sreemotyah Doorgamooni Debyah his step-mother.	661 8 11	145 15 0	
2159	1191	Pergunnah ditto.	Mehal Poschim Masaryah *alias* Betal Khatlan, thana Bhogowanpore (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Anando Lal Roy and Sreemotyah Satyabhama will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	2,189 9 4	10 10 1	
				The remaining share of Joynarain Hazra, Biproprosad and Lakhi Narain Hazra, which has a separate account will not be sold.	336 6 0		
				Ditto ditto of Gongaram Misri ditto ditto ditto.	547 6 2		
				Ditto ditto of Sreematyah Khoolna Debyah, mother of Jadob Chander Misri, minor, and his step-mother Sreemotyah Doorgamoni Debyah, ditto ditto ditto.	547 6 2		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	3,620 11 8		
2174	1202	Pergunnah Battaki.	Mehal Pangaryah, thanna Sabong (permanent settlement).	Sreemotyah Sreemoti Dei	630 1 7	217 1 11	
2251	244	Pergunnah Khalisa, Bhogroot Jalpai.	Paharpoor, Jalpai, Khaspatit (temporary settlement).	Sreemoti Haripria Debi and Sreemoti Anando Moyee Debi.	1,150 7 0	246 10 3	The term will last up to the Amli year 1307.
2349	1287	Pergunnah Korulchore.	(Permanent settlement) mehal Rajoorya.	The joint share of Sreemotyah Tripoorah Dei, Sreemotyah Dasi Dei, mother and guardian of Netyahnando Giri, Narsing Charan Giri, Anirooda Giri, Gopinath Giri, Annadoram Giri, Lal Mohan Giri, Abhiram Giri, Pitamber Giri, Dhroobo Churn Giri, Soobal Chunder Giri *alias* Das, Gour Mohun Giri, himself and brother and guardian of Ponchanon Giri, minor, Radhakristo Giri, Sadhoo Charan Mohala, and Koosr Narain Chowdhari will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	609 12 7	55 11 4	
				The remaining share of Gooru Prosad Bisool, Doorga Prosad Bisool, Debi Prosad Bisool, and Modan Mohan Bisool, which has a separate account will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	83 12 10		
				The remaining share of Joitra Dei, mother of Radha Mohan, Brido Mohan, and Nil Mohan Das, Kristo Prosad Das, and Modhu Sudan Das, which has a separate account and which will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	402 12 3		
				Ditto ditto of Govind Prosad Bisool, ditto ditto.	26 13 5		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	1,123 3 1		
2357	1293	Pergunnah Khotnagore.	Mehal Radhanagore, thana Naraingor.	The joint share of Jogomohan De, Khetra Mohan De, Modan Mohun De, Lal Mohun De, Ram Gopal De, Gopinath and Arjoon Charun Prodhan, Pitambar Patra, Umaprosad De, Dhakhina Charan Das, Bilati Kanongoe, Hari Charan De, Khetro Mohan Das Kanongoe, father and guardian of Hem Chandro Das Kanongoe, minor, Sreemotyah Aanando Moi Dei, mother of Shibnarain Das and Moorari Mohan Das and Radha Mohan Das Kanongoe, Jogodish Das Kanangoe, Sreemoti Kripa Moi Dei, wife of Sreenath Charan Das, Shibnarain, Moorari Mohan, and Radha Mohan Das Kanongoe, Satrooghan Acharjyah Acharjee, Modun Mritoonjoy, Hira Lall, and Chunder Mohun Acharjee, himself and guardian of Haronaran Acharjee, minor, Sreemuttya Koroona Deyee, wife of late Kishore Mohun Kanongoe, Sreemutty Abhoya Soondory Dassy, Lokhannarin, Bholanath, Tara Prosad, and Chunder Mohun and Gozendro Narain Roy, Sreemuttya Parbutty Bromhi, adoptive mother and guardian of Hirombo Naran Roy, minor, Gopendro Nundon Das Mohapatro, Radhamohun, and Golukn Mohun Dey, Haronoran Jana, Gobindo Prosad Jana, Moorari Mohun Jana, Pitumbur Bromho, himself and Sreemuttya Soobhadramony, mother and guardian of Bhaghut Bromba, minor.			
				The following shares, which have separate accounts, will not be sold—			
				Rs. A. P.			
				The separate account of Boloram Bromho, the revenue of which is 122 11 0			
				Ditto ditto Ramnaran Roy... 24 8 7			
				Ditto ditto Maiboo Khan, Lall Khan, Golap Khan, Nobab Khan, Yakoob Khan, Sheikh Goozar Mahomed, Mooklal Khan, Panjab Khan, Hyder Khan, and Akbur Khan, ditto ditto 46 14 10		
				The share of Bharut Churn Mana, which has separate account will not be sold, the revenue of which is 135 6 8			
				Ditto ditto of Nilmohun Jana, ditto ditto 8 13 0			
				Ditto ditto of Godadhur Jana and Bidhyadhur Jana, ditto ditto 18 11 3			
				Ditto ditto of Radhamohun Das Adhicaree, himself and guardian of Nilmohun Das Adhicaree, minor, ditto ditto 87 3 10			
				Ditto ditto Sadhoo Churn Manha, ditto ditto .. 135 6 8			
						579 10 7	
				Total Revenue ...		2,654 13 2	

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2434	1332	Bircool ...	7 annas share of Rampore *alias* Rampore and Soncpore, thana Roghoonathpore.	The joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue:—	2,720 6 11	232 15 2	
				Akhoy Narain, Amrito Lal, Bossonto Lal, Peary Lal, and Promotho Lal Bondopadhye, and Mr. J. C. Macgregor Receiver of the High Court, estate Ajodhyaram Khan— Rs. A. P.			
				The share of Chundi Churn Susmul, which has separate account will not be sold, the revenue of which is 1,920 6 5			
				Ditto ditto of Chundi Churn Susmul and Chundi Churn Susmal, Khodijaton Karba, minor's mother and guardian Srimatya Unmotun Nessa Bibi, ditto ditto 535 14 0	2,456 4 5		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	5,176 11 4		
2451	1337	Kassijorah ...	Sreedhur Bassan *alias* Dhoolarya, thana Panshura.	The share of Gunganaran Massanto, which has separate account, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	593 13 8 including police.	102 9 11	55. 13*c*. 1*p*. of lands in mouza Dhoonlarah and 15. 14*c*. in Naran Chuck have been taken for canal purposes.
				Rs. A. P. The joint share of Hanooka Khatoon *alias* Hini Bibi, Buddi Ujyoma Khan, himself and father and guardian of Keramut Ally Khan, minor, Joynaran Myti, Shaik Domun, will not be sold, the revenue of which is 580 7 6			
				The separate account of Mohendronat Mussanto do. do. ... 282 8 4	862 15 10 including police.		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	1,456 13 6		
2513	1393	Bhunyamutta	Seemoalya, thana, Bhogobanpore.	Srimatya Sattabhama, Mookoonda Lal Roy, Moorary Lall Roy, Gungaram Mishri, Jadub Chunder Mishri, minors, mother Khoollona Debya and step-mother Srimatya Doorgamoney Debya.	700 9 5	80 5 9	
2514	1394	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sreemutty Bromhomoyee, adoptive mother and guardian of Upendro Lall Roy, minor, Sreemuttya. Lotyabhama, Mookoondo Lall Roy, and Moorary Lall Roy.	1,070 9 6	122 5 0	
2767	1526	Kassijorah ...	Uttur Muhgram ...	Radhashyam Bag, Sreekanto Bag, Haradhun Bag, and Trollukyanat Bag, Sreemuttya Notypunnessa Bibi, himself and mother and guardian of Saha Ajiyal Nobi, Jiheron Nobi, and Sreemutty Fojalutnessa Bibi.	858 9 5 including police.	295 0 10	
2934	1598	Chunder Cona	Lekorbag, thana Chunder Cona.	Guru Prosunno Ghose	11,045 3 6	1,502 7 9	
1213	56	Keoramal, Taruf Bissoan.	Gorahar ...	Roytwari tenure of Julpi Mehal Doorga Prosad Midda.	814 0 0	279 13 0	The term will expire at the close of the year 1306 Bengali.
				Jotes Mundali.			
27	56	Kolyanpore ...	Mouzas Tatooldanga and others.	Jote Mundle Soroop Chunder Pattro ...	600 0 0	206 4 0	

H. A. D. PHILLIPS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office on Monday, the 26th of March 1883, corresponding with the 13th Choitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on or previous to March 1880, *i.e.* from March 1878 to end of March 1880.

Towji No.	Name of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
267	Kismut pergunnah Digha, pergunnah Digha.	Syad Mahamed Ahia, Syad Mahamed Moosa, Rakhal Chand Doogur, guardian of Karam Chand Doogur, Sriman Narayan Mookhapadhya, manager of Abdool Selam, minor, Kasi Chandra Talookdar, Taran Krist Choudhury.	Revenue 4,550 8 0 Police 12 0 0 4,562 8 0	Revenue 2,490 13 0 Police 6 6 0 2,497 5 0	The shares bearing special No. 1, Syad Mahamed Moosa, revenue Rs. 503-6 and police Re. 1-6, total Rs. 504-12, and special No. 2, Syad Mahamed Ahia, revenue Rs. 503-6 and police Re. 1-6, total Rs. 504-12, of which separate accounts have been opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 are excluded. The remaining ijmali share will be sold.
296	Kismut pergunnah Bongaon Jigeer, pergunnah Bongaon.	Syad Mahamed Ahia, Syad Mahamed Moosa, Dinoo Bundhu Sanyal, and Syada Bibi, Rakhal Chand Doogur, guardian of Karam Chand Doogur, Sriman Narain Mookhapadhya, manager of Syad Abdool Selam, minor, Anand Mohan Moitra and Karam Chand Babu.	11,354 2 0 114 2 0 11,468 4 0	4,607 7 0 64 14 0 4,672 5 0	The shares bearing special No. 1, Syad Mahamed Moosa, revenue Rs. 1,361-9 and police Re. 12-11, total Rs. 1,274-4, and special No. 2 of Syad Mahamed Ahia, revenue Rs. 1,361-9 and police Rs. 12-11, total Rs. 1,274-4, of which separate accounts have been opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 are excluded. The remaining ijmali share will be sold.

Rajshahye Collectorate, the 21st February 1883. POORNA CHUNDER GHOSE, for Collector on tour.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 26th March 1883, corresponding with the 13th Choitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Touji No.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
267	Kismut pergunnah Digha, pergunnah Digha.	Syud Mahamed Ahia, Syud Mahamed Moosa, Karam Chand Baboo, guardian of Rakhal Chand Doogar, Srinnan Narayan Mookhapadhya, manager of Abdool Selam, minor, Kasi Chandra Talookdar, and Taran Krist Chowdhury.	Revenue 4,530 8 0 Police 12 0 0 4,542 8 0	Revenue 216 0 0 Police 0 6 0 216 6 0	Special No. 4, the share of Karam Chand Doogur, guardian of Rakhal Chand Doogur, separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 528-3 and police Rs. 1-6 will be sold.
294	Singmara, pergunnah Bongaon Khalisha.	Bhaanbati Charan Baboo, Shama Sundary Dassya, mother and guardian of Rakhal Charan Mundle, minor, Chandra Kamini Chowdhurani, Radha Romon Dey Chowdhury.	1,033 9 0 Police 11 3 0 1,044 12 0	168 9 0 Police 2 0 0 170 9 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of special No. 1, the share of Shama Sundary Dassya, mother and guardian of Rakhal Charan Mundle, minor, separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859, of which Government revenue is Rs. 261-3, including police.
428	Chung Dhupoil, tuppeh Chapila.	Jadu Nanden Sen, himself and guardian of Doibhoki Nanden and Rohini Nanden Sen, Chandra Moti Gupta, Anada Sundari Gupta, guardian of Indra Bhusan, Lolit Mohan, Kumad Nath Mullick, Joy Nath Bisi, Bidhu Mookhi, Gupto, manager and guardian of Romini Mohan Mullick, Poddo Kamini Gupta, Nistarini Gupta, Uma Sundary Debya, Radha Nath Bisi on behalf of Radha Sundari Debya, Bejoy Nath Bisi, and Anand Moye Debya.	1,334 12 0	9 1 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of special No. 1, the share of Nistarni Gupta, of which Government revenue is Rs. 525-6; special No. 2, the share of Annad Moye Debya, mother of Nolini Nath Bisi, of which Government revenue is Rs. 41-12, and special No. 3, the share of Bidhu Mookhi Gupta, manager and guardian of Romini Mohan Mullick, minor, Annada Sundari Gupta, manager and guardian of Indra Bhusan, Lolit Mohan, and Kumud Nath Mullick, minors, of which Government revenue is Rs. 325-6. The above three shares have been separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.
440	Bahadipur, tuppeh Chapila.	Doiboki Nanden Sen, Rohini Nanden Sen, Uma Sundary Debya, Chandra Moti Gupta, Anada Sundary Gupta, manager and guardian of Indra Bhusan, Nolit Mohan, and Kumad Nath Mullick, minors, Joy Nath Bisi, Gyanada Nath Bisi, manager and guardian of Radha Sundari Debiya, Bidhu Mookhi Gupta, manager and guardian of Romoni Mohan Mullick, minor, Poddo Kamani Gupta, Anand Moye Debia, Nistarani Gupto, Bejoy Nath Bisi.	Revenue 1,566 10 0	Revenue 33 1 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of special No. 1 of Nistarini Gupta, the Government revenue of which is Rs. 381-14; special No. 2 of Bidhu Mookhi Gupta, manager and guardian of Romoni Mohan Mullick, minor, Annada Sundari Gupta, manager and guardian of Indra Bhusan, Nolit Mohan, and Kumud Nath Mullick, minors, the Government revenue of which is Rs. 381-14; and special No. 3 of Annada Moye Debya, of which Government revenue is Rs. 24-8. The above three shares have been separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.

Rajshahye Collectorate, the 21st February 1883. POORNA CHUNDER GHOSE, for Collector on tour.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

1st-class Permanently-settled Estates.

Number, towji.	Name or mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears of revenue for which the mehal will be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1072	Baikunthpur Khanjehanpur, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Rai Adya Sahai and others.	1,193 3 0	94 12 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1078	Taluka Sripur, pergunnah Bhusadi	Mussamut Indrabutti Kumri and others.	3,503 6 0	167 14 0	The estate will be sold exclusive of 8 annas separated share of Bunsi Singh and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,751-12. The details of the 8 annas share to be sold are given below:—

Name of proprietors.	Share.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mussamut Indrabatti Kumri.	2 annas (separated)	437 5 0	29 2 0
Gobind Pershad and others.	6 annas (ijmali) ...	1,314 7 0	138 12 0
		1,751 12 0	167 14 0

1155	Sahajadpur Kanousi, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Jhoomak Singh and others.	775 3 0	2 7 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1166	Rupasbas, pergunnah Emadpur.	Kaldipnarain and others.	705 3 0	38 8 0	The 8 annas 6 gundas separated share of Jugdipnarain Singh and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs 154-4, will be sold.
2747	Lowan, pergunnah Amertha.	Chintaman Singh and others.	1,277 6 0	0 3 0	The estate, exclusive of the separated 15 dams share of Satterdhari Kundar and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 59-14, will be sold.
3261	Burhi Taraf Ram Charan Ram Sen, pergunnah Salemabad.	Birjmohun Dutt and others.	1,663 3 0	94 10 3	The entire estate will be sold.
4120	Diyarah Sihawan, pergunnah Malki.	Asman Singh and others.	2,881 8 0	88 7 0	The estate, exclusive of the separated 12 annas 14 gundas share of Fekan Singh and others, with a sudder jumma Rs. 2,288, will be sold.
5324	Chilmil Karichack, pergunnah Malki.	Mitarjit Singh and others.	1,411 1 0	461 2 0	The entire estate will be sold.

Monghyr Collectorate, the 21st February 1883. C. R. MARINDIN, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 20th March 1883, corresponding to 27th Phagoon 1290 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Consecutive number.	Number in register A.	Number of touzie.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of rent for which sale will be held.
				1st short.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	.....	2	Allawan, pergunnah Pillich.	Paryag Singh, Sheo Narain Lall Shahu, Kaneshor Prosad, Sheo Shewak Singh, Chatoorbhuj Singh, and Prosad Singh and others	725 7 2	
				Exclusive of the share of Paryag Singh, Sheo Narain Lall Shahu, Kaneshor Prosad, and others, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	395 14 4	
				The remaining ijmal share of Chatoorbhooj Singh, Prosad Singh, Gajbadan Singh, Bishoon Prosad Singh, Deel Singh, Hita Singh, Harbans Narain Singh, Ram Golam Singh, himself and guardian of Chabotoo Singh, Mussamut Jadubane Koer, mother and guardian of Senehi Prosad Singh, Mussamut Munrup Koer, Gangabishun Singh, Hetnarain Singh, and Nathooni Singh will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	329 8 10	13 1 11
2	.....	21	Alipur Sipara, pergunnah Sanda.	Mussamut Bibi Amton, Syed Alli Shere, and Mussamut Mahmoodan, and others	747 11 9	
				Exclusive of the share of Mussamut Qaseeman, Mussamut Shamshan, Mussumut Mahmoodan, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	290 12 6	
				Exclusive of the joint share of Mussamut Bibi Fasechan and Syad Alli Shere and others, the Government revenue of which is	300 0 5	
				The remaining share of Mussamut Bibi Amtun, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	96 14 10	24 3 9
3	.....	149	Rampoor, Amerah, Balkishun, Balram, pergunnah Pillich.	Jhan Singh Jamadar, Edal Singh, Baboo Ram Lal Singh, Bidhi Chand Chandhuri, Barhamdeo Narain, and others	1,633 3 5	
				Exclusive of the share of Jhan Singh Jamadar, Edal Singh, and others, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	1,101 8 8	
				Exclusive of the joint share of Birj Behari Singh and Deodhari Singh and others, for which the Government revenue is	369 15 1	
				The remaining share of Dharam Narain Singh, Ramdhari Singh, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	161 11 8	19 8 8
4	.....	150	Rampoor, Amerah, Choohar, Chamari, pergunnah Pillich.	Fatah Singh, Doobri Chowdhari, Bidhi Chand Chowdhari, and others ...	1,174 6 5	
				Exclusive of the share of Fatah Singh, Kirat Singh, and others, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	152 4 0	
				The remaining joint share of Doobari Chowdhari, Bidhi Chand Chowdhari, Lilla Choudhari, Gobind Choudhari, Mussamut Phulbas Koer, mother and guardian of Lachmi Narain, Parsidh Narain, Mussamut Akhso, Mussamut Sonephul Koer, Mussamut Parbati Koer, Har Prosad Singh, Hanuman Singh, Darshan Singh, Dodraj Singh, Mussamut Lochmi Koer, Ganesh Koer, and Bishesshor Singh will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	1,022 2 5	2 5 1
5	.....	197	Sihi, pergunnah Masondha.	Halkhari Singh, Lachman Pershad Singh, Mami Lall Tewari, and others	1,243 12 10	
				Exclusive of the share of Kulkawal Singh, Halkhori Singh, Jaipal Singh, and others, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is ...	967 3 11	
				Exclusive of the joint share of Munoo Lall Tewari, Nursingh Narain Singh, and others, the Government revenue of is	74 1 5	
				The remaining share of Gangaprosad Singh, Harakh Narain Singh, Poonut Singh, Seewan Singh, Gunga Singh, Jeo Narain Singh, Mussamut Ajholo Koer, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue	202 7 6	2 2 2
6	.....	630	Sharfabad Parthoo, pergunnah Manair.	Syad Ameer Ali, Gobind Lal *alias* Ghashitan Lall, and others	615 0 0	
				Exclusive of the share of Shaih Ameer Ali, for which separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue of which is	123 0 0	
				The remaining joint share of Gobind Lal *alias* Ghasseetan Lal, Mohan Lal, Misri Lal, Mussamut Khoshhalo Koer, Mussamut Waseerannissa, Mussamut Bigoo Jan, Syed Latif Hoosein *alias* Mohomdoo Saheb, Mussamut Bibi Khairatunnisa, Mussamut Sitara, and Mussamut Bursatun will be put up to sale for the arrear of Government revenue ...	402 0 0	5 4 11

ABDUL JUBBER, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji number.	No. in khas mehal register.	No. in register A.	Name of mehal.	Name and residence of proprietors.	Hissa or share.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
						Rs.		
1933	72	189	Jowar Tamtaputia in hissa 10*ans.* 13*g.* 1*c.* 1*k.*, pergunnah Bardakhat, Meadi taluq.	Govind Chandra Das, Mahendra Chandra Das, Nagendra Chandra Das, Uma Chandra Sen, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Ram Joy Roy, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Sarup Chandra Roy, son of Goloke Chandra Deb, deceased. Sreemati Uma Tara Gupta, wife of late Sarup Chandra Roy, son of Krishna Mohan Sen, deceased, of Darora, pergunnah Bardakhat, thannah Thorla.	Entire mehal.	1,708	Arrear for kist November 1882 Rs. 597	This mehal is under regular settlement since 1296 B.S.

Tipperah Collectorate, the 16th February 1883.

J. A. HOPKINS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the Monday of the 26th March 1883, corresponding with 3rd Chait 1290 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue of the entire estate.	Government revenue of the shares which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	123	Karsur, pergunnah Ander.	Aosan Sing, Heera Dutt Pandey, and others.	778 10 8	270 14 7	18 10 6½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of four shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 507-12-1.
2	229	Rakowli, pergunnah Ander.	Purmjote Kuer, Nund Kishore Sing, and others.	586 10 8	275 0 0	44 9 5½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of two shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 311-10-8.
3	242	Siawa, pergunnah Ander.	Sheik Jowad Hossein, Sheik Golam Hasna, and others.	821 5 4½	821 5 4½	10 4 0	The entire estate will be sold.
4	324	Oomdha Fakooli, pergunnah Baul.	Ram Gobind Sahoo and others.	1,040 0 0	975 0 0	7 13 11	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 65.
5	328	Bussunt, pergunnah Baul.	Boodhun Sing and others.	816 12 0	272 2 10	9 12 4	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of six shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 544-9-2.
6	394	Banouth, pergunnah Baul.	Dilbux Narain and others.	883 15 8½	441 15 9½	93 2 3½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 441-15-11.
7	414	Bhurhopur, Futtehpur, pergunnah Baul.	Durup Narain and others.	1,954 13 6	988 5 2	2 14 11½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,016-8-4.
8	616	Kabirpa Dumria, pergunnah Baul.	Syed Valaet Hossein, Syed Mahomod Hossein, and others. Government revenue Malikana	1,091 12 0 911 7 5 180 4 7	1,091 12 0	45 5 1	The entire estate will be sold.
9	673	Lowa, pergunnah Baul.	Kooldeep Narain Sahi, Ambica Persad, and others.	1,091 12 0 817 1 1½	560 14 0½	12 11 5½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 256-3-1.
10	890	Sindwar, pergunnah Baul.	Byjoo Rai and others	693 5 4	212 15 11	32 8 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of eleven shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 480-5-5.
11	890	Sindwar, pergunnah Baul.	Moonshi Benarasi Lal	693 5 4	18 7 11	3 10 10	The share of Moonshi Benarasi Lal, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 18-7-11.
12	951	Tajpur, pergunnah Baul.	Balgobind Sing, Raja Sing, and others.	1,024 14 4½	1,024 14 4½	73 2 11½	The entire estate will be sold.
13	1042	Bungra, Puchnowli, Gungun, pergunnah Bara.	Sarnam Rai, Dooki Rai, and others.	1,214 14 11½	1,214 14 11½	0 15 11½	The entire estate will be sold.
14	1510	Telkathoo, pergunnah Bara.	Lala Deep Narain, Lala Kisoon Pershad.	960 0 0	885 3 6½	13 3 4½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of five shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 74-12-5½.
15	1658	Juggutpur, pergunnah Barai.	Joobraj Sing and others.	587 8 2½	221 14 7	6 7 1	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 365-4-7½.
16	1825	Rouza Moazumpur, pergunnah Chirand.	Maharajah Rajendra Kishore Sing Bahadur and others.	1,281 1 0½	1,188 5 5½	11 12 10½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 92-11-7.
17	1828	Telpa Boosrug, pergunnah Chirand.	Ramgobind Sahoo and others.	1,346 10 8	491 15 5½	16 10 1½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 854-11-2½.
18	2092	Biraicha, pergunnah Dungsi.	Hanooman Persad Sahoo.	1,035 3 8½	4 0 0	0 10 0	The share of Hanooman Persad Sahi separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 4.
19	2092	Biraicha, pergunnah Dungsi.	Kooldip Narain Sahoo and others.	1,035 3 8½	197 9 0	68 2 0	The share of Kooldip Narain Sahoo and others separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 197-9.
20	2092	Biraicha, pergunnah Dungsi.	Doorga Tewary, Beesumbhur Tewary, and others.	1,035 3 8½	57 11 6	0 2 0	The share of Doorga Tewary, Bissumbhur Tewary, and others separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 57-11-6.
21	2092	Biraicha, pergunnah Dungsi.	Rash Behari Sahi and Lal Behari Sahi.	1,035 3 8½	103 12 0	41 11 0	The share of Rash Behari Sahi and Lal Behari Sahi separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859 will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 103-12.
22	2285	Bissumbhurpur, pergunnah Goa.	Ramraj Singh, Radha Kuer, and others.	916 2 1½	630 6 9½	2 12 7½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of four shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 285-11-10½.
23	2285	Bissumbhurpur, pergunnah Goa.	Ambica Lal, Toolsi Lal, and others.	916 2 1½	42 10 8	7 6 0	The share of Ambica Lal, Toolsi Lal, and others, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 42-10-8.

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors	Government revenue of the entire estate.	Government revenue of the shares which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
24	2602	Mirzapur, pergunnah Goa.	Gujadhur Persad Sing, Gopal Dutt Pundit, and others.	1,821 5 2	1,821 5 2	7 4 9½	The entire estate will be sold.
25	2645	Najiba, pergunnah Goa.	Sowki Sahu and others	533 5 4	381 12 4	6 14 3½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of four shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 151-9.
26	2958	Chanderbhanpur, pergunnah Kasmar.	Rambarth Kuer, Pardip Narain Sing.	954 8 4	157 9 3	46 11 4	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of six shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 796-15-1.
27	3086	Manopur, pergunnah Kasmar.	Adit Narain Sing ...	715 11 9	159 1 10	37 8 8	The share of Adit Narain Sing, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 159-1 10.
28	3132	Rasulpur, Mahiuddin, pergunnah Kasmar.	Dinar Sing ...	529 8 0	529 8 0	7 10 8	The entire estate will be sold.
29	3176	Salahpur, pergunnah Kasmar.	Raghoopat Lal ..	649 0 0	604 0 0	147 9 11½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 45.
30	3523	Raotit, pergunnah Murhul.	Ram Golam Sing, Seo Golam Sing, and others.	582 6 4½	502 2 1½	19 10 9	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs 80-4-3½.
31	3524	Raotit, pergunnah Murhul.	Baboo Sheo Ratton Singh.	1,399 7 4½	699 11 7½	6 4 10½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 699-11-8½
32	3690	Nurhun, pergunnah Murhun.	Mehdi Hossein and others. Government revenue Malikana	750 6 2 645 5 2 105 1 0 750 6 2	484 7 6	23 5 7	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of two shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1879, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 160-13-8.
33	3696	Nurhun, pergunnah Nurhun.	Basoodeo Narain ...	750 6 2	75 0 0	0 1 0	The share of Basoodeo Narain, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1879, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 75.
34	3721	Amlore, pergunnah Putchluk.	Samoonder Rai ...	762 10 8	762 10 8	10 11 7	The entire estate will be sold.

Sarun Collectorate, the 28th February 1883. JADUB CHUNDRE GHOSE, Deputy Collector for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of the district on the 19th March 1883, corresponding with 6th Chytro 1289 B.S., for arrears of Government revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Number.	Class of estates.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
1	First class.	227	Kismut mouzah Pakurbans, pergunnah Barbuck Sing.	Mohendro Narain Ghose, Modhusudan Sirkar, Lall Gopal Moostufi, and Nobodip Chundro Roy.	739 0 9	The entire mehal will be sold.
2	Ditto	234	Kismut Puti Bahadurpur, pergunnah Kasipur.	Prosonno Chundro Ghose	742 15 8	Ditto ditto.
3	Ditto	273	Kismut pergunnah Barbuck Sing, pergunnah Barbuck Sing.	Radhabinode Chowdhury, Jogutmohon Chowdhury, Monmohun Chowdhury, Beni Madhab Chowdhury, Heera Lall Chowdhury, Moteelall Chowdhury, Bamundas Chowdhury, Madhub Chunder Chowdhury, Choto Jodumoni Debbya, Ramurisingho Mustufi, Bonomali Chowdhury, Kalachand Chowdhury, Kristo Kissore Chowdhury, Chumpack Lota Debi, Ramgopal Chowdhury, Pearee Mohan Chowdhury, Sree Kristo Chowdhury, Sree Narain Chowdhury, Bistulall Chowdhury, Gobind Lall Chowdhury, Sreedam Lall Chowdhury, Soobal Lall Chowdhury, Brojendro Chunder Chowdhury, Ukhillessuree Debbya, mother and guardian of Horee Das Chowdhury, Ukhillessuree Debbya, mother and guardian of Tulsee Ram Chowdhury, Chandro Mukhee Debbya, mother and guardian of Hurree Ram Chowdhury, Chandro Mukhee Debbya, mother and guardian of Jonardon Chowdhury, Brojolall Chowdhury, Mohanund Bundopaddya, Monmohinee Debbya, Kalyprea Debbya, Bamasundry Debbya, Elokesee Debbya, Gopee Mohan Chowdhury, Gopee Sundary Debee, Horee Lall Chuttoraj, Jodunath Bundopaddhya, Radhabullub Dass, Kalidas Chowdhury, Bandee Beebee, Jear Rohoman, Azeezurnessa Beebee, Rajea Beebee, Rajendro Lall Chowdhury, and Golap Sundary Debbya.	2,105 6 1	Excluding 2 annas 8 gundas 3 kag 4 teel 4 deep shares, for which separate accounts have been opened to the name of Moulvie Jearrohoman, Heera Lall Chowdhury, and others, the remaining share 13 annas 11 gundas 2 cowries 16 teel and 3 deep, paying a sudder jumma Rs. 1,785-15-7 in the name of Jogut Mohan Chowdhury and others will be sold.
4	Ditto	444	Kismut Syud Kulutea, pergunnah Futteh Sing.	Mohomud Fuzlell Kareem, Mohamud Fuzlell Azeem, Mohamud Syud Hossain, Syud Atawal Azeez, Oomut Zohara Beebee, and Beebee Aleebunnessa.	1,014 12 8	Entire mehal will be sold.
5	Second class.	584	Dear Shibnuggar, pergunnah Luskurpur	Moharanee Sorut Sundery Debbya, mother and guardian of Kumar Jotindro Narain Roy, minor, Horo Gobind Bose, manager of Gopal Indro Narain Roy, minor, Ranee Monmohini Debbya, Rani Surnomoye Debbya, Rani Khoma Sundery Debbya, Rani Joy Sundery Debbya, Rani Shama Sundery Debbya, mother and guardian of Kumar Poresh Narain Roy, Nim Narain Roy, himself, and Rani Surnomoye Debbya, wife of Kedar Narain Roy, manager of Jogesh Narain Roy and Taruck Narain Roy, minors.	770 12 0	Ditto ditto.
6	Ditto	2758	Chur Mrijapur, pergunnah Polasee.	Jugutarinee Debbya	1,725 8 0	Ditto ditto.
7	First class.	2779	Kismut Turruf Kanaipara, pergunnah Asudnuggore.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,340 0 6	Ditto ditto.

Moorshedabad Collectorate, the 7th February 1883. K. G. GUPTA, Covtd. Dy. Collector, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Furreedpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th March 1883, corresponding on the 14th Cheyet 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1882.

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnah.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
369	Chur Bhadrason, pergunnah Chur Mukundia.	Ishan Chandra Mozoomdar	4,786 0 0 Road Fund 48 0 0	1,200 0 0	The entire estate to be put up to sale.
5552	Hissa Sahebjan Bibee, pergunnah Jalalpore.	Mafizannessa Khatan, Mir Fazlcali, and Mir Mohamed Fazel and others.	4,834 0 0 882 14 8¾	263 8 6½	Ditto.

Furreedpore Collectorate, the 2nd February 1883. KRISHNA CHUNDER DUTT, Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Bogra will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 18th day of April 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrear for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
69-72	Dehi Jangirabad, pergunnah Protaphajn, share 5 annas 4 gundas 1 cowri and 12½ til.	Mohima Chandra Shaha, Radha Raman, Chandra Kisor, and Rali Kisor Munshies, Peari Sundari Dashya, Mona Mohini Dashya, mother and guardian of Ganoda Prosad and Murari Mohon Shaha, minors, Banwari Lal Shaha, Mukunda Lal Shaha Chowduri, Digambar Shaha, Ram Sundari Dashya, mother and guardian of Gour Gobinda and Srigovinda Shahas, minors, Radhika Mohon Shaha, Mohammeduddin Ahmed *alias* Hydarjan Choudhuri, Tin Couri Deoya, Chandra Nath Sanyal, Tarini Chandra Sanyal, Himir Chandra and Bijoy Chandra Sanyals, Sayadini Tarikannessa Bibi Choudurani, Sayadani Taharrannessa Bibi Chowdurani, Sharifannessa, and Hamidenessa Bibi Chowdurani.	2,251 2 8½	30 1 6½	The other shares of the estate, which are not liable to sale, on account of separate accounts having been opened of them under section 70 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, are shewn below :—

Names of proprietors.	Share.	Government revenue.
	A. G. C. K. T.	Rs. A. P.
1. Kedar Nath Pakroshi.	1 19 3 3 10	161 6 0
2. Saroda Prosad Pakroshi.	0 8 2 3 5	145 6 7½
3. Srinath Baisnao and Mafizooddin Khanakar, guardian of Syed Moyazin Hosen Chowduri.	3 19 0 0 0	1,322 15 9½
4. Ananda Moyi Dashya Chowdurani.	3 1 0 0 0¾	1,021 3 6
5. Grish Chandra and Bipin Ch. Shahas.	0 13 1 1 1½	218 14 7½
6. Taharrannessa Bibi, guardian of Altafannessa Bibi (Matawali).	0 13 3 2 5½	232 10 9½

Bogra Collectorate, the 3rd March 1883. J. J. LIVESAY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the following estates or shares of estates in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be held at public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd April 1883, corresponding with 11th Baisakh 1290 B.S., for the recovery of arrears due for the kist ending 12th January 1883.

CLASS OF ESTATE.	Towji number of the estate.	Name of estate.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
First class permanently-settled estate.	979	Kismut Maihati ...	Pergunnah Maihati.	Roi Bhupendro Nath Choudhuri and others	1,423 15 11	Excluding the 5 annas 6 gundas 2 kauries and 2 kranties share for which a separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859.
Ditto ...	1367	Maujas Bhairubpore and others.	Pergunnah Beeran	Kalidass Deb, manager on behalf of minors Monmotho Nath Roi Choudhuri and others under the Court of Wards, and Mohendro Nath Roi Choudhuri and others.	796 1 3	
Second class temporarily-settled Sunderbun mehal.	1828 Lot No. 166	Chak Konnari ...	.....	Mohendro Nath Roi Choudhuri and others.	1,706 0 0	Exclusive of the share separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.
First class permanently-settled estate.	1840	Mauja Baikari ...	Pergunnah Beeran	Jogendro Nath Serkar and Roi Surendro Nath Choudhuri.	712 6 11½	
Ditto ...	2369	Dantia	Pergunnah Dantia	Surendro Nath Paul Choudhuri and others.	47,322 5 6½	Excluding the 15 annas 14 gundas 1 kara 2 kranti 2 kagkara, 10 gundas 3 kara, 10 gundas share separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.

J. C. STEVENS, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district on the 9th day of April 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1882.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Number on toujih.	Name of mehal.	Sadr jumma.	Amount of arrears.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	
1282	Taraf Jabardust Khan ...	6,540 7 3	237 6 1	Separate accounts having been opened under Act XI of 1859, the remaining share of the estate, bearing a proportionate revenue of Rs. 4,490-8-10, from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
2566	Kismat Ram Dulal Kanungoe.	823 4 10	16 14 4	Separate accounts having been opened under Act XI of 1859, the remaining share of the estate, bearing a proportionate revenue of Rs. 71-7-1, from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
3035	Compromised Mehal Taraf Radha Madhub.	1,810 0 4	165 10 0	Separate accounts having been opened under Act XI of 1859, the share No. 4 of Rasheshwari, bearing a proportionate revenue of Rs. 383-2-3, which is liable for arrears, will be sold.

A. MANSON, Offg. Collector.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th March 1883.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		85,11,646	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 84,85,535 9 4	2,27,59,600	5	7
Ditto at Branches . ..	1,42,74,064 12 3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,39,05,436	9	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,42,394	9	6
Sundries		8,59,179	11	4
Rupees ...		7,14,78,257	7	10

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		78,13,346	12	0
Other authorized Investments		44,10,581	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		54,08,420	10	5
Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...		45,83,348	10	4
Bills discounted and purchased		2,37,70,456	14	1
Balances with other Banks		6,60,931	9	6
Bullion		7,89,653	10	8
Dead Stock		11,94,699	10	8
Stamps		9,867	7	0
Sundries		6,18,408	10	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ..	Rs. 76,78,090 5 6	4,93,04,472	3	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 1,44,95,694 14 10	2,21,73,785	4	4
Rupees ...		7,14,78,257	7	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, the 8th March 1883.

J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

(983—1)

R. HARDIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbun Division.

NOTICE.

ONE teak log is now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Khulna station.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the log to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Conser. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1883;
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.
22 „ „ 2-12 „
23 „ „ 2-14 „
24 „ „ 3 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged.

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at „ 2-4 „
Under 7 feet, at „ 2 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *Planking*, *Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle,

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1878.

Forest Department, Bengal.

NOTICE.

FOREST produce may be obtained on permit in the forests of the Julpigoree Forest Division, situated in the Western Dooars, Julpigoree district, by application to the officer in charge of the division at Julpigoree, or to the subordinates in charge of the ranges, viz.:—

The Forester at Katambari	for the	Apalchand	Range.
" Forest Ranger at Lataguri Hat	"	Tendu	"
" Forester at Kulabari	"	Murughat	"
" " at Salbari	"	Falakata	"

The following are the rates at present in force for the sale of timber and other forest produce from the forests and depôts of the Julpigoree Division :—

	Depôt sales.						*Timber per cubic foot.*					
	Julpigoree depôt.						Dudua, Lataguri Hat, Murughat depôts.					
	Class 1.			Class 2.			Class 3.			Class 1.			Class 2.			Class 3.		
Group—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
A	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	5	0
B	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	3	0
C	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	2	0
Poles, each under 1 foot girth ...							1	0	0	Poles, each ...						0	12	0
" " 2 feet " ...							2	0	0	" " ...						1	8	0
" " 3 " " ...							3	0	0	" " ...						2	8	0
" " 4 " " ...							6	0	0	" " ...						5	0	0
" " 5 " " ...							9	0	0	" " ...						8	0	0

All drift logs at half the depôt rates noted above.
Firewood per 100 maunds Rs. 20.
Group A includes sal.
" B " saj, toon, champ, chilanni, sissu, kimbu, gambari, and malagiri.
" C " all other kinds.
Class 1 contains logs which are large, straight, and sound.
" 2 " " smaller or which, though large, are not quite straight.
" 3 " " short pieces chiefly.

Forest Sales.

Group—	Standing trees, each. Rs.	Dry wood per cubic foot. Rs.	A.	P.
A	25	0	5	0
B	20	0	4	0
C	15	0	3	0
D	10	0	2	0
E	5	0	1	0

Poles, groups A and B—

Under 1 ft. girth at 4 ft. from big end	0	2	0
1 to 2 " " "	0	8	0
2 to 3 " " "	2	0	0
3 to 4 " " "	4	0	0
4 to 5 " " "	6	0	0

Groups C, D, & E half above rates.

Group A contains toon and champ.
" B " sal.
" C " saj, panisaj, lampatia, semul, sisu, chilanni, gambari, huldi, hidha, mandania, lali, kimbu, goguldhup, and malagiri.
" D " other trees which usually reach 6 feet girth.
" E " small trees which usually do not reach 6 feet.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Firewood, per 100 maunds (=275 c. ft. stacked)	4	0	0
" monthly coolie tickets	4	0	0
" " cart "	12	0	0
" coolie load	0	0	6
" cart "	0	6	0
Bamboos, per 100, large kinds	1	0	0
" small "	0	8	0
Canes, per coolie load	1	0	0
Thatch grass, per cooli load	0	0	3
" monthly coolie ticket	0	8	0
Khagra grass, per coolie load	0	0	6
Goicha leaves, per monthly coolie ticket	2	0	0
Fodder grass and bamboo leaves, per coolie load	0	0	3
" monthly coolie ticket	0	8	0
Grazing—Buffalo, each per month	0	4	0
Cattle and pony " "	0	2	0
Goat, sheep " "	0	1	0

These rates will remain in force till further notice.

CAMP BANDGAON,
The 14th February 1883.

A. L. HOME,
Offg. Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883.			
Feb., 26	1 Ingot copper, no mark	Order ...	S. S. "Verona.
,, 26	105 Cases, 254 in a diamond, outside D B & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	5 Packages, D D in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	1 Case, G C 900 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	1 Case, H in a heart	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	5 Cases, H A J & N E in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	6 Packages, addressed	Indian Colonial Electric Co., Limited.	Ditto.
,, 26	12 Bundles galvanized tubes, B L G or no mark ...	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 26	1 Bar round iron, D or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	1 Case, K in a diamond, bottom B S D ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	6 Packages, K in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	2 Cases, M & E D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	13 Packages, M N R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	7 Kegs, N N in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	1 Case, 847 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	3 Cases, 948 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	1 Case, addressed	Major W. J. Williamson, care of King, Hamilton & Co.	Ditto.
,, 26	249 Iron rainwater pipes, S N B & Co., or no mark ...	Order ...	"Victoria."
,, 26	1 Barrel, I S D in a semi-circle, top broad arrow, or addressed	State Railway Dept.	Ship "Bengollyan."
,, 26	2 Bundles sheet iron, G in a diamond, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	S. S. "Roumania."
,, 26	12 Casks, J G & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	43 Cases, R L D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	1 Cask, S N B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 26	1 Case, addressed	Miss C. A. Swain, Barrielly, India.	Ditto.
,, 26	99 Packages, 916 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Order ...	Ditto.
March, 2	1 Case, 523 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 2	1 Parcel, B in a triangle, top C, or addressed ...	A. Yule & Co. ...	Ditto.
,, 2	2 Bundles, corrugated sheet iron, W in a diamond ..	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 2	1 Bar Tee iron, 11 white, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 2	7 Cases, 150 in a diamond	Ditto ...	S. S. "Clan Murray."
,, 2	49 Cases, H P T & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 2	1 Case, 294 in a triangle, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 2	250 Cases, S B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 2	1 Case, 50 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 2	3 Cases, 464 in a triangle, bottom J S E ...	Ditto ..	S. S. "Daphne."
,, 2	1 Case, 948 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 2	2 Cases, 852 in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 2	1 Case, 235 in a triangle within a block, bottom W H N	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Feb., 27	1 Cask, addressed	S. Cranshaw, Esq., Assistant Engineer Officer, Oude and Rohilkund Railway Co., Gung Bridge Division, Benares.	"City of Cambridge."
,, 27	5 Iron pipes, J C, bottom G or no mark ..	Jessop & Co. ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Beam, B B, bottom X	Birkmyre Brothers	Ditto.
,, 27	2 Propeller Blades, S S Seraglio or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Pile, O R R C Ld. in a triangle, or no mark ...	Oude and Rohilcund Railway.	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Case, no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 26	2 Packages, T B M in a diamond	Care of Moran & Co.	Ditto.
,, 27	2 Cases, 519 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 27	1 Iron pipe, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 27	3 Pipes, Samnugger	Samnugger Jute Factory.	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1883. (987—1) G. H. SIMMONS, for Vice-Chairman.

Notification.

THE owners of Lands in Calcutta or their Agents, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, &c., are hereby informed that for purposes of more speedy and convenient collection of land revenue in Calcutta, the town has been divided into eleven parts, each embracing a certain number of survey blocks, and that the revenue payable on account of all holdings for the next official year (1883-84), which will become due on the 1st day of April 1883, must be paid into this Collectorate within the time mentioned against each survey block within which such holdings are situated :—

Part I embracing—		
Survey blocks 1 and 2 North Division Ditto 1 and 2 South Division	The land revenue due on account of holdings situated within these blocks must be paid on or before the 30th April 1883.	
Part II embracing—		
Survey blocks 3 and 4 North Division Ditto 3 and 4 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st May 1883.
Part III embracing—		
Survey blocks 5 and 6 North Division Ditto 5 and 6 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th June 1883.
Part IV embracing—		
Survey blocks 7 and 8 North Division Ditto 7 and 8 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st July 1883.
Part V embracing—		
Survey blocks 9 and 10 North Division Ditto 9 and 10 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st August 1883.
Part VI embracing—		
Survey blocks 11 and 12 North Division Ditto 11 and 12 South Division And talook Sootanooty.	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th September 1883.
Part VII embracing—		
Survey blocks 13 and 14 North Division Ditto 13 and 14 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st October 1883.
Part VIII embracing—		
Survey blocks 15 and 16 North Division Ditto 15 and 16 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th November 1883.
Part IX embracing—		
Survey blocks 17 and 18 North Division Ditto 17 and 18 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st December 1883.
Part X embracing—		
Survey blocks 19 and 23 North Division Ditto 19 and 20 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st January 1884.
Part XI embracing—		
Survey blocks 24 and 25 North Division Ditto 21 and 23 South Division And Lottery Committee lands assessed under Act 23 of 1850.	Ditto ditto	on or before 28th February 1884.

If the rents are not paid in accordance with this notification, the provisions of the law will be immediately enforced in every case.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 9th March 1883.

Notification.

THE undermentioned holdings of the Government Lottery Committee and Presidency College khas mehal lands will, subject to resumption if required by Government, be settled with the highest bidders for a period of five years, with effect from the 1st of April 1883, at this office at 12 o'clock on Friday, the 30th instant.

The accepted bidders will be required to deposit as security an amount equal to six months' rent, and to pay the rent on or before the expiration of the first month of the quarter, for which it is due.

Lot number.	Number of premises and name of street.	Area (more or less). Beeghas.	Cottahs.	Chittacks.	Square feet.	Remarks.
	Lottery Committee Land.					
1	154 to 158, Cornwallis Street	...	3	15	16¼	Tenantable land, yielding at present a quarterly rental of Rs. 24-0
2	103, Ditto	...	5	...	12¼	Ditto ditto " 9-12.
3	54, Grey Street	2	3	...	15	Ditto ditto " 102-9.
4	152, Amherst Street	...	1	...	...	Ditto ditto " 10-8.
5	38, Goabagan Street	...	5	11	15	Ditto ditto " 28-9.
	Presidency College Land.					
6	17, Madan Mohan Sen's Lane	...	14	...	...	Ditto ditto " 68-0.
7	3, Ditto	...	2	14	42	Together with an old two-storied building standing thereon, yielding at present Rs. 27 per quarter.

Any further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 9th March 1883.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their vaue has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
280	P 42—81092	100	Jogendra Chandra Chakravarti.
281	„ 9—53219	50	Santijram Bhuttacharjee.
282	„ 42—75783	100	Okoor Chunder Roy.
285	L 29—44794	5	Baney Kanto Halder.
286	P 47—27180	1,000	Hajee Mohamed Khoonjee.
	„ 11—50746	500	
	O 65—93265	50	
	P 9—48407	50	
	„ —35500	50	
288	„ —12603	50	R Hendry.
289	O 97—96283	100	Samchunder Roy.
290	P 9—53338	50	Obaidul Akbar.
291	„ —30788	50	Hajee Mahomed Abdul Latiff.
292	„ 42—74882	100	F. H. Harding, C.S.
293	O 96—84440	100	Bhola Nath Roy.
294	„ 96—62366	100	Khudiram Mukerjee.
295	P 47—21306	1,000	Kissen Chand Bhoom Singh.
	„ —25106	1,000	
	„ —27444	1,000	
296	„ 43—43380	100	Kherod Lal Das.
298	O 96—47902	100	Syam Chand Roy.
299	P 42—95254	100	Lalla Pittamber Lall.
300	„ 11—08708	500	Dilawar.
	„ —07843	500	
	„ —05834	500	
301	P 43—14310	100	Messrs. Tara Charan Chatterjee & Co.
302	„ 9—40633	50	Annoda Prosad Mitter.
	„ —43059	50	
303	„ 43—41807	100	J. Anderson.
304	„ —52148	100	Messrs. Atkinson Brothers.
305	O 97—42624	100	Mohamed Hussan and Mohamed Yakoob.

JAS. TAYLOR,

Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 13th March 1883.

WANTED a Sub-Overseer for Sonthal Pergunnahs District Road Works on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem rising by an annual increment of Rs. 5 to Rs. 50. None need apply who have not passed the Department Public Works Sub-Overseers' Examination, and who have no practical experience. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be made to the undersigned up to 31st March 1883.

W. M. SMITH,
For Dy. Commr., Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Dumka, the 1st March 1883. (970 2)

Notice.

WANTED the services of a few experienced tahsildars and tahsil-moharars, the former to furnish security for Rs. 2,000 each and to draw Rs. 20 per month (with monthly increment of Re. 1 after one year's service) rising to Rs. 22, and the latter to give security for Rs. 500 each and to get a monthly pay from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Thorough acquaintance with zemindari management and book keeping, and knowledge of Hindi language (at least aptitude to learn that language) are requisite. Apply by letters, with testimonials, to the undersigned.

RAKHAL DAS HALDAR,
Manager, Chota Nagpore Estate.

Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, the 26th February 1883.

(959—2)

NOTICE is hereby given that the rents due from tenants of Government estate Sahiban Bagicha, known as Garden Reach, Khiddirpur, Aripnuggur, Dum-Dum, Paharpur, Alipur, Jorat, Pulta, &c., are payable on 30th September and 28th March each year in half-yearly instalments. If not paid on or before that date into the Alipore treasury the arrears will be realized according to law.

2. The next instalment is due on 28th March 1883.

C. C. STEVENS, Collector.

24-Pergunnahs Collector's Office, the 19th Feb. 1883.

Notification.

THE Corporation of the Town of Calcutta are prepared with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the provisions of section 334 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan for 3,00,000 (three lacs of rupees) on the security of the Rates, Taxes, and Dues imposed and levied under the said Act to be expended on the drainage improvements of the town of Calcutta.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st April and 1st October of each year and having a currency of 20 years.

3. The form of the debenture bonds will be that given in the seventh schedule of the aforesaid Act.

4. No debenture will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500 (five hundred), and above that amount debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100 (one hundred).

5. Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bengal and debentures will be issued as soon as possible in exchange for the receipts.

6. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rs. 3,00,000 (three lacs) will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 21st March 1883.

7. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this notification and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan for 1882-83."

8. Tenders will be opened at the Municipal office on Wednesday, the 21st of March 1883, at 2 o'clock P.M., a minimum rate having been previously fixed.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by Government promissory notes or currency notes equivalent to 2 per cent of the amount tendered.

10. The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application, and will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not taken up.

11. In case of two or more tenders at the same rate (being not below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each such tender. It is desirable that the tender or at least the name of the person making the tender and the amount and rate tendered should written in English

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

5th March 1883.

Form of Tender.

I HEREBY tender for (rupees) of the loan advertised in the notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th March 1883, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rs. annas* for every hundred rupees allowed to me.

* Fractions of one anna not allowed.

2. I enclose Government promissory notes or currency notes for Rs. and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipality at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on or before Saturday, the 31st March next, the amount of the accepted tender.

N B.—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes it is desirable that the tenderer, at least the name of the person making the tender, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

(993—1)

Calcutta Port Trust.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act of 1880, Act IV (B.C.) of 1880, amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1881, issue of twenty lakhs of rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for twenty lakhs of rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures, to be issued under the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1880 and Act I (B.C.) of 1881 to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly (on the first day of April and first day of October) at the office of the Port Commissioners, upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, and the balance on the 1st of April 1883, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 14th day of March 1883, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for deposit of two per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

By order of the Commissioners,

G. H. SIMMONS, Secretary.

Port Commissioners' Office, dated 21st February 1883.

FORM OF TENDER.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1883.

To

The Secretary, Port Commissioners,
Calcutta.

Sir,

I beg to apply for _____ debentures of Rs. _____ each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you dated February 21st, 1883, and I send herewith Bank of Bengal receipt for Rs. _____ being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st of April 1883. The amount I undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs. _____ per cent. or Rs. _____ for each debenture.

Yours faithfully,

Name _____

Address _____

Dated 1883. (920—3)

Burdwan Municipality.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF RUPEES 1,00,000,

Bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

THE Commissioners have obtained the sanction of the Government of India, under section 7 of Act XI of 1879, "The Local Authorities Loan Act," to raise a loan of the above sum in the open market on the security of the rates and taxes levied by them under Act V of 1876 (B.C.) in order to enable them to carry out a scheme of water-supply for the town.

Tenders are hereby invited and will be received up to 15th April 1883 for the whole or any part of the above named sum.

Negotiable Debentures will be issued of Rs. 500 each or any multiple thereof, and the loan will be repayable in twenty-five years. Interest on the debentures will be payable on the 1st February and 1st August, either at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at the Municipal office, Burdwan.

Tenders, in the form annexed, to be sent to the "Chairman, Burdwan Municipality," enclosed in a sealed cover marked "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883." A minimum having been fixed upon, tenders will be opened at the Municipal office by the Chairman of the Municipality at noon on the 17th April 1883.

A deposit of 2 per cent. of the amount tendered for must be paid either to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or to the Burdwan treasury for credit of the Municipal Fund, and the Bank or Treasury receipt should accompany the tender.

Payment of allotments will be required as follows:—

25 per cent. on 1st May 1883.
25 „ „ 1st August 1883.
25 „ „ 1st November 1883.
25 „ „ 1st February 1884.

and all payments must be made to the Treasury at Burdwan or to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, for credit of the Municipal Fund.

The deposits on accepted tenders will be taken in part payment of the last instalment, but will be forfeited, if after acceptance of the tender, the allotment be not fully paid up as above.

The deposits on unaccepted tenders will be returned on application.

W. R. LARMINIE, Chairman.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. _____ of the loan advertised in the notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 14th March 1883, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. _____ as _____ for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal, Treasury at Burdwan for Rs. _____, being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer is accepted to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Bengal Treasury at Burdwan the sum allotted to me on or before the due dates of the instalments.

_____ Signature.

(1000—1) _____ Address.

Notice.

IT is proposed that the usual mêla shall be held at Titalya between the 6th and 28th Choit 1289 B.S., corresponding to the 19th March and the 10th April 1883. Huts will be erected for the convenience of travellers and police will be on the ground to keep order.

J. T. BABONAU, Deputy Magistrate, in charge Julpiguri.

Dated Julpiguri, 22nd February 1883.

Estate of George Rogers,

formerly of Calcutta, Solicitor, deceased.

THE above estate was, on the 17th of December 1878, transferred to the Administrator-General of Bengal by a deed executed under the provisions of section 31 of Act II of 1874.

REMFRY & REMFRY,
Attorneys for John Martin, Esq., and another.

5, Fancy Lane, 8th March 1883. (984—1)

Notification.

TO be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale-room in the Court-house on Saturday, the fourteenth of April next at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon pursuant to the decree of the said court made in suit No. 254 of 1882 [wherein Sreemutty Moteemoney Dossee is plaintiff, and Sreemutty Luckheemoney Dossee is defendant], and dated the twenty-ninth of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, the following property, namely:—

Lot 1.—All that the divided one-third part or share which was allotted on partition to Hurro Chunder Coondoo of and in the brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises, and the piece or parcel of land whereon the same is erected and built containing by estimation five cottahs, be the same a little more or less, situate in Kallypersad Dutt's Street, in the town and registration district of Calcutta, and No. 49, in the said street, now or lately bounded on the north by Bissumbhur Laha's tenanted land; south by the family dwelling-house of Obhoy Churn Dutt; east by Kallypersad Dutt's Street aforesaid; and west by a tank belonging to Bissumbhur Laha, the said divided one-third share of the said Hurro Chunder Coondoo, wherein being now or lately butted and bounded in the manner following, that is to say—on the north by Bissumbhur Laha's tenanted land; south by the family dwelling-house of Obhoy Churn Dutt; east partly by the parcel next hereinafter described which was allotted to Nobin Chunder Coondoo, and partly by the common passage, and partly by the share which was allotted to Prosono Coomaree Dossee; and west by a tank belonging to Bissumbhur Laha, together with the piece or parcel of land whereon or on part whereof the said divided one-third share of the said premises stand or are erected and built, containing by estimation one cottah six chittacks, and forty-three feet, be the same a little more or less.

Lot 2.—All that the divided one-third part or share which was allotted on partition to the said Nobin Chunder Coondoo of and in the same premises, which divided one-third share of the said Nobin Chunder Coondoo being now or lately butted and bounded in the manner following, that is to say—on the north by a passage set apart by the Commissioners of partition as a common passage for all the shareholders of the said premises; on the south by the narrow passage leading to the privy of the portion of the said premises allotted to the said Hurro Chunder Coondoo, now the property of the said Luckheemoney Dossee, firstly hereinbefore described; on the east by Kallypersad Dutt's Street aforesaid; and on the west by the parcel firstly hereinbefore described, and which was the share allotted to Hurro Chunder Coondoo, together with the piece or parcel of land whereon or on part whereof the said divided one-third share, lastly above described of and in the said premises, stand or are erected and built, containing by estimation one cottah and seven chittacks, be the same a little more or less.

The abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, or at the office of Messrs. Wilson and Chatterjee, the Plaintiff's Attorneys, at No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

Wilson and Chatterjee, Plaintiff's Attorneys
Calcutta, High Court Original Jurisdiction. (991—1)

Notification.

TO be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale-room in the Court-house on Saturday, the 7th day of April 1883, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree and order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 513 of 1881, wherein Sreemutty Kistoromoney Dassee is plaintiff, and Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of Bengal and assignee of the estate and effects of Nolitmohun Dass, an insolvent, and Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dassee, widow of Rooploll Mullick, deceased, are defendants, and dated respectively the 12th day of May 1882 and 26th day of January 1883, the followings properties:—

Lot 3.—All that lower-roomed messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, together with the piece or parcel of land and ground belonging thereto, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing, according to the pattah for the same, dated the 25th July 1854, granted to Radhanauth Ghose by the Collector of Calcutta, 10 cottahs 4 chittacks and 28 square feet situate, lying, and being in Gopeemohun Bose's Lane, in the said town of Calcutta, and on the south side of the said street, and bearing therein the assessment Nos. 14 and 13, formerly numbered 7 and 7½; and bounded on the south and east by the tenanted land belonging to Bissonauth Muttyloll; on the west by the tenanted land belonging to Khettermohun Doss; and on the north by the said Gopeemohun Bose's Lane.

Lot 4.—All that lower-roomed messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and piece or parcel of land or garden ground, measuring 6 biggahs and 9 cottahs, or thereabout, situate, lying, and being at Soorah in the 24-Pergunnahs, and which piece of land is butted and bounded on the north by the Balliaghatta Road; on the south by Prosonno Coomar Tagore's garden, formerly Mr. Laurence's garden; on the east by Mr. Henry Powney's garden; and on the west by a house and premises the property of Dookheenee Abdaree, being in the registration district of the 24-Pergunnahs and sub-district of Sealdah.

Lot 5.—All that piece or parcel of land, containing by estimation 20 biggahs or there abouts, situate at Sulkea, pergunnah Boro in the registration district and sub-district of Howrah, distinguished as Mokamhattee, and bounded on the north by land belonging to Lallooah; on the south by a public lane; on the east by a dwelling-house and land lately the property of Somean Khan and Gopee Mullick; and on the west by land belonging to Doorga Churn Naug.

The abstracts of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Registrar's office in the High Court, and also at the office of Messrs Watkins and Watkins, Plaintiffs' attorneys, at No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

Watkins and Watkins, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Calcutta High Court, Original Side, the 5th March 1883. (985—1)

Longview Tea Company, "Limited."

IN consequence of a quorum of Shareholders not being present at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders convened for this day at 12-30 P.M. at the registered office of the Company, notice is hereby given that the meeting stands adjourned till the 15th instant at the same hour and place.

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Managing Agents.
Calcutta, the 8th March 1883. (994—1)

Bengal Stone Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

A QUORUM not having been present at the General Meeting of Shareholders called for this day at 3 P.M., notice is hereby given that the said meeting is adjourned to Saturday, the 17th instant, at the same place and hour.

GEORGE HENDERSON & Co.,
Managing Directors and Secretaries.
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, 12th March 1883. (990—1)

The Assam Mineral Oil Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March current, at noon, for the purpose of passing the following resolutions, viz.—

1st.—"That the property of the Company having been sold, the Company be wound-up voluntarily."

2nd.—"That Mr. J. N. Stuart be appointed liquidator of the Company with authority to exercise all or any of the powers specified in the Indian Companies Act, 1882."

BALMER, LAWRIE & Co., Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 9th March 1883. (982—1)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

TENDERS are hereby invited for 56 fully paid up shares of Rs. 1,000 each in the capital stock of the Bengal Coal Company, "Limited," being the consolidated fractions of shares in the new capital of the Company.

2. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Directors, and before the tenders are opened will be placed upon the table in a sealed envelope; each tender must be authenticated by the name and the address of each person making such tender, and enclosed in a sealed cover.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Directors at the Company's office, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, at noon, on Saturday, the 31st March current. No tenders will be received after 10 o'clock on Friday, the 30th March current.

The highest tender will be accepted provided only that it is at the fixed minimum rate or in excess thereof.

In the event of more than one tender being made at the same rate preference will be given according to the date of receipt of the tender.

By order of the Board,
H. H. MACLEOD, Superintendent.

Calcutta, 8th March 1883. (989—2)

Hooghly River and Coasting Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

PROCEEDINGS of an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hooghly River and Coasting Steam Navigation Company, "Limited," held at the registered office, No. 106, New China Bazar Street, on Friday, the 2nd of March 1883, at 5 o'clock P. M.

PRESENT:

F. GUYON, ESQ., *in the Chair.*

R. M. ROSS, ESQ. } *By their proxy* F. GUYON, ESQ.
C. J. VALETTA, ESQ. }
J. TAMBACI, ESQ. ... } *By their attorney* F. GUYON, ESQ.
E. VASSILOPULO, ESQ. }
BABOO BAIZ NAUTH.
" RAMNARAIN CHATTERJEE.

The notice convening the meeting having been read—

It was proposed by Baboo Baiz Nauth and seconded by F. Guyon, Esq.—

"*That the balance of the amount received in compensation from the owners of the 'Thalatta' for the loss of the 'Bombay,' after deducting costs, viz. Rs. 60,641-4, be divided amongst the shareholders, which will give Rs. 28-8 for each share, and that this payment be made to the shareholders whose names are now in the Company's register on production of scrip, except in the case of the shares standing in the names of the Messrs. Tambaci, Mrs Walsh and Mr. Theocaridi, the amount payable in respect of which shall not be paid until it is determined who is entitled to those shares.*"—*Carried.*

It was proposed by F. Guyon, Esq., and seconded by Baboo Ramnarain Chatterjee—

"*That Baboo Baiz Nauth be elected a Director of the Company.*"—*Carried.*

It was proposed by Baboo Baiz Nauth and seconded by E. Vassilopulo, Esq., by his attorney F. Guyon, Esq.—

"*That Baboo Ramnarain Chatterjee be elected a Director of the Company.*"—*Carried.*

It was proposed by Baboo Ramnarain Chatterjee and seconded by Baboo Baiz Nauth—

"*That F. Guyon, Esq., be elected a Director of the Company.*"—*Carried.*

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting separated.

(986—1) F. GUYON, Chairman.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Mango Lane, on Saturday, the 7th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and, if deemed advisable, passing the following resolutions:—

That the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows:—

1st.—That clause No. 14 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "one calendar month," and inserting the words "twenty-one days" in the provision as to notice to be given of Extraordinary General Meetings.

2nd.—That the following clauses be added after clause 32 *Dividends*:—

32A.—The Regulation No. 64 of table B shall not apply.

32B.—The Directors, may, with the sanction of the Company, in general meeting declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders in proportion to the amount paid up on the shares held by them respectively, provided, nevertheless, that where money is paid up in advance of call under Regulation 5 of table B upon the footing that the same shall carry interest, such money shall not whilst carrying interest confer a right to participate in profits.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1883. (974—4)

Notice.

RADHAKANT AICH, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (892—4)

Notice.

KUMADINI KANTA MOOKERJEE, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (887—4)

PROBHAT CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYA intends to apply for enrolment as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (894—4)

KEDAR NATH BANERJEE, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (924—4)

ASUTOSH BISWAS, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (925—4)

Notice.

SIV SARAN LAL, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (962—4)

WE have authorized Mr. Kilian Euler to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

Calcutta, 1st March 1883.

(960—3) F. W. HEILGERS & Co.

WE have this day admitted Mr. P. F. Balcher a partner in our firm.

MITCHELL & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
60, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. (975—3)

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of 1st May 1865, and No. 079626 for Rs. 1,000 standing in my name, (*i.e.*) Sree Mutty Jadoomoney Dabee has been lost. I used to draw interest on the above note from the Collector of Burdwan to whom the Bank of Bengal gave transfer power so to do.

(981—3) S. M. JADOOMONEY DABEE.

Notice under Section 30, Act XIV of 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that a suit for the administration of the estate of Deno Nath Bose, deceased, late an Attorney of the Calcutta High Court, was, on the 8th day of March instant, instituted in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, by Herembo Chunder Haldar on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of the said deceased against Moha Luckhey Bose, the widow and executrix of the said deceased. Dated this 12th day March 1883.

By order of the Court,

(992—1) R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of SHEKH RAHMATULLAH and SHEKH HEYDAYATULLAH, insolvents.

On Thursday, the 1st day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the insolvents be heard on Wednesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said court.

C. G. Lewis, Attorney. (978—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th day of March 1883.

In the matter of RAMSURRUNLOLL of No. 3, Kallakar Street, in the Town of Calcutta, and at No. 28, Sahanogore, in the 24-Pergunnahs, carrying on trade and business as a merchant and commission agent at No. 3, Kallakar Street aforesaid, under the name, style, and firm of RAMSURRUNLOLL and RAMNERRUNJUNLOLL, and also carrying on business at No. 28, Sahanogore aforesaid, as a money-lender, under the name, style, of RAMSURRUNLOLL, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Friday, the 9th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

G. Gregory, Attorney. (995—1)

In the matter of NOLITMOHUN DOSS, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 6th day of September last, by an order of this court, the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Watkins and Watkins, Attorneys. (996—1)

In the matter of RAMRUTTON and GUJJADHUR, lately carrying on business in co-partnership at No. 66, Sootaputty, Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, as cloth and general merchants, under the style and firm of BULDEO DOSS RAM RUTTON, insolvents.

On Friday, the 29th day of September last, it was, on the petition of Goureedutt Bhugwandoss and Gagraj Bissessur Doss, creditors of the said insolvents, adjudged that the said Ramrutton and Gujjadhur have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. F. Pittar, Attorney. (997—2)

In the matter of PERSUNCHAND GOLEECHA, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of January last, by an order of this court the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

H. C. Chick, Attorney. (998—1)

In the matter of GUNGARAM *alias* GUNGANARAIN KUMAR and SREEMUTTY JUMUNA DASI, lately carrying on business in co-partnership with GOPAUL CHUNDER GHOSE and BENIMADHUB NAIK, at No. 23 of the Port Commissioners' land at Jorabagan Ghaut, in the Town of Calcutta, as commission agents, under the style or firm of GOPAUL CHUNDER GHOSE and ALLADI DASI, insolvents.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Thursday, the 8th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. G. Lewis, Attorney. (999—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 13th day of March 1883.

Miscellaneous Case No. 316 of 1882

GOKUL CHONDRO SHAHA, son of the late Dashoroth Shaha of Baroikoron, station Jhalokathi, district Bakirganj, was declared insolvent and discharged under section 351, C. P. C., on the 29th January 1883.

J. F. BRADBURY, Offg. District Judge.

Barisal, the 6th March 1883. (988—1)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 13th March 1883.

Addis, N. N.
Deland, J. H.
Frohurmeyer, L. Johannes.
Lieberknecht, Herrn R.
Shaw, Aran A.
Sturgeon, Henry.
Todd, J. Edwards.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. W.
Anderson, Mrs. A.
Angelo, Harry A.
Babanau, Edward.
Bailey, J. R.
Ballingall, R. H.
Bankes, Ralph.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Becker, W.
Blackett, J. J. B.
Birch, Mrs. Graham.
Bose, P. N.
Brener, Mrs.
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Browne, B.
Browne, Col. Horace.
Buckle, Colonel.
Burdon, J R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
Carrier, Antony.
Clark, Geo. R.
Cole, J. C., Rev.
Cooper, Henry.
Cooper, Surgeon H. D.
Cummings, Miss Annie.
Curtis, E Constable.
Cushine, Hubert.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
Danieks, E. W.
Davis, Ellen.
Deidery, Miss Rosalia.
DePoniatowshy, Captn. H.
Dickinson, Mrs. Chas.
Diessler, Carl.
Douglas, Mrs. S. C.
Dunn, Captn. R. G.
Edwin, Edward.
Elder, T. Jardine.
Ereir, Madame Bella.
Felice, Cornalia.
Fleming, Wm.
Fletcher, John.
Fraiser, W. A.
Fraser, William.
Frith, Mrs. Edward.
Fryer, Col. G. E.
Galloway, W. J.
Gardner, Wm.
Gow, J. F.
Greenwood, Mrs. L.
Gray, Alex.
Grieff, Miss M.
Hall, Colonel C. H.
Haly, J. J.
Hankivez, C.
Hardwicke, Dr.
Harris, J.
Hawkins, Geo.
*Hennicke, Professor.
Hensley, John.
Jackson, J. O.
Johnson. S.
Kennett, V. B. Barrington.
L E. C.
Lewis, J. C.
Lewis, J. T.
Lewis, S.
Lodge, T. S.
Lund, Enoch.
Lynam, R.
Lynham,—.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan.
Mannel, D.
Massicot, Edward.
McGuire, James.
McEwan, R.
McIntyre, A.
Mincher, Boris.
Moore, Captn. R. F.
Morris, C. F.
Moss, J. C. Edwards.
Newhouse, H.
Patrone, Andrea.
Potts, John Geo.
Purcell, Miss N.
"Rex."
Rodney, Arthur G.
Rogers, E.
Ross, Henry.
Sandison, W. G.
Sharp, Miss.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
Stanislaus, Walter.
Stewart, Duncan.
Stovell, Captn. Gerald.
Stuart, Wallace.
T. W. B.
Thain, G. W.
Vetch, Major.
Watson, T. W.
Webster, Wm.
Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Young, J., Captn.

Registered Letters.

Clarke, J. H.
Connoly, Patrick.
Deveria & Co., Powell.
Lucas, W.
Mardecai, Monsieur.
Merwanjee, C.
Misleah, F.
Pritchard, C. B.

E. HUTTON, Postmaster, Calcutta.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per steamer.
	1883.	
Persian Gulf	17th March	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	16th "	Str. *Sirdhana.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies.	20th "	From Bombay.
Foreign mails *viâ* Bombay ...	20th "	Ditto.*
Ditto book-post and pattern-packets.	19th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein ..	15th "	Str. *Baghdad.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	15th "	Str. *Commilla.*
Straits and Hong-Kong ..	14th "	Strs. *Japan* and *Leunox.*
Port Blair and Camorta ...	15th "	Str. *Maharani.*

* Also for South Africa *viâ* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 14th March 1883.

Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd March 1883.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	2	6	
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	2	9	
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	3	0	

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 6 ft. 3 in.

F. SILLS, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Dacca Divn.

Dated 5th March 1883.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 2nd March 1883.

Names of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	1	0	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	0	Dhopapara.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	0	Sonapur.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	0	Cooti-Rampur.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	1	6	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	1	6	Dewangunge.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hât Bolia to Boalmaree.	2	6	Moheshpur.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	3	6	Katchikatta.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	2	6	Bastoopur.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.			
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	3	6	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	2	3	Koladanga.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	3	0	Lalnagar.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	2	9	Gopinathpur.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the 5th March 1883, above zero 5¼ inches.

B. W. CANTOPHER,
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BERHAMPORE, the 5th March 1883.

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E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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NOTICE

IN continuation of notice dated the 20th November 1877, intimating that no copies of the *Calcutta Gazette* or of the *Bengalee Gazette* will be supplied unless the subscription to the same is prepaid.

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C. W. BOLTON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 7th November 1882.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1883.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 22nd January 1883, and having received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General, on the 23rd February 1883, is hereby published for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1883.

An Act to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878: It is enacted as follows:—

Construction of Act.

1. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1881.

New definitions.

2. In section four of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, the following definitions shall be inserted, that is to say:

"Licensed vendor or manufacturer."

"'Licensed vendor or manufacturer' means a vendor or manufacturer licensed under this Act.

"Tari."

'Tari' means the sap of any kind of palm tree."

New section 10A.

3. After section ten of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, that is to say:

Possession of unlicensed still prohibited.

10A. "No person shall have in his possession a still for the manufacture of spirituous liquors for which he has not obtained a license."

Amendment of section fifteen.

4. For the first three paragraphs of section fifteen of the said Act the following shall be substituted, that is to say:

Wholesale and retail sale.

"The sale of any exciseable article in a larger quantity than is specified below shall be deemed to be a sale by wholesale, and the sale of any other quantity shall be deemed to be a retail sale: provided that the Board may from time to time by rule fix any larger quantity as the limit for a retail sale of any exciseable article.

"Spirituous or fermented liquors imported by sea, two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles:

"other spirituous or fermented liquors, excepting tari and pachwai, one seer, or one reputed quart bottle:

"tari or pachwai, four seers."

New section seventeen.

5. For section seventeen of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, that is to say:

Illegal possession.

17. "No person, not being a licensed manufacturer or vendor, or a person duly authorized to supply licensed vendors, shall have in his possession a greater quantity of any exciseable article than that specified in section fifteen, or than the quantity which may be fixed by the Board under the said section as the limit for a retail sale of any such article."

New section 19A.

6. After section nineteen of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, that is to say:

Rules for the importation and bonding of exciseable articles manufactured beyond limits of Act.

19A. "In respect of exciseable articles manufactured in any part of British India beyond the limits of the territory to which this Act extends, the Board may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, frame rules for prescribing the conditions under which the said articles may be imported, and where no duty has previously been paid on such articles, the conditions under which the same may be imported and bonded within such limits."

Amendment of section twenty-six.

7. In section twenty-six of the said Act the words "if required by the Collector to do so" shall be inserted after the words "tenor of the license."

Amendment of section twenty-nine.

8. In section twenty-nine, paragraph three, of the said Act, the words "in writing" shall be inserted after the words "previous notice."

In the same paragraph of the same section the word "such" shall be inserted after the words "or if" and before the word "notice."

Amendment of section thirty.

9. In section thirty of the said Act the words "in writing" shall be inserted after the word "notice."

Amendment of section fifty-three.

10. For the second and third paragraphs of section fifty-three of the said Act the following shall be substituted, that is to say:

"Nothing contained in the first clause of this section or in section eleven applies to the arrangements under which tari is supplied to licensed retail vendors, or to the sale of tari or of any preparation of the same, when supplied or used for the manufacture of gur or molasses."

Amendment of section sixty.

11. To section sixty of the said Act the following words shall be added, that is to say:

"or shall be held to apply to the sale by licensed wholesale vendors of such small quantities of beer, wines or spirits as may appear to the Collector to be used only as samples."

Amendment of section sixty-one.

12. In the first paragraph of section sixty-one of the said Act the following words shall be inserted after the word "fifteen," that is to say:

"or than the quantity which may be fixed by the Board under the said section as the limit for a retail sale of any such article."

In the second paragraph of the same section the following words shall be inserted after the word "article," that is to say:

"in the possession of any common carrier or warehouseman as such or."

Commencement of Act.

13. This Act shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Offg. Asst. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1883.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1883.

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Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

(*Chapter II.—Investigations into Shipping Casualties.*)

An Act for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to investigations into casualties affecting ships and charges against masters, mates and engineers;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide, in other respects hereinafter appearing, for the regulation and control of Merchant Shipping;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

Extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

(*3*) and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1884.

IV of 1875.

Repeal of enactments.

2. (*1*) The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and Act XIII of 1878 (*an Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875*), are hereby repealed.

(*2*) But all proceedings commenced, officers appointed, powers conferred, investigations held, certificates cancelled or suspended, agreements made and persons authorized under the said Acts or either of them, shall be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed, conferred, held, cancelled or suspended, made and authorized under this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act—

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars; and

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of a ship.

Saving and provision as to powers for removal of master.

4. (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers conferred by section two hundred and forty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by section eighty of Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping*), on Courts having admiralty jurisdiction in India.

17 & 18 Vic., s. 104.

(*2*) The powers conferred by the last-mentioned enactment may, at any port in British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, be exercised by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at that port.

CHAPTER II.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

Chapter not to apply to certain ships.

5. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or of the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government.

6. (*1*) Whenever any Magistrate, or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, receives credible information that—

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged on or near the coasts of British India; or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near those coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or material damage to any other ship on or near those coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere to, or on board of, any British ship, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in British India; or

(*e*) any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

he shall forthwith report in writing the information to the Local Government.

(*2*) In the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master, or other person in charge of the ship, or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (*d*), where the master of the ship concerned, or (except in the case of a loss) where the ship concerned, proceeds to any place in British India from the place where the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred, the master of the ship,

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to the officer appointed as aforesaid at that port.

(*3*) Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation.

7. (*1*) If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts mentioned in section six, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether the notice is given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct that Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

(*2*) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs; and the

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

(Chapter II.—Investigations into Shipping Casualties.)

other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

Power for other Courts to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

8. Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in British India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, when so directed by the Local Government, to make the investigations referred to in section seven.

Power for Court of Investigation to inquire into charges against masters, mates and engineers.

9. (*1*) Any Court making an investigation under section seven or section eight may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of the investigation, against any master, mate or engineer, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty as aforesaid.

(*2*) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default, as aforesaid, arises against any master, mate or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

10. (*1*) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer, holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade or a Local Government, with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section seven or section eight, it may transmit a statement of the case to any Court mentioned in section eight, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct that Court to make an investigation into that charge.

(*2*) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master, mate or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

Person accused to be heard.

11. For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master, mate or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence either in person or otherwise.

Powers of Courts as to evidence and regulation of proceedings.

12. For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

(*a*) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exerciseable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if the Court is a Court having admiralty jurisdiction or a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction—the same powers as are exerciseable by that Court in the exercise of its admiralty or criminal jurisdiction (as the case may be).

Assessors.

13. (*1*) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate or engineer, the Court making the investigation shall constitute as its assessors for the purpose of the investigation two persons having experience in the Merchant Service; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as its assessor.

(*2*) The assessors shall attend during the investigation and deliver their opinions in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force shall rest with the Court.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

14. (*1*) If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

(*3*) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

15. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such investigation, it appears that any person has committed within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court, and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

Depositions.

16. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such trial, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

(Chapter III.—Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates, &c.)

him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible in evidence on proof—

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

(*2*) A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had that opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made and that he had that opportunity.

Report by Court to Local Government.

17. (*1*) The Court shall, in the case of all investigations under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

(*2*) In cases in which, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, the Court is required to send a report to the Board of Trade, the report shall be sent through the Local Government, and the transmission of the report to the Local Government shall be a sufficient compliance with this section.

CHAPTER III.

SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES AND GRANT OF FRESH CERTIFICATES.

Saving of power to cancel and suspend certificates under English Acts.

18. Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers conferred by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, on the Courts conducting investigations under sections seven, eight, nine and ten of this Act, to cancel or suspend certificates granted under any of the said Merchant Shipping Acts, or certificates to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

Power to issue local certificates in lieu of cancelled or suspended certificates.

19. (*1*) When any such Court cancels or suspends any such certificate, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, and if it is so empowered by any enactment of a British Indian legislature for the time being in force, grant under that enactment, but without examination, to the holder of the certificate, when the certificate is a certificate as master, a certificate as mate, and, when the certificate is a certificate as mate or engineer, a certificate as mate or engineer, as the case may be, of a grade lower than that which he held at the time of the cancellation or suspension.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under that Act. 32 & 33 c. 11.

(*3*) The Local Government may act under this section either in pursuance of a recommendation from the Court, or of its own motion.

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

20. Any certificate (whether of competency or service) which has been granted by any Local Government to any master, mate or engineer, but has not been granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act, may be suspended or cancelled, by that or any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:— 32 & 33 c. 11.

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct;

(*b*) if, on any investigation made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1882, or on any investigation made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized by the legislative authority in any British possession to make inquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, or as to shipwrecks or other casualties affecting ships, the Court or tribunal reports that the master, mate or engineer is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default;

(*c*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony; and

(*d*) if (in case of a master) he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by any other law for the time being in force: 17 c. 1

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made into a charge against any master, mate or engineer, a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section nine or section ten, as the case may be.

Obligation to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

21. Every master, mate or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section twenty shall deliver it to the Shipping Master or to such other person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended the certificate directs, and in default of such delivery shall, for each offence, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
(Chapter IV.—Agreements with Seamen.)

Report to other Local Governments.

22. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section twenty, a certificate of a master, mate or engineer is not the Local Government that granted the same, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to the Local Government which granted the certificate.

Report to Board of Trade.

23. Every Local Government cancelling or suspending under section twenty the certificate of a master, mate or engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and grant new certificate.

24 (1) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section twenty, or grant, without examination, to any person, whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade.

(2) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act.

(3) A certificate of competency for a Home-trade ship under Act I of 1859 shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be of a lower grade than a certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship under the same Act.

CHAPTER IV.

AGREEMENTS WITH SEAMEN.

Chapter to be read with Act I of 1859.

25. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act I of 1859.

Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.

26. The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the Home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he engages in, and carries to sea from, any port in British India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Form and contents of agreement.

27. (1) Every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof, that is to say:—

(a) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(b) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(c) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(d) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(e) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(f) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; and

(g) any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

(2) Every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force relating to Merchant Shipping), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

28. (1) In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(2) Any master entering into an agreement with any lascar or other Native seaman for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Stipulation where lascars are shipped.

29. (1) Whenever it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other Native seaman shall end at any port not in British India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section twenty-seven, contain a stipulation that fit employment shall be provided for him on board some other ship bound to the port at which he was shipped, or such other port in British India as may be agreed on; or

that a passage shall be provided for him to some port in British India free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on.

(2) Every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the ship, or by the master on his behalf.

(3) In this section the word "seaman" shall include also any Native of British India carried to sea from any port in British India as one of the crew of a ship.

Forms for British or Colonial ships.

30. If the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew, made in due form according to the law of the place to which the ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages a single seaman, not being a lascar or other Native seaman, in any port in British India, the seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
(Chapter V.—Health-Officers.)

CHAPTER V.

HEALTH-OFFICERS.

XII of 1875.

Addition to Act XII of 1875.

31. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, after section eighteen, the following section shall be inserted, that is to say:—

Appointment and powers of Health-officer.

"18A. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint, at any port subject to this Act, an officer to be called the Health-officer, and may suspend or remove from office any officer so appointed.

"A Health-officer shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed, that is to say:—

"(*a*) with respect to any ship, the powers conferred on a Shipping Master by Act I of 1859, section 71

"(*b*) power to enter on board any ship and medically examine all or any of the seamen or apprentices on board the ship;

"(*c*) power to require and enforce the production of the log-book and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board the ship;

"(*d*) power to call before him and examine for any such purpose all or any of those persons and to require answers to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

"(*e*) power to require any person so examined to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to appoint persons to sue.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

18 & 19 Vic., c. 91.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

I of 1872.

32. (*1*) Where any wages or expenses recoverable under section 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, those wages or expenses.

(*2*) Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Proceedings to be instituted in name of Secretary of State for India in Council.

33. All suits and proceedings under section thirty-two shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Amendment of section 10 of Act I of 1859.

34. In section 10 of Act I of 1859, for the words "Fees at the following rates shall be paid by all applicants for examination:—

For a certificate as master	...	ten rupees.
Ditto ditto as mate	...	five „ "

the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Fees at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix in this behalf shall be paid by all applicants for examination."

Addition to section 11 of Act I of 1859.

35. To section 11 of Act I of 1859 the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that such report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character."

Amendment of section 79 of Act I of 1859.

36. For the last fifteen words of section 79 of Act I of 1859, the following shall be substituted, namely:—"punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both."

Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.

37. Sections 9 to 16 (both inclusive) of Act I of 1859 shall not apply to ships registered under Act X of 1841 and trading between ports in India and the coasts of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Amendment of Act X of 1841, secs. 2, 15, 17 and 23.

38. In sections 2, 15, 17 and 23 of the said Act X of 1841, for the words "on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies," "by information as aforesaid," "on information as aforesaid," "upon information as aforesaid," in each of the places where they occur, the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1883.

An Act to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Judges holding trials under Act XII of 1859 (*An Act to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty*) to arrest persons whose evidence is required on such trials; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to Act XII of 1859, after section 14.

1. The following section shall be inserted immediately after section 14 of the said Act, namely :—

"15. (*1*) Whenever the Judge of the said Court thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, he may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

"(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

"(*3*) No person shall be detained under this section for more than forty-eight hours."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1884.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1883 :—

No. 5 OF 1883.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1883.

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(Chapter I.—Preliminary. Sec. 3.)

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D. means Mr. Field's Digest.

C. B., the Bill prepared by the Commission.

B. B., the Bill submitted by the Bengal Government with letter No. 849, dated 27th July, 1881.

A

BILL

TO

Amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the Territories under the Administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1884.

Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Local extent.

(3) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to the Division of Orissa.

Repeal.

2. (1) The enactments specified in Schedu hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation.

(2) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division, or, where a part only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that part, shall be repealed in that Division.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(4) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

Construction of Act.

3. The following definitions and rules shall apply in the construction of this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:— C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.

(1) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district:

(2) "Proprietor" means a person or a number of persons owning an estate:

(3) "Tenure" includes an under-tenure and the interest of every tenant of the class referred to in section 14. New.

Illustrations.

(a)—A *durpatni* or *sipatni* interest or a mokurrerree holding is a tenure.

(b)—A *dar-ijarah* or a farm for a term of years is a tenure.

(4) "Tenure-holder" means a person or a number of persons owning a tenure.

(5) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat, in respect of any land, or to hold that land as a raiyat, unless he holds it for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or he or his predecessor in interest came into possession of it for such purpose: C. B., s. 3 "raiyat" and "land." B. B., s. 3 "raiyat" and "land."

Provided that a person shall be deemed to hold as a raiyat any *bastu* or homestead land included in the same holding with other land held by him as a raiyat.

Explanation.—A person may hold land for a purpose mentioned in this clause though he has sublet it.

(6) "Under-raiyat" means a tenant holding land whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat.

(7) "Bastu holding" means bastu or other homestead land held by a tenant having the right provided for by Chapter VII. New.

(8) "Tenant" does not include any person who is not a tenure-holder, raiyat or under-raiyat, or the tenant of a bastu holding. New.

(9) "Landlord" means a person or a number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds.

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(*10*) "Rent" means whatever is payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant.

(*11*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery."

D. s. 101. C. B. s. 56. B. B. s. 48.

(*12*) "Arrear" means an instalment, or part of an instalment, of rent which is not paid before sunset of the day on which it is payable.

(*13*) "Holding" means a parcel of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions.

New.

(*14*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysáck, and where the Faslí or Amlí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin.

C. B. ss. 60 & 16. B. B. ss. 6 & 15.

(*15*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa made in the year 1793.

(*16*) "Transfer" includes sale, whether voluntary or in execution of a decree, and mortgage and gift.

(*17*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

(*18*) "Bihár" means all the districts of the Patna Division, and such district or parts of districts of the Bhágalpur Division as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in Bihár for the purposes of this Act.

(*19*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

(*20*) "Prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

(*21*) "Collector" means the Collector of a District or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Act.

(*22*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such officer as the Local Government may appoint to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

C. B. s. 4 Report of Rent Commission, s. 3. B. B. s. 4.

Saving of custom, special law, &c.

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(*a*) any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions;

(*b*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*c*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the revenue-authorities;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*e*) any enactment relating to the partition of out revenue-paying estates;

(*f*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act or

(*g*) any incident of a ghátwálí or other service tenure.

Illustration.

The custom that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act. C. B. s. 19 Expl. 4 (*f*) B. B. s. 19, Expl. 4 (*e*) proviso.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN KHAMAR AND RAIYATÍ LAND.

Khamar land defined.

5. "*Khamar land*" means—

1st, land situated elsewhere than in Bihár which a proprietor has held, whether under the name of khamar, nij-jote, ser or otherwise, as his private land for twelve continuous years before the commencement of this Act, and C. B. s. 81. B. B. ss. 3 & 75.

2nd, land situate in Bihár which—

(*a*) is recognized as zeraat by a village custom established before the commencement of this Act: or

(*b*) is proved to have been held by a proprietor as zeraat for twelve continuous years immediately before the commencement of this Act.

All other land to be raiyatí.

6. All land which is not khamar land of some estate shall be deemed to be raiyatí land, and all land shall be presumed to be raiyatí land until the contrary is proved. & 75.

Power to order survey and register of khamar lands.

7. The Local Government may direct that a survey and register shall be made of all khamar land situate in any district or part of a district. B. B. s. 7

Mode of making survey.

8. The survey shall be made by the Collector or by an officer authorized by the Collector in that behalf, under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government for the conduct of such surveys; and the Collector or such officer may exercise any of the powers conferred upon a Collector by the Bengal Survey Act of 1875, except the powers in Part IV of the said Act relating to the apportionment and recovery of expenses. B. B. s. 7 V. (B. of 18

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Publication of register.

9. The Collector shall make a register, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, of such lands in each village as he may ascertain to be khamar lands within the meaning of the definition contained in section five; and copies of that register shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Appeals.

10. (*1*) Any person dissatisfied with any entry in the register may appeal to the Commissioner within one month after the publication; and the Commissioner shall make such enquiry as he considers necessary, and may direct the register to be amended in such manner as he thinks fit.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue from any order passed by the Commissioner under this section, if preferred within one month from the date of the order.

Submission of register to Board of Revenue and Local Government.

11. If no appeal is preferred to the Commissioner, or after such appeals as have been so preferred have been disposed of, the Commissioner shall submit to the Board of Revenue a copy of the register, with a report showing how the survey and register have been made; and, if the Board are satisfied that the register is correct, they shall transmit the same to the Local Government for its approval.

Approval of register.

12. If the Local Government approves the register, it may direct that its approval of the same be notified in the official Gazette: Provided that its approval shall not in any case be given until after three months from the date of the publication under section nine.

Consequence of notification of approval.

13. When the approval of a register by the Local Government has been notified under section twelve, all land entered in the register shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, be deemed to be khamar land, and all other land situate in the local area for which the register has been prepared shall, notwithstanding anything as aforesaid, be deemed to be raiyati land.

CHAPTER III.—OF TENURE-HOLDERS GENERALLY.

A.—Of the Right to hold at fixed rents.

Land held at rent unchanged since Permanent Settlement not liable to enhancement.

14. Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, the rent shall not be liable to enhancement, and the tenant shall be deemed to be a tenure-holder for the purposes of this Act.

Presumption from twenty years' holding at unchanged rent.

15. Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed for twenty years, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that it has been held by them at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement. [D. ss. 21 & 38. C. B. ss. 6 & 17. B. B. ss. 6 & 16.

Application of sections 14 and 15 when rent is paid in kind.

16. When a tenant has paid as rent a fixed share or the value of a fixed share of the produce of the land, the rent shall not be deemed to have been changed within the meaning of sections fourteen and fifteen merely by reason of the amount paid having varied from year to year, or by reason of the rent having been commuted to a fixed money-rent. [D. s. 38. C. B. s. 16. B. B. s. 15. Expl. I.]

Effect of separation or amalgamation of holding.

17. The operation of the foregoing sections of this chapter shall not be affected by the fact of land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding. [D. s. 37. C. B. s. 16, Expl. II. B. B. s 15, Expl. II.]

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

18. (*1*) Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof— [D. s. 19. C. B. s. 7. B. B. s. 7.]

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by the special custom of the district, or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded; and that the lands are capable of affording it.

(*2*) A reduction of rent granted to a tenure-holder, on account of diluvion or for land taken under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes or companies, shall not be deemed a reduction within the meaning of this section.

Saving as to land held under terminable agreement.

19. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall apply to land held under a terminable agreement. [D. s. 20. C. B. s. 6. B. B. s. 6.]

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

20. Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a fixed rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements. [C. B. ss. 6 & 17, Exception. B. B., ss. 6 & 16, Exception.]

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(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 21—28.*)

B.—Of the enhancement of rent.

[D. s. 23. C. B. ss. 9 & 12. B. B. ss. 9 & 10.]

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

21. (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*3*) In determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, the Court shall not, except as provided in sub-sections four and five, leave the tenure-holder as profit more than thirty per centum or less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting those rents.

(*4*) If more than half the land included in the area of the tenure was unreclaimed at the time when the tenure was created, and if the reclamation of the unreclaimed land was one of the objects of the creation of the tenure, and that land was reclaimed accordingly, the Court, in determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, shall not leave the tenure-holder as profit less than twenty per centum of the balance mentioned in sub-section three, and may leave him as profit any share of that balance whether it exceeds thirty per centum thereof or not.

(*5*) If, in any case to which sub-section four does not apply, the tenure-holder has made improvements on the land, the Court, in determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, may leave him as profit any share of the balance mentioned in sub-section three it thinks fit, provided it be not less than ten per centum of the balance.

(*6*) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

[C. B., s. 10. B. B., s. 11.]

Enhanced rent not to be more than double the previous rent.

22. Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, the enhanced rent fixed under section 21 shall not be more than double the rent previously payable.

[C. B., s. 10. B. B., s. 11.]

Power to order gradual enhancement.

23. The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

[C. B., s. 10. B. B., s. 11.]

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for ten years.

24. When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced under section 21 or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced under that section during the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

C.—Of the Incidents of permanent tenures.

[C. B., s. 13 B. B., ss. 12 & 41.]

Incidents of permanent tenures generally.

25. Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of registration, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

26. A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of a Civil Court passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

D.—Of the registration of transfers of, and succession to, permanent tenures.

[D. s. 25. C. B., s. 46. B. B. s. 37.]

Landlord bound to register voluntary transfer or succession on application.

27. (*1*) When a transfer of a permanent tenure (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by a summary sale under Chapter IV) or a succession to such a tenure takes place, the landlord shall, subject, in the case of a patní tenure, to the provisions of section 39, register the same on application made to him by the transferor and transferee, or by the person succeeding, as the case may be, and on payment by the applicant of the fee next hereinafter prescribed.

D. s. 27. C. B., ss. 47, 49. B.B., ss. 39, 41.]

(*2*) The fee payable on an application under this section shall be as follows, namely :—

(*a*) When the application is made not more than six months from the date of the transfer or succession, a fee of two per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees.

(*b*) When the application is made more than six months from the date of the transfer or succession, a fee of twenty per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than ten rupees or more than one thousand rupees.

(*3*) When a landlord refuses to comply with an application for registration, made as required by sub-section one, he shall deliver to the applicant a statement in writing of the reasons for his refusal. [New.]

[New.]

Application may be served through Revenue-officer.

28. (*1*) An application for the registration of a transfer of or a succession to a tenure may, instead of being made to the landlord under section 27, be made to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf; and, on its being so made, and on the fee payable under section 27 being paid to the officer, he shall cause a notice to be served

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on the landlord, requiring him to register the transfer or succession, and informing him that the fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected.

(*2*) A landlord on whom a notice is served under this section shall, subject in the case of a patní tenure to the provisions of section 39, be bound to comply forthwith with the requisition therein contained.

[C. B. ss. 47, 48 (c) B.B., ss. 39, 40 (c).]

Registration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

29. (*1*) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 314 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the registration fee prescribed by section 27, clause (*a*), and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed by the rules under section 35.

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall forthwith cause to be served on the landlord a notice of the sale, requiring him to register the same, and informing him that the registration-fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected; and the landlord shall be bound to comply with the requisition forthwith.

Rgistration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree for rent or by summary sale.

30. When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, or by summary sale under Chapter IV, the landlord shall be bound to register the transfer without any application or requisition being made to him in this behalf, and without the payment of any fee.

§ 10. B., ss. 46, (c), 49. B., ss. 37, 0(c) and 41.]

Effect of omission to register voluntary transfer.

31. When a transfer of a permanent tenure (not being a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under Chapter IV) has taken place, the landlord may, until the transfer has been registered under section 27, or a Revenue-officer has ordered a notice to be served under section 28, hold the transferor and transferee jointly and severally liable for arrears of rent accruing subsequent to the transfer.

B., s. 35. B., s. 44.]

Application to Court to compel landlord to register.

32. (*1*) When a landlord refuses or neglects for a period of one month to register a transfer or succession which he is bound to register under the foregoing sections, the transferor or transferee, or, as the case may be, the person succeeding, may apply to any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the local area within which the land is situate to compel such registration.

(*2*) The Court to which an application is made under sub-section one may issue a notice to the landlord, and, when the application is made by one party to a transfer, also to the other party or parties to the transfer, requiring him or them, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place therein specified, why the transfer or succession should not be registered.

(*3*) If no cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may make an order directing the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and the order so made shall have the force of a decree in a suit.

Application by landlord to compel registration.

33. (*1*) When a transfer (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under Chapter IV) or a succession, registrable under the foregoing sections, has taken place, and no application is made for its registration within the six months following the date on which it has taken place, the landlord may apply to any Civil Court as aforesaid to compel the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to consent to its registration and pay the fee mentioned in section 27, clause (*b*). [C. B., ss. 50 and 51. B. B., ss. 42 and 43.]

(*2*) The Court to which an application is made under sub-section one may issue a notice calling upon the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place specified in the notice, why they or he should not consent to the registration and pay the fee.

(*3*) If no cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may make an order authorising the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and directing the transferee, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to pay the fee; and the order so made shall have the force of a decree in a suit.

Landlord to give copies of entries in the register.

34. When a transfer of, or a succession to, a tenure has been registered under the foregoing sections, every person to or from whom the tenure or any share thereof is transferred, or (as the case may be) every person succeeding to the tenure, shall be entitled to receive free of charge from the landlord on demand a copy of the entry in the register relating to the tenure, certified under his hand as a true copy, and to receive from time to time in like manner as many additional copies as he may demand: provided that for every such additional copy he shall pay to the landlord such fee, not less than *eight annas* or more than *five rupees*, as the Board of Revenue may from time to time fix in this behalf. [C. B., s. 54. B. B., s. 46.]

Power to make rules regarding registration.

35. (*1*) The Board of Revenue may from time to time, by rules consistent with this Act and published in the official Gazette, prescribe forms for the registers to be maintained under the foregoing sections, and determine the mode in which, and the place at which, applications are to be made under section 27, and generally the procedure to be followed in regard to registration. [C. B., s 54. B. B., s. 46.]

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(*2*) In making any rule under sub-section one the Board may provide that any breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Patní Tenures.

D. s. 26. C. B., ss. 14 & 15. B. B., ss. 13 & 14.]

Definition of patní tenure.

36. "Patní tenure" means a tenure of the kind described in Schedule II annexed to this Act, and includes the darpatní and other similar under-tenures referred to in that schedule.

D. s. 26. C. B., s. 14. B.B., s. 13.

Incidents of patní tenures.

37. (*1*) Every patní tenure shall be deemed to be a permanent tenure.

(*2*) The holder of a patní tenure may, subject to the provisions of this Act, let the land comprised in his tenure or any part thereof.

[B. B. s. 45 (*c*).]

Right of landlord of patní tenure to demand security from transferee.

38. When a patní tenure is transferred, whether voluntarily or by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may require the transferee to furnish substantial security, to the amount of one half year's rent of the tenure, for the payment of the rent and the fulfilment of the other conditions of the tenure.

[B. B. s. 45 (*a*).]

Landlord may refuse registration of voluntary transfer when security is not given.

39. When a patní tenure is transferred otherwise than by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may refuse to register the transfer under Chapter III of this Act until the security required under section 38 is furnished.

[B. B. s. 45 (*b*).]

Landlord may attach tenure sold in execution or by summary sale when security is not given.

40. (*1*) In the case of a transfer by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, if security is demanded by the landlord from the purchaser under section 38, and is not furnished within one month from the date on which it is so demanded, the landlord may attach and hold possession of the tenure to the exclusion of the transferee until the security is furnished.

(*2*) While an attachment under this section continues, the landlord may collect the rents from the undertenure-holders or raiyats, and, after deducting therefrom the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection and the rent due to himself, he shall hold the balance in trust for the purchaser.

(*3*) If the rents so collected are not sufficient to discharge the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection, and the rent due to the landlord, the purchaser shall be liable for the deficiency, and the landlord may proceed against him for the recovery of the same.

[B. B. s. 45 (*c*).]

Application to Civil Court, if security tendered is refused.

41. (*1*) If the security tendered under section 38 by any transferee is rejected by the landlord, the transferee may, within three months from the date of the rejection, apply to the Civil Court for an order directing the landlord to receive the security, and the Court, if satisfied of the sufficiency of the security tendered, may make such order, or, if not so satisfied, may make an order rejecting the application.

(*2*) No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

Recovery of arrears by summary sale.

42. If default is made in payment of the rent due in respect of a patní tenure, held immediately from a proprietor, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy given him by law, apply for the summary sale of the tenure in accordance with the rules for the sale of patní taluqs at the instance of zemindars, contained in Schedule III annexed to this Act.

Provided that nothing in those rules shall entitle a purchaser at any such sale to eject an occupancy-raiyat or cancel any contract entitling him to hold at a rent which was fair and equitable at the time the contract was made.

Chapter V.—Of Occupancy Raiyats generally.

[B. S. 19, Expl. II.]

Interpretation.

43. For the purposes of this chapter—

(*a*) "village" means an area included in a village-map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, and, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as the Local Government or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine: and [New.]

(*b*) where two or more estates have been created by one or more partitions taking place since the first day of January, 1853, the area comprised in the parent estate of which they would have formed part if no such partition had taken place, shall be deemed to be a single estate.

[B.B. s. 19(1) & Expl. IV & proviso.]

Present occupancy-raiyats to become occupancy-raiyats under Act.

44. Every raiyat who, immediately before the commencement of this Act, has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom having the force of law, or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, become, for the purposes of this Act, an occupancy-raiyat of that land.

Acquisition of status of settled raiyat of village or estate.

45. (*1*) Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held, as a raiyat, raiyatí land situate in any village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, and though the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different, be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

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(*2*) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have held as a raiyat any raiyatí land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(*3*) Raiyatí land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have been held as a raiyatí holding also by each such co-sharer.

Loss of status of settled raiyat.

46. If a settled raiyat of a village or estate has ceased for a period of one year, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, to hold raiyatí land as a raiyat in that village or estate, either alone or as a co-sharer with others, he shall be deemed to have ceased, on the expiration of that period, to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

Settled raiyat to have occupancy-right in raiyatí land held by him in village or estate.

47. Every settled raiyat of a village or estate holding after the second day of March 1883 as a raiyat any raiyatí land comprised in that village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to acquire or have acquired in that land a right of occupancy under the law for the time being in force:

[D. s. 40, Expls. I & V. B. B. s. 19, Expl. IV.]

Provided that a person shall not acquire a right of occupancy under this section in respect of any land held by him alone as owner, tenure-holder or ijáradár.

Acquisition of occupancy-right by grant.

48. (*1*) A proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, from whom a person takes land as a raiyat, or immediately under whom a person holds land as a raiyat, may grant to that person an occupancy-right in respect of that land.

(*2*) An occupancy-right granted under this section shall be deemed to be an occupancy-right within the meaning of this Act.

[D. s. 40, Expl. V. B. B. s. 19, Expl. III (*b*), Expl. IV (*f*).]

Acquisition of occupancy right in khamar land.

49. (*1*) Every person who, for a period of twelve years ending after the commencement of this Act, has held khamar land as a raiyat shall, unless he has held it for any portion of that period under a lease for a fixed period, acquire a right of occupancy in that land.

(*2*) The holding of the father or other person from whom a raiyat inherits shall be deemed to be the holding of the raiyat for the purposes of this section.

Incidents of occupancy-right generally.

50. When a raiyat has an occupancy-right in respect of any land, the following provisions shall, notwithstanding any contract between him and his landlord to the contrary, apply, namely:—

[B. B. s. 69.]

(*a*) he may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy:

(*b*) he may make improvements on the land as by this Act provided:

(*c*) he shall pay rent at fair and equitable rates determined as by this Act provided: [B. B. s. 21, (*d*).]

(*d*) he shall not be ejected by his landlord from the land, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected: [B. B. s. 21 (*e*), 31, 69 (*a*).]

(*e*) he may sub-let the land or any part thereof: [B. B. s. 71.]

(*f*) his interest in the land shall, subject to the rights reserved to the landlord by this Act, be capable of being transferred, and bequeathed by will in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property: [B. B. s. 21 (*a*) and (*b*).]

(*g*) his interest in the land shall, if he dies intestate in respect of it, descend in the same manner as any other immoveable property: provided that, in any case in which, under the law of inheritance to which he is subject, his other property goes to the Crown, his interest in the land shall go to his landlord. [B. B. s. 21 (*c*).]

Landlord's right of pre-emption on voluntary sale of occupancy-right.

51. (*1*) When an occupancy-raiyat intends to sell his occupancy-right to any person other than the landlord, he shall file in the office of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the sub-division, for service on the landlord, a written notice of his intention, stating the person to whom he intends to sell the right, and shall defer proceeding with the sale for one month from the date on which he files the notice.

(*2*) The officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord may, within the period of one month from the date of the notice being filed, claim to purchase the occupancy-right from the raiyat at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of one month; and, if the landlord so claims, the raiyat shall sell the right to him accordingly.

(*4*) If a raiyat sells his right of occupancy in contravention of this section, the landlord may, within six months from the date of the sale, claim to purchase the right from the purchaser or any other person into whose hands it may have passed at a price ten per centum below its estimated value, and, if the landlord so claims, the purchaser or that person, as the case may be, shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Landlord's right of pre-emption on sale in execution.

52. Where an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, and two or more persons, one of whom is the landlord, respectively ad-

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vance the same sum at any bidding, the bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the landlord.

Landlord's right to take the place of mortgagee on foreclosure.

53. (*1*) Where a right of occupancy has been mortgaged by the raiyat and an order absolute for foreclosure is applied for in respect of it under section 87 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the Court shall, if it proposes to make the order, cause a notice of the application to be served on the landlord, and shall defer making the order for a period of one month from the service of the notice.

IV of 1882.

(*2*) If the landlord within the said period of one month pays into Court the amount requisite to redeem the mortgage, the Court shall pay that amount to the plaintiff in the suit, declare the landlord entitled to stand in the place of the plaintiff, and pass an order absolute for foreclosure in favour of the landlord.

(*3*) An order absolute passed under sub-section two shall have the same effect as if the landlord had been the mortgagee and the plaintiff in the suit.

Landlord's right to purchase in case of gift of occupancy-right.

54. (*1*) When an occupancy-raiyat makes a gift of his occupancy-right to any person other than his landlord, he shall forthwith file in the office of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the sub-division, for service on the landlord, a written notice of the gift, stating the person to whom he has made it.

(*2*) The officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord may, within the period of one month from the date on which the notice is filed, claim to purchase the right from the donee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of one month, and, if the landlord so claims, the donee or other person as aforesaid shall sell the right to him accordingly.

(*4*) If a raiyat makes a gift of his occupancy-right, and does not comply with the provisions of this section, the landlord may, within six months from the date on which the gift is made, claim to purchase the right from the donee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at a price ten per centum below its estimated value; and, if the landlord so claims, the donee or that person, as the case may be, shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Landlord's right to purchase where occupancy-right is bequeathed.

55. When an occupancy-raiyat dies, and any person, other than a person to whom, if the raiyat had died intestate, the occupancy-right would have descended, acquires that right under a bequest made by the raiyat, the landlord may, within the period of six months from the date on which the right is so acquired, claim to purchase the right from the legatee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at such price as may be agreed upon between them, or, if they cannot agree upon a price, at such price as the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, made within the said period of six months, fix in this behalf, and if the landlord so claims the legatee or other person as aforesaid shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Raiyat of land of which landlord has acquired occupancy-right to be an occupancy-raiyat.

56. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, when the landlord of an occupancy-raiyat acquires, under the foregoing sections or otherwise, the occupancy-right in any of the land comprised in the holding, any person thereafter holding the land as a raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in respect of it, and, if immediately before the acquisition of the right by the landlord the rent of the land was a money-rent, shall be entitled to hold at a money-rent fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Acquisition of status of settled raiyat by succeeding to occupancy-right.

57. Every person succeeding by way of intestate succession to the occupancy-rights, or any share of the occupancy-rights, of a settled raiyat of a village or estate, in respect of any land situate in that village or estate, shall become a settled raiyat of the village or estate:

Provided that, when a person so succeeding holds as a raiyat at the time when he so succeeds other land in the same village or estate, he shall not, merely by reason of becoming a settled raiyat of the village or estate under this section, acquire, under section 47, an occupancy-right in that other land.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RENT PAYABLE BY OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

(A).—Of money-rents generally.

Existing money-rents payable until altered as herein provided.

58. A money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable, and shall continue to be paid by him until it is enhanced under this Act or reduced. [B. B. 21 (*d*).

Enhancement of money-rents by contract.

59. (*1*) A money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing approved of, and registered by, a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf. [New.]

(*2*) A Revenue-officer shall not, under this section, approve or register any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than *six* annas per rupee greater than that previously payable, or more than one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual

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value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the raiyat in entering into it acts as a free agent.

[B. B. s. 21 (d).]

Money-rents not enhanceable except as provided.

60. Except as provided by section 59, or on account of an addition to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced otherwise than by a decree passed under this chapter.

Limit of money rent payable by settled raiyat taking new holding.

61. (*1*) When raiyati land which has previously been held by a tenant at a money-rent is let to a settled raiyat of the village or estate in which it is situate, that raiyat shall not be bound to pay therefor any rent higher than that which was paid by the previous tenant, unless the higher rent has been fixed by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) A Revenue-officer shall not under this section approve of or register any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the raiyat in entering into it acts as a free agent.

B.—Of the preparation of a table of rates and produce, and of suits to enhance money rents where such a table is in force.

[B. B. ss. 131 & 132.]

Power to direct preparation of table.

62. The Local Government may, by an order in the official Gazette, direct a Revenue-officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of such assessors as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, a table showing for each class of land comprised in that area the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land and the average value of that produce.

Contents of table.

63. The table shall specify—

[B. B. s. 133.]

(*a*) the several classes of land for which, having regard to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, it is necessary to fix different rates of rent;

(*b*) the rate, or the maximum and minimum rates, of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats holding land of each such class; and

(*c*) the estimated average amount, or the maximum and minimum estimated average amounts, of the gross produce in staple crops of land of each such class, and the estimated average value or values of that produce.

Principle on which rent-rates are to be fixed.

64. In fixing the rate of rent for any class of land under section 63 regard shall be had— [B. B. s.

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the value of the average annual gross produce of land of that class and the cost of raising such produce about the time at which those rates were fixed, or, if that time or the value and cost about that time cannot readily be ascertained, to the value of the average annual gross produce and the cost of raising such produce about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the value of the average annual gross produce of land of that class and the cost of raising such produce at the time at which the table is prepared; and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that when the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value:

Provided that the rate fixed for any class of land shall not in any case exceed one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce in staple crops of land of that class, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time. [B. B. s. 24, cl. (c).]

Local publication of the table.

65. When the Revenue-officer has prepared the table, he shall publish it in the local area to which it relates in the vernacular language prevailing in that local area, in such manner as the Board of Revenue may from time to time prescribe. [B. B. s. 137.]

Revenue-officer to deal with objections.

66. Any person objecting to any entry in the table may present a petition to the Revenue-officer within a period of one month after the publication; and the Revenue-officer, with the aid of the assessors, shall consider any such objection, and may alter or amend the table. [B. B. s. 138.]

Table to be submitted to superior Revenue-authorities.

67. If no objection is made within the said period of one month, or, where objections are made, after those objections have been disposed of, the Revenue-officer shall submit the table, together with his proceedings, a report setting forth the grounds of his decision on each point, and any petitions of objection which may have been [B. B. s. 139.]

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received, through the Commissioner of the Division, to the Board of Revenue for approval.

[B. B. s. 140.] **68.** The Board of Revenue may amend the table submitted under section 67 in any manner which appears to it proper, and may allow in whole or in part any objection forwarded therewith or subsequently made, or may return the case for further enquiry.

Proceedings of Board of Revenue thereupon.

[B. B. s. 141.] **69.** When a table of rates has been sanctioned by the Board, it shall be submitted to the Local Government, which may amend the same in any manner it thinks fit, and may direct, if it thinks fit, that the table or amended table shall be published in the official Gazette with a specification of the local area to which it applies.

Publication of table after final sanction.

[B. B. s. 143.] **70.** A table for any local area published under section 69 shall come into force on the date on which it is so published, and shall continue in force for such period, not less than ten or more than thirty years, as the Local Government at the time of publication may direct.

Period for which table remains in force.

[B. B. s. 142.] **71.** The publication of a table under section 69 shall be conclusive evidence in any proceeding under this Act—

Table to be conclusive evidence.

(1) that the proceedings for the preparation of the table have been duly conducted in accordance with this Act:

(2) that, except as in this Act provided, the rates shown in the table for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies:

(3) that the average gross produce of land of any class, and the average value thereof, are in accordance with the gross produce and the value specified in regard to that class in the table.

72. All expenses incurred by the Government in preparing a table of rates and produce for any local area, including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in its preparation, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in its preparation in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by occupancy-raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as the Local Government may from time to time determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

Expenses incurred in preparing table how defrayed.

[B. B. s. 144.] **73.** When a table is in force under the foregoing sections for any local area, the landlord of any holding within that area, held by an occupancy-raiyat at a money rent, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent then payable on the ground that it is below that which would be payable at the rates shown in the table; and the Court shall enhance the rent in accordance with the rates shown in the table, or, where for any class of land a maximum and a minimum rate are entered in the table, to such rate, not higher than the maximum and not lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit: Provided that—

Suit to enhance where table is in force.

1st.—Where the rent of any land comprised in the holding would, by reason of a change having taken place in or in regard to the land since the raiyat or his predecessor in interest began to hold it, be fixed under this section at a higher rate, and would, but for that change, have been fixed under this section at a lower rate, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) if the change has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of that land at the lower rate; [B. B. s. 23, cls. (3) & (4).]

(*b*) if the change has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at such rate intermediate between the higher rate and the lower rate as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it thinks fair and equitable; and [New.]

(*c*) if it is not proved that the change has been effected by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at a rate equal to the lower rate, together with half the difference between the higher rate and the lower rate. [B. B. s. 24 (*a*).]

2ndly.—When the raiyat proves that by contract or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than the rate applicable under this section, the Court shall fix the rent at the lower rate. [B. B. ss. 24(*c*), 142, proviso.]

Illustrations.

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

when the land is irrigated from a well ... Rs. 4 per acre.
when the land is not so irrigated ... Rs. 2 „

The holdings of *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

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The well on A's holding is an ancient one existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, and that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

when such land is irrigated from a branch of a river ...	... Rs. 4 per acre.
when such land is not so irrigated	... Rs. 2 per acre.

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

C.—Of suits to enhance money rents where a table of rates and produce is not in force.

B. ss. 23 (3) and 4 (v) 2.]

Grounds on which landlord may sue to enhance where table is not in force.

74. (*1*) The landlord of a holding held at a money rent by an occupancy-raiyat and situate in a local area for which a table of rates and produce, prepared under the foregoing sections, is not in force, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

(1) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

(2) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat, as compared with those powers at the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the productive powers at that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the productive powers at any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have increased otherwise than by the sole agency or at the sole expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest and from causes not merely temporary or casual; and

(3) that the average prices of produce in the locality, or at the usual markets, as compared with similar prices about the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the prices prevailing about that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the similar prices about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have increased otherwise than by the sole agency or at the sole expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, and from causes not merely temporary or casual.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract binding a landlord not to enhance the rent of a tenant.

Illustrations of Ground (1).

(*a*.) A's paternal grandfather seventy years ago reclaimed the land which A, an occupancy-raiyat, now holds, and which came to him by inheritance from such paternal grandfather. B is an occupancy-raiyat who holds land which was in a culturable state when B was first let into possession thereof. There is evidence that the hereditary descendant of a raiyat who, being the first settler, reclaimed the land has a special privilege. A and B are not raiyats of the same class.

(*b*.) A is in possession of a holding which has descended to him from his great-grandfather, who held it at the time of the Permanent Settlement. B was let into possession of his holding twenty years ago. There is evidence that the descendants of raiyats who were in possession at the time of the Permanent Settlement customarily hold at rates less than raiyats who have come into possession at a later period. A and B are not raiyats of the same class.

[B. B. s. 24 (*a*) and (*c*).]

Rules for enhancement under section 74.

75. All enhancements of rent on the second or third of the grounds specified in section seventy-four shall be subject to the following rules, namely:—

(*a*) If the increase of the productive powers of the land, or of the prices of produce, has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, the landlord shall be entitled to the whole benefit of the increase:

(*b*) If the increase has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the benefit shall be divided between the landlord and the raiyat in such shares as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, thinks fair and equitable:

(*c*) If it is not proved that the increase has taken place by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, each shall be entitled to one-half of the benefit: Provided that in any such case the enhanced rent shall not bear to the rent previously payable a higher proportion than the increased productive powers or increased prices bear (as the case may be) to the former productive powers or former prices:

(*d*) The enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time.

D.—Rules applicable to suits to enhance money rents generally.

[B. B. s. 24 (*b*).]

No enhancement beyond double the rent previously payable.

76. The rent of a holding shall not be enhanced in a suit under any of the foregoing sections of this chapter so that the enhanced rent shall be more than double the rent previously payable.

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[B. B. s. 24 (d).]

Power to order progressive enhancement.

77. When a Court passing a decree for enhancement under any of those sections considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent would be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached.

[B. B. s. 143.]

Rent enhanced or commuted not enhanceable for 10 years.

78. When the rent of an occupancy-holding has been enhanced by a decree under any of those sections or under any enactment repealed by this Act, or by contract, or has been commuted under section 82, a suit for its enhancement shall not be instituted under this chapter within the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced or commuted, except on the ground that since the rent has been so enhanced or commuted an improvement has been made by the landlord which, but for this section, would entitle him to an enhancement.

E.—Of suits for the reduction of money rents.

[B. B. s. 25. (2) & (3).]

Occupancy-raiyat when entitled to reduction of rent.

79. (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money rent may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on either or both of the following grounds, and, except as provided by section 96, not otherwise, namely :—

(*a*) on the ground that the productive powers of the land, as compared with those powers at the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the productive powers at that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the productive powers at any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have decreased from some cause beyond the raiyat's control, and not merely temporary or casual;

(*b*) on the ground that the average prices of produce in the locality or at the usual markets, as compared with similar prices about the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the prices prevailing about that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the average prices prevailing about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have decreased from some cause beyond the raiyat's control, and not merely temporary or casual.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

F.—Special rules regarding money rents payable for pasture lands.

[B. B. s. 23, Expl. II. & s. 24 (e).]

Special rules for pasture lands.

80. (*1*) Sections 62 to 79, both inclusive, shall not apply to land fit to be used, or which in accordance with local usage is used, only as pasture; but when such land is held at a money rent by an occupancy-raiyat, the landlord may, subject to any contract between the parties, institute a suit to enhance the rent on the ground—

(*a*) that the rate of rent payable by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, or

(*b*) that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity since the rent payable by the raiyat was fixed, it is reasonable to enhance that rent.

(*2*) Where an enhancement is applied for on the ground mentioned in clause (*b*), the Court shall fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable.

G.—Of rents payable in kind or varying with the crop.

Limit to amount of rent payable in kind or varying with crop.

81 (*1*). Where an occupancy-raiyat pays rent in kind, or pays as rent the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce, the following rules shall apply, namely :—

(*a*) notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, the landlord shall not be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which staple crops are grown, more than half the gross produce or its value, as the case may be;

(*b*) the landlord shall not, except under a contract in writing, be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which other crops are grown, any other description or any greater amount of rent than a sum equal to one-half of the estimated average value of the produce of that portion of the holding if staple crops were grown on it.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall prevent a landlord recovering the value of any seed, labour or other assistance he may have contributed towards the production of the crop.

C. R. and 92.

Commutation of rents.

82 (*1*). An occupancy-raiyat whose holding consists of raiyati land, and who pays rent in kind, or pays as rent the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce of the holding, may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, sue to have his rent commuted into a money-rent.

(*2*) The money-rent shall be fixed at the discretion of the Court—

(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, or

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(*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years.

(*3*) When a money-rent is fixed under clause (*b*), a reasonable deduction shall be made by the Court from the average value aforesaid in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat.

II.—Supplementary provisions.

[B. B. s. 45.] Collectors to prepare annual price-lists of staple crops.

83. (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare annually lists of the market-prices at harvest-time of staple crops grown in such local areas as the Board of Revenue may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette under the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Board.

(*3*) Any such price-list so published shall, in any proceedings under this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the prices prevailing in the local area at harvest-time in the year to which it relates.

[B. B., ss. 134, 145 and 24 (c).] Power to make rules.

84. The Board of Revenue may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Local Government and to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of tables of rates and produce under this chapter;

(*b*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of price-lists under section 83;

(*c*) determining what crops shall be deemed to be staple crops for the purposes of this chapter in any local area;

(*d*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers registering contracts under section 59 and section 61.

(*e*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers and Courts in estimating the average annual value of the gross produce of land for the purposes of sections 59 and 61 and section 75, clause (*d*).

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Right of a Settled Raiyat in Bastu Land.

[New.] Settled raiyat to have permanent right in *bastu* land.

85. (*1*) A person who is under Chapter V a settled raiyat of a village or estate as defined in that chapter shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a right permanent, heritable and capable of being transferred and bequeathed, in any *bastu* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is not comprised in an occupancy-holding and which is held by him as the site of, or for the purpose of erecting, a dwelling-house suitable for himself and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(*2*) A person having a right under sub-section one in any land in a village or estate shall not lose that right merely by reason of his ceasing to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

[B. B. s. 32.] Provisions regarding ejectment.

86. (*1*) Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, a person having in respect of any land a right under section 85 shall not be ejected from that land except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected, and, if he is so ejected, shall be entitled to compensation for any house or offices of the description referred to in section 85 which may have been erected on the land by him or his predecessor in interest whether before or after the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) A Court passing a decree for the ejectment of such a person shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due to him under sub-section one and shall make the decree conditional on the payment of that amount by the decree-holder.

[B. B. s. 33.] Rule for enhancing rent.

87. When a person has in respect of any land a right under section 85, and the rent of the land has not been enhanced during the previous ten years, the landlord may, unless barred by any contract between the parties, enhance the rent, so that it may be equal to the rent paid by other tenants for land in the neighbourhood having similar advantages and used for similar purposes, or at his option so that it may be equal to five per centum of the market-value of the land.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Ordinary Raiyats.

Ordinary raiyat defined.

88. Every person holding raiyatí land as a raiyat and not having a right of occupancy in respect of it shall be deemed to hold it as an ordinary raiyat.

Rents regulated by agreement.

89. An ordinary raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of section 119, pay such rent as may, from time to time, be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord.

[B. B. ss. 26, 72 (5).] Grounds on which an ordinary raiyat may be ejected from raiyatí land.

90. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, an ordinary raiyat shall not be ejected from raiyatí land by his landlord as such except—

(*a*) as hereinafter provided for arrears of rent,

(*b*) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground

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that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected, or

(*c*) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent demanded by his landlord in accordance with the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Notice of enhancement to be served through Civil Court.

91. When a landlord wishes to enhance, within the limit fixed by section 119, the rent of an ordinary raiyat holding raiyati land at a money-rent not fixed for a term by agreement, and the raiyat does not agree to the enhancement, the landlord may cause to be served on the raiyat through the Civil Court a notice of the enhancement not less than six months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which the landlord desires the enhancement to take effect.

Raiyat may agree to enhancement. If he does not, landlord may sue to eject.

92. (*1*) If, within the period of one month from the service of a notice under section 91, the raiyat on whom the notice has been served presents to the Court issuing the notice a statement in writing declaring his willingness to pay the enhanced rent, he shall be deemed to have agreed to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*2*) If the raiyat does not, within the said period of one month, present to the Court a statement as aforesaid, the landlord may, not less than ten weeks before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, institute a suit to eject the raiyat.

Procedure in suit.

93. (*1*) If, in any suit instituted under section 92, the defendant appears and agrees to pay the enhanced rent demanded, his agreement shall thereupon be recorded, and he shall not be ejected, but shall be liable to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the agreement.

(*2*) If the defendant does not appear, or if, on appearing, he does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, the Court may pass a decree for his ejectment on condition that, within fifteen days from the date of the decree, the landlord deposits in Court—

(*a*) such sum (if any) as may be declared by the decree to be payable to the raiyat as compensation for improvements; and

(*b*) a further sum as compensation for disturbance equal to *ten* times the yearly increase of rent demanded.

Decree when absolute:

94. (*1*) If these sums are so deposited, the decree shall be made absolute, and the sums deposited shall be paid to the raiyat.

when to become void.

(*2*) If these sums are not so deposited, the decree shall become void, and the raiyat shall remain in occupation of his holding at the rent previously paid by him.

Fresh proceedings not to be taken for ten years.

95. When a raiyat has agreed, under section 92 or section 93, to pay an enhanced rent for his holding, or a decree to eject him from the holding has become void under section 94, no notice shall be served on him under section 91 in respect of that holding during the ten years next following the date on which he has so agreed, or the decree has become void, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IX.

PROVISIONS REGARDING RENT APPLICABLE TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF TENANTS.

A.—Of alterations of rent consequent on alterations of the area of the holding of a tenure-holder or occupancy raiyat.

Additions to, and deductions from, rent in respect of alteration of area.

96. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in Chapter III or Chapter VI, every tenure-holder shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and every occupancy-tenant shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary,— [D., ss. 19 and 24. C. B., ss. 8 & 18 B.B., ss. 8, 18, 23 (2) & 25 (1).]

(*a*) be liable to pay additional rent for all land added to the area of his holding by alluvion or otherwise, unless he can show that the land has reformed on the site of land which was formerly included in that area, and for the loss of which he has had no abatement of rent; and

(*b*) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any diminution of the area of his holding caused by diluvion or otherwise, unless it is proved that the land lost was added to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

(*2*) The amount added to the rent shall be calculated at the rates payable by occupancy-raiyats for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, less a deduction, in the case of a tenure-holder, of thirty per cent. for profits, risk and cost of collection.

(*3*) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable

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as the diminution of the total yearly value of the holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the holding.

B.—Instalments in which money-rents are payable by tenure-holders, raiyats and under-raiyats.

[B. s. 47.] **97.** A money-rent payable by a tenure-holder shall be paid in such instalments and on such dates as may have been agreed upon between the tenure-holder and his landlord; in the absence of agreement, in such instalments and on such dates as may be customary; and, in the absence of any agreement or custom, in such instalments and on such dates as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf for any local area.

Rent of tenure-holder in what instalments and on what dates payable.

[B. s. 47] **98.** A money-rent payable by a raiyat or under-raiyat shall, notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, be paid in such instalments, and on such dates, not being more than four in each year, as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf for any local area:

Rent of raiyat or under-raiyat in what instalments and on what dates payable.

Provided that, when the instalments in which, and the dates on which, rent is payable are fixed by an agreement made before the commencement of this Act, or by a custom which has prevailed from before the commencement of this Act, the amount payable on each date fixed by the Board under this section for the payment of an instalment shall be equal to the aggregate of the instalments which would, under the agreement or custom, have fallen due since the date so fixed by the Board for the payment of the last previous instalment.

[B. s. 47.] **99.** (*1*) Every order made by the Board of Revenue under section 97 or section 98 shall be made after a consideration of the prevailing customs and the time of harvest in the local area to which it is to apply.

Making and publication of orders under sections 97 and 98.

(*2*) Every such order shall be published in manner prescribed not less than three months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which it is to take effect.

C.—Of the Receipts and Accounts to be given to tenants.

[s. 61. B. s. 57. D. s. 49 and (b).] **100.** (*1*) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him.

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

(*2*) The receipt shall specify—

(*a*) the date of payment;

(*b*) the amount paid on account of principal and interest respectively, or, where the payments are made in kind, the quantity and description of produce delivered;

(*c*) where other money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force is paid with the rent, the amount so paid.

(*d*) the holding in respect of which the rent is paid;

(*e*) the name of the person (if any) registered in the landlord's serishta as the tenant;

(*f*) the annual rent payable for the holding and the amount of rent then in arrear; and

(*g*) the instalment and year on account of which the payment is declared by the tenant to be made, or, in the absence of any such declaration, the instalment and year on account of which it has been credited by the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterpart of the receipt containing similar particulars.

(*4*) Every receipt which does not contain substantially the above particulars shall be deemed to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

101. (*1*) Every tenant shall be entitled to receive from his landlord, within three months after the expiry of each agricultural year, a statement of account for that year showing— [B. B. s. 49 (c).]

Tenant entitled to statement of account at close of the year.

(*a*) the holding for which the tenant pays rent to the landlord;

(*b*) the name of the person (if any) registered in the landlord's serishta as the tenant;

(*c*) the annual rent payable for the holding;

(*d*) the amount of rent in arrear at the beginning of the year;

(*e*) the payments made during the year on account of principal and interest respectively, or, when the payments are made in kind, the quantity and description of produce delivered;

(*f*) the portion of each payment credited to the rent of the year, and the portion credited to the arrears of previous years; and

(*g*) the amount, if any, remaining unpaid at the close of the year.

(*2*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterpart of the statement containing similar particulars.

102. (*1*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 100 for any rent paid by the ten- [D. s. 65. B. B. ss. 49 (d) and 94.]

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of accounts and failing to keep counterparts.

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ant, the tenant may, within six months from the date of the demand, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

(2) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 101, the tenant may, within six months from the date of the demand, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during that year.

(3) If a landlord fails to prepare and retain a counterpart of a receipt or statement as required by section 100 or section 101, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

D.—Of the deposit of rent by a tenant in a public office.

[D. s. 99. C. B. ss. 58 & 59. B. B. ss. 50 & 51.]

Application to deposit rent in public office.

103. (1) In any of the following cases, namely :—

(a) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe that the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive the same and to grant him a receipt therefor :

(b) when the money is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers therefor, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent in their behalf : or

(c) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent :

the tenant may present, to such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf for the local area in which the holding is situate, an application in writing for permission to deposit in his office the full amount of the money then due.

(2) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made, shall be signed by the tenant or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant, and shall be accompanied by a fee of eight annas.

[D. ss. 99 & 100. B. B. s. 52.]

Receipt granted by public officer for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

104. (1) If it appears to the officer to whom an application is made under section 103 that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, he shall receive the rent and give a receipt for the same under his official seal.

(2) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the rent had been received—

(a) in case (a) of section 103 by the person specified in the application as the person to whom the rent was payable ;

(b) in case (b) of section 103 by the co-sharers jointly ; and

(c) in case (c) of section 103 by the person entitled to it.

Notification of receipt of deposit.

105. (1) The officer receiving a deposit under section 104 shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place in his office a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars contained in the application under section 103, and, when the deposit is made under section 103, clause (a), shall send a copy of the notification by post in a registered cover to the person to whom the rent is alleged by the depositor to be payable.

(2) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under section 106 within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is affixed as aforesaid the officer shall cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served (free of charge) upon every person who he has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

Deposit to whom payable.

106. (1) The officer may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to him to be entitled to the same, or may, if he thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(2) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Revenue-officer under this section ; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

Refund to depositor.

107. If no payment is made under section 106 before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given under section 104.

E.—Of arrears of rent.

[D. s. 10 C. B. s. 5 B. B. s.

Interest on arrears.

108. Every arrear of rent shall, unless otherwise provided by a written contract between the parties, be liable to interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

[D. s. 6 C. B. s. B. B. s.

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause.

109. If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount

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of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:—

Provided that, when damages are awarded under this section, interest shall not be decreed under section 108.

[D. s. 69. C. B. s. 91. B. B. s. 97.]

Power to award damages to defendant improperly sued for rent.

110. If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff as it thinks fit.

[D. ss. 12 (5) & 93. C. B. ss. 79(5) & 152. B. B. ss. 72 (5) & 169.]

Ejectment from non-transferable holding for arrears.

111. (*1*) When an arrear of rent remains due in respect of a non-transferable holding at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fusli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of the plaintiff in any such suit shall specify the amount of the arrear together with the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court re-opens.

F.—Of rent taken by division or estimation of the crop.

Commission for dividing or estimating crops.

112. Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of the crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the division, estimate or appraisement, or if there is a dispute about the division of the produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, to divide, estimate or appraise the crop.

Appointment of assessors, &c.

113. (*1*) When a Collector appoints a commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section 112, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the commissioner to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selecting those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the division, estimate or appraisement.

(*2*) The commissioner so appointed shall make the division, estimate or appraisement in accordance with those instructions, and submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector.

Remedy for error in division.

114. (*1*) If in any division under section 113 either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled, he may, within three months from the date on which the division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him at the price which prevailed on that date.

(*2*) If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

Procedure where crop has been estimated or appraised.

115. (*1*) When a crop has been estimated or appraised under section 113 the estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Collector by whom the commission was issued.

(*2*) The Collector shall consider the commissioner's estimate or appraisement, and, after such hearing and inquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass an order thereon either confirming or varying the estimate or appraisement; and that order shall be final.

Costs of proceedings under foregoing sections.

116. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of sections 112 to 115 (both inclusive) shall be payable by the landlord or tenant, or partly by one and partly by the other, as the Collector may in each case direct; and the amount payable by any person under such a direction shall be recoverable from him as if it was an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

Interference with produce of land otherwise than under section 112, criminal trespass.

117. If the landlord of any land of which the rent is payable in the manner mentioned in section 112, or any other person, interferes in any way, without the consent of the tenant, with the cutting or harvesting of any produce of the land except by an application to the Collector under section 112, he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860

Danabandi or appraisement papers in Bihár to be deposited in Collector's office.

118. When the rent payable for land in Bihár is the equivalent money-value of a fixed proportion of the actual gross produce thereof, and such equivalent

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money-value is determined by an estimate or appraisement (*danabandi*) of the standing crop, or by some similar proceeding, the *danabandi* or appraisement papers shall, within fifteen days after the making of the appraisement, be lodged in the office of the Collector of the district.

G.—Further provisions regarding rent.

[P. B. s. 30.] **119.** Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, or in any contract made after the second day of March, 1883, a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not be bound to pay for his holding a money-rent exceeding *five*-sixteenths of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the holding in staple crops, calculated, in such manner as the Board of Revenue may from time to time, by rules, direct, at the prices at which raiyats sell at harvest time.

Limit to rents of raiyats and under-raiyats.

120. The rent payable by a tenant in any agricultural year shall be presumed to be the rent payable by him in the following agricultural year until the contrary is shown.

Presumption that rent continues unchanged.

[New.] **121.** When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a fixed rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or,

(*b*) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[B. B. s. 70.] **122.** (*1*) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has given notice of the transfer to the tenant.

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord without notice of the transfer.

(*2*) When there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

123. All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwab*, *mahtut*, or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

[B. B. s. 63 (2).]

Abwab, &c., illegal.

124. Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding five hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

D. s. 64. P. B. ss. 63 (2), 64 (*a*), 93.]

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

125. (*1*) The rent of a tenure, occupancy-holding or bastu holding shall be a first charge on the same.

[C. B. s. 64. B. B. s. 56.]

Rent first charge on tenures, occupancyholdings and bastu holdings.

(*2*) If the right, title and interest of the tenant is brought to sale in execution of a decree for money obtained by a person other than the landlord, the landlord shall be entitled to be first paid out of the sale proceeds any rent which may be due to him by the tenant.

CHAPTER X.

OTHER PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF TENANTS.

A.—Of improvements on raiyats' holdings and compensation therefor.

126. (*1*) For the purposes of this chapter the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the letting-value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it.

[B. B. s. 69.]

"Improvement."

(*2*) It shall include for those purposes—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural

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purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(*f*) the erection of a dwelling-house suitable for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this chapter if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of the estate or tenure of his landlord.

(*3*) A work which benefits several holdings shall for the purposes of this chapter be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.

B. s. 69.] **127.** (*1*) The landlord of an occupancy-raiyat shall not be entitled as such to prevent the raiyat making an improvement in respect of his holding, and shall not, except as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of the holding without the permission of the raiyat.

Right to make improvements in case of occupancy-holding.

(*2*) A landlord of an occupancy-holding who would, but for the want of his raiyat's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of the holding, may, if he desires that any improvement, other than an improvement of the description mentioned in section 126, clause (*f*), be made, deliver or cause to be delivered to the raiyat a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the raiyat is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

B. s. 69.] **128.** (*1*) An ordinary raiyat shall not, except as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission any improvement other than an improvement of the description mentioned in section 126, clause (*f*).

Right to make improvements in case of ordinary raiyat's holding.

(*2*) An ordinary raiyat, who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

129. (*1*) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been made.

Compensation for improvements payable to raiyat on ejectment.

(*2*) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(*3*) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(*4*) Improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make the improvement and was ready to make it himself.

130. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 129, for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Power to make rules for appointment of assessors.

131. (*1*) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 129 for an improvement, regard shall be had—

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

(*a*) to the amount by which the letting-value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement; and

(*c*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement.

(*2*) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the landlord and raiyat may, if they think fit, agree that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

132. A stipulation in a contract providing—

Certain stipulations in contracts to be void.

(*a*) that a landlord shall be entitled to prevent a raiyat from making, or to eject him for making, such improvements on his holding as he is entitled to make under this Act, or

(*b*) that a raiyat ejected from his holding shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements

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in any case in which he would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

B.—Of the landlord's right to measure land.

[D. s. 58. C. B. s. 75. B. B. s. 67.]

Landlord entitled to measure land unless restrained by contract.

133. Subject to the provisions of any contract, a landlord may, by himself or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, enter upon and measure all land comprised in any estate or tenure, of the rents of which he is in receipt, except land entered in the general register of revenue-free lands prepared under the Land Registration Act, 1876:

VII (B. C.) of 1876.

Provided that, when any land has been measured by a landlord, whether before or after the passing of this Act, it shall not, without the written permission of the Collector, be again measured by the landlord within the ten years next following the date on which it was so measured.

Illustration.

A., a proprietor, grants a portion of his estate in patní to B, to whom the raiyats pay rent. Both A and B are entitled to make a general survey and measurement of the lands comprised in the patní lease.

[D. s. 94. B. B. s. 176.]

Tenant bound to point out boundaries.

134. When a landlord desires to measure, under section 133, any land held by his tenant, the tenant shall, if the landlord requires him to do so, attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

[D. s. 94. B. B. s. 176.]

Remedy when landlord is obstructed or tenant does not point out boundaries.

135. (*1*) When a landlord desires to measure any land under section 133, and any person occupying the land obstructs him in so doing, or any tenant, bound under section 134 to attend and point out the boundaries of his land, refuses or neglects so to do, the landlord may apply to the Court which would have jurisdiction to hear a suit for the recovery of the land, to make an order directing such person to permit the measurement, or such tenant to attend and point out the boundaries, as the case may be.

(*2*) The Court may, on receiving an application under this section, cause a notice to be served on the occupant or tenant, as the case may be, requiring him to show cause, at a time and place specified therein, why the order applied for should not be made.

(*3*) If the person on whom a notice is served under sub-section (2) does not show cause as aforesaid, the Court may make the order applied for.

[D. s. 94. B. B. s. 177.]

Presumption against tenant not attending to point out boundaries.

136. If a tenant ordered under section 135 to attend and point out the boundaries of the land held by him refuses or neglects to do so, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land prepared under the direction of the landlord, at the time the tenant was ordered to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Measurement in suits between landlord and tenant to be made according to Government measure.

137. (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bighá. [D. s. 94. C. B. s. 37 (a); B. B. s. 68 (a).]

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any different local measure, the Government measure shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit.

Determination of the length of the standard in case of dispute.

138. (*1*) If any dispute as to the length of a standard used in a local measure arises in any suit under this Act, the Collector shall, on a reference made to him for this purpose by the Court, determine the proper length thereof. [D. s. 98. C. B. s. 76 (b). B. B. s. 68 (b).]

(*2*) An appeal shall lie from the Collector's decision to the District Judge.

(*3*) If no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector, or, if an appeal be preferred, the decision of the District Judge thereon, shall be conclusive.

C.—Of surrender and abandonment.

Surrender by raiyat.

139. (*1*) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding; but notwithstanding the surrender he shall continue to be liable for the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless— [D. s. 12 (1). C. B. s. 79 (1). B. B. s. 7 (3).]

(*a*) he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice in writing of his intention to surrender; or

(*b*) the holding is let to another person for a agricultural year following the surrender.

(*2*) If the landlord refuses to receive a notice, tendered to him under clause (*a*), or to sign a receipt for the same, the raiyat may apply to the Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate, and the Court shall thereupon cause the notice to be served on the landlord.

Non-transferable holding in certain cases to be deemed surrendered.

140. Any tenant of a holding which is not transferable, who leaves his holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of one year, shall, at the expiration of that period, be deemed to have surrendered the holding: [D. s. 12 (4). C. B. s. 79 (4). B. B. s. (4).]

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Provided that, in reckoning that period, any time during which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond the tenant's control, it may have been impossible to cultivate the land, shall be excluded.

D.—Of Merger.

[C. B. ss. 43 & 44. J. B. ss. 34 & 35.]

Merger of tenant's interest in landlord's interest.

141. (*1*) When in the case of any tenancy the interest of the landlord and that of the tenant become, by transfer, succession or otherwise, united in the same person, so as to be owned by him in the same right, the interest of the tenant shall—

(*a*) during the period of three months mentioned in sub-section (*2*) be presumed to be merged in the interest of the landlord and extinguished, unless the person proves that he has not intended it to be merged, and

(*b*) after the expiration of that period be deemed to be so merged and extinguished, unless within that period the person executes an instrument declaring his intention that a merger shall not take place, and the instrument is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1877 and is published in the prescribed manner.

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(*2*) The period of three months referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall, when the interests become united after the commencement of this Act, begin to run from the date on which they become united, and, when they have become united before the commencement of this Act, begin to run from the commencement of this Act:

Provided that, when, at the time the interests become united, the person in whom they become united has not attained his age of majority or is of unsound mind, the period shall not begin to run before he has attained that age or become of sound mind, as the case may be.

(*3*) A merger under this section shall not operate to the prejudice of any person having a lien upon the interest merged.

(*4*) When, at the time of a merger taking place in respect of a tenancy under this section, a sub-tenancy exists immediately under that tenancy, the person who becomes the owner of the consolidated interests shall, subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to sales of land for arrears of Government revenue and to the provisions of this Act as to sales for arrears of rent, have the same rights against, and be subject to the same obligations towards, the sub-tenants, as the owner of the tenant's interest had, and was subject to, before the merger.

E.—Of the appointment of a Manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure.

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

142. When co-owners of an estate or tenure disagree as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue, D. s. 16. C. B. s. 65 (1). B. B. s. 57 (1).

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served upon all the co-owners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under Act VII of 1876 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

143. If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under section 142, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served upon any co-owner who did not appear before it was made. C. B. s. 65 (2). B. B. s. 57 (2).

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

144. If the co-owners do not, within one month after the making of an order under section 143, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within one month after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may— C. B. s. 66 (1). B. B. s.

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards assents to undertake the management thereof; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under section 144(*b*).

145. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under section 144, clause (*b*); and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager. C. B. s. 66 (2). B. B. s. 58 (2).

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C. B. s. 66 (3). B. B. s. 58 (2).

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards under section 144 (a).

IX (B. C.) of 1879.

146. In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes the management of an estate or tenure under section 144, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

C. B. s. 67. B. B. s. 59.

Provisions applicable to manager appointed under section 144(b).

147. (*1*) A manager appointed under section 144, clause (*b*), shall receive by way of remuneration such fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager as the District Judge from time to time directs.

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised.

(*4*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts; and

(*5*) He shall be removable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

C. B. s. 68. B. B. s. 60.

Power to restore management to co-owners.

148. When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 144, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners if he is satisfied that such management will be conducted by them jointly without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

F.—Miscellaneous.

[B. B., s. 72 (5), (6) and (7).]

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

149. No tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

[B. B. ss. 21 (*b*), 37.]

Portion of holding not transferable.

150. Nothing in this Act shall entitle a tenant whose holding is transferable to transfer or bequeath, without the consent of his landlord, a portion only of the land comprised in the holding so that it may be held from the landlord by the transferee as a separate holding.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF RENTS BY A REVENUE-OFFICER.

Power to order Revenue-officers to settle rents.

151. (*1*) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that the rents of all tenants or of any class of tenants in any local area shall be settled by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords applies for such an order, and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs:

(*b*) where the making of such an order is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing, or likely to arise, between the tenants and their landlords generally:

(*c*) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area, or the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure owned or managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(*3*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made, and an order so notified shall continue in force until it is rescinded by an order notified in like manner.

Bar to jurisdiction of Civil Courts while order is in force.

152. While an order under section 151 continues in force in respect of any tenants, a Civil Court shall not, except as provided by section 155, clause (*b*), entertain a suit for the enhancement or reduction of the rents of those tenants under this Act.

Rents of certain tenants to be fixed.

153. (*1*) When the rents of any tenants to whom an order under section 151 applies are subject to alteration by order of a Court, the officer appointed to settle the rents of those tenants under this chapter shall, without any application being made to him in this behalf, fix those rents in accordance with the principles embodied in this Act, and so that no rent fixed under this section shall exceed the maximum prescribed by this Act in cases of enhancement.

(*2*) Where the Local Government has, under this chapter, directed a settlement of the rents of the occupancy-raiyats of any local area, and a table of rates and produce has not been prepared under Chapter VI for that local area, it may further direct the officer appointed to settle the rents to prepare such a table before proceeding to fix the rents of those raiyats.

Rents of other tenants to be ascertained and recorded.

154. When the rents of any tenants to whom an order under section 151 applies are not subject to alteration as aforesaid, the officer appointed to settle the rents of those tenants shall, without any application being made to him in this behalf, ascertain and record the rents payable by them.

Power to refer question to Civil Court or leave case to be dealt with by Civil Court.

155. (*1*) If in the course of the proceedings taken for fixing the rent of a tenant under section 153 any question arises which, in the opinion of the officer conducting

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those proceedings, would be more properly decided by a Civil Court, the officer may in his discretion, but subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf,

(*a*) refer the question for decision to the Civil Court which would, but for section 152, have had jurisdiction to try a suit for the enhancement or reduction of the rent, or

(*b*) by order in writing direct that the tenant's case be excluded from the operation of this chapter and be left to be disposed of by suit in a Civil Court, as if the order under section 151 did not apply to it.

(*2*) When a Revenue-officer makes a reference under clause (*a*) of this section in respect of a tenant, he may either stay his proceedings in respect of that tenant, or, if the nature of the case admits of his doing so, pass an order in alternative form or otherwise fixing the rent contingent upon the decision of the Civil Court.

Preparation of jamabandí.

156. (*1*) A Revenue-officer settling rents under this chapter shall prepare, in the prescribed form, one or more jamabandís, comprising all or such numbers of the tenants whose rents he is appointed to settle as the Board of Revenue may direct.

(*2*) Every jamabandí prepared under this section shall show in respect of each tenant comprised therein—

(*a*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat;

(*b*) the land held by him;

(*c*) the name of his landlord;

(*d*) whether the rent has been fixed under section 153 or ascertained under section 154;

(*e*) the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained, and, when the rent is a gradually increasing one, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.

Publication of jamabandí and objections thereto.

157. Every jamabandí prepared under section 156 shall be published in the prescribed manner, and any person objecting to any entry therein may, within one month from the date of the publication, present to the Revenue-officer, for transmission to the Commissioner of the Division, a petition stating his objection to the entry.

Submission of jamabandí and petitions of objection to the Commissioner and Board.

158. (*1*) On the expiration of the said period of one month, the Revenue-officer shall submit to the Commissioner of the Division a copy of the jamabandí, with a report setting forth the grounds on which it has been prepared, and the petitions of objection (if any) which he may have received under section 157.

(*2*) The Commissioner shall consider the jamabandí and report, and the objections (if any), and, after allowing the objectors (if any) an opportunity of being heard, shall forward the papers to the Board of Revenue with his opinion regarding the same.

Sanction to and final publication of jamabandí, and date from which it comes into force.

159. (*1*) The Board of Revenue may return the papers for further inquiry, or may submit the jamabandí with or without modifications to the Local Government for sanction.

(*2*) The Local Government may return for further inquiry the papers received under sub-section (*1*) or may sanction the jamabandí with or without modification.

(*3*) When a jamabandí has been sanctioned by the Local Government under this section, it shall be published in the prescribed manner.

(*4*) A jamabandí published under this section shall come into force from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the publication.

Rent fixed under foregoing provisions to be deemed the rent payable.

160. When a jamabandí has come into force under section 159, a tenant's rent shown therein as fixed under section 153 shall be deemed to be the rent payable by him, and shall not, during the period of ten years next following the date on which the jamabandi comes into force, be enhanced in a suit instituted under this Act, except on the ground that since the jamabandí came into force an improvement has been made by the landlord which, but for this section, would entitle him to an enhancement:

Provided that—

(*1*) such rent may from time to time be altered in any other manner permitted by law: and

(*2*) nothing in this section shall prevent the rent shown in a jamabandí in respect of a tenancy from being called in question on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent;

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandí to belong;

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from, or more or less than, that shown in the jamabandí;

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandí has been fixed by a contract legally binding on the parties, and which has been brought to the notice of the officer preparing the jamabandí.

Rent ascertained under foregoing provisions to be presumed to be the rent payable.

161. When a jamabandí has been published under section 159 a tenant's rent shown therein as, ascertained under section 154, shall be presumed to be the

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rent payable by that tenant until the contrary is shown.

Certain other entries in jamabandí to be presumed to be correct.

162. An entry made in a jamabandí under clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 156 shall, after the jamabandí has been published under section 159, be presumed for all purposes to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Expenses incurred in proceedings under this chapter how defrayed.

163. All expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, in any case mentioned in section 151, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in carrying out those provisions therein, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in carrying out those provisions therein in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants in that local area whose rents are fixed or ascertained under this chapter, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE PREPARATION OF A RECORD-OF-RIGHTS BY A REVENUE-OFFICER.

Power to order preparation of record-of-rights.

164. (*1*) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a record-of-rights shall be prepared for all tenancies or any class of tenancies in a local area by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally; and

(*c*) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(*3*) The Local Government shall, in any order made by it under this section, specify the particulars to be included in the record-of-rights to be prepared under that order.

(*4*) The particulars so specified may be all or some of the following, namely:—

(*a*) the name of each tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat;

(*c*) the land held by him;

(*d*) the name of his landlord; [B. B. s. 181.]

(*e*) the rent payable;

(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court or otherwise.

(*5*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

Presumption as to entries in record.

165. Every entry in a record-of-rights prepared under section 164 shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE RECOVERY OF RENTS FROM RAIYATS AND UNDER-RAIYATS BY DISTRAINING THE PRODUCE OF THE HOLDING.

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

166. Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Court, having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the arrear, requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator, [B. B. ss. 101 104, 123.]

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, on a threshing-floor, or place for treading out grain or the like (whether in the fields or within a homestead) or in a storehouse.

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

(*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Bengal Land Registration Act, 1876, or a VII (B. C.) 1876.

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mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(2) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

[B. B. ss. 71, 125.] (3) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sublet with the written consent of the landlord.

[B. B. ss. 104-5.] Form of application and fee payable.

167. (1) Every application under section 166 shall specify—

(a) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(b) the name of the tenant;

(c) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(d) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(e) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained; and

(f) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification.

(2) Every such application shall be liable to the court-fee which would be payable in a suit instituted for the recovery of the arrear therein claimed.

(3) Every such application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints; and, if the application so verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, that person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

[B. B. ss. 105 [illegible] Procedure on receipt of application.

168. (1) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under section 166, or as soon after as the Court permits, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application.

(2) The Court may examine the applicant, and may admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

[B.B. s. 107.] Procedure if application is admitted.

169. If the application is admitted, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court:

Provided that produce, which from its nature does not admit of being stored, shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering. D. s. 111.

[B.B. s. 108.] Service of demand and account.

170. (1) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made.

(2) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(3) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on the outer door of the house in which he usually resides.

[B. B. ss. 109 and 110.] Right to reap, &c., produce.

171. (1) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

(2) In default of the person entitled to do so, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and shall store the same in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

(3) In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

[B.B. s. 113.] Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

172. (1) Unless the demand, with all costs of the application for distraint, be immediately satisfied, an officer distraining property

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under section 169 shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a specified day, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction.

(2) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

[B.B. s. 114.] **173.** The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Place of sale.

[D. s. III.] **174.** Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter upon the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

Power to sell produce before it is reaped or gathered.

[B. B. s. 115.] **175.** The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Manner of sale.

[B.B. s. 116.] **176.** If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day or (if a market be held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until such day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

Postponement of sale.

[B.B. s. 117.] **177.** The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

Payment of purchase-money.

[B.B. s. 118.] **178.** When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

[B. B. s. 119.] **179.** (1) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay to the applicant for distraint the expenses incurred by him on account of the distraint, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made by the Board of Revenue in this behalf.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

(2) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale, and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

[B. B. s. 120.] **180.** Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Certain officers may not purchase.

[B. B. ss. 111-1 & 123.] **181.** (1) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 170, together with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

(2) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay the same into the Court.

(3) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(4) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section, the Court shall pay over the same to the applicant for distraint, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

[B. B. s. 124.] **182.** (1) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under section 181, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and, if that landlord is not the defaulter, he shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under section 181 to institute a suit for the recovery from

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the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

[B.B. s. 126.] **183.** When land is sublet, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

184. When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail, but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid to the owner of the property under section 179 without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

[B. B. ss. 91, 122.] **185.** Any person who, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or prevents or attempts to prevent any person from reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of the holding, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Penalty for illegal distraint.

[New.] **186.** When any offence punishable under section 185 is committed for the benefit of, or in behalf of, any person owning or claiming any interest in the land in respect of which the offence is committed, or having or claiming any interest in a dispute which has led to the commission of the offence, or when any person has accepted or derived any benefit from the commission of any such offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both, if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

Persons benefiting, &c., by offences under section 185 liable to punishment.

187. (*1*) The Local Government may, by an order published in the official Gazette, suspend the provisions of sections 166 to 184 (both inclusive) in any local area for such time as it thinks proper.

Power to suspend provisions of sections 166 to 184.

(*2*) So long as an order under this section continues in force, in respect of any local area, no Court shall receive an application for distraint for arrears of rent due on lands situate within that local area.

CHAPTER XIV.

SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE APPLICABLE TO SUITS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A.—Rules applicable to suits between landlord and tenant generally.

188. The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the land in respect of which the relation of landlord and tenant exists between the parties. D. s. 174 C. B. s. 148. B. B. s. 165. XIV of 1882

Place of suing.

189. Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending. D. s. 169. C. B. s. 150. B.B. s. 167(*a*).

Náibs or gumáshtas to be authorised agents.

190. The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf. D. s. 173. C. B. s. 147. B. B. s. 164. XIV of 1882.

Special register of suits.

B.—Rules applicable to particular classes of suits between landlord and tenant.

191. Sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 194 to 197 (both inclusive), 305, and 320 to 325C (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply in any suits of the following classes between landlord and tenant as such, namely :— C. B. s. 165. B. B. s. 187. XIV of 1882.

Sections 121 to 127, 129, 194 to 197, 305, and 320 to 325C of Code not to apply in suits for possession, rent or damages.

(*a*) suits for the recovery of rent :

(*b*) suits for penalties claimable under any provision of this Act :

(*c*) suits to recover possession of the land.

192. The plaint in every suit of a description mentioned in section 191 shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the extent, situation, designation and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification. D. s. 185. C. B. s. 167. B. B. s. 189. XIV of 1882.

Particulars to be specified in plaint in such suits.

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D. s. 192. C. B. s. 173. B. B. s. 195.

Summons in such suits to be for final disposal.

193. The summons shall in every such suit be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only.

Service of summons in such suits by registered letter.

194. The service of a summons on a defendant in any such suit may, if the Court so directs, be effected by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post, Office Act, 1866. XIV of 1866.

D. s. 108. C. B. s. 184. B. B. s. 206.

Written statements not to be filed in such suits without leave.

195. A written statement shall not be filed in any such suit without the leave of the Court.

B. B. s. 214. XIV of 1882.

Mode of recording evidence in such suits.

196. The rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in all such suits whether an appeal is allowed in them or not.

D. ss. 177 & 223. C. B. ss. 155 & 197. B. B. ss. 171 & 219.

Execution in such suits on oral application.

197. When a decree, not being a decree of the description referred to in section 111, sub-section (*2*), is passed in any such suit, the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof.

D. s. 179. C. B. ss. 157 & 220. B. B. ss. 173 & 242.

No appeal in certain suits for arrears and penalties.

198. An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal in any suit instituted by a landlord, for arrears or by a tenant for a penalty claimable under any provision of this Act where—

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, and, if he is satisfied that a failure of justice has been caused by a substantial error, defect or irregularity in the proceedings or in the decision, may pass such order as he thinks fit.

[New.]

Defendant in suit for arrear admitting arrear is due, but disputing plaintiff's title, to pay into Court.

199. (*1*) When, in a suit for an arrear of rent instituted against a tenant, the defendant admits that the arrear is due by him, but pleads that it is due to a person other than the plaintiff, the Court may, if it thinks fit, refuse to take cognizance of the plea until the defendant has paid the amount of the arrear into Court.

(*2*) When the amount of an arrear has been paid into Court under this section, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt for the same, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance for the arrear, in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been paid to the person entitled to it.

(*3*) The Court shall forward the amount paid in to the officer to whom an application to deposit the rent would be made under section 103 and it shall thereupon be deemed to be a deposit received under clause (*c*) of that section.

[C. B. s. 108 B. B. s. 220.]

When assignee of decree for arrears may apply for execution.

200. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become, and is vested in him.

[B. B. ss. 128 & 130, cl. (*b*).]

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

201. (*1*) A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), it shall be in the discretion of the Court to fix the date from which any such decree shall take effect.

[B. B. ss. 21. (*e*), 31, 44 & 45 Vic. C. 41 s. 14.]

Relief against forfeitures.

202. (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has requested the tenant, where the damage or breach is capable of remedy, to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the damage or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the damage or breach, and whether, in

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the opinion of the Court, the damage or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the damage or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(3) The Court may from time to time extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (2) for remedying a damage or breach.

(4) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the damage or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the damage or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

[C. B. s. 80. B. B. s. 73.]

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

203. The following rules shall be applicable in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:—

(a) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment.

(b) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value:

Provided that a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section when, after the commencement of proceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

[C. B. s. 80. B. B. s. 73.]

Payment by raiyat for occupation of land under section 203.

204. When a landlord elects, under section 203, clause (a), to allow a raiyat to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that clause, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

[New.]

All claims between landlord and tenant to be determined in ejectment-proceedings.

205. In all suits and proceedings for ejectment, the Court shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against the tenant as such, or by the tenant against the landlord as such.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money is due by the landlord to the tenant.

206. (1) When it appears to a Court making an inquiry under section 205 that the amount payable by the landlord to the tenant as such exceeds the amount payable by the tenant to the landlord as such, the decree or order for ejectment (if any) shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of the excess sum, specify a time within which it must be paid into Court.

(2) If it is so paid within the time specified, the Court shall eject the tenant; and

if it is not so paid, the Court shall refuse to eject the tenant.

C.—Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.

[C.B.s. 151. B. B. s. 168.]

Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.

207. Every landlord may institute a suit against his tenant, and every tenant against his landlord, for the determination of all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the land held by the tenant;

(b) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether his rent is liable to enhancement; and

(c) the rent payable by him at the time the suit is instituted.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE SALE OF TRANSFERABLE HOLDINGS IN EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR ARREARS DUE ON THEM.

D. s. 155. C. B. ss. 206 Expl. & 210. B. B. ss. 228 Expl. & 232.

Definitions.

208. (1). "Incumbrance" in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created upon the holding by the tenant in limitation of his own interest therein, except—

(a) a tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(b) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(c) a tenure of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals,

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places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) a right of occupancy;

(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly and in writing given the tenant permission to create.

[C. B. s. 206 Expl. B. B. s. 228 Expl.]

(*2*) "Registered incumbrance" in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy on which an arrear of rent is due, means any incumbrance which the defaulter or his predecessor in interest has created by an instrument registered under the Registration Act for the time being in force, and of which, after it has been registered, a copy has been served on the landlord under section 223, not less than six months before the arrear became due.

[C. B. s. 201. B. B. s. 223.]

Application for sale of holding.

209. (*1*) When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a transferable holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attachment and sale of the holding in execution of the decree, his application shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in that section and section 237 of the said Code, a statement of the annual rent of the holding.

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(*2*) When the holding is a permanent tenure, there shall be filed with the application a copy of so much of the register kept under Chapter III as relates to the tenure.

[D. s. 152. C. B. s. 203. B. B. s. 225.]

Proclamation announcing sale.

210. (*1*) When an order has been passed for the sale of a holding upon an application made under section 209, the proclamation made under section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in that section, announce—

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(*a*) in the case of a tenure, that the tenure will first be put up to auction subject to the registered incumbrances and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day of which due notice will be given with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, or bastu holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(*2*) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

Sale of tenure subject to registered incumbrances and effect thereof.

211. (*1*) When a tenure has been advertised for sale under section 210, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

C. B. s. 206. B. B. s. 228(*a*) and Expl.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure not being a registered incumbrance.

Sale of tenure with power to avoid all incumbrances and effect thereof.

212. (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure put up to auction under section 211 does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree-holder thereupon desires that the tenure be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

C. B. s. 207(*a*) B. B. s. 229(*a*)

XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure.

D. s. 155. C. B. s. 210. B. B. s. 232.

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances and effect thereof.

213. (*1*) When an occupancy-holding or bastu holding has been advertized for sale under section 210, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

B. B. s. 228(*b*).

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

214. (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under section 211, section 212, or section 213, and desiring to avoid the same, may within one year from the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for a service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

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B. s. 225(c).

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.

215. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings in that local area shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

246. s. 211. B. s. 233.

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

216. (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say :— of 1882.

(*a*) There shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the holding to sale.

(*b*) There shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made.

(*c*) If there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale, but not more than six months after the date of the final decree.

(*d*) The balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

153. s. 204. B. s. 226. of 1882.

Holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

217. (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon.

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to institute a suit to set aside the sale of a holding under this chapter.

D. ss. 35, 36 154. C. B. s. 205. B. B. s. 227.

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the holding.

218. (*1*) When any person having, in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon such sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per cent. per annum and secured by a mortgage of the holding to him ;

(*b*) his mortgage shall, subject to the provisions of section 125, be deemed to be the first charge on the holding ; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to take possession of the holding as mortgagee, and retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

D. ss. 35, 36, 154. C. B. B. s. 227.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

219. When a holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord ; and, if that landlord is not the defaulter, he may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

C.B. s. 205(1). B. B. s. 230(1). XIV of 1882.

Decree-holder may bid at sale ; judgment-debtor may not.

220. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a holding is sold under this chapter may without the permission of the Court bid for or purchase the holding.

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a holding so sold.

XIV of 1882.

Operation of sections 313 and 326 of Code of Civil Procedure excluded.

221. Sections 313 and 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter.

New. III of 1877.

Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.

222. Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any transferable holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

C. B. s. 206 Expl. B. B. s. 228 Expl.

Registration-officers to serve copies of instruments creating incumbrances.

223. Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a transferable holding and creating an incumbrance on the holding, shall, at the request

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of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, cause a copy of the instrument to be served on the landlord in the manner prescribed in Part VII of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, for the service of summons.

III of 1877.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF LIMITATION.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule IV.

224. The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule IV annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

XV of 1877.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

225. Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in section 224.

CHAPTER XVII.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Saving as to service-tenures.

226. Nothing in this Act shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Power to make rules regarding procedure and powers of officers.

227. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(*a*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*b*) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and

(*c*) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

228. (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

Náibs and gumáshtas of landlords.

229. Any appearance, application or act in, before, or to, any Court or other authority required or authorized by this Act to be made or done by a landlord may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by a náib or gumáshta of the landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord; and every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, a náib or gumáshta of the landlord empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to, the landlord in person.

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

230. The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See Section 2.*)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793 .	A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zemindars, independent talukdars, and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September 1789, the 25th November 1789, and the 10th February 1790, and subsequent dates.	Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64, and 65.
XII of 1805 .	A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Pattáspur, Kummadichour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur.	Section 7.
V of 1812 .	A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27.

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(*Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments, and Schedule II.—Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.*)

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1812 .	A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof.	Preamble and Sections 2 and 3.
VIII of 1819 .	A Regulation to declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of zamíndárs and patní taluqdárs; also to establish a process for the sale of such taluqs in satisfaction of the zamíndár's demand of rent, and to explain and modify other parts of the system established for the collection of rents generally throughout Bengal.	The whole Regulation.
I of 1820 .	A Regulation for providing that all sales of certain taluqs, made answerable by sale for arrears of the zamíndár's rent, shall be conducted in the mode prescribed by Regulation VIII, 1819, for the sales therein described.	The whole Regution.
XI of 1825 .	A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	In Clause 1 of Section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the Clause.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1862 .	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	The whole Act.
VIII of 1865 .	An Act to amend the law for the sale of such undertenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.	The whole Act.
IV of 1867 .	An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1869 .	An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1879 .	An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers.	The whole Act.

Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
XXV of 1850 .	An Act for the forfeiture to Government of deposits made on incomplete sales of land under Regulation VIII, 1819, and Act IV, 1846.	So much a is unrepealed.
XXXIII of 1850 .	An Act for amending the forms necessary for the sale of patní tenures in Bengal.	The whole Act.
VI of 1853 .	An Act relating to summary suits for arrears of rent, to sales of pátní taluqs and other saleable Tenures, and to sales of land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent.	The whole Act.
X of 1859 .	An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See Section 36.*)

Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.

"In the exercise of the privilege * * * conceded to zamíndárs under direct engagements with Government, there has been created a tenure which had its origin on the estates of the Rájá of Bardwán, but has since been extended to other zamíndáris; the character of which tenure is, that it is a taluq created by the zamíndár, to be held at a rent fixed in perpetuity, by the lessee and his heirs for ever; the tenant is called upon to furnish collateral security for the rent, and for his conduct generally, or he is excused from this obligation at the zamíndár's discretion; but even if the original tenant be excused, still, in case of sale for arrears, or other operation leading to the introduction of another tenant, such new incumbent has always in practice been liable to be so called upon at the option of the zamíndár.

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"By the terms also of the engagements interchanged, it is, amongst other stipulations, provided that, in case of an arrear occurring, the tenure may be brought to sale by the zamíndár, and if the sale do not yield a sufficient amount to make good the balance of rent at the time due, the remaining property of the defaulter shall be further answerable for the demand.

"These tenures have usually been denominated patní taluqs, and it has been a common practice of the holders of them to underlet on precisely similar terms to other persons who, on taking such leases, went by the name of darpatní taluqdárs: these, again, sometimes similarly underlet to bepatnídárs; and the conditions of all the title-deeds vary in nothing material from the original engagements executed by the first holder."

SCHEDULE III.

SUMMARY SALE OF PATNÍ TENURES.

(See section 42.)

Extract from Regulation VIII of 1819, amended in accordance with subsequent enactments.

Zamíndárs allowed sales of tenures, in which right to sell for arrears is reserved.

8. *First.*—Zamíndárs, that is, proprietors under direct engagements with the Government, shall be entitled to apply in the manner following for periodical sales of any tenures upon which the right of selling or bringing to sale for an arrear of rent may have been specially reserved by stipulation in the engagements interchanged on the creation of the tenure.

The exercise of this power shall not be confined to cases in which the stipulation for sale may have been unrestricted in regard to time, but shall apply equally to tenures held under engagements stipulating merely for a sale at the end of the year, in conformity with the practice heretofore allowed by the Regulations in force.

First sale to be applied for on first Baisákh.

Second.—On the first day of Baisákh, that is, at the commencement of the following year from that of which the rent is due, the zamíndár shall present a petition to the Collector, containing a specification of any balances that may be due to him on account of the expired year, from all or any taluqdárs or other holders of an interest of the nature described in the preceding clause of this section.

The same shall then be stuck up in some conspicuous part of the kachahrí, with a notice that if the amount claimed be not paid before the first of Jeth following, the tenures of the defaulters will on that day be sold by public sale in liquidation.

Should, however, the first of Jeth fall on a Sunday or holiday, the next subsequent day, not a holiday, shall be selected instead; a similar notice shall be stuck up at the sadr kachahrí of the zamíndár himself, and a copy or extract of such part of the notice as may apply to the individual case shall be by him sent to be similarly published at the kachahrí or at the principal town or village upon the land of the defaulter.

The zamíndár shall be exclusively answerable for the observance of the forms above prescribed, and the notice required to be sent into the mufassal shall be served by a single peon, who shall bring back the receipt of the defaulter, or of his manager, for the same; or in the event of inability to procure this, the signatures of three substantial persons residing in the neighbourhood, in attestation of the notice having been brought and published on the spot.

If it shall appear from the tenor of the receipt or attestation in question that the notice has been published at any time previous to the fifteenth of the month of Baisákh, it shall be a sufficient warrant for the sale to proceed upon the day appointed.

In case the people of the village should object or refuse to sign their names in attestation, the peon shall go to the kachahrí of the nearest munsif, or if there should be no munsif, to the nearest thánd, and there make voluntary oath of the same having been duly published; certificate to which effect shall be signed and sealed by the said officers and delivered to the peon.

Mid year sale to be applied for on first of Kártik.

Third.—On the first day of Kártik, in the middle of the year, the zamíndár shall be at liberty to present a similar petition, with a statement of any balances that may be due on account of the rent of the current year, up to the end of the month of Asin, and to cause similar publication to be made of a sale of the tenures of defaulters, to take place on the first of Aghan, unless the whole of the advertised balance shall be paid before the date in question, or so much of it as shall reduce the arrear, including any intermediate demand for the month of Kártik, to less than one-fourth or a four-anna proportion of the total demand of the zamíndár, according to the kistbandí, calculated from the commencement of the year to the last day of Kártik.

Sales how conducted.

9. All sales of saleable tenures applied for under the rules of this Regulation shall be made in public kachahrí; the land shall be sold to the highest bidder, and every one not the actual defaulter shall be free to bid, not excepting the person in satisfaction of whose demand the sale may be made, nor the under-tenants of the defaulter; fifteen per cent. of the purchase-money shall be paid immediately the lot is knocked down, and the officer conducting the sale shall be competent to refuse to accept a bid, or to knock down a lot to any bidder, unless he has assurance to his satisfaction that the amount

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required to be deposited is in hand for the purpose, or will be produced within two hours.

If the fifteen per cent. be not paid in cash, * * * * * * * * * within two hours of the sale, or an equivalent amount in Government securities be not lodged, the lot shall be resold on the same day, and if the remainder of the purchase-money be not paid by noon of the eighth day, notice shall be given of resale on the following day, that is, on the ninth from the first sale, by proclaiming the same by beat of drum through the bázár of the sadr station of the zila, after which the lot shall be resold at the appointed time at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit the advance of fifteen per cent. already made, and be further answerable for any sum in which the proceeds of the second sale may fall short of the antecedent one; such deficiency to be levied by the process for the execution of decrees of the Civil Courts.

The forfeited deposit shall be applied to defray the expenses of the sale, and the surplus shall be credited to Government.

Forms to be observed in selling.

10. At the time of the sale, the notice previously stuck up in the kachahrí shall be taken down, and the lots be called up successively in the order in which they may be found in that notice.

A person shall attend on the part of the zamíndár, with a particular statement of the payments made up to the day of sale, on account of the balance of each advertised lot, together with the receipt for, or certificate of, the notice directed to be published in the mufassal, nor shall any lot be put up to sale until the statement produced shall have been inspected, and the existence of a balance for the year ascertained therefrom, nor until the receipt for the notice shall have been read; the observance of which forms shall be recorded in a separate rubakárí to be held upon each lot sold.

If the sale be of the description provided for in the third clause of section 8 of this Regulation, the kistbandí of the defaulter shall likewise be produced, in order that it may be seen that the balance remaining unpaid exceeds a four-anna proportion of the demand up to the date of sale; nor shall the sale take place unless this be ascertained.

The zamíndár shall be exclusively responsible for the correctness and authenticity of the papers to be thus exhibited, nor shall the public officer making the sale be answerable in any respect, except for its fairness and publicity, and for the observance of the rules prescribed for his guidance in this Regulation.

Tenure to be sold free of incumbrance by act of defaulter.

11. *First.*—It is hereby declared, that any taluq or saleable tenure that may be disposed of at a public sale, under the rules of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due on account of it, is sold free of all incumbrances that may have accrued upon it by act of the defaulting proprietor, his representatives or assignees, unless the right of making such incumbrances shall have been expressly vested in the holder by a stipulation to that effect in the written engagements under which the said taluq may have been held.

No transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, no mortgage or other limited assignment, shall be permitted to bar the indefeasible right of the zamíndár to hold the tenure of his creation answerable, in the state in which he created it, for the rent which is in fact his reserved property in the tenure, except the transfer or assignment should have been made with a condition to that effect, under express authority obtained from such zamíndár.

No under-lease to stand after sale.

Second.—In like manner, on sale of a taluq for arrears, all leases originating with the holder of the former tenure, if creative of a middle interest between the resident cultivators and the late proprietor, must be considered to be cancelled, except the authority to grant them should have been specially transferred; the possessors of such interests must consequently lose the right to hold possession of the land and to collect the rents of the raiyats; this having been enjoyed merely in consequence of the defaulter's assignment of a certain portion of his own interest, the whole of which was liable for the rent.

* * * * *

Reason for allowing under-tenants means of staying sale.

13. *First.*—With reference to the injury that may be brought upon the holder of a taluq of the second degree by the operation of the preceding rules, in case the proprietor of the superior tenure purposely withholds the rent due from himself to the zamíndár, after having realised his own dues from the inferior tenantry, it is deemed necessary to allow such taluqdárs the means of saving their tenures from the ruin that must attend such a sale; and the following rules have accordingly been enacted for this purpose.

How under-tenants may stay sale.

Second.—Whenever the tenure of a taluqdár of the first degree may be advertised for sale in the manner required by the second and third clauses of section 8 of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due to the zamíndár, the taluqdárs of the second degree, or any number of them, shall be entitled to stay the final sale, by paying into the Collectorate the amount of balance that may be declared due by the person attending on the part of the zamíndár on the day appointed for sale; in like manner they shall be entitled to lodge money antecedently, for the purpose of eventually answering any demand that may remain due on the day fixed for the sale, and should the amount lodged be sufficient, the sale shall notproceed, but after

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making good to the zamíndár the amount of his demand, any excess shall be paid back to the person or persons who may have lodged it.

Procedure in case of amount lodged being rent due from under-tenant;

Third.—If the amount so lodged shall be rent due by the inferior taluqdár to the holder of the advertised tenure, the same shall be stated at the time of making the deposit, and the amount shall be carried to the account of the tenant or tenants lodging it, and be deducted from any claim of rent that may at the time be pending, or be thereafter brought forward against him or them by the proprietor of the advertised tenure, on account of the year or months for which the notice of sale may have been published.

and in case of amount lodged being advanced from private funds.

Fourth.—If the person or persons making such a deposit, in order to stay the sale of the superior tenure, shall have already paid the whole of the rent due from himself or themselves, so that the amount lodged is an advance from private funds, and not a disbursement on account of the said rent, such deposit shall not be carried to credit in, or set against, future demands for rent, but shall be considered as a loan made to the proprietor of the tenure preserved from sale by such means, and the taluq so preserved shall be the security to the person or persons making the advance, who shall be considered to have a lien thereupon, in the same manner as if the loan had been made upon mortgage, and he or they shall be entitled, on applying for the same, to obtain immediate possession of the tenure of the defaulter, in order to recover the amount so advanced from any profits belonging thereto.

If the defaulter shall desire to recover his tenure from the hands of the person or persons who, by making the advance, may have acquired such an interest therein, and entered on possession in consequence, he shall not be entitled to do so, except upon repayment of the entire sum advanced, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum up to the date of possession having been given as above, or upon exhibiting proof, in a regular suit to be instituted for the purpose, that the full amount so advanced, with interest, has been realised from the usufruct of the tenure.

Sale not to be stayed unless arrear claim be lodged.

14. *First.*—Should the balance claimed by a zamíndár on account of the rent of any under-tenure remain unpaid upon the day fixed for the sale of the tenure, the sale shall be made without reserve, in the manner provided for in sections 9 and 10 of this Regulation; nor shall it be stayed or postponed on any account, unless the amount of the demand be lodged.

But suit to lie for its reversal.

It shall, however, be competent to any party desirous of contesting the right of the zamíndár to make the sale, whether on the ground of there having been no balance due, or on any other ground, to sue the zamíndár for the reversal of the same, and upon establishing a sufficient plea, to obtain a decree with full costs and damages.

The purchaser shall be made a party in such suits, and upon decree passing for reversal of the sale, the Court shall be careful to indemnify him against all loss, at the charge of the zamíndár or person at whose suit the sale may have been made.

Defaulter may apply for summary investigation.

Second.—In cases also in which a taluqdár may contest the zamíndár's demand of any arrear, as specified in the notice advertised, such taluqdár shall be competent to apply for a summary investigation at any time within the period of notice; the zamíndár shall then be called upon to furnish his kabuliyat and other proofs at the shortest convenient notice, in order that the award may, if possible, be made before the day appointed for sale.

Sale not to be stayed unless amount claimed be deposited.

Such award, if so made, will of course regulate the ulterior process; but if the case be still pending, the lot shall be called up in its turn, notwithstanding the suit; and if the zamíndár or his agent in attendance insist on the demand, the sale shall be made on his responsibility, nor shall it be stayed, or the summary suit be allowed to proceed, unless the amount claimed be lodged in cash, * * * * * * * * or in Government securities, by the taluqdár contesting the demand; and if such deposit be not made, the alleged defaulter will have no remedy, but by a regular action for damages and for a reversal of the sale.

Delivery of possession to purchaser.

15. *First.*—So soon as the entire amount of the purchase-money shall have been paid in by the purchaser at any sale made under this Regulation, such purchaser shall receive from the officers conducting the sale a certificate of such payment.

The purchaser shall then proceed with the certificate in question to procure a transfer to his name in the kachahrí of the zamíndár, and upon furnishing security, if required, to the extent of half the jama or annual rent, he shall receive the usual 'amaldastak' or order for possession, together with the notice to the raiyats and others to attend and pay their rents henceforward to him.

The zamíndár shall also be bound to furnish access to any papers connected with the tenure purchased, that may be forthcoming in his kachahrí; and should he in any manner delay the transfer in his office, or refuse to give the orders for possession, notwithstanding that good and substantial security shall have been furnished or tendered on requisition, the new purchaser shall be entitled to apply direct to the Collector; and he shall receive the orders for possession, and shall be

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put in possession, of the lands by means of the názir, in the same manner as possession is obtained under a decree of Court; * * *

* * * * * *

Second.—When the new purchaser shall proceed to take possession of the lands of his purchase, if the late incumbent himself, or the holders of tenures or assignments derived from the late incumbent, and intermediate between him and the actual cultivators, shall attempt to offer opposition, or to interfere with the collections of the new purchaser, from the lands composing his purchase, the latter shall be at liberty to apply immediately to the Collector for the aid of the public officers in obtaining possession of his just rights.

Procedure in case of opposition to purchaser.

A proclamation shall then issue under the seal and signature of the Collector declaring that the new incumbent having, by purchase at a sale for arrears of rent due to the zamíndár, acquired the entire rights and privileges attaching to the tenure of the late taluqdár, in the state in which it was originally derived by him from the zamíndár, he alone will be recognized as entitled to make the zamíndárí collections in the mufassal, and no payments made to any other individual will on any account be credited to the raiyats or others in any suit for rent or on any other occasion whatever when the same may be pleaded.

Third.—Should the late incumbent or his late under-tenants continue to oppose the entry of the new purchaser, notwithstanding the issuing of such a proclamation, or should there be reason to apprehend a breach of the peace on the part of any one, the aid of the Police-officers and of all other public officers who may be at hand and capable of affording assistance shall be given to the new purchaser, on his presenting a written application for the same; and in the event of any affray or breach of the peace occurring, the entire responsibility shall rest with the party opposing the lawful attempt of the purchaser to assume his rights.

Procedure in case of continued opposition.

* * * * *

17. *First.*—The following rules have been enacted for the disposal of the proceeds of any sale made under the rules of this Regulation.

Disposal of proceeds of sales.

Second.—One per cent. shall first be deducted from the nett proceeds realised, and shall be carried to the account of Government, for the purpose of meeting the expense of any extra establishments which it may be necessary to maintain for carrying into effect the provisions of this Regulation.

Deduction on account of Government.

Third.—The balance on account of which the sale may have been made shall next be made good in full (with interest and all charges incurred in bringing the taluq to sale) to the zamíndár or other person to whom the same may be due; provided, however, that no former balances, beyond those of the current year (or of that immediately expired, if the sale be at the commencement of the following year), shall be included in the demand to be thus satisfied.

Payment to zamíndárs.

Such antecedent balances, if the zamíndár shall have omitted to avail himself of the process within his reach for having them satisfied at the time, will have become in fact mere personal debts of the individual taluqdár, and must be recovered in the same way as other debts by a regular suit in the Court.

Fourth.—Any excess that may remain after satisfying the demand of the zamíndár, in the manner above described, shall be forthwith sent by the officer conducting the sale to the treasury of the Collector or Assistant Collector of the district, to be there held in deposit to answer the claims of the taluqdárs of the second degree, or of others who, by assignment of the defaulter, may be at the time in possession of a valuable interest on the land composing the taluq sold, or on any part of it.

Disposal of remainder.

Fifth.—It shall be competent to any one conceiving himself to possess such an interest to bring forward his claim to the price he may have paid for the same, or for a just compensation for the loss sustained by him in consequence of the sale, by instituting a regular suit at any time within two months from the date of sale.

Under-tenants free to prosecute for price of their interest or compensation.

If the Court shall, on investigation, consider the plaintiff's claim to be an equitable one, the Court will award to the claimant either the price he may have originally paid, or the value of the interest at the time of sale, or any other amount that may be deemed just and equitable under all the circumstances.

If there be more claimants than one, payment shall not be made from the deposit, until the whole of the claims be settled; and in case the value assessed upon the whole should exceed the amount in deposit, such amount shall be divided proportionately, and the remainder stand as a personal debt against the defaulter, to be realised from him by the usual process for the execution of decrees.

Sixth.—Provided, however, that no taluqdár of the second degree or other possessor of an assigned interest upon the land of the tenure sold, who may

Suit not to lie if under tenant be himself in arrear at time of sale.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.
(Schedule IV.—Limitation.)

be holding under a stipulation for the payment of an annual amount in the way of rent, shall be entitled to recover compensation for the loss of such tenure or assignment upon its becoming cancelled by sale of the superior taluq, except after exhibiting proof that the whole amount of the rent demandable from himself has been paid or lodged for the purpose prior to the date of sale.

When defaulter to receive excess unclaimed.

Seventh.—Should no claims upon the purchase-money of a taluq sold as above be brought forward by any under-tenants or assignees, within the period of two months from the date of sale, or should the amount claimed by those who may have sued not equal the entire deposit, the defaulter whose tenure may have been sold shall be at liberty to petition the Court for the amount so held in deposit, or for the excess thereof, as the case may be, and he shall receive a certificate under the seal of the Court, of there being no claims to afford ground of detention for the whole or any part of the deposit; and upon exhibiting such certificate to the Collector, the amount set free thereby shall be paid to his receipt.

In the same manner, upon executing a decree passed in favour of any under-tenants or assignees, they shall receive certificates under the seal of the Court, declaring the amount adjudged to them out of the deposit; and upon exhibiting these certificates, the amount shall be paid severally to their receipts by the Collector.

Substitution of Government securities for cash in deposit.

Eighth.—It shall be competent to any party interested in a deposit, to withdraw the whole or any part thereof, on substituting Government securities, bearing interest, in lieu of the money so held in deposit; such securities to be taken at the rate of discount or premium of the day, as shown by the Government Gazette last received.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See Section 224.)

PART I.—*Suits.*

Description of suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach.	One year .	The date of the breach.

SCHEDULE IV—continued.

PART I.—*Suits.*—concluded.

Description of Suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
2. For the recovery of an arrear of rent— (a) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made on account of the rent of the same holding under section 108.	Six months .	The date of the deposit.
(b) in other cases .	Three years .	The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails.

PART II.—*Appeals.*

Description of Appeal.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
3. From any decree or order under this Act to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days .	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
4. From any order of a Collector under this Act to the Commissioner.	Thirty days .	The date of the order appealed against.

PART III.—*Applications.*

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
5. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree, except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree.	Three years .	(1) The date of the decree of order; or (2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or (3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE history of landlord and tenant legislation in Bengal, and of the circumstances which have led to the preparation of the present Bill, is given in full detail in the papers which have been published. A very brief summary of it must suffice here.

Immediately before the Permanent Settlement was made, the Court of Directors, in conveying instructions to the Government here regarding it, wrote as follows*:—

"In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced. * * * * You will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere, from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the raiyats and subordinate landlords, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right as sovereigns of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government."

2. In conformity with these instructions, an article was inserted in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793, by which the Permanent Settlement was effected, expressly saving the right of the Government to legislate for the protection of persons having interests in the soil below those of the zamíndárs. It need hardly be said that any such saving was, strictly speaking, superfluous, inasmuch as the Government of an agricultural country like India would, apart altogether from it, be entitled, or rather bound, to legislate from time to time, as occasion might require, for the protection of the inferior occupants of the soil. But the article is important as showing that the view taken of the relations between the Government, the zamíndárs and the inferior landholders under the Permanent Settlement was the same in 1793 as it is to-day.

The article runs as follows:—

"To prevent any misconstruction of the foregoing articles" (fixing the Government revenue for ever) "the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to make the following declarations to the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land:— *First*, it being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who, from their situation, are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil; and no zamíndár, independent taluqdár or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay."

3. Again, it was enacted by section 67 of Regulation VIII of 1793 (a Regulation re-enacting, with modifications, the rules for the Decennial Settlement) that proprietors should be bound by the restrictions in their kabuliyats, and the 9th of these, as stated by Harington (Vol. II, page 255), was "that implicit obedience be shown to all regulations which have been or may be prescribed by Government concerning the rents of the raiyats and the collections from undertenants and agents of every description, as well as from all other persons whatever."

4. The most important enactment passed in pursuance of these provisions is Act X of 1859, the substantive provisions of which, either in their original form or as re-enacted in Act VIII of 1869† (of the Bengal Council), still govern the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal.

The effect of Act X of 1859 is admitted to have been on the whole beneficial; but on certain important points it cannot be considered a success. In particular, as will presently be explained at greater length, it placed the right of occupancy, which it recognized in the tenant, and the right to enhance rent, which it recognized in the landlord, on a most precarious footing. The result of this has been that, as usually happens with a law which is uncertain in its operation, it has added strength to the strong and further weakened those who were already weak. In Bihár, where the social and economical conditions of the country tend to give the landlords the upper hand, we hear of tenants rack-rented, subjected to *quasi*-feudal oppressions and arbitrarily ousted from their holdings; in Eastern Bengal, on the contrary, where circumstances favour the tenants, we hear of landlords who not only cannot obtain the enhancements of rent to which they are entitled, but at times, when tenants combine against them, cannot even recover what is admitted to be due at existing rates.

5. The difficulties connected with Act X of 1859 began to be felt at an early period. It received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th of April, 1859, and before the end of 1863 its amendment had been suggested by Sir Barnes Peacock, the Chief Justice of Bengal, and by the Revenue-authorities of the North-Western Provinces. Of late years, successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal have borne witness to the existence of chronic evils, which nothing short of comprehensive legislation could cure. In 1873, Sir George Campbell had no

* Harington II, pp. 191-92.

† Throughout this Statement Act X of 1859 only will be referred to. It will be understood that what is said regarding it applies equally to Act VIII of 1869.

doubt that the Government would be eventually compelled to deal with the whole question of the relations of landlords and raiyats in Bengal. In 1876, in the course of the debates on the Agrarian Disputes Act, a measure devised to meet the difficulties between landlords and tenants in Eastern Bengal, the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, a representative of the zamíndárs, urged that the indefiniteness of the principles of Act X of 1859 had brought suits for the adjustment of rents to a dead-lock. Sir R. Temple concurred in the opinion that some principle for determining rates of rent should be fixed by legislation, and in August, 1876, proposed to introduce a Bill to define the principles on which the rights of occupancy-raiyats and tenure-holders should be fixed, to simplify the procedure for realizing arrears of rent in undisputed cases, to extend the definition of "occupancy-raiyat," and to render the interest of a raiyat of that class liable to sale for default in paying rent and transferable by private agreement.

These proposals had not, however, been fully considered when Sir R. Temple, early in 1877, made over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship to Sir Ashley Eden; and it was then arranged that the larger amendment of the law should be deferred, and a Bill providing only for the realization of undisputed arrears introduced at once.

6. It was, however, found, when the Bill was introduced, that it was impracticable to limit its scope in this way. The discussion as to the transferability of the right of occupancy had materially advanced, and it had been recognized that the legislature would have to alter the law with reference to ejectment, distraint, instalments and deposits of rent, and possibly sub-letting. It began to be apparent that many of the proposed provisions would eventually prove to be intimately connected with other portions of the existing law not ostensibly affected by them; and in February, 1879, a majority of the Select Committee on the Bill recommended that the whole subject of a revision of the Rent Law should be once for all fairly faced. This proposal was supported by Sir Ashley Eden; and in April, 1879, the Government of India sanctioned the formation of a Commission to prepare a digest of the existing statute and case law, and to frame the draft of a consolidating Bill.

7. Meanwhile, a separate discussion had been proceeding with reference to the abuses already mentioned as prevailing in the relations between landlords and tenants in Bihár. As far back as the year 1868, Lord Lawrence, then Governor General, had recorded a minute relating to the depressed state of the peasantry in Bihár, in which he had said that he believed "that it would be necessary for the Government sooner or later to interfere and pass a law which should thoroughly protect the raiyat and make him—what he is now only in name—a free man, a cultivator with the right to cultivate the land he holds, provided he pays a fair rent for it." Again, in the years 1875 and 1876, when the condition of Bihár came under consideration, it was acknowledged that some remedies must be applied. Two years later, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a committee of experienced Bihár officials to advise upon the matter; and on the 8th March, 1879, they submitted their report, proposing so many changes of the existing law that they did not consider that the requirements of the case would be properly met by a mere amending Bill. They were of opinion that the whole rent law should be recast.

8. Thus, two independent committees arrived simultaneously at the same conclusion, namely, that the time for a complete revision of the existing law had arrived.

The report of the Bihár committee was referred to the Rent Law Commission, which was appointed under the sanction referred to above (paragraph 6), and that Commission, on the 19th June, 1880, submitted its report with a draft Landlord and Tenant Bill, which, having been revised by the Government of Bengal, has furnished the basis of the present Bill.

9. Before proceeding to give the explanations usual in a statement of this description, it should be mentioned, first, that these explanations will, as far as possible, be confined to points on which it is proposed to alter the existing law, and secondly, that the Bill is no more than it purports to be, namely, a Bill to amend and consolidate existing enactments.

10. With reference to this latter remark, it will be observed that the Bill prepared by the Rent Commission was intended to be in some sense a code of the law relating to agricultural tenancies. It, in many instances, incorporated portions of the common law or case law which have not hitherto been embodied in any legislative enactment in this country. In this respect the present Bill does not follow that of the Rent Commission; but it must not be inferred from this that the views of the Government of India on the important subject of codification have undergone any change. It may be desirable, at some future time, to carry out the design of the Rent Commission in its integrity, and make the Bengal Tenancy Act a complete and self-contained statement of the whole law; but it has been considered that the work of codification is one to be undertaken at a season of leisure, and not at a time like the present, when those, who are responsible for the framing of our legislative measures, are absorbed in the consideration of important substantive amendments of particular portions of the existing law, and are consequently unable to devote to the law as a whole that amount of attention, which would be required in order to carry out the work of codification with any prospect of success.

In the following portions of this Statement the order of the Bill will, as far as possible, be adhered to.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

11. The Bill, it will be observed (section 1), extends by its own vigour to the whole of the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa and the Scheduled Districts.

The Lieutenant-Governor is specially empowered by section 1 to extend the whole Bill, or any portion of it, to the Orissa Division, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and he can, with like sanction, extend the whole, or any portion of it, to any Scheduled District under the power conferred on him by the Scheduled Districts Act.

12. The classes of tenants, to which the provisions of the Bill apply, are (section 3 (8)) tenure-holders, raiyats, under-raiyats and persons having a certain interest in *bastu* land, which will be found explained further on under the head of Chapter VII.

13. The term "tenure-holder" as used in the Bill is defined (section 3 (3) and (4)) to include what are commonly known as undertenure-holders, that is to say, darpatnídárs, sepatnídárs, darijaradárs and such like; and also tenants of the class hitherto known as raiyats at fixed rates. The inclusion of tenants of this latter class in the definition is convenient from the draftsman's point of view, but is, it is believed, otherwise of little importance, inasmuch as the incidents which are attached to their holdings place them to all practical intents and purposes on the same footing as tenure-holders.

14. The term "raiyat" has, following the Bill prepared by the Rent Law Commission, been limited to tenants holding land for purposes of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or who have come into possession for such purposes, except where *bastu* or homestead land is included in a raiyat's agricultural holding, in which case it will be treated in the same way as the rest of the holding, and he will be deemed to hold it as a raiyat.

15. Except as just stated, no attempt has been made to define the terms "tenure-holder" and "raiyat," or to settle the distinction between these two classes of tenants.

The importance of this distinction for the purposes of the Bill has not been overlooked, nor has the possibility that cases may occur near the line of separation between the two classes, in which a doubt will arise as to whether the tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat; but it is believed that the distinction is generally well understood, and that, save in exceptional cases, no difficulty will arise. However this may be, no complete definition has as yet been suggested which would not be certain to give rise to difficulties greater than those which it is intended to remove.

16. Under-raiyat, as defined in the Bill, includes all tenants holding whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat.

17. Section 4, besides saving certain special laws which would, as a matter of course, be saved in a general enactment of this description, provides that nothing in the Bill "shall affect any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions."

A saving of this description is unavoidable in a measure which, as already observed, does not purport to be an exhaustive code, and its importance will be seen from the illustration appended, which shows that it will protect such rights as rights of occupancy enjoyed under a custom by under-raiyats, a class of tenants protected only to a limited extent by the Bill.

CHAPTER II.—*Of the distinction between khámár and raiyatí land.*

18. The second chapter of the Bill deals with the distinction between "khámár land," or the private land of the proprietor, and raiyatí land, or the land destined for occupation by raiyats. The importance of this distinction arises chiefly from the circumstance that raiyats occupying land of the latter class will, under the Bill, enjoy a much larger measure of protection than those occupying land of the former class. Bearing this in mind, and having regard to the efforts made by landlords in some parts of the country, under the existing law, to get into their own hands as large an amount of the raiyatí land as possible and convert it into khámár land, it has been thought necessary to make it clear by the definition that the existing stock of khamar land cannot hereafter be increased, and further to enact (section 6) that all land which is not khamar land shall be deemed to be raiyatí land, and that all land shall be presumed to be raiyatí land until the contrary is proved.

19. In Bihár, owing to the large extent of the khámár, or, as it is there termed, "zeraat", land, and the persistent efforts made by the landlords and their lessees to increase its extent, the question is one of cardinal importance; and there may be other exceptional tracts where the necessity of distinguishing clearly and finally between khámár and raiyatí land may prove to be pressing. To meet such cases, it is further thought necessary to provide (sections 7 to 15)

for making a complete survey and record of the existing khámár or zeraat, and thus preclude all possibility of future disputes on the point.

CHAPTER III.—*Of Tenure-holders generally.*

20. The alterations which it is proposed to make in the existing law regarding tenures, are not of great importance.

Section 14 converts the present raiyats at fixed rates into tenure-holders, but, as already explained (*supra*, paragraph 13), the change is unimportant.

21. Section 20, which saves to a landlord in a temporarily-settled tract a right to raise the rent of any tenure when a new settlement of the revenue is made, is new; but it may be defended as being in accordance with the views that prevail as to the relative position of the landlord, the tenant and the Government in such tracts. The Government has an undoubted right to raise its revenue on the occasion of a fresh settlement. Of this right no act of the landlord can deprive it; and accordingly, if the landlord were to be bound by a grant at fixed rates, made by him so as to extend beyond the term of the settlement, the result would be that, on the occasion of a new settlement, he might be exposed to the risk of having to pay an enhanced revenue without the possibility of recovering it from his tenant.

22. The Rent Commissioners observe that there are in the existing law no express provisions for the enhancement of the rents of tenures, and that the want of a definite enactment on the point has given rise to much expensive litigation. The sections of the Bill relating to this matter are based on those drafted by the Commissioners, and the grounds on which they rest will be best seen from the following extract from the Commissioners' report:—

"We have," they say, "provided for the enhancement of the rent of tenures and undertenures, by enacting that, in any case in which such rent is liable to enhancement,—there are cases in which it is not so liable,—it may be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures or undertenures in the vicinity, or, where no such customary rate exists, up to such limit as to the Court shall appear fair and equitable, but so that the profit of the tenure-holder or undertenure-holder shall not (in the absence of certain special circumstances, to be noticed hereafter) exceed thirty per centum of the balance which remains after deducting, from the gross rents payable to him, the expenses of collecting such rents. It may be observed that, according to the rule contained in section 8 of Regulation V of 1812, ten per cent. of the balance just mentioned was allowed to the tenure-holder. This section was repealed by Act X of 1859, but, by some oversight, no provision was substituted by this Act, though the principle, as being fair and equitable in itself, and usual by reason of the provisions of the Regulation, was, on several occasions, acted upon by the Courts after that Act was passed. It appears to a majority of us, after careful consideration, that the limit of *ten* per cent. is too low, and we have accordingly allowed a higher limit, namely, that of a maximum not exceeding *thirty* per cent. in ordinary cases.* We have provided for the special and well-known case of *jangalbari* holdings by enacting that, when more than one hundred bíghás of land have been demised for reclamation purposes, more than half being at the time unreclaimed, and the whole having been subsequently reclaimed, the rent of the tenant may not be enhanced so as to leave him a profit of less than twenty per cent. of the net balance above-mentioned, and the Court may allow him such profit in excess of twenty per cent. as to it appears fair and equitable. In order to prevent these new provisions from working hardship by any sudden and great change, we have annexed the following checks:—(*a*) the enhanced rent shall not in any case be more than double the previous rent: (*b*) the Court may direct that the enhancement shall take effect gradually, or, in other words, that the rent shall increase yearly during any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached: and (*c*) that rent once enhanced shall not be altered for ten years unless on account of alluvion or diluvion."

23. The only further points calling for notice in connection with these sections are, that it has been provided that the tenure-holder's profits shall never be less than 10 per cent. of the net balance, that the provision regarding jangalburi tenures has been made applicable to all such tenures irrespective of the area comprised in them, and that a clause has been added providing that, when a tenure-holder has made improvements other than those referred to by the Commissioners, the Court may allow him such amount, by way of profit, as it thinks fit, provided it be not less than 10 per cent.

* Mr. Justice Levinge mentions, in his Minute on Act X, a case in which *two-thirds* (he does not say, whether of the gross or net collections) were given to the landlord and the residue to the middleman. If the calculation was here made on the net collections, the collection expenses being at ten per cent., the middleman got 30 per cent., being $100 - \frac{2(100-10)}{3} - 10$.

24. In section 26, it is enacted that a permanent tenure-holder shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of Court passed on the ground that he has broken a condition, on breach of which he is, under a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

25. The alterations which are made in the existing law by sections 27 to 35, relating to the registration in the landlord's serishta of transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures, are (so far as they seem to call for notice) as follows :—

(*a*) A fee is made payable in respect of the registration of every succession and every transfer other than a transfer on a sale for arrears of rent.

(*b*) An application for the registration of a voluntary transfer or a succession may, instead of being made to the landlord, be made to a Revenue-officer, who will serve a notice on the landlord requiring him to register.

(*c*) Where a tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent, the Court will cause a notice to be served on the landlord requiring him to register the transfer.

(*d*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to register for one month after he is bound to do so, the persons interested may apply to the Civil Court to compel him to register.

(*e*) Similarly, if the party or parties concerned do not apply for registration within six months from the date of a voluntary transfer or a succession, the landlord may apply to have him or them compelled to allow the registration and pay the requisite fee.

(*f*) The landlord is required to give to the parties concerned copies of entries in his register; the first copy to be given free of charge, subsequent copies on payment.

(*g*) The Board of Revenue is empowered to make rules regulating registration.

26. The proposal of the Rent Commission to extend the registration system to occupancy-holdings has not been adopted, as it is feared that there would be great difficulty in bringing home to persons of the raiyat class the details of such a system.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of Patní Tenures.*

27. The law relating to patní tenures is left substantially unchanged. The various proposals which have been made for the amendment of the summary sale procedure have not been overlooked; but it is thought that, as they touch only matters of detail relating to an institution of a very special nature, they would be best considered at the Select Committee stage of the Bill, when it is hoped it may be found possible to simplify the form of the law very much without materially changing its substance. Meantime, the existing enactments have been thrown into Schedule III of the Act, and are made operative by section 42.

CHAPTER V.—*Of Raiyats with a Right of Occupancy.*

28. Chapter V, which treats of the acquisition of the occupancy-right and of the incidents generally of that right, is one of the most important chapters in the Bill.

It will be seen, from the papers that have been published in connection with this measure, that a controversy has arisen, and has been conducted on both sides with much ability and research, as to whether some such right as that which we usually term a right of occupancy did not originally belong, and ought not now to be recognized as belonging, to all raiyats in Bengal except those whose occupation of the land is of a merely transitory nature. It is unnecessary now to enter upon the merits of that question, inasmuch as, after a full consideration of the position, it has been determined that the legislation to be undertaken by the Government shall proceed on the assumption that the occupancy-right is to be recognized as appertaining only to such tenants as may be shown to be in some special sense settled or permanent. But the problem of defining the class of tenants in whom such a right should be recognized is, when limited by this assumption, one of considerable difficulty.

29. The conditions requisite to confer the status of the "khudkásht raiyat," so frequently referred to in our revenue enactments and records, may in earlier times, and especially when thoroughly organized village-communities prevailed, have been to a certain extent definite and ascertainable; but, in spite of all the learning and research which have been brought to bear, they are not now to be discovered. The probability is that they were always very vague; that, notwithstanding their vagueness, no difficulty arose so long as land was abundant, the pressure of the Government revenue heavy and the status of a privileged cultivator of little value; and that it was only with the progress of agriculture, the increase in the value of landed property and the consequent disputes regarding interests in land, that the need of some more precise definition came to be felt.

30. A definition framed under such circumstances would necessarily be to a great extent artificial, and in moulding its details there would necessarily be a good deal of room left for considerations of equity and expediency. We find accordingly, on referring to the proceedings connected with Act X of 1859, that those who framed that Act assumed a considerable latitude in settling the conditions on which the occupancy-status should be acquired. In the Bill

as read a first time, they proposed to confer on every "resident" raiyat a right of occupancy in the "land held by him," and they justified this on the ground that the word "khudkásht," as used in the Regulations, seemed to be synonymous with "resident"; but subsequently, it having been pointed out to them by the Revenue-authorities of the North-Western Provinces that "residence was not always a condition of occupancy," they adopted the rule embodied by them in the Act, namely, that twelve years' holding of the same land shall give a right of occupancy in that land. This rule, which was obviously to a large extent artificial, was copied by them from a similar rule which was issued by the North-Western Provinces Government, apparently as a mere executive suggestion to its officers, in the year 1836, as that "most consistent with the existing practice and recognized rights" in those provinces. The only feature common to the two rules is that of a raiyat in some sense permanent in, or settled in, the locality, and it would seem that the persons who framed those rules considered that as long as they maintained this feature, they were at liberty to define, in such manner as they might think equitable and expedient, the circumstances which should be taken to constitute the requisite degree of permanency or settlement. This is quite intelligible in the view above suggested, that, though the status of the khudkásht raiyat was still a recognized institution, the conditions requisite to establish it were so vague that they could not be described otherwise than as resting on a certain ill-defined degree of permanency in a particular locality.

31. Act X of 1859 is admitted to have done much towards improving the relations between landlord and tenant, but, in this particular matter of defining the conditions requisite to the establishment of a right of occupancy, it cannot be pronounced a success. It would be unjust to charge this want of success altogether against the Act itself. It has been held by the highest judicial authority that the provisions of the Act with respect to the establishment of the right of occupancy should be construed as cumulative and not as exhaustive or exclusive of all other modes of establishing that right; but, as a matter of fact, the Act has come to be regarded as a Code complete in itself, and as superseding all other modes of establishing the right. Its effect has consequently been to injure seriously the rights of the old established raiyats, by throwing upon them the burden of proving, not merely that they have held for twelve years in the village or estate, but further that they have so held in every one of the particular fields or plots, in respect of which they claim to have rights of occupancy, a burden which, it need hardly be said, it is impossible for them, in the absence of any trustworthy agricultural records, to discharge. And, as regards the acquisition of rights of occupancy by new comers,—a matter which is always regarded as absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the agriculturist class in this country,—it becomes almost impossible under a law which enables the landlord to prevent it by the simple device of shifting the tenant from one holding to another before the period of twelve years has run out.

32. It is unnecessary to state here the various remedies which have been proposed for these evils. They will be found described and discussed in paragraph 61 of the letter of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated 4th March, 1882. It is enough to state the amendment of the law which the Government, after a very full discussion of the question, has resolved to propose. That amendment follows with certain modifications a suggestion of the Famine Commissioners, and consists in making the acquisition of the status of the khudkásht raiyat, or, as he is termed in the Bill, the "settled raiyat," depend not on the holding of one and the same plot of land for twelve years, but (section 45) on the holding of any raiyatí land (whether the same or not it does not matter) in the same village or estate for a period of twelve years whether before or after the passing of the Act. The raiyat may, by ceasing for one year to hold land as a raiyat in the village or estate (section 46), lose the status so acquired, but while it continues to adhere to him, he will, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in any raiyatí land held by him as a raiyat in the village or estate after the 2nd March, 1883, the date on which it is proposed to introduce the Bill. It should be added that, in order to obviate the effect which the minute partitions of estates, so common of late in certain parts of the country, would have in reducing the area in respect of which a settled raiyat of an estate would enjoy his status as such, it is in effect provided by section 48 that the estate shall, for the purposes of this portion of the Act, be taken to be the estate as it would have existed if no partition had taken place since the 1st of January, 1853.

33. It will be observed from the above that a right of occupancy is acquired by a settled raiyat holding raiyatí land "*notwithstanding any contract to the contrary.*" It is considered essential to carry the enactment to this extent. As observed by the Government of India in paragraph 85 of their letter No. 6 of the 21st March, 1882, "such is the power of the zamindárs, so numerous and effective are the means possessed by most of them for inducing the raiyats to accept agreements which, if history, custom and expediency be regarded, are wrongful and contrary to good policy, that to uphold contracts in contravention of the main purpose of the Bill would be, in our belief, to condemn it to defeat and failure. It is absolutely necessary that such contracts should be disallowed, and in this conclusion we have the support not only of the Bengal Government but also of the almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers."

34. These provisions apply only to raiyatí land. The acquisition of a right of occupancy in the landlord's khamar land is, by section 49, kept on the same footing as under the existing law

35. It is only necessary to add, as regards the acquisition of the right, that it is provided by section 44 of the Bill that every raiyat, who immediately before the commencement of the Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land, shall, when the Act comes into force, become an occupancy-raiyat of that land for the purposes of the Act, and that (section 48) a right of occupancy may be acquired by a grant from he landlord.

36. As regards the probable effect of the new provisions regarding the acquisition of the right of occupancy, it should be stated, that no great increase of the area at present subject to that right is looked for from them; indeed, if the statement which has been made by a high authority, that 90 per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal already have that right, is correct, any such increase would scarcely be possible; but what is hoped for is, first, that a stop may be put to the vigorous efforts, which are at present being made by landlords in some parts of the country, to withdraw land from the operation of the right by preventing the natural growth of a fresh occupancy-right in the place of an old right which has determined; and secondly, that, where occupancy-rights do as a matter of fact exist, the proof of their existence may be a matter of less difficulty than it is at present to the ignorant and helpless raiyat.

37. Section 50 states in general terms the more important incidents of the occupancy-right. They attach to the tenancy notwithstanding any contract between the landlord and raiyat, and are briefly as follows:—

(1) the raiyat may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;

(2) he may make improvements on it as provided by the Bill;

(3) he must pay rent at fair and equitable rates as determined by the Bill;

(4) he cannot be ejected except under a decree passed for breach of certain conditions, or for using the land in such a way as to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;

(5) he may sublet the land;

(6) his interest is to be transferable subject to certain rights reserved to the landlord; and

(7) his interest is to descend as if it were land.

38. Several of these incidents will be referred to at greater length in connection with the portions of the Bill specially relating to them. The sixth falls to be considered here, inasmuch as most of the remaining sections of the chapter are occupied with the rules regulating the rights reserved to the landlord when an occupancy-holding is transferred by sale, mortgage, gift or bequest.

The question whether the right of occupancy should be made by express enactment freely transferable everywhere, as it is at present held to be by custom throughout a very large portion of the area to which the Bill applies, has been most fully and carefully considered. It has to be looked at from two points of view, namely, first, from the point of view of the landlord, and secondly, in the interests of the tenant.

39. From the former point of view the question presents comparatively little difficulty. The landlord is concerned only to see that we do not allow an objectionable tenant to be forced on him against his will, and this we can readily guard against by giving him a right of pre-emption, or something equivalent thereto, in every case of transfer. It has accordingly been provided that, in cases of voluntary sale, gift or bequest, the landlord shall have a right to purchase at a price to be fixed by the Civil Court; that in the case of a sale in execution of a decree, when the landlord and any other person bid the same amount, the landlord shall have the right of pre-emption; and that, when an order is passed for foreclosing a mortgage of an occupancy-right, the landlord shall be allowed an opportunity of paying in the amount of the mortgage-debt and taking the place of the mortgagee. The only doubt that has been felt about these provisions is whether, in the case of a voluntary sale, the landlord should not be required, if he exercised his right of pre-emption, to pay the price at which the raiyat has actually agreed to sell the occupancy, right instead of a price to be fixed by the Court; but, on considering the difficulties, by which the right of pre-emption would be clogged in cases of collusion between the vendor and purchaser, and in cases in which a spiteful neighbour might be willing to pay an exorbitant sum for an occupancy-right with a view to harassing the landlord, it has been thought best to put the case of voluntary sale on the same footing as those of gift and bequest.

40. Looking at the question of transferability next from the point of view of the occupancy-raiyat's interest, the Local Government and the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, in the absence of evidence of any evil consequences which have already followed from such transfers, or which may be anticipated as likely to occur in the near future, it would be unwise to oppose the growth of the very strong tendency towards transferability, which the prevailing customs show to existin rights of this class in almost all parts of the country.

The existence of such a tendency indicates—what, indeed, is clear from other evidence—that those most concerned regard the quality of transferability as an important incident of the right; and it cannot be doubted that the enactment of a law absolutely forbidding transfer would, even if it saved existing customs, be regarded as a hardship. It may be added that, if the custom of transferability is so widely established as is stated by some very competent authorities, the operation of a law of this sort would be so limited as to be of but little importance.

41. That the powers of transferring and sub-letting which the Bill recognizes may in time lead to a state of things, in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy-raiyats but under-raiyats with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but, if such a state of things should ever arise, we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it. There is nothing in the present Bill which ought in any way to hamper them in doing so—nothing to affect the principle that, in an agricultural country like India, the great mass of the actual cultivators of the soil whoever they may be, and however they may have come into the possession of the land, must be protected by the law.

42. The only other provision of Chapter V which appears to call for notice here is that contained in section 56, and is to the effect that, where a landlord, by way of pre-emption under the foregoing sections or otherwise, acquires an occupancy-right in his own land, any tenant, who subsequently takes the land from him, shall have a right of occupancy in it, and if the rent of the land was previously payable in money, shall be entitled to hold it at a money-rent to be fixed under the Act. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent a landlord, so acquiring an occupancy-right in land, from keeping the land in his own hands and cultivating it by his servants or by hired labourers. All the section would enact is that, if he chooses to let it to a tenant, that tenant shall at once acquire an occupancy-right. This seems necessary in order to guard against the possibility of a landlord buying up on a great scale the occupancy-rights existing on his estate or tenure with a view to locating ordinary raiyats on the land. To a landlord, who buys an occupancy-right, as contemplated by the pre-emption sections of the Bill, merely with a view to excluding an intending purchaser whom he objects to have as his tenant, there would be no appreciable hardship in the restriction.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Rent payable by Occupancy-raiyats.*

43. Chapter VI is devoted to the important subject of the rents payable by occupancy-raiyats. In regard to this particular matter, as in regard to that of the acquisition of the right of occupancy, Act X of 1859, whether owing to its inherent defects or to the peculiar construction put upon it by the Courts it is unnecessary now to enquire, has not proved a success. Leaving out of consideration the matter of additions to the rent of a holding on account of an increase of its area, a matter which is relegated to a completely separate division of the present Bill, Act X of 1859 provided by its 17th section that the rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat should be liable to enhancement only where—

1st—its rate was below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in places adjacent, or

2nd—the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land had been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat.

44. Having thus stated the cases in which the rent was to be liable to enhancement, the Act stopped, giving no indication, except such as might be gathered from the statement of those cases, as to the extent to which the Courts were to enhance the rent. In the first of the two cases, no difficulty would arise from this, as the intention of the Act in respect of that case was clear enough; but in the second of the two cases, the question as to the limit of enhancement gave rise to an important discussion, which was at length brought to a close in what is known as "the great rent case." The rule laid down in that case is commonly spoken of as "the rule of proportion," and is to the effect that the enhanced rent should bear to the previous rent the same ratio as the increased value of the produce or increased productive power bears to the value or productive power at the time the previous rent was fixed.

45. This rule, whatever may be said for it on theoretical grounds, has proved to be absolutely unworkable by the Courts in practice, inasmuch as it throws on them the necessity of undertaking elaborate and laborious inquiries into economical questions, with which they are altogether incompetent to deal, and which have reference not merely to the present time but also to past and possibly very remote times, for which no such evidence as could be acted on by a Court of justice is likely to be forthcoming. Moreover, it necessitates enquiries, which are of such a nature that they could with advantage be undertaken only generally, on a great scale, and once for all, being, instead of this, undertaken over and over again in a most imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in individual cases.

46. The result of this is that, though the right of the landlord to enhance is distinctly recognized by the law, and though definite rules are laid down for its enforcement, the law has become to a great extent a dead letter.

The most important object of the chapter we are now considering is, while guarding and limiting the right to enhance in certain respects, which will be presently noticed, to put it on such a footing that it will be readily enforceable in practice; and the chief means adopted for attaining this object is that of separating off the statistical and economical inquiries of a general nature, which have just been referred to, and providing for their being undertaken once for all on a large scale by Revenue-officers.

47. Passing from these preliminary observations to the details of Chapter VI of the Bill, it will be seen that section 60 provides that, except on account of an addition to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-tenant shall not be enhanced except by a decree of a Civil Court under the Bill, or by a contract of the nature described in the foregoing section.

48. It is considered, for reasons similar to those stated above in paragraph 33, that it would be destructive of the objects of the Bill if occupancy-raiyats were left perfectly free to deprive themselves by their contracts of the right to hold at fair and equitable rates secured to them by the law. But, on the other hand, absolutely to prevent such contracts would, it is thought, involve too great an interference with the freedom of the parties. A middle course has accordingly been adopted in section 59, which provides that a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and which goes on in its second sub-section to enact that a Revenue-officer shall not approve or register such a contract until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that he shall be absolutely debarred from registering any contract, by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than six annas in the rupee higher than the existing rent, or more than one-fifth* of the estimated annual value of the gross produce of the land.

49. This 59th section, which, it will be remembered, relates only to the enhancement of the rents of existing tenancies, is supplemented in section 61 by a somewhat similar provision applicable to cases in which a settled raiyat comes in as a new tenant on land previously held by another tenant at a money-rent. Here, too, it is considered that the objects of the law might be defeated if the parties were left absolutely free to contract; and it is accordingly provided that a settled raiyat, taking land under the circumstances referred to, shall not be bound to pay for it a higher rent than that paid by the previous tenant, unless that higher rent has been fixed by a contract registered and approved as already described.

50. Turning now to the matter of enhancement by a decree of the Civil Court, the sub-divisions of Chapter VI which are marked B and C proceed on the assumption that there are, at least in some parts of the country, certain rates of rent generally recognized as the rates payable by occupancy-tenants for the various classes of land held by them. Where this is so, it would, it is presumed, be not very difficult for a Revenue-officer to ascertain those rates, and then, starting from them as a basis, and taking into account such changes in the productive powers of the soil and in the prices of produce as may have occurred since they were fixed, to prepare tables of the enhanced rates, which, subject to allowance in exceptional cases, might fairly and equitably be demanded by the landlord for each class of land under the existing conditions. The Revenue officer, it is thought, might further show in his tables the average gross produce of each class of land and its estimated value. Supposing this to be done, the Civil Courts would be relieved almost entirely of those economical and statistical enquiries, which at present are involved in enhancement-suits. They would accept the rates and produce-statistics shown in the tables as *primâ facie* correct for lands of the classes to which the tables referred, and might restrict themselves to considering the comparatively simple and limited questions as to whether the particular lands in question in the suit belonged to the class alleged, and whether there were any exceptional circumstances connected with them which would require the rent to be fixed at a different rate from that set down in the table.

51. It is, of course, well understood that there would be many parts of the country for nohich, owing to the non-existence of recognized rates of rent or to the great varieties of the soil, ta such tables could be prepared, and further that, even where it is possible to prepare such hables, their preparation must be a work of time. With a view to these considerations, the Bill ms been so drawn as to provide, first, in sub-division B of Chapter VI, for suits to enhance woney-rents where a table of rates has been prepared, and secondly, in sub-division C, for such suits where a table of rates has not been prepared.

52. It will be convenient, in explaining the details of these portions of the Bill, to begin with the latter set of provisions. The cases, in which a suit may be brought to enhance the money-

* See as to this limitation, para. 54 *infra*.

rent of an occupancy-holding situated in a tract, for which a table of rates has not been prepared, are stated in section 74. They will be found to be in the main the same as those provided for in the section of Act X of 1859 referred to in paragraph 43, the only difference of sufficient importance to call for notice here being, that, for the purpose of estimating the increase in the productive powers of the land or in prices, on which a right to enhance depends, the Court is not compelled, as under the present law, to look to the time at which the rent was fixed, but, when that time cannot be ascertained (as it frequently cannot), or when the productive power and the prices prevailing at that time are undiscoverable, may take, for the purposes of comparison, any other time which may appear to it fair and equitable.

53. Section 75, supplying the defect in Act X of 1859 referred to above (paragraph 44), fixes the limits up to which the Court is to enhance in cases, in which the enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the land or of prices. It provides that, if the increase has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, he shall be entitled to the whole benefit of it; that, if it has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord and partly by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, the benefit shall be divided between them in such shares as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the Court thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the increase has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the tenant, each of them shall be entitled to one-half the benefit: provided in this last case that the enhanced rent shall not bear to the previous rent a higher proportion than the increased productive powers or increased prices bear to the former productive powers or former prices, as the case may be. Thus the rule of proportion, instead of being, as it is at present, under the decision in the "great rent case," the measure of enhancement in all cases, will merely supply a maximum limit in one of the three cases dealt with by section 75; and, as it is not apprehended that landlords will often seek to press their rights of enhancement to the full extent, it seems unlikely that it will give rise to any considerable difficulty.

54. The only other rule relating to the limit of enhancement contained in section 75 is the concluding provision, that the enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time. This limit has been substituted for that of one-fourth originally proposed, as the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal considers that one-fourth of the value of the average crop would be too high a limit. It is to be understood, however, that the point is still under the consideration of the Government.

55. Coming next to the scheme for enhancement by means of a table of rates, it will be seen that section 62 empowers the Local Government to direct a Revenue-officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of assessors, a table showing, for each class of land comprised in that area, the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land, and the average value of that produce. The land is to be classified (section 63 (*a*)) according to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, and section 64 enacts that, in fixing the rates for each class, regard is to be had—

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, and the cost of raising that produce, about the time those rates were fixed, or, where these matters cannot be ascertained for that time, about such other time as it may be fair and equitable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the value of the average gross produce and the cost of raising that produce at the time the table is prepared; and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that, where the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the produce, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value.

The section concludes with a proviso, corresponding to that mentioned above in connection with section 75, limiting the enhanced rate of rent fixed for land of any class to one-fifth of the average gross produce of land of that class.

56. Sections 65 to 69 provide for a preliminary publication in the vernacular language of the table prepared by the Revenue-officer; for the consideration of objections urged against it by those interested; for the submission to the higher Revenue authorities, and by them to the Government, of the table, with a report setting forth the grounds of the Revenue-officer's decision on each point, and of all objections preferred; and for the further publication of the table when finally settled and approved of.

A table prepared under these provisions will remain in force for such period, not less

than ten years or more than thirty years, as the Local Government may direct, and while it remains in force it will (section 71) be conclusive evidence—

(*a*) that, except as provided by certain clauses to be presently referred to, the rates shown in it for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies; and

(*b*) that the statistics of gross produce and value given in the table are correct.

58. Section 72 empowers the Local Government to charge the expenses connected with the preparation of a table for any local area to the raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as it thinks fit.

59. Section 73 contains the rules for the guidance of a Court in suits instituted to enhance the rent of an occupancy-raiyat in a local area, for which a table of rates has been prepared, and a glance at it will show what an important simplification of the work of the Court will be effected by the table. The general rule is that the Court shall enhance up to the rate shown in the table for the class of land in question, or, where maximum and minimum rates are shown for land of that class (as will occasionally be the case) to such rate, not higher than the maximum or lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit. It is only in certain exceptional cases that the Court will be required to go behind the rates. Those exceptional cases are of two classes.

60. The first class comprises cases, which may be described with sufficient accuracy for our present purpose as cases in which, owing to some improvement having been effected or having taken place in reference to the land since the commencement of the tenancy, the land has been raised from a lower to a higher class of the table The rules laid down for cases of this class by the first clause of the proviso to section 73 closely follow the corresponding rules laid down in section 75 and referred to above, paragraph 53. They are to the effect that, if the improvement has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed as if the land belonged to the lower class; that if the improvement has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed at such rate intermediate between that of the higher class and that of the lower class as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the improvement has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed at a rate half-way between the rate of the higher and that of the lower class.

The effect of these rules will be best seen from the illustrations appended to section 73 of the Bill, which are as follows:—

Illustrations.

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

When the land is irrigated from a well . . . . . Rs. 4 per acre.
When the land is not so irrigated . . . . . „ 2 „

The holdings of A, B, C and D, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

The well on A's holding is an ancient one, existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

When such land is irrigated from a branch of a river . . . Rs. 4 per acre.
When such land is not so irrigated . . . . . „ 2 „

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

61. The other class of exceptional cases in which the Court will have to go behind the rates is that referred to in the second clause of the proviso to section 73, where the raiyat proves that by contract, or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than that fixed by the table for land of the class to which his land belongs; and in cases of this class, the Court is required to fix the rent at the lower rate at which the raiyat proves that he is entitled to hold.

62. To complete this portion of the subject it is only necessary to add that all suits for enhancement, whether under a table of rates or otherwise, are by sections 76 to 78 of the Bill made subject to the three rules already referred to under the head of tenures, namely, that a rent shall not be enhanced so as to be more than double the previous rent; that the Court may

order the enhancement to take effect by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five; and that, when rent has been enhanced, it shall not be again enhanced for 10 years.

63. How far it will be possible to give effect to the provisions of this chapter regarding the preparation of a table of rates it would be difficult to predict. The members of the Rent Law Commission entertained hopes of those provisions being largely used, and they appear to have thought that, in some cases, if the rates were once settled by authority, landlords and tenants would soon be able to adjust their differences. On the other hand, the result of recent inquiries would seem to show that, in some parts of the country, the rates vary so much from holding to holding as to render the preparation of a table impossible or practically useless. It must, however, be pointed out that it will not follow that, because a table of rates has not been, or cannot be, prepared for a local area, the landlords of that area will necessarily be reduced to the ordinary procedure by civil suit. They will, in many cases, be able to invoke the aid of a Revenue-officer for the settlement of their rents under the provisions of Chapter XI, which will be noticed in their proper place.

64. Section 79 contains the provisions relating to the reduction of money-rents payable by occupancy-tenants. The cases, in which a claim for reduction is allowed are, with certain modifications in detail, which it is unnecessary to notice here, the same as under the existing law, that is to say, a reduction can be claimed only where there has been a decrease of productive power or of prices; and such cases are so rare that it has been thought unnecessary to lay down any elaborate rules for their treatment. Section 79 therefore simply provides that, when a case for reduction is made out, the Court may direct such reduction as it thinks fair and equitable.

65. The case of rents payable for pasture lands, which is provided for in section 80, is likewise one of no great practical importance, inasmuch as such lands are but rarely let to a tenant in this country. Accordingly, no provision for the reduction of rent has here been considered necessary, and it has been thought sufficient, as regards enhancement, to provide that a suit to enhance may be instituted on the ground that the rent is below the prevailing rate paid by raiyats of the same class for similar lands in the vicinity, or that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity, an enhancement would be reasonable. In either of these cases, the Court is empowered to fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable.

66. The next sub-division of the chapter relates to rents payable in kind or varying with the crop, and is of greater importance. Section 81 provides that, when the rent is of this nature, the following rules shall apply, namely :—

(*a*) notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, the landlord shall not be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which staple crops (such as rice, wheat, and so forth) are grown, more than half the gross produce or its value; and

(*b*) the landlord shall not, except under a contract in writing, be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding, on which other crops are grown, any other description or any greater amount of rent than a sum equal to one-half of the estimated average value of the produce of that portion of the holding, supposing staple crops to be grown on it.

67. The only objection which it is apprehended might be taken to these provisions is that in some cases a landlord, whose rent is payable in kind, contributes in the shape of seed, labour or otherwise, towards the production of the crop, recovering the price of his assistance in the form of an additional rent, and that, in such cases, the limits which it is proposed to fix might be too low. To meet this, a sub-section has been added, providing that nothing in the section shall prevent a landlord recovering from the tenant the value of assistance so rendered. The result accordingly will be that, though the landlord can no longer include the value of such assistance in the rent, where, by so doing, he would bring the rent above the prescribed limit, he can recover the same amount under another name.

68. Section 82 provides for the commutation into fixed money-rents of rents payable in kind or consisting of the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce.

It provides that an occupancy-raiyat, paying such a rent may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, sue to have his rent commuted, and that the Court shall fix the money-rent at its discretion either—

(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by raiyats of the same class for similar land in the vicinity, or

(*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years, subject, however, in this latter case, to a deduction of such

amount as the Court thinks reasonable, in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat.

69. The remaining provisions of Chapter VI are merely of a supplementary or subsidiary nature. Section 83 provides for the preparation of price-lists, which, when published with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, will be deemed to be conclusive evidence in proceedings under Chapter VI, and will thus save the Courts a certain amount of work, for the performance of which they are but ill-suited.

Section 84 empowers the Board to make rules for the guidance of officers and (as regards certain matters) of Courts acting under Chapter VI, in particular for determining what crops are to be deemed staple crops for the purposes of the chapter.

CHAPTER VII.—*Of the Right of a settled Raiyat in Bastu Land.*

70. The Bill prepared by the Rent Commission contained elaborate provisions regarding the use of land for building purposes, which were justified at length in paragraphs 108—113 of their Report. It is unnecessary here to discuss those provisions on their merits. It is enough to say that the present measure is strictly confined to the amendment of the law regarding agricultural tenancies, and can properly deal with the holding of land for building purposes only where the holding of such land is in some sense ancillary to an agricultural tenancy, as *e.g.*, where an occupancy-raiyat has built himself a house in a village with a view to living near his agricultural holding. In such a case there is so close a connection between his house and his agricultural holding that it would in many cases be vain to protect him in the possession of the holding without, at the same time, protecting him in the possession of the house. Besides the inconvenience he might be put to in being ejected from his house and compelled to reside at a distance from his work, it is clear that, if he were left at the landlord's mercy as regards the house, he would be liable at any time to have pressure brought upon him in regard to the holding also, which he might be unable to resist.

71. When the site of the house is included in an occupancy-holding, the raiyat is sufficiently protected under Chapters V and VI, but, when it is a separate holding, some special provision seems necessary; and it is thought that the requirements of the case will be best met by enacting that every settled raiyat of a village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a permanent heritable and transferable right in any *bastu* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is held by him as the site of a dwelling-house for himself and his family; that a person having such a right shall not be ejected except under a decree of the Civil Court for breach of a condition; that, if so ejected, he shall be entitled to compensation; and that his rent may be enhanced at intervals of ten years, so that it may be equal to the rent paid for similar lands in the neighbourhood, or, at the option of the landlord, so that it may be equal to five per centum of the market-value of the land.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Of Ordinary Raiyats.*

72. Chapter VIII deals with ordinary raiyats, that is to say (section 88) raiyats holding raiyatí land but not having a right of occupancy in respect of it. The principle on which this chapter is based is that, while it is desirable to interfere as little as possible between tenants of this class and their landlords, they should not be exposed to arbitrary rack-renting and eviction at the hands of their landlords, and, further, that the acquisition by them of the status of settled raiyat should in every reasonable way be promoted.

73. Section 89 accordingly provides that, subject to a certain maximum fixed for the rents of all raiyats and under-raiyats, which will be presently referred to, an ordinary raiyat shall pay such rent as may from time to time be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord; but, in order to check extravagant enhancements by the landlord, it is provided in the following sections that, if the landlord proposes an enhancement of the rent, to which the raiyat does not agree, the landlord shall not eject him without paying him, besides any amount that may be due to him as compensation for improvements under the provisions of the Bill, a further sum, by way of compensation for disturbance, equal to a certain multiple of the yearly increase of rent demanded. *Ten* times the increase is the amount provided for in the Bill as it stands; but it need hardly be said that a figure of this sort is, at this stage of a Bill, entered only tentatively and subject to future consideration. The object in view, it will be understood, is to fix a multiple of the increase high enough to deter the landlord from making an extravagant demand, but not so high that the raiyat would be induced by the prospect of obtaining it to refuse to accede to a reasonable enhancement.

74. The details of the procedure requisite to give effect to this important provision occupy the greater part of the chapter, but they are not such as to call for notice here. The only other provision of the chapter to which it seems necessary to refer is the rule in section 90

limiting the landlord's right to eject, and which is to the effect that a landlord shall not eject an ordinary raiyat except—

(*a*) for arrears of rent;

(*b*) on the ground that the raiyat has used the land in a manner, which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken some condition, on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract, liable to be ejected; or

(*c*) that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent on which the landlord insists.

It is in this last case that the provision as to compensation for disturbance will apply.

CHAPTER IX.—*Provisions regarding Rent applicable to several classes of Tenants.*

75. We now pass from the chapters dealing with particular classes of tenants to those dealing with matters common to several classes. Chapter IX, which is the first of these, contains most of the general provisions of the Bill regarding rent. It begins with a section (96) providing for such additions to, and deductions from, the rents of tenure-holders and occupancy-tenants as are made on account of an alteration in the area of the holding by alluvion or diluvion, by encroachment, eviction by title paramount to that of the landlord, and so forth. This section applies, in the case of a tenure-holder, only in the absence of a contract to the contrary, but, in the case of an occupancy-raiyat, it overrides any such contract.

76. In the case of land being added to the area of a holding, it provides that the amount added to the rent shall be calculated on the rates payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description, less a deduction, in the case of a tenure-holder, of thirty per cent. for profits, risk and cost of collection. This seems to be the fairest rule to apply in such a case, and it is, moreover, as observed by the Government of Bengal, in harmony with the law regulating additions to the Government revenue in alluvion cases.

77. On the other hand, in the case of a loss of a portion of an area, for the whole of which a single rent has been payable, the only equitable principle to adopt seems to be that the abatement from the rent should bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the yearly value of the land lost bears to the yearly value of the holding prior to the loss, and this is what sub-section (3) of section 96 enacts, adding, however, that, when the yearly value of the land lost cannot be satisfactorily proved, the abatement shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the area lost bears to the area of the holding prior to the loss.

78. Sections 97 to 99 give power to the Board of Revenue to fix the instalments in which rents are to be paid. The power is of little importance in the case of tenures, inasmuch as it can be exercised in respect of them only in the absence of any agreement or custom regulating the matter. In the case of raiyats' holdings, however, it is of considerable importance. Much of the harassment, to which the raiyats are subjected, is said to arise from the number of instalments in which their rents are payable, and, to remedy this, the Board is empowered, subject to certain reservations regarding agreements entered into and customs prevailing before the commencement of the Act, to fix the instalments, in which the rents of raiyats are to be payable, so that there may not be more than four in each year.

79. Section 100 requires every landlord to give to a tenant paying him rent a receipt, containing much fuller details than those prescribed by the existing law, and to keep a counterpart of every receipt so given. It also provides that, when a receipt does not contain the requisite particulars, it shall be deemed to be an acquittance in full up to date.

Section 101 requires every landlord to furnish to his tenant, for each agricultural year, a detailed statement of the account between them for that year, and to keep a counterpart of every statement so furnished.

Section 102, following the existing law regarding receipts, imposes penal damages for refusal or neglect to give receipts or furnish accounts, and further makes it an offence punishable with a fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, to neglect to keep a counterpart as required by the preceding sections.

It is believed that, if these provisions are fully enforced, much advantage will result to both parties. Not only will the tenants be supplied with proper evidence of the payments made by them and of the state of their accounts, but the landlords, if they keep their counterpart statements in a proper manner, will find them useful as evidence before the Courts.

80. Under the existing law, there is but one case, in which a tenant can deposit his rent in a public office, so that the deposit may operate as a payment to his landlord, namely, when he is prepared to declare solemnly that he has tendered the rent to his landlord, and that the landlord has refused to receive it.

It has been found that this declaration has become a mere form, and it is thought better to allow the tenant to deposit his rent whenever he has reason to believe that the landlord will not receive it and grant a receipt. It is also thought advisable that a tenant should be allowed to deposit his rent in two other cases, namely :—

(1) when it is payable to co-sharers jointly, and he is unable to obtain their joint receipt, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; and

(2) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent.

81. This extension of the right to deposit rent necessitates our conferring on the officer empowered to receive deposits a certain discretion not allowed by the present law. He is accordingly given by section 104 a discretion to refuse the deposit, if he does not think the circumstances of the case warrant its being made, and he is further given by section 106 a discretion to pay away the deposit, if he thinks fit, to such one of several rival claimants as may seem to be entitled to it, but subject, of course, to the right of any person actually entitled to it to recover the amount from the person, to whom it is so paid. As regards this last point, however, it will be seen that the officer will have power to retain the deposit if he thinks fit, pending the decision of the Civil Court as to the person entitled to it; and this latter course is doubtless that which he would adopt in all cases in which there might be any reasonable doubt as to the person entitled.

82. The provisions, contained in sections 112 to 116, for the division or appraisement of a crop by a public officer in cases, where the rent is paid in kind or is the value of a certain share of the gross produce, and a dispute arises between the parties, are based on the proposals made for Bihár by the Bihár Committee and the Rent Law Commission; but they are made generally applicable, and their details are taken, for the most part, from enactments in force in Upper India, where rent is very commonly paid in kind or in appraisement of the crops. They enact that, if either party neglects to attend at the proper time for making the division or appraisement, or if there is a dispute regarding the division or appraisement, the Collector may, on application made to him, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, directing him to divide or appraise the crop, and may further direct him to associate with himself any other persons as assessors for this purpose. If, in a division made in this way, either party receives less than his proper share, he may, within three months from the date of the division, sue the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, and, if he does not so sue, the division will be deemed to have been rightly made. When the case is one of appraisement, the commissioner is required to submit his appraisement in writing to the Collector, who shall, after such hearing and enquiry as he thinks necessary, pass an order either confirming or varying it, and that order will be final.

It will be seen that these provisions proceed upon the principle, already referred to in connection with the subject of enhancement, of entrusting to the Revenue authorities the duty of inquiring into, and adjusting, matters, which they are presumably more competent to deal with than the Civil Courts. It is, it will be observed, only the mechanical act of division and the mere framing of the estimate of the crops that, in the cases now in question, are to be entrusted to the Collector and the persons appointed by him, all questions of right being reserved for the Civil Court.

83. Section 117 provides that, if the landlord of any land, of which the rent is payable by division or appraisement of the crop, or any other person, interferes in any way, without the tenant's consent, with the cutting or harvesting of a crop, except by an application to the Collector, under the provisions just referred to, he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code. This is considered necessary in order to put a stop to the oppressive action of landlords in certain parts of the country, who are found to assume a power to prevent the cutting or harvesting of the crops, and to use it as an engine of extortion against their tenants.

84. Section 118, which applies only to Bihár, provides that all danabandi papers shall, within 15 days after the making of an appraisement, be filed in the Collector's office.

85. Section 119 provides that, notwithstanding any contract made after the 2nd March, 1883, the date on which it is proposed to introduce the Bill, a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not, in any case, be bound to pay a money-rent exceeding five-sixteenths of the estimated gross produce of his holding. The limit originally proposed was thirty-five per cent. It has now been lowered at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor; but the figures must be regarded as merely provisional and subject to reconsideration.

86. Section 120 in effect enacts that contracts fixing rents shall, in temporarily-settled tracts hold good only until a fresh settlement is made. The reasons for this provision are similar to those stated above (paragraph 21) in connection with section 20.

87. Section 124 makes the rent of a transferable holding the first charge on that holding.

CHAPTER X.—*Other provisions applicable to several classes of Tenants.*

88. The question as to the right of a raiyat to make improvements, and to claim compensation therefor on ejectment will, if the proposal to make occupancy-rights freely saleable in execution

of a decree is adopted, be of less importance in Bengal than in some other parts of British India. The great mass of the raiyats having a right of occupancy, and not being liable to be ejected except under peculiar circumstances of rare occurrence, and the question of compensation adjusting itself when an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, claims for compensation for improvements will be comparatively few. But the importance, from an economical point of view, of encouraging improvements is so great in this country, that special provision has been made for the matter to meet the case of ordinary raiyats, and such cases as may, from time to time, occur of occupancy-raiyats being ejected from their holdings.

The principle on which the sections of the Bill relating to this subject proceed is that that party to a tenancy whose interest in the land preponderates should have the preferential right to improve and take the full benefit of his improvements; but that, if the party having this preferential right is unable or unwilling to avail himself of it, it should be open to the other party to make an improvement and reap the benefit of it.

Section 127 accordingly confers upon an occupancy-raiyat the preferential right to improve, and provides (subject to one exception to be presently noticed) that, if he does not avail himself of this right and the landlord desires to have any improvement made, he may call upon the raiyat to make it, and that, if the raiyat does not within a reasonable time comply with the request, the landlord may make the improvement himself. Section 128 enacts what may be termed the inverse of these provisions for the case of the ordinary raiyat, that is to say, it gives the preferential right to the landlord, and allows the raiyat to improve only if the landlord, upon being requested by the raiyat to make an improvement, neglects to do so within a reasonable time.

89. There is however, as has been intimated, an exception made to these rules in the case of one sort of improvement, namely, a dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family. This, it is considered, is an improvement which every raiyat, an ordinary as well as an occupancy-raiyat, should be entitled to make; and it is further considered that it is not an improvement, which a landlord should be empowered to force on a raiyat against his will. As regards this improvement, accordingly, it is provided simply that any raiyat may make it; no right to make it, whether preferential or otherwise, being conferred on the landlord.

90. When a landlord makes an improvement under these sections, he will be entitled to reap the full benefit of it in the shape of an enhancement of the rent under the provisions of the Bill relating to that subject. When a raiyat makes an improvement under these sections, he will, if ejected, be entitled, under section 129 of the Bill, subject to certain exceptions which it is unnecessary to notice here, to receive compensation for it. An occupancy-raiyat will further, while he continues to hold, reap the full benefit of his improvements, inasmuch as his rent cannot, under Chapter VI, be enhanced on account of an improvement made by him. An ordinary raiyat under similar circumstances may possibly not be able, in all cases, to retain the full benefit of his improvements, but the check placed on the landlord by the provisions of Chapter VIII will, as a rule, amply protect him in the enjoyment of that benefit.

91. The only other provisions of the Bill, relating to improvements, which seem to call for notice here, are the last clause of section 129, which enacts that improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of the Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the Act (and therefore to give a claim to compensation), unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make them and was ready to make them himself, and section 132, which makes void all stipulations in contracts providing (*a*) that a landlord may prevent a raiyat from improving or eject him for improving, or (*b*) that a raiyat when ejected shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements.

92. In section 133, providing for the landlord's right to measure lands comprised within an estate or tenure the rents of which are payable to him, the existing law has been modified so as to give a landlord the right to measure all lands lying within the estate or tenure, whether rent-paying or not. As observed by the Government of Bengal, "a landlord has at present no right to measure lákhiráj, and a rent-free holder may, in virtue of a valid grant of ten bíghás, be holding double as much or more. The mere measuring by the landlord cannot harm him, as he could not be ousted from possession save through the Civil Court. But the landlord seems entitled to make a complete survey of his estate." (*Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 849T, dated 27th July, 1881, page 25.*)

93. The proviso to section 133 enacts that, when land has been measured under that section, it shall not again be measured for ten years without the written permission of the Collector. This seems but reasonable, a right to measure once in ten years being sufficient in all ordinary cases.

94. The only other provisions of this sub-division of the chapter, which deviate in any material respect from the existing law, are those of sections 137 and 138, relating to the standards of measurement. They adhere so closely to the corresponding provisions of the Bill prepared by the Rent Law Commission that the following extract from the Commission's Report (para. 140) will best explain them :—

"The length of the local standard pole, with which a measurement of land should be made, is a fertile subject of dispute and litigation. It is not uncommon for a land-

lord to make a measurement of his lands with a pole of his own selection, the actual length of which must be a subject of doubt upon the evidence, while the raiyats concerned aver not only that the standard pole of the pargana is different, but that during the measurement a third pole has occasionally been substituted for that which the landlord claims to be the standard. In order to remedy these difficulties as far as possible, we have enacted that all measurements made by order of the Civil Court or Collector shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bígha. It it be shown that the rights of the parties to the suit are regulated by any different local measure depending upon a pargana standard pole, the Government measure shall be converted into local measure for the purposes of the suit. In case of dispute as to the standard pole, the Collector shall, in any suit before himself, or in any suit before a Civil Court, on a reference made for this purpose by such Court, determine the proper length of such pole. We have followed the present law, as settled by the decisions, in enacting that an appeal shall lie from the Collector's decision to the District Judge, but that, if no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector shall be final."

95. It is stated in Mr. Field's digest, section 12 (4), as the result of decided cases, that a raiyat's interest in the land determines when he ceases to cultivate the land and leaves the neighbourhood without arranging for the payment of the rent. Mr. Field observes that the cases leave the matter thus indefinite, and that, if the proposition is adopted by the legislature, it should be made more precise. Section 140 of the Bill, following this suggestion, provides that, when a tenant of a non-transferable holding leaves the holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of one year, he shall be deemed to have surrendered, except in cases in which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond his control, it may have been impossible for him to cultivate.

96. Section 141, relating to the doctrine of merger, follows the corresponding provisions (sections 43 and 44) of the Bill prepared by the Rent Commissioners, who state in their Report that some such enactment is needed to settle the law in Bengal. It provides, subject to certain exceptions and qualifications which it is unnecessary to specify here, that, when, in the case of any tenancy, the interest of the landlord and that of the tenant become by transfer, succession or otherwise united in the same person, so as to be owned by him in the same right, the interest of the tenant shall, during the three months following, be presumed to be merged in that of the landlord, unless the person shows that he has not intended it to be so, and shall, after the expiration of the three months, be conclusively deemed to be so merged, unless, within the three months, the person has executed an instrument declaring his intention that a merger should not take place, and the instrument has been registered and published in a certain prescribed manner.

97. Sections 142 to 148, relating to the appointment of a manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure, are taken, with slight alterations in the drafting, from the Bill framed by the Rent Law Commission. Their history and the nature of the provisions they contain will be best seen by an extract from the Commission's report. After describing at some length (paragraph 134) the complications, litigation and even riots which arise when co-owners of an estate or tenure (or, as they are sometimes termed, coparceners) quarrel among themselves, and the grievous harassment, to which the tenants are exposed, in such cases, the report proceeds as follows:—

"135. The necessity of a remedy for this state of things was felt at an early period of British administration, and in 1812 it was enacted that, inasmuch as inconvenience to the public and injury to private rights had been experienced in certain cases from disputes subsisting among the proprietors of joint undivided estates, whenever sufficient cause shall be shown by the Revenue-authorities, or by any of the individuals holding an interest in such estates, for the interposition of the Courts of Judicature, it shall be competent to the Zila Judges to appoint a person duly qualified and under proper security to manage the estate; that is, to collect the rents and discharge the public revenue, and provide for the cultivation and future improvement of the estate (Regulation V of 1812, section 26). The Judge was also competent, upon the representation of the Revenue-authorities, or of any such person as aforesaid, to remove any manager so appointed (*ib.*, section 27). A subsequent Regulation (V of 1827) enacted that, when the Zilla Court thought it just and proper under the provision of that Regulation to provide for the administration or management of landed property, it should issue a precept to the Collector, directing him to hold the estate in attachment and appoint a person for the due care and management thereof, under good and adequate security for the faithful discharge of the trust in a sum proportionate to the extent thereof. The reference in Regulation V of 1827 to Regulation V of 1812 was repealed by Act XVI of 1874, so that it is not now competent to a District Judge to send a precept to the Collector directing him to provide for the management of an estate belonging to a joint undivided family. The fragment of Regulation V of 1812 which is still in force is incomplete, and in consequence almost inoperative.

"136. Such being the present state of the law, a majority of us have thought that this fragment might well be repealed and a complete set of effective provisions substituted

therefor. We have accordingly enacted that, when coparceners, who jointly own an estate, tenure or under-tenure, disagree as to the joint management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue, (*a*) inconvenience to the public, (*b*) injury to private rights, the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in such estate, tenure or under-tenure, direct a notice to be served upon the coparceners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager. If the coparceners do not, within a month, show cause why they should not appoint a common manager, the District Judge may direct them to do so. If they fail to obey that direction, the District Judge may either appoint a manager, or direct that the estate, tenure or under-tenure be managed by the Court of Wards, if it is willing to undertake the charge. We have thought it advisable to give the coparceners an opportunity of appointing a manager of their own selecting, before the District Judge proceeds virtually to depose them. When the Court of Wards undertakes the charge, it will govern itself by the provisions of *the Court of Wards Act*, IX (B.C.) of 1879. It is discretionary with the Court of Wards to undertake the charge or not. A majority of us have thought it advisable to render this system of management possible, as there may be cases in which no other management will be available. Mr. O'Kinealy doubts if it is advisable to extend the exceptional jurisdiction of the Court of Wards and empower it to manage the estates of persons who happen to disagree amongst themselves. When the District Judge appoints a manager, he is empowered to settle his remuneration, and the manner of it, whether, that is to say, by a fixed salary or a percentage of the collections. He is also empowered to require reasonable security for the proper discharge of the duties of the office. The manager is authorized to exercise the same powers as the coparceners jointly might, but for his appointment, have exercised. He is required to keep regular accounts and to allow the coparceners to inspect and take copies of them. He may be removed upon the application of the Collector, or of any person interested in the estate, tenure or under-tenure. The District Judge may at any time direct that the management be restored to the coparceners, if he is satisfied that they will conduct it without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights."

98. The only other section in this chapter which calls for notice is section 149, which enacts that no tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

CHAPTER XI.—*Of the Settlement of Rents by a Revenue-officer.*

99. It has been stated, in the remarks above made on Chapter VI, that it is apprehended that, in many parts of the country, the framing of a table of rates will be impossible. It should be added that, in many instances, the mere framing of a table of rates will not suffice to settle the disputes between landlords and tenants. In either case the only satisfactory remedy may be a settlement of individual rents by a Revenue-officer, conducted somewhat in the same manner as in a Government estate at present; and it is with a view to providing such a remedy that Chapter XI has been framed.

100. There is, however, one cardinal difference between the provisions of this chapter and those of the existing settlement law which should be noted at the outset. Under the existing settlement law, when a Settlement-officer has, after the most careful and protracted inquiry, settled the rents of an estate, and his proceedings have been scrutinized and checked by the superior Revenue-authorities, every individual rent fixed by him is liable to be called in question in the Civil Courts, and that not merely on the ground of error in respect of some matter, such as the status of a tenant or the validity of an alleged lease, falling most appropriately within the cognizance of a Civil Court, but also on the ground of an error in regard to the quality of the soil, the estimated amount of the produce, or some other such matter with which the Revenue-authorities, conducting their inquiries on a great scale, are far more competent to deal than any Civil Court trying a suit relating to a single holding can possibly be; in other words, an important portion of the work, after being done by those authorities, who are most competent to perform it, is liable to be pulled to pieces by another set of authorities, who are far less competent to perform it. The enormous amount of unnecessary expense, trouble and vexation, which this system entails on all concerned can be estimated from the fact, stated by the Board of Revenue in referring to a recent settlement, that out of 2,391 decisions in suits brought to contest the Settlement-officer's rates, 2,202 were absolutely adverse to the plaintiffs. An attempt has been made to avoid this in Chapter XI of the Bill by distinguishing, among the various questions which may arise in a settlement of rents, those which the Revenue-authorities are most competent to determine, and those which a Civil Court is most competent to determine, making the decision of the Revenue-authorities final on the former, and providing that the latter may ultimately be brought for decision before the Civil Court.

101. The procedure of this chapter, besides being available for the purpose of Government settlements, may be made applicable by the Local Government—

(*a*) when a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords desires that it should be applied, and

(*b*) when a resort to it is likely to settle or avert a serious dispute, existing or likely to arise, between landlords and tenants generally.

It is applicable to tenants of any class, but would probably be made use of chiefly for settling the rents of occupancy-tenants.

102. When the rents to be settled are rents, which are subject to alteration by order of a Court, they will be *fixed* according to the principles embodied in the Bill, and so that they shall not exceed the maximum prescribed by the Bill in cases of enhancement. When, on the contrary, the rents are not of this description, they will be merely ascertained and recorded as rents are under Regulation VII of 1822.

103. The Revenue-officer, having settled the rents, will prepare a jamabandi, showing the status of each tenant, the land held by him, the name of his landlord, whether the rent has been fixed or ascertained, and the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained. This jamabandí will be published, and, after an opportunity for urging objections against it has been allowed, will be submitted to the higher Revenue-authorities with the objections and a report setting forth the grounds, on which the Revenue-officer has proceeded. If ultimately sanctioned by the Local Government, it will be again published, and will then continue in force for 10 years.

104. While it remains in force it will be conclusive (except as will be presently explained) as to the rents payable by those tenants, whose rents are shown in it as fixed. As regards rents shown in it merely as ascertained, and as regards all other matters contained in it, it will be merely presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

105. It will be observed that, in thus empowering a Revenue-officer to fix rents so as to bind the parties, we necessarily empower him to decide certain questions (as, *e. g.*, that of the status of a tenant) which more properly appertain to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts and ought not to be finally decided by any other authority. It is not, however, intended that the Revenue-officer should finally decide such questions. He may, if he thinks fit, when such a question arises, abstain altogether from deciding it, and, under section 155, refer it to a Civil Court, or leave it to be raised before a Civil Court in a suit instituted by any party interested.

In most cases, he would probably decide the question on such evidence as might be readily available; but, whenever he takes this course, his decision will be liable to be challenged in a Civil Court under section 160, which provides that nothing contained in it shall prevent the rent fixed being called in question on the ground—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist, or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent, or

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandi to belong, or

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from, or more or less than, that shown in the jamabandí, or

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandi has been fixed by contract.

It is believed that the above list exhausts all the matters, in regard to which a Civil Court may be regarded as a better tribunal than the Revenue-authorities, and, if this is so, the determinations of the Revenue-authorities in regard to all other matters may safely be made final and conclusive.

106. It only remains to add that, by section 163, the Local Government is empowered to charge the expenses of all proceedings, other than Government settlements, under this chapter to the landlords and tenants concerned, in such shares as it thinks fit

CHAPTER XII.—*Of the Preparation of a Record-of-rights by a Revenue-officer.*

107. The provisions of Chapter XII are somewhat similar to those of Chapter XI, and have been introduced into the Bill with a similar object, but are more limited in their scope, inasmuch as the operations to be undertaken under them do not, like those under Chapter XI, embrace the *fixing* of rents, but are confined to the ascertaining and recording of existing rights and existing rates of rent. Moreover, as existing rights and existing rates of rent are matters the determination of which properly belongs to the Civil Courts, an entry in the record-of-rights prepared by a Revenue-officer under this chapter, is in every case merely to be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved.

108. The only other points calling for notice under this chapter are, first, that the Local Government may apply its provisions not only in the cases, in which it is empowered to apply those of Chapter XI, but also in any other case, in which the Governor General in Council may sanction their being applied, and secondly, that the provisions of this chapter being considered a sufficient substitute for those contained in Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869, sections 38-40, these latter are not reproduced in the present Bill.

CHAPTER XIII.—*Of the Recovery of Rents from Raiyats and Under-raiyats by distraining the produce of the Holding.*

109. This chapter may be said to be the result of a compromise. The Rent Commission, concurring with the Bihár Rent Committee, proposed to abolish the existing law of distraint as an offset of English law, of which the efficacy was impaired by the legislation of 1859, and which had been abused in Bihár and not always applied in a regular manner in other parts of the country. To this strong objections were urged, and the procedure provided by this chapter was then devised by the Government of Bengal, as being likely to secure to the landlords most of the advantages afforded by the existing law, without exposing their tenants to the evils now complained of.

110. The modified power of distraint, which it is now proposed to allow, can be used by any landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat for the recovery of an arrear of rent, which has not been due for more than a year. It extends, as a rule, to all the produce of the holding, including what may have been grown by, and be the property of, a sub-lessee of the tenant, and it may be exercised though the produce has been stored, provided it has not passed out of the possession of the cultivator. The landlord cannot himself interfere with the produce to be distrained, but must apply to a Civil Court to distrain it. The Court, after a brief examination of the case, will depute an officer to distrain and sell the produce, and nothing will stay the sale except the payment into court of the amount of the demand. Any sum paid into court will be retained for one month, with a view to the possibility of the owner of the distrained property claiming compensation as for a wrongful distraint, and on the expiration of that period it will be paid to the landlord.

111. Sections 185 and 186 are directed against illegal distraint and interference with crops. Section 185 provides, in effect, that any person who, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains any produce of a tenant's holding, or interferes with the harvesting of a crop, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code; and section 186 imposes a penalty which may extend to three months' imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, upon any person who benefits by, or is interested in, the commission of an offence under section 185 if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

112. Section 187 empowers the Local Government to suspend in any local area, for such time as it thinks proper, the sections which entitle a landlord to distrain.

CHAPTER XIV.—*Special rules of procedure applicable to Suits between Landlord and Tenant.*

113. Sections 191 to 198 are intended to embody all those modifications of the ordinary procedure proposed by the Rent Commission and the Government of Bengal, which seem likely to expedite, in any material way, the disposal of suits between landlords and tenants.

Sections 191 to 197 apply to—

(*a*) suits for recovery of rent;
(*b*) suits for penalties claimable under any provision of the Bill; and
(*c*) suits to recover possession of land.

They provide that, in such suits, the summons shall, as a rule, be issued for the final disposal of the case; that the summons may be served by a registered letter; that no written statement shall be filed without the leave of the Court; that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to interrogatories, discovery and affidavits shall not apply; that, whether an appeal lies or not, a simple memorandum of the substance of the evidence, such as is prescribed by the Code for unappealable cases, shall suffice; that, as a rule, execution may issue on the oral application of the decreeholder at the time the decree is passed; and that section 305 of the Code, which enables a judgment-debtor to obtain a suspension of an order made for the sale of his immoveable property, and sections 320 to 325C, which provide for the transfer of decrees to the Collector for execution, shall not apply.

114. A further simplification of the procedure is effected in suits for arrears of rent and for penalties (involving no question of title or of a right to enhance or vary rent) by taking away (section 198) the appeal in such cases from—

(*a*) a decree or order passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, where the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 100; and

(*b*) a decree or order passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government, where the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 50.

In so far as regards the class of cases marked (*a*), the Bill merely reproduces the existing law, with this difference, that it extends the rule to decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges, who, it is thought, may now safely be entrusted with final jurisdiction in cases of this class.

The extension of the provision to the class of cases marked (*b*) is based on a proposal of the Rent Law Commissioners supported by the Local Government. The Rent Commissioners would have fixed the limit of value in such cases at Rs. 10, but the Lieutenant-Governor, who must be regarded as the best judge of the qualifications of his officers, has recommended that it should be raised to Rs. 50, the limit fixed by the present Bill.

115. It will be observed that the final jurisdiction in this class of cases will be exercised only by specially selected officers, and that a power of revision is reserved to the District Judge by the proviso to the section.

116. Section 199 is completely new. It is intended for the benefit of a landlord in a suit for an arrear of rent, when, as sometimes happens, the defendant admits that the arrear is due, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to some rival claimant. In such a case, it seems only reasonable that the tenant should pay the amount of the rent into court; and the Bill accordingly provides that the Court shall refuse to take cognizance of his plea unless he does so.

117. It is hoped that, when the measure comes to be fully discussed, other expedients for simplifying the procedure in rent-suits may be discovered, but, with the exception of those above referred to, none have hitherto been suggested which the Government of India would be prepared to accept. As regards the possibility of devising any effectual procedure analogous to that on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any other form of summary or provisional remedy, the whole history of such remedies both in this country and elsewhere is against it.

A summary form of procedure can scarcely help a plaintiff unless his case is of the simplest description, admitting of being answered only in the simplest way, and he comes into court armed with documentary evidence of so reliable a character that the presumption against any defence being possible is extremely strong. In such cases the Court may very properly, and with great advantage to the plaintiff, be empowered to decline to hear the defendant, and to decide against him summarily and provisionally, unless he pays the amount of the claim into court or gives security for it. But what advantage could be hoped for from a procedure of this description in rent-suits in Bengal, which admit of the most varied and complicated defences, in which the evidence on both sides is usually of the most worthless character, and charges of forgery and perjury almost common forms in the pleadings? If the legislature consented to provide such a procedure for rent-suits, it would probably feel bound to surround it with so many safeguards that the plaintiff would gain nothing by adopting it; and, even if such safeguards were dispensed with in the Act, the Courts would naturally be so cautious about refusing leave to defend or requiring security from a penniless raiyat, that the so-called summary remedy would cease to be summary, and, like the summary suits of former days in some parts of India, become as lengthy and complicated as an ordinary suit, with the further disadvantage of not being final.

118. The truth would seem to be that facilities for recovering rents in Bengal should be sought for, not so much in novel forms of procedure as in a reliable record of tenancies and their incidents, and a simple mode of adjusting rents; in other words, by going to the root of the disputes which, though they may not always come to the surface, are believed to underlie a very large proportion of the contested rent-suits. If this view is correct, the provisions of the Bill regarding the preparation of tables of rates, settlement of rents and framing of records-of-rights, and those regarding receipts and accounts, may reasonably be expected to remove most of the difficulties of which the landlords now complain.

119. Section 200, following the Bill proposed by the Rent Law Commission, enacts that an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree, unless the landlord's interest in the land has become vested in that assignee.

120. Section 202, relating to relief against forfeitures, is based on section 14 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881. It enacts that a suit for ejectment of a tenant, on the ground of his having forfeited his interest by breach of a condition, or the like, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has given the tenant an opportunity of paying compensation and remedying the breach when it admits of remedy, and that, when a decree is passed in such a suit, it shall not be executed until the defendant is allowed a similar opportunity of repairing or atoning for his wrongful act.

121. The Rent Law Commissioners observe that "there are in the existing law no provisions regarding the away-going crop, and, as a natural consequence, when a tenant is ejected while the crop is on the ground, the right to this crop is a constant source of dispute and litigation." Sections 203 and 204 of the Bill have been framed to meet such cases. They provide, in effect, that it shall be in the option of the landlord to purchase the crop from the raiyat at a valuation, or to allow him to retain possession of the land at a reasonable rent till he gathers the crop. Similarly, when the raiyat has prepared the land for sowing before the date on which he is ejected, section 203 provides that he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the esti-

mated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing the land, together with reasonable interest on the same. These sections are, however, guarded by a proviso that a raiyat shall have no claim under them when, after the commencement of the ejectment-proceedings, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

122. Sections 205 and 206 require the Court in all suits and proceedings for ejectment to inquire into and adjust all claims between the landlord and the tenant. This provision will, it is believed, be found useful as tending to prevent a multiplicity of suits.

123. The origin and object of section 207, which provides for the institution of suits to determine the status of a tenant or the incidents of a tenancy, will be best explained by an extract from the report of the Rent Commissioners. After referring to the provisions of the existing law regarding suits for pattás and kabuliyuts, they thus continue :—

"We have just observed that very little use has been made of these provisions by those for whose benefit they were intended. This observation was more particularly concerned with their use as a means of reducing to writing the conditions regulating the relation of landlord and tenant. There is, however, another purpose for which they might have been used, that is, as a means to obtain an authoritative settlement of some essential question connected with the tenancy and in dispute between the parties thereto; the rate of rent, for example, or the quantity of land held by the tenant. The landlord may contend that the raiyat holds twenty bíghás of land, while the raiyat declares that he has but fifteen. Year after year the contention is renewed The landlord threatens a measurement, which the raiyat, afraid of a venal *amín* and a varying pole, desires to avoid. A bribe to the *gomáshta*, or compliance with some petty cess, defers the final settlement of the question for a year: and the following year it arises again, perhaps deterring the raiyat from going to his landlord's *kachahrí* to pay his rent, lest he should be subjected to a demand, the justice of which he will not admit. Or, some fields in the raiyat's holding are by him maintained to be second class rice-land and assessable with the prevailing or usual rate for land of this class, whilst the landlord avers that they are first class rice-land and should pay a higher rent. At every rent-day the point is discussed; and in a country where any discussion is prone to beget a wrangle, seldom conducted with a seemly choice of expressions, an amount of irritation is kept up, which is not in harmony with the friendly relations which should exist between a landlord and his tenantry. It is very desirable that facility be afforded for the ready settlement of questions like these, which are constantly arising in this country, more specially in consequence of the absence of boundaries and fences, and the want of an exact survey upon an uniform standard. It might have been thought that the landlord in the first case could easily have the questions settled by tendering a pattá and demanding a kabuliyat for twenty bíghás; and the landlord, in the second case, by tendering a pattá and demanding a kabuliyat for the field, as first class rice-land: but if the land turned out to be nineteen and a half bíghás instead of twenty, or one of the fields was found to be of some middle class kind of land, the suit, according to the decision of the highest tribunal in India, must fail, and the parties be sent away, the real question in dispute unsettled, and their feelings roused and embittered by litigation.'

"Thus these provisions of the existing law have become ineffectual for the only purpose for which the people cared to use them, and for which they might have been beneficially used. While omitting what has been found useless in practice, we have endeavoured to supply the want thus indicated by experience. Section 151 of the draft Bill accordingly allows either landlord or tenant to sue for the determination of any such questions which may arise between them. A copy of the decree passed in the case will have all the effect of a pattá or kabuliyat upon the point which the parties themselves wish to have determined."

CHAPTER XV.—*Sale of transferable Holdings in execution of Decrees for Arrears due on them.*

124. The provisions of this chapter are made applicable to all transferable holdings, including such tenures as are transferable, occupancy-holdings, and bastu holdings under Chapter VII, and involve, in certain other respects, substantive changes in the existing law.

The most important of those changes will be best explained in the words of the Rent Commissioners, with whom it originated :—

"The object," they say, "of making sub-leases and incumbrances voidable upon the sale of a tenure for arrears of rent is, that the superior landlord's security for his rent may not be impaired. If the sub-leases and incumbrances of a tenure have not absorbed so much of the tenure-holder's profits as to render the interest left him insufficient to meet the rent which he pays to the proprietor of whom he holds his tenure; if the tenure, subject to these sub-leases and incumbrances, will sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy any decree that can be passed for arrears of the rent payable by the tenure-holder, it cannot be said that the proprietor-landlord's security for his rent has been impaired so far as to bring the case within the above object. The right of sub-letting and creating incumbrances belongs to every tenure-holder: such is the common law

of the country. So long as the landlord is certain of the rent to which he is entitled, he cannot justly complain of the exercise of this right, or claim to interfere with it. When, however, the exercise of the right extends so far as to endanger the landlord's rent, to impair the security for such rent afforded by the sale of the tenure by public auction, the case is altered, and the landlord may reasonably demand that these sub-leases and incumbrances be avoided, which have rendered the remaining interest of the tenure-holder an insufficient security for the rent payable by him.*

"In this view of the matter, we have enacted that a tenure, under-tenure or occupancy-holding, about to be sold in execution of a decree for arrears of its own rent, shall first be put up to auction subject to certain incumbrances, and, if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, shall be sold subject to such incumbrances. If the highest amount bid is not sufficient to liquidate the decree, the decree-holder, that is, the landlord, may then claim to have the tenure, &c., sold free of incumbrances. Such sale is not to be had immediately, but upon a subsequent sale-day not less than fifteen or more than thirty days afterwards; and a notification of such tenure being about to be offered for sale free of incumbrances must be posted upon some conspicuous place upon the land of the tenure. The effect of these provisions will be that persons who hold sub-leases and incumbrances will not be endamaged if the bidding on the first sale-day reaches an amount sufficient to satisfy the decree and the tenure is in consequence sold subject to incumbrances. If, on the other hand, the bidding on the first sale-day does not reach an amount sufficient to satisfy the decree, such persons will have time to protect themselves from injury by paying in the amount of the decree (which they can subsequently recover from the defaulter), and so preventing such a sale of the tenure as will avoid incumbrances."

125. Among the objections to the scheme thus propounded by the Commissioners was one to the effect that it was unsuited to the case of occupancy-holdings. This objection is admitted by Mr. Reynolds and by the Government of Bengal to be as a rule well-founded, inasmuch as an ordinary-occupancy-holding is not likely to be saddled with incumbrances which should be respected at a sale. It appears, however, that there are, in some parts of the country, occupancy-holdings of large extent, the land of which is sub-let on such terms that the interest of the lessee is of considerable value. Under these circumstances, the proper course appears to be that proposed by the Government of Bengal, namely, that occupancy-holdings should as a rule be sold at once with power to annul all incumbrances, but that the Local Government should have power to direct that the occupancy-holdings in any local area should be in the first instance put up subject to incumbrances as if they were tenures; and it is on these lines that the present Bill is drawn.

126. The general outline of the chapter will be clear from what has been said, but there are certain details of sufficient importance to call for further explanation. In the first place, it should be stated that the word "incumbrance" is used throughout in a special sense. When it is said that a holding will be sold "free of incumbrances," or as the Bill puts it, "with power to avoid incumbrances," it is not meant that it will be discharged free of everything that might in the wide sense of the word be termed an "incumbrance."

The following interests, which might be termed incumbrances, will not be affected by any sale under this chapter:—

(*a*) a tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(*b*) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) a tenure of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) a right of occupancy;

(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-tenant to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly and in writing given the tenant permission to create.

The last three of these are protected in similar sales under the existing law, and the first three have been added, because such interests, being protected under a sale for arrears of revenue, would seem to be *à fortiori* entitled to protection under a sale for rent.

127. Again, when the Commissioners propose that the holding shall be put up in the first instance subject to incumbrances, they do not mean that it should be sold subject to all incumbrances, but only to such incumbrances as have been created by a registered instrument of which a copy has been served on the landlord. This limitation they considered necessary to prevent sham incumbrances being fraudulently set up after the sale.

128. The Bill has been drawn in accordance with these views, and accordingly, if it becomes law, the result will be—

(*a*) that the interests referred to in paragraph 126 will be protected in the case of all sales;

(*b*) that, in the case of sales subject to encumbrances, the protection will extend also to incumbrances created by registered instruments of which a copy has been served on the landlord; and

(*c*) that, except as stated in (*a*) and (*b*), the holding will be sold with power to avoid all liens, sub-tenancies, easements and other rights or interests created upon it by the tenant in limitation of his own interest.

129. An incumbrance will not become void *ipso facto* on a sale under this chapter. It must be annulled by a notice served on the incumbrancer through the Collector within one year after the purchaser first has knowledge of the incumbrance. It may be added that it is proposed, by separate legislation, to apply a similar rule to the case of sales for arrears of revenue.

130. When an order for the sale of a holding is passed under this chapter, nothing will stop the sale, unless the amount due is paid into court or the decree-holder acknowledges that his claim has been satisfied.

131. When any person, having in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into court the amount requisite to prevent the sale, he will, with a view to the recovery of his money, be placed by section 218 in the position of a mortgagee of the holding with a first charge and a right to possession. If he is an inferior tenant of the holding, he will have a further remedy under section 219 which entitles him to deduct the amount from his rent.

132. The only other provision of this chapter which need be mentioned is section 220, which permits the decree-holder to bid at the sale without the permission of the Court, and precludes the judgment-debtor from bidding.

CHAPTER XVI.—*Limitation.*

133. The only provision of this chapter calling for notice is section 225, under which disability will not be recognised as affecting the running of limitation in suits for the recovery of rent. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Rent Law Commissioners.

"We think," they say, "that a minor ought not to be competent on coming of age to sue a raiyat for rent, which had accumulated during the whole period of his minority; that this kind of debt, which a poor man usually discharges year by year out of the produce of the year, ought not to be allowed to accumulate; and that, if the manager of a minor's estate neglects his duty of realizing rents as they fall due, the minor's remedy ought to be in an action for damages against such manager."

C. P. ILBERT.

The 2nd March, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 6 OF 1883.

THE INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL, 1883.

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Inland Steam-vessels Bill.

Chapter II.—Survey of Inland Steam-vessels.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey, and the Examination and Grant of Certificates to Engineers, of Inland Steam-vessels, and to provide for certain other matters relating to those vessels.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the survey of inland steam-vessels and the examination and grant of certificates to engineers of those vessels;

And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the grant of certificates to the masters of inland steam-vessels, and for investigations into casualties affecting, and into charges against masters and engineers of, those vessels, and for the protection of passengers and goods carried thereon from danger by fire; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1883; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Commencement.

2. (*1*) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the official Gazette directs.

(*2*) But any notification, rule or appointment may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof, but shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

(*3*) And nothing in this Act shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Repeal of enactments.

3. (*1*) On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the Acts mentioned in the first column of the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

(*2*) But all proceedings commenced, investigations held, and certificates granted, cancelled or suspended under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to have been respectively commenced, held, granted, cancelled or suspended under this Act or under the Indian Steamships Act, 1883, as the case may be.

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

(*2*) "steam-vessel" means every description of vessel propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam:

(*3*) "inland water" means any canal, river, navigable lake or water in British India:

(*4*) "inland steam-vessel" means a steam-vessel which ordinarily plies on inland water:

(*5*) "voyage" includes also the plying of a vessel at or about any place: [Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 1.]

(*6*) "owner" includes also an agent: and

(*7*) "master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a vessel.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEY OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

Inland steam-vessel not to make a voyage unless furnished with certificate under Act.

5. An inland steam-vessel shall not make a voyage unless she is furnished under this Act with a certificate of survey then in force. [Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 3. Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 1, as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 4. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 1, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, s. 1.]

Appointment of surveyors and places of survey.

6. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be surveyors for the purposes of this Act at such places within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, appoint to be places of survey. [Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 4. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 2. Bom Act IV of 1873, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 2. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 2.]

(*2*) Every surveyor so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

(*3*) Every surveyor so appointed shall, for the purposes of the survey, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Powers of surveyors.

7. (*1*) For the purposes of a survey under this Act, the surveyors appointed under section six may, at any reasonable time, go on board any inland steam-vessel, and may inspect the steam-vessel and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments or articles on board thereof: [Cf. Act XVI of 1874, s. 5. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 3. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 3.]

Provided that they shall not unnecessarily hinder the loading or unloading of the steam-vessel, or unnecessarily detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage.

(*2*) The owner, master and officers of the steam-vessel shall afford to the surveyors all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steam-vessel, and her machinery and

Inland Steam-vessels Bill.

Chapter II.—Survey of Inland Steam-vessels.

equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as they may reasonably require.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

Grant of certificate by surveyors.

8. Every survey under this Act shall be made by not less than two surveyors, and, when the survey is completed, the surveyors making it shall forthwith, if each of them is satisfied that the steam-vessel is sufficient, so far as it is his duty to survey her, for service as an inland steam-vessel, grant to the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed, on payment by him of the fees hereinafter mentioned, a certificate of survey under this Act.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

Form of certificate of survey.

9. Every certificate of survey granted under this Act shall be signed by each of the surveyors granting it, and shall contain a statement of the particulars specified, and be framed, as nearly as the circumstances of each case will admit, in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed, or shall contain a statement of such other particulars, or be framed in such other form, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 10. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 10, as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 10, as amended by Ben. Act III of 1871, s. 1.]

Fees for survey.

10. For every survey made under this Act, the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed shall pay to each of the surveyors making the survey—

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the vessel according to the rates in the third schedule hereto annexed, or according to such other rates as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe; and,

[Cf. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 11, and Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 5.]

(*b*) when the survey is made in any place of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense (if any) of the journey of the surveyor to the place, as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 11. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.]

Certificate to be affixed in conspicuous part of vessel.

11. The owner or master of every steam-vessel for which a certificate of survey has been granted under this Act shall forthwith, on the receipt of the certificate, cause it to be affixed, and kept affixed so long as it remains in force and the vessel is in use, on some conspicuous part of the vessel where it may be easily read by all persons on board thereof.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

Term of certificate.

12. A certificate of survey granted under this Act shall not be in force—

(*a*) after the expiration of twelve months from the date thereof; or

(*b*) after the expiration of the period, if less than a year, for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(*c*) after notice has been given by the Local Government, to the owner or master of the steam-vessel to which the certificate relates, that the Local Government has cancelled or suspended the certificate.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 13. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 13. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 13.]

Cancellation or suspension of certificate by Local Government.

13. Any certificate of survey granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended by a Local Government if it has reason to believe—

(*a*) that the declaration in the certificate of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-vessel has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or [17 & 18 Vic. c. 104, s. 315.]

(*b*) that the certificate has otherwise been granted upon false or erroneous information; or

(*c*) that, since the granting of the certificate, the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-vessel have sustained any injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

Power to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate.

14. The Local Government may require any certificate of survey which has expired or has been cancelled or suspended to be delivered up to such person as it directs.

Report to be made of cancellation or suspension of certain certificates.

15. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends under section thirteen a certificate is not the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted, the Local Government cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the fact of cancellation or suspension, together with the reasons therefor, to the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 14. Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 14. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 14.]

Power to order a second survey.

16. (*1*) If the surveyors making a survey under this Act refuse to give a certificate, or give a certificate with which the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, direct two other surveyors appointed under section six to survey the steam-vessel.

(*2*) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steam-vessel, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a certificate or give such certificate as under the circumstances seems to them proper, and their decision shall be final.

(*3*) Every survey made under this section shall be made subject to all the provisions and rules both as to the payment of fees and otherwise which are applicable to surveys made in ordinary cases under this Act.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 9. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 8. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 8.]

Power for Local Government to make rules as to surveys.

17. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the making of surveys under this Act.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters,

(*a*) declare the time and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(*b*) assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making a survey; and

(*c*) declare the form in which certificates of survey granted under this Act are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars which are to be stated therein.

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ew, t Cf. defin- of sur- ors in Act I of 1871, 2. m. Act II 1864, s. 17. n. Act V 1862, s. 16.]

18. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to the survey of inland steam-vessels shall not apply in the case of any specified class of inland steam-vessels, or shall apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

Power for Local Government to exempt certain vessels.

CHAPTER III.

MASTERS AND ENGINEERS OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

Ben. Act I of 1879. See also XVI 1871, s. 20. Act IV 1873, s. 18. Act I 1868, s. 11. hich, however, lay down different rule.]

19. (*1*) An inland steam-vessel shall not make a voyage unless she has as her master a person possessing a master's certificate, and as her first or only engineer a person possessing an engineer's certificate, duly granted under this chapter and then in force.

Inland steam-vessels not to make voyage without certificated master and engineer.

V. Act XVI 1871, s. 21. m. Act IV 1873, s. 20. n. Act I of 68, s. 13.]

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall apply to any steam-vessel which does not ply with passengers or goods, or as a steam-tug, for hire, and which the Local Government may, by notification, exempt from its operation.

Exception.

f. Act XVI 1871, s. 17. Act IV 1873, s. 15. n. Act I of 68, s. 8. m. Act VII 1879, s. 2.]

20. The Local Government may, by notification, appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as masters or as engineers of inland steam-vessels, and make rules—

Examiners to be appointed and rules of examination made.

(*a*) for the conduct of these examinations, and as to the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining either of these certificates, and

(*b*) for the fees to be paid by all applicants for examination.

21. (*1*) The Local Government shall grant, to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications, a master's certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as master of an inland steam-vessel.

Grant of masters' certificates of competency.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

f. Act XVI 1871, s. 18. m. Act IV 1873, s. 16. n. Act I of 68, s. 9.]

22. (*1*) The Local Government shall grant to every person—

Grant of engineers' certificates of competency.

(*a*) who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications, or

(*b*) who possesses an engineer's certificate under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts for the time being in force, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869,

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 23. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 2. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 15.] 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

an engineer's certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as engineer of an inland steam-vessel.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

(*3*) Before granting a certificate under section twenty-one or this section, the Local Government, if it has reason to believe that the report of the examiners regarding any applicant has been unduly made, may require a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

23. (*1*) The Local Government shall grant to every person—

Grant of engineers' certificates of service.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 19. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 17. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 10.]

(*a*) who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as first or second engineer in any foreign-going steam-vessel having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or as first or only engineer in any other steam-vessel, or

(*b*) who has obtained or shall obtain the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty,

an engineer's certificate of service under this Act:

Provided that a certificate of service shall not be granted to any person until he—

(*c*) has proved himself to have served or obtained such rank as aforesaid, and has given his name and a full and satisfactory account of the length and nature of his previous services, and

(*d*) has paid such fees as the Local Government may, by notification, direct.

(*2*) Every certificate of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is granted, and shall be in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

24. Every certificate granted under this chapter shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Certificates to be made in duplicate.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 24. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 22. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 16.]

25. Whenever a master or an engineer proves, to the satisfaction of the Local Government which granted his certificate, that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of it, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record kept as prescribed under section twenty-four, he appears to be entitled shall be granted to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

Copy of certificate to be granted in certain cases.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 25. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 23. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 17.]

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Chapter IV.—Investigation into Casualties.

[Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 5.]

Certificated masters to be deemed pilots under Indian Ports Act.

26. (*1*) Every master of an inland steam-vessel who possesses a master's certificate duly granted under this Act and then in force shall, in ports to which section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, has been extended, be deemed, for the purposes of that section, to be the pilot of the steam-vessel of which he is in charge.

XII of 1875.

[Cf. Bom. Act I of 1863, ss. 9 *et seq.*]

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of Bombay Act I of 1863, which require persons in charge of vessels passing through any of the channels or tidal channels at the mouths of the river Indus to pay fees for pilotage.

CHAPTER IV.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO CASUALTIES.

[See Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 6. Cf. Act V of 1883, s. 6.]

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government.

27. (*1*) Whenever—

(*a*) any inland steam-vessel has been wrecked, abandoned or materially damaged, or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any inland steam-vessel, loss of life has ensued, or

(*c*) any inland steam-vessel has caused loss or material damage to any other vessel,

the master shall give immediate notice of the wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss to the nearest Magistrate.

(*2*) The Magistrate receiving the notice shall, without delay, communicate it to the Local Government.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 7, and Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation.

28. (*1*) If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts referred to in section twenty-seven, clause (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether the notice is given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct the Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

(*2*) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs or the navigation of inland steam-vessels; and the other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs or with the navigation of inland steam-vessels.

[See Act V of 1883, s 8.]

Power for principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

29. Any principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction and the Court of any District Magistrate may, when so directed by the Local Government, make the investigation referred to in section twenty-eight.

Power for Court of Investigation to inquire into charges against masters and engineers.

30. (*1*) Any Court making an investigation under section twenty-eight or section twenty-nine may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of the investigation, against any master or engineer, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss referred to in section twenty-seven.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 9, and Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

[Act XIII of 1875, s. 3.]

(*2*) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default as aforesaid, arises against any master or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry into the charge, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

31. (*1*) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master or engineer of an inland steam-vessel with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section twenty-eight or section twenty-nine, it may transmit a statement of the case to the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, or the Court of the District Magistrate, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct the Court to make an investigation into the charge.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 9, & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

(*2*) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 9 (2). & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Person accused to be heard.

32. For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise.

[See Act V of 1883, ss. 11 & 12, & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Assessors.

33. (*1*) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master or engineer, the Court making the investigation under section twenty-nine or section thirty-one shall constitute as its assessors, for the purposes of the investigation, two persons having experience in the merchant service or in the navigation of inland steam-vessels; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor, for the purposes of the investigation, any person conversant with maritime affairs or the navigation of inland steam-vessels and willing to act as assessor.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 11 & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

(*2*) Every person appointed under this section shall attend during the investigation and deliver his opinion in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act shall rest with the Court.

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[Cf. Act V of 1883, s. 12 (1).& Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power of Court as to evidence and regulating proceedings.

34. For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

(*a*) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exercisable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if the Court is a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction or the Court of the District Magistrate—the same powers as are exercisable respectively by either Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 15. Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879.]

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

35. (*1*) If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

(*3*) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 15. Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

36. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any investigation, it appears that any person has committed, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may, from time to time, prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court; and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 16(1). Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Depositions.

37. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such trial, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge or Magistrate, be admissible in evidence on proof—

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused, and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

(*2*) A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge or Magistrate that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had that opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made and that he had that opportunity.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 17 (1). Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Report by Court to Local Government.

38. The Court shall, in the case of every investigation under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 15. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 8. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 6.]

Power to investigate causes of explosions.

39. (*1*) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any inland steam-vessel, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it thinks fit.

(*2*) The person or persons so directed may enter into and upon the steam-vessel, with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steam-vessel, or of the machinery thereof, for the purpose of the investigation, and shall report to the Local Government what in their opinion was the cause of the explosion.

(*3*) Every such person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

CHAPTER V.

SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF MASTERS' AND ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES.

[See Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 8, and Cf. Act V of 1883, s. 20.]

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

40. Any certificate granted under this Act to any master or engineer may be suspended or cancelled by the Local Government which granted it, or by any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:—

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the wreck or abandonment of, or loss or damage to, any inland steam-vessel, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct; or

(*b*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any non-bailable offence:

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made, into a charge against any master or engineer, a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) of this section unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the

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certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section thirty or section thirty-one, as the case may be.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 21.]

Obligation to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

41. Every master or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section forty shall deliver it to such person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended it directs.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 22.]

Report to other Local Governments.

42. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section forty, a certificate is not the Local Government which granted the certificate, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to the Local Government which granted the certificate.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 24.]

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and to grant new certificate.

43. (*1*) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section forty, or grant, without examination, to any person whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination.

CHAPTER VI.

PROTECTION OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS FROM DANGER BY FIRE.

[New.] [Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 8, cl. (*d*).]

Power for Governor General in Council to declare dangerous goods.

44. The Governor General in Council may, by notification, declare what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, dangerous goods.

[New.] [Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 16.]

Carriage of dangerous goods.

45. (*1*) A person shall not take with him on board an inland steam-vessel, and a person shall not deliver or tender for carriage on an inland steam-vessel, any dangerous goods without giving notice of their nature to the owner or master of the steam-vessel, or, in the case of goods delivered or tendered for carriage, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the goods.

(*2*) The owner or master of an inland steam-vessel may refuse to carry upon an inland steam-vessel any luggage or parcel which he suspects to contain dangerous goods, and may require the luggage or parcel to be opened to ascertain the fact previously to carrying the same; and, in case any such luggage or parcel is received for the purpose of being carried in any inland steam-vessel, the owner or master of the vessel may stop the transit thereof until he is satisfied as to the nature of its contents.

[36 & 37 Vic., c. 85, s. 26.]

Power to throw overboard dangerous goods.

46. Where any dangerous goods have been sent or brought on board any inland steam-vessel in contravention of section forty-five, the owner or master of the steam-vessel may cause the goods to be thrown overboard, together with any package or receptacle in which they are contained, and neither the owner nor the master shall, in respect of his having so thrown the goods overboard, be subject to any liability, civil or criminal, in any Court.

[New.]

Power for Local Government to make rules for protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire.

47. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the conditions on, and subject to, which dangerous goods shall be carried on board inland steam-vessels;

(*b*) the precautions to be taken to prevent explosions or fires on board inland steam-vessels; and

(*c*) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires, which is to be kept on board inland steam-vessels.

(*3*) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 27. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 5. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 5.]

Penalty for steam-vessel making a voyage in contravention of section 5.

48. If any inland steam-vessel makes a voyage in contravention of section five, the owner and master of the steam-vessel, or either of them, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees:

Provided that, if any steam-vessel is not in any place of survey when her certificate expires, no penalty shall be incurred for the want of a certificate in respect of any voyage which the steam-vessel may make from the place where she is when her certificate expires to the nearest place of survey.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12 as amended by Ben. Act I of 1868.]

Liability of master or officer, when a licensed pilot, to lose his license.

49. If the master or any other officer on board of an inland steam-vessel which makes a voyage in contravention of section five is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot taken away from him entirely, or suspended for any period by the Local Government, as the Local Government may see fit to order.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 28. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 6. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 6.]

Penalty for neglect to affix certificate of survey.

50. The owner and master of any inland steam-vessel, or either of them, on which the certificate of survey granted under this Act is not kept affixed, in manner provided by section eleven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 30. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.]

Penalty for neglect or refusal to deliver up certificate as required under section 14.

51. If the owner or master of an inland steam-vessel, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate as required under section

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 31. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

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fourteen, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (6), & Act I of 1859, s. 13. See also Act XVI of 1871, s. 32. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 19. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 12. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 4.]

Penalty for serving, or engaging a person to serve, as master or engineer without certificate.

52. (*a*) Whoever, having been engaged to serve as master or first or only engineer of any inland steam-vessel to which section nineteen applies, proceeds on any voyage in that steam-vessel as master or first or only engineer without being at the time entitled to and possessed of the certificate required by that section, and

(*b*) Whoever employs any person as a master or first or only engineer of any inland steam-vessel to which section nineteen applies without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to, and possessed of, a master's or an engineer's certificate, as the case may be, under this Act,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 6. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 6.]

Master failing to give notice as required by section 27.

53. If any master wilfully fails to give notice, as required by section twenty-seven, of any wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months,

[See Act V of 1883, s. 21.]

Master or engineer failing to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

54. Every master or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section forty, and who fails to deliver the certificate to such person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended it directs, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 30.]

Penalty for taking dangerous goods on board inland steam-vessels without notice.

55. Whoever, in contravention of section forty-five, takes with him on board any inland steam-vessel any dangerous goods, or delivers or tenders any such goods for the purpose of being carried on any inland steam-vessel, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[Cf. Act I of 1859, s. 79.]

Penalty for misconduct endangering vessel or life or limb.

56. Any person employed or engaged in any capacity on board an inland steam-vessel—

(*a*) who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate wreck, destruction or material damage of the vessel, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board the vessel, or

(*b*) who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving the vessel from immediate wreck, destruction or material damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of the vessel from immediate danger to life or limb,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Distress of vessel.

57. Where the owner or master of a steam-vessel is convicted of an offence under this Act committed on board of, or in relation to, that steam-vessel, and sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate may, in addition to any other power he may have for the purpose of compelling payment of the fine, direct the amount thereof to be levied by distress and sale of the vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

58. A Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class, shall not try any offence under this Act, or the rules under it.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Place of trial.

59. Whoever commits an offence against this Act or the rules under it shall be triable for the offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government may, by notification, direct in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any other law for the time being in force.

Saving of prosecutions under other Acts

60. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules under it, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or the rules under it:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Fees recoverable as fines.

61. All fees payable under this Act may be recovered as fines under this Act.

[Home Department Resolution No. 49, dated 8th November, 1882.]

Rules.

62. (*1*) All rules made under this Act by the Local Government shall be subject to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council; and all powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government to make rules may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

(*2*) Every rule made by a Local Government under this Act shall, before being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in such manner, and for such time, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, with a notice of the intention of the Local Government to apply for sanction thereto.

Inland Steam-vessels Bill.
Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous. Schedules.

Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.

(3) The Local Government shall receive and submit for the consideration of the Governor General in Council any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to any rule published in pursuance of sub-section two, and the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, if he or it thinks fit, amend the rule with a view to meeting the objection or suggestion without again publishing the rule:

Provided that a failure of the Local Government to submit for the consideration of the Governor General in Council any objection or suggestion made with respect to any rule published in pursuance of sub-section two shall not be deemed to invalidate any rule sanctioned by him under this Act.

(4) A rule sanctioned under this Act by the Governor General in Council shall not take effect until it has been published in the local official Gazette.

(5) Subject to the provisions of section two, sub-section two, every rule when so sanctioned and published shall have the force of law.

Notifications.

63. (1) Except in the case of the notification under section two, sub-section one, all powers to issue notifications conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

(2) A notification issued by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section two, sub-section two, every notification shall, when published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, have the force of law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(*See Section 3.*)

(a) *Act of the Governor General in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1871	The Burmese Steamer Survey Act.	The whole.

(b) *Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1864 ...	To provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the ports, harbours, rivers or waters of the presidency of Bombay.	The whole.
IV of 1873...	To amend Bombay Act II of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam-vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam-vessels.	The whole.

(c) *Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1862 ...	To provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the port of Calcutta.	The whole.
I of 1868 ...	The Steam-boat Survey Amendment Act, 1868.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1871...	To increase the fees for the survey of steam-vessels.	The whole.
VII of 1879	To provide for the proper management of certain inland steam-vessels.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 9.*)

FORM OF SURVEYORS' CERTIFICATE.

Name of steam-vessel.	Tonnage.	When and where built, and material.	Power.	Description of engines and age.	Description of boilers and age.	Ground-tackle.	Condition of hull.	General equipment.	Name of master and number of officers and deck-crew and of engineers and engine-room crew.	When and where last coppered, repaired or cleaned.	Time if less than a year for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments will be sufficient.

We, the undersigned, declare that we have examined the above-named inland steam-vessel, and, to the best of our judgment, she and her engines, as shewn in the above statement, are fully sufficient for service for the period stated above.

A. B.
C. D.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 10.*)

RATES OF FEES.

	Tons.	Rs.
For steam-vessels of less than . .	200	20
" " 200 tons and up to .	350	25
" " 350 " " " .	700	30
" " 700 " " " .	1,000	40
" " 1,000 " " " .	1,500	50
" " 1,500 " and upwards	...	60

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been found expedient to legislate in order to bring the law regarding the survey of sea-going steam-vessels into conformity with the law of England and to have one law on that subject applicable to the whole of British India. The present law regulating the survey of these vessels is contained in various local Acts, which also contain provisions relating to inland steam-vessels; and it was thought that it would be better to repeal the whole of these Acts and separately enact the parts relating to sea-going and inland steam-vessels than to repeal only so much as was necessary and leave the Acts in a mutilated and probably obscure form. Moreover, it was thought desirable that there should be one law regarding inland steamers relating to the whole of India. The present law is insufficient. Madras is unprovided for, and there is no law to govern steamers plying in the province of Assam. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It is drawn so that it may be brought into force along with the Indian Steamships Bill, and it repeals the seven local Acts, relating to steamships, which are now in force.

2. The Bill is divided into eight chapters. It deals with the survey of inland steam-vessels, the examination and grant of certificates to masters and engineers of those vessels, the investigation into casualties occurring to them, the suspension and cancellation of masters' and engineers' certificates, and the protection of the vessels from fire, and also prescribes the penalties for offences against the provisions of the Act, the jurisdiction of Magistrates and the place of trial.

3. In its main provisions the Bill follows the existing law so far as it goes. The points in which the law is changed and which require notice are as follows. The term for which the certificate of survey is to last is, by section 12 of the Bill, extended to one year, instead of six months as at present; but section 13 enables the Local Government, under certain circumstances, to cancel or suspend a certificate of survey. The power conferred by section 17 of the Bill of making rules to regulate a survey is somewhat larger than that given by the present law. The duties of each of the two surveyors are different, and the Bill therefore enables the Local Government to assign and regulate the duties of each. To meet local requirements, power is given in section 18 of the Bill to Local Governments to exempt any specified class of inland steam-vessels from all or any of the provisions relating to survey. In section 22 the Bill provides for the grant, without examination, of a certificate as engineer to a person who possesses a certificate granted under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act or a certificate which is by the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, equivalent thereto. It further provides in section 23 for the grant of certificates of service to engineers who have served for a certain time in certain steamships, or who have obtained the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty. The provisions of Chapters IV and V of the Bill, regarding investigations into casualties and the cancelling and suspending of the certificates of masters and engineers, are taken, with slight modifications, from the Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, which was recently passed.

4. The whole of Chapter VI is new. At present, there is no way of securing that due precautions are taken against fire and against the carriage of dangerous goods on passenger steamers. Chapter VI follows to a certain extent the provisions of the Indian Railway Act, 1879. It confers on the Governor General in Council power to declare what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the Act, dangerous goods, and prohibits persons from taking those goods on board except under certain conditions. Following section 23 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, it empowers (section 46) the master or owner of a vessel to throw overboard dangerous goods which have been brought on board without notice or without being marked as required by the Act. It also (section 47) enables the Local Government to make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire.

5. In Chapter VII a section (56) has been inserted, providing a penalty for misconduct on the part of persons employed on board inland steam-vessels. This section is taken from the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, section 79, the penalty being modified so as to permit of an offence being punished by fine only.

6. Lastly, with regard to the rules which may be made under the Act, the Bill, section 62, secures that they shall be duly published for general information and criticism before they are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

7. A statement is annexed showing how the provisions of the Acts which are repealed by the Bill are dealt with in this Bill and the Indian Steamships Bill.

The 5th March, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

Repeal Table showing how the Acts repealed by the Inland Steam-vessels Bill are dealt with.

ACT XVI OF 1871 (the Burmese Steamer Survey Act).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
1	Short title	This is formal	Ditto.
	Local extent	Ditto	Ditto.
2	Interpretation-clause . . .	This is not reproduced, the definition of "Chief Commissioner" being deemed unnecessary, and the object of the definition of "Surveyors" being sufficiently provided for by section 18.	Ditto, see sec. 22.
3	Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year.	This is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5.	Ditto, cf. s. 3.
4	Government to appoint Surveyors .	This is reproduced, section 6 . . .	Ditto, sec. 9.
5	Authority to Surveyors to go on board for purpose of surveying.	This is reproduced, section 7 . . .	Ditto, sec. 10.
6	Surveyor when to grant certificate and declaration.	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9.	Ditto, secs. 11 and 12.
7	No clearance to be given to steamer for voyage for which she has not got certificate.	This is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels.	This is reproduced, sec. 7.
8	Special survey may be ordered by Government for any British steamer.	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
9	Power to make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 17.	Ditto, sec. 21.
10	Fees to be paid for survey . .	This is reproduced, section 10 . . .	Ditto, sec. 13.
11	Certificate to be hung up in vessel .	This is reproduced, section 11 . . .	Ditto, sec. 14 (1).
12	Certificate to be in force only six months.	This is reproduced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*) .	Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*).
	Provision for vessels absent when certificate expires.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 48.	This is reproduced, sec. 5.
	Power to require delivery of expired certificate.	This is reproduced, section 14 . .	Ditto, sec. 17 (1).
13	Power to cancel certificate and declaration.	The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13. The residue is omitted as unnecessary.	Ditto, sec. 16. Ditto.
14	Power to order a second survey .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 16.	Ditto, sec. 19.
15	Power to investigate causes of explosions.	This is reproduced, section 39 . . .	Ditto, sec. 31.
16	Examinations to be instituted for Engineers.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto.
17	Examiners and rules of examination .	This is reproduced, section 20 . . .	Ditto with modifications, sec. 24.

ACT XVI OF 1871—continued.

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
18	Certificate of competency to be given	This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22.	Ditto, sec. 25.
19	Certificate of service to be given .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 23.	Ditto, sec. 26.
20	No certificate of survey if vessel have not a certificated engineer.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto, see sec. 29.
21	Power to exempt private steam-vessels	This is reproduced, section 19(2).	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn.
22	Withdrawal of certificate . .	This is not reproduced, as the subject is provided for in Chapter IV of the Bill.	Ditto, see Chap. III of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
23	English certificate to be available .	This is not reproduced, but see section 22(*b*)	This is not reproduced, but see sec. 29.
24	Certificate to be made in duplicate .	Paragraph one is reproduced, section 24. The second paragraph is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders.	Ditto, sec. 27.
25	Copy of certificate to be delivered .	This is reproduced, section 25.	Ditto, sec. 28.
26	Hindering survey or withholding required information.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary, see section 6(3) of Bill, and Penal Code, sections 176, 186 and 187.	Ditto, see sec. 9 (3).
27	Leaving without certificate and declaration.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48.	Ditto, sec. 5.
28	Master or officer who is a licensed pilot attempting to take ship out of port without certificate.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49.	Ditto, sec. 6.
29	Receiving unlawful fees for making survey.	This is not reproduced, see section 6(3) of Bill, and Penal Code, sections 161, *et seq.*	Ditto, see sec. 9 (3).
30	Neglect to hang up certificate and declaration.	This is reproduced, section 50.	Ditto, sec. 14 (2).
31	Refusal to comply with requirements of section 12.	This is reproduced, section 51.	Ditto, sec. 17 (2).
32	Plying without certificated engineer .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 52.	Ditto, sec. 30.
33	Offences under this Act by whom to be tried.	The first paragraph is reproduced with modifications, sections 58, 59. The second paragraph is reproduced, sections 57 and	Ditto, ss. 32, 33. As to fees see sec. 34.

BOMBAY ACT II OF 1864 (to provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the ports, harbours, rivers or waters of the Presidency of Bombay).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
1	Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year.	This, which has been amended by section 4 of Bombay Act IV of 1873, is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5.	Ditto, Cf. secs. 3 and 4.
2	Government to appoint one or more surveyors.	This is reproduced, section 6 . . .	Ditto, sec. 9.
3	Authority to surveyors to board steamers for purpose of surveying.	This is reproduced, section 7 . . .	Ditto, sec. 10.
	Penalty for hindering them in making survey or withholding information.	This is not reproduced (see section 26 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*).	Ditto.
4	Grant by surveyors of certificate and declaration.	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9.	Ditto, secs. 11 and 12.
5	No clearance to steamer for voyage for which she has no certificate.	This is not reproduced (see section 7 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*).	This is reproduced, sec. 7.
	Penalty for leaving port without a certificate.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48.	Ditto, sec. 5.
6	Master or officer being licensed pilot attempting to take ship out of port without certificate liable to lose license.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49.	Ditto, sec. 6.
7	Power to order special survey of British steamers in harbour of Bombay.	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
8	Power to make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 17.	Ditto, sec. 21.
9	Penalty for surveyor receiving fees, &c., not provided by Act.	This is not reproduced (see section 29 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*).	Ditto.
10	Fee for survey	This (as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, section 11) is reproduced, section 10.	Ditto, sec. 13.
11	Certificate to be hung up in conspicuous part of vessel.	This is reproduced, section 11 . . .	Ditto, sec. 14 (1).
	Penalty for non-compliance . .	This is reproduced, section 50 . . .	Ditto, sec. 14 (2).
12	Duration of certificate . . .	This is produced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*).	Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*).
	Proviso as to absence when certificate expires.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 48.	This is reproduced, sec. 5.
	Power to require surrender of expired certificate.	This is reproduced, section 14 . .	Ditto, sec. 17 (1).
	Penalty for non-compliance . .	This is reproduced, section 51 . . .	Ditto, sec. 17 (2).
13	Power to revoke and cancel certificate and declaration.	The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13.	Ditto, sec. 16.
	Power to require survey . . .	This is omitted, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto.
14	If correctness of survey doubted, Government may order second survey by other surveyors.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 16.	Ditto, sec. 19.

BOMBAY ACT II OF 1864—continued.

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
15	Sections of Merchant Shipping Act applied to steam-vessels proceeding to sea from ports in Bombay.	This is not reproduced, being inapplicable to inland steam-vessels.	This is reproduced, sec. 35.
16	Offences by whom tried . . .	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 58 and 59.	Ditto, secs. 32 and 33.
	Penalties and fees how recovered .	This is reproduced, sections 57 and 61.	As to fees see section 34.
17	Interpretation-clause . . .	As to definition of "surveyors" see section 2 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*. The definition of "survey" is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto.

BOMBAY ACT IV OF 1873 (to amend Bombay Act No. II of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam-vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam-vessels).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
1	Construction of Act . . .	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary.	Ditto.
2	Commencement of Act . . .	This is formal	Ditto.
	Exemption from Part III . .	This is not reproduced, but see section 22 (*b*).	This is not reproduced, but see sec. 29.
3	Short title	This is formal.	Ditto.
4	Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year.	This is not reproduced (see section 1 of Bombay Act II of 1864, *supra*.)	Ditto.
5	Duty of surveyor on boarding steam-vessels.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
6	Certificate to be delivered by surveyor.	This is not reproduced for same reason.	Ditto.
7	Penalty for receiving passengers on vessel not intended to carry them.	This is not reproduced for same reason.	Ditto.
8	Power to investigate cause of explosion or direct special survey.	This, so far as it relates to investigations into explosions, is reproduced, section 39. The rest is not reproduced, as it applies only to sea-going vessels, and is sufficiently provided for by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.	Ditto, sec. 31. The rest is not reproduced, being sufficiently provided for by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.
9	Order on receipt of report of investigation or survey.	This is not reproduced for same reason.	Ditto.
10	Expenses of investigation or survey by whom to be paid.	This is not reproduced for same reason.	Ditto.
11	Section substituted for section 10, Bombay Act II of 1864.	This is reproduced (see section 10 of Bombay Act II of 1864, *supra*).	Ditto.
12	Power to appoint ports of survey .	This is reproduced, section 6.	Ditto, sec. 9.

BOMBAY ACT IV OF 1873—*continued.*

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
13	Power to impose additional fees .	This is reproduced, section 10 (*b*).	Ditto, sec. 13 (*b*).
14	Examinations to be instituted for engineers.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto.
15	Examiners and rules of examination to be provided.	This is reproduced, section 20 . . .	Ditto with modifications, section 24.
16	Certificates of competency to be given.	This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22.	Ditto, sec. 25.
17	Certificates of service to be given .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 23.	Ditto, sec. 26.
18	No clearance if vessel has not certificated engineer.	This is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.
19	Penalty for plying without certificated engineer.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 52.	Ditto, sec. 30.
20	Power to exempt steam-vessels .	This is reproduced, section 19 (2) . .	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn.
21	Withdrawal of certificate . .	This is not reproduced (see section 22 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*).	Ditto.
22	Certificate to be made in duplicate .	Paragraph one is reproduced, section 24 . The second paragraph is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders.	Ditto, sec. 27.
23	Copy of certificate to be delivered .	This is reproduced, section 25 . . .	Ditto, sec. 28.

BENGAL ACT V OF 1862 (to provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the port of Calcutta).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
1	Steam-vessels liable to be surveyed .	This is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5.	Ditto. Cf. sec. 3.
2	Government to appoint surveyors .	This is reproduced, section 6 . . .	Ditto, sec. 9.
3	Authority to surveyors to board steamers for purpose of surveying.	This is reproduced, section 7 . . .	Ditto, sec. 10.
	Penalty for hindering surveyor or withholding information.	This is not reproduced (see section 26 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*).	Ditto.
4	Grant of certificate and declaration .	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9.	Ditto, secs. 11 and 12.

BENGAL ACT V OF 1862—*continued.*

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
5	No clearance to steamer for voyage for which she has not got surveyor's certificate.	The first portion of this section is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels. The second portion is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48.	This is reproduced, ss. 7 and 5.
6	Master or officer who is licensed pilot attempting to take ship out without certificate liable to lose license.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49.	Ditto, sec. 6.
7	Power to order special survey of British steamer in survey port.	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
8	Government may make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 17.	Ditto, sec. 21.
9	Penalty for surveyors receiving unauthorised fee.	This is not reproduced (see section 29 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*).	Ditto.
10	Fee for survey	This, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1871, is reproduced, section 10.	Ditto, sec. 13.
11	Certificates to be hung up in conspicuous part of vessel.	This is reproduced, section 11.	Ditto, sec. 14(1).
	Penalty for non-compliance . .	This is reproduced, section 50.	Ditto, sec. 14(2).
12	Duration of certificate . . .	This is reproduced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*).	Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*).
	Proviso as to vessel absent when certificate expires.	This, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, is reproduced with modifications, section 48.	This is reproduced, sec. 5.
	Returning of expired or revoked certificate.	This is reproduced, section 14.	Ditto, sec. 17(1).
	Penalty for non-compliance . .	This is reproduced, section 51.	Ditto, sec. 17(2).
13	Power to cancel certificate and declaration.	The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13; the rest is omitted, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto, sec. 16, ditto.
14	When Government may order second survey by other surveyors.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 16.	Ditto, sec. 19.
15	Offences under Act by whom tried .	The first part is reproduced with modifications, sections 58 and 59. The second part, relating to distress of ships and recovery of fees, is reproduced, sections 57 and 61.	Ditto as to first part, ss. 32 and 33. As to fees, see sec. 34.
16	Surveyor includes surveyor acting alone.	This is not reproduced (see section 2 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*).	Ditto.

BENGAL ACT I OF 1868 (to make further provision for the survey of steam-vessels plying within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
1	Steam-vessels liable to survey . .	This is not reproduced (see section 1 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra*).	Ditto.
2	Power to appoint ports of survey .	This is reproduced, section 6.	Ditto, sec. 9.
3	Addition to sections 3, 5, 6 and 7 of Bengal Act V of 1862.	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary in Bill as drawn.	Ditto.

BENGAL ACT I OF 1868—*continued.*

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
4	Amendment of section 2 of Act V of 1862.	This is reproduced (see section 12 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra.*)	Ditto.
5	Power to impose additional fees .	This is reproduced, section 10 (*b*).	Ditto, sec. 13 (*b*).
6	Power to investigate causes of explosion.	This is reproduced, section 39.	Ditto, sec. 31.
7	Examination of engineers . .	This is not reproduced (see section 16 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*)	Ditto.
8	Examiners and rules of examination to be provided.	This is reproduced, section 20.	Ditto with modifications, sec. 24.
9	Certificate of competency to be given	This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22.	Ditto, sec. 25.
10	Certificate of service to be given .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 23.	Ditto, sec. 26.
11	No certificate of survey—if vessel has no certificated engineer.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
12	Penalty for plying without certificated engineer.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 52.	Ditto, sec. 30.
13	Power to exempt private steam-vessels	This is reproduced, section 19 (2) . .	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn.
14	Withdrawal of certificate . .	This is not reproduced (see section 22 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra.*)	Ditto.
15	English certificates to be available .	This is not reproduced, but see section 22 (*b*)	This is not reproduced, but see section 29.
16	Certificates to be made in duplicate .	Paragraph 1 is reproduced, section 24. The second paragraph 2 is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders.	Ditto, sec. 27.
17	Copy of certificate to be delivered .	This is reproduced, section 25.	Ditto, sec. 28.
18	Short title	This is formal.	Ditto.
19	Commencement. Repealed by Act XII of 1873.		
20	Construction	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary.	Ditto.

BENGAL ACT III OF 1871 (to increase the fees for the survey of steam-vessels).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
1	Increase of fees	This is reproduced (see section 10 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra.*)	Ditto.
2	Construction	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary.	

BENGAL ACT VII OF 1879 (to provide for the proper management of certain inland steam-vessels).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
1	Definition of inland steam-vessels .	This is reproduced with a modification, section 4 (4)	None of the provisions of this Act are reproduced in the Bill, as they are already provided for fully in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, No. 1 of 1859, and the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
2	Local Government may make rules .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 20.	
3	Commanders to have certificates .	This is not reproduced, but cf. section 19 (1).	
4	Penalty on owner if vessel is commanded by uncertificated commander	This is reproduced with modifications, section 52.	
5	Commanders deemed pilots under Indian Ports Act.	This is reproduced, section 26.	
6	Notice of accidents to be given to Local Government.	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 27 and 53.	
7	Investigation of accident . .	The subject-matter of this section is provided for at length in Chapter IV of the Bill.	
8	Local Government may suspend or cancel certificate.	The subject-matter of this section is reproduced at greater length in sections 40 *et seq.*	
9	Proceedings to enforce penalty when to be taken.	This is not reproduced, being no longer necessary.	
10	Commencement	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary.	

R. J. CROSTHWAITE

Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 7 OF 1883.

THE INDIAN STEAMSHIPS BILL, 1883.

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Indian Steamships Bill.

Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey of Steamships and the Grant of Certificates to Engineers of those Ships.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the survey of steamships and the grant of certificates to engineers of those ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Steamships Act, 1883;

Extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

(*3*) And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the official Gazette directs.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(*1*) "steamship" means every description of vessel used in navigation and propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam: and

(*2*) "passenger" includes any person carried in a steamship other than the master and crew and the owner, his family and servants.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEY OF STEAMSHIPS.

Steamship not to carry passengers unless furnished with certificate under Act.

[17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, ss. 291 & 318; see also 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 16. See also Act XVI of 1871, s. 3. Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 1, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, s. 4. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 1, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, s. 1.]

3. A steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers between places in British India, and

a British steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers to or from any place in British India from or to any place out of British India,

unless she is furnished with a certificate of survey under this chapter then in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed.

Exception of certain steamships from provisions of section 3.

[Cf. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4, paragraph 2.]

4. Nothing in section three shall apply to—

(*a*) any steamship furnished with a certificate of survey, granted by the Board of Trade or any British Colonial Government, which is then in force and applicable to the voyage on which that steamship has proceeded or is about to proceed, or the service on which she has been or is about to be employed, unless there is reason to believe that the steamship has, subsequently to the grant of the certificate, sustained injury or damage, or been found unseaworthy or otherwise inefficient; or

(*b*) any inland steam-vessel as defined in the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1883; or

(*c*) any steamship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Penalty for carrying passengers in contravention of section 3.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 27. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 5. Bom. Act V of 1862, s. 5.]

5. If any steamship carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section three, the owner and master of the steamship, or either of them, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees:

Provided that, if any steamship is not in any port of survey when her certificate expires, no penalty shall be incurred for the want of a certificate until she first begins to carry passengers after her next subsequent arrival at some port of survey.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 1. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

If master or officer of ship carrying passengers in contravention of section 3 is a licensed pilot, he is liable to loss his license.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 28. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 6. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 6.]

6. If the master or any other officer of any steamship which carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section three, is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot cancelled or suspended for any period by the Local Government, as the Local Government may see fit to order.

Port-clearance not to be granted until certificate of survey produced.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 7. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 5. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 5. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 318.]

7. No officer of Customs shall grant a port-clearance, nor shall any pilot be assigned to any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required by section three, until after the production by the owner or master thereof of a certificate under this Act then in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed.

Power to detain ship not furnished with certificate.

8. If any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required by section three leaves or attempts to leave any port of survey without a certificate, any officer of Customs or any pilot on board the ship may detain her until she is duly furnished with the certificate.

Appointment of surveyors and ports of survey.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 4. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 2. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 1. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 2. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 305.]

9. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be surveyors for the purposes of this Act at such ports within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, appoint to be ports of survey.

(*2*) Every surveyor so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

(*3*) Every surveyor so appointed shall, for the purposes of the survey, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

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Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 5. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 3. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 3. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 315.]

Powers of surveyors.

10. (*1*) For the purposes of a survey under this Act, the surveyors appointed under section nine may, at any reasonable time go on board any steamship, and may inspect the steamship and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments or articles on board thereof:

Provided that they shall not unnecessarily hinder the loading or unloading of the steamship, or unnecessarily detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage.

(*2*) The owner, master and officers of the steamship shall afford to the surveyors all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steamship and her machinery and equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as they may reasonably require.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, ss. 316-13.]

Grant of certificate by surveyors.

11. Every survey under this Act shall be made by not less than two surveyors, and when the survey is completed, the surveyors making it shall forthwith, if each of them is satisfied that the steamship is sufficient, so far as it is his duty to survey her, for the service on which it is intended to employ it, grant to the owner or master of the steamship surveyed, on payment by him of the fees hereinafter mentioned, a certificate of survey under this Act.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

Form of certificate of survey.

12. Every certificate of survey granted under this Act shall be signed by each of the surveyors granting it, and shall contain a statement of the particulars specified, and be framed, as nearly as the circumstances of each case will admit, in the form set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed, or shall contain a statement of such other particulars, or be framed in such other form, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 10. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 10 amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 10, amended by Ben. Act III of 1871, s. 1. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 314. Bom. Act of of 1873, 3, & Ben. Act I of 1868, s.]

Fees for survey.

13. For every survey made under this Act the owner or master of the steamship surveyed shall pay to each of the surveyors making the survey—

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the ship according to the rates in the second schedule hereto annexed, or according to such other rates as the Local Government may from time to time by notification prescribe, and

(*b*) when the survey is made in any port of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense, if any, of the journey of the surveyors to the port, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 11. Bom. Act II of 1864, s.

Certificate to be affixed in conspicuous part of ship.

14. (*1*) The owner or master of every steamship for which a certificate of survey has been granted under this Act shall forthwith, on the receipt of the certificate, cause it to be affixed, and kept affixed so long as it remains in force and the ship is in use, on some conspicuous part of the ship where it may be easily read by all persons on board thereof. [Bom. Act V of 1862, s. 11. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 317.]

(*2*) The owner and master of every steamship (or either of them), on which the certificate of survey granted under this Act is not kept affixed in manner provided by this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 30 Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.

Term of certificates.

15. A certificate granted under this Act shall not be in force— [Act XVI of 1871, s 12. Bom. Act II of 1862, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 315.

(*a*) after the expiration of twelve months from the date thereof; or

(*b*) after the expiration of the period, if less than a year, for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(*c*) after notice has been given by the Local Government to the owner, agent or master of the steamship to which the certificate relates, that the Local Government has cancelled or suspended it.

Cancellation or suspension of certificate by Local Government.

16. Any certificate of survey granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended by a Local Government if it has reason to believe— [Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 13. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 13. Act XVI of 1871, s 13. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 316.]

(*a*) that the declaration in the certificate of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steamship has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or

(*b*) that the certificate has otherwise been issued upon false or erroneous information; or

(*c*) that, since the granting of the certificate, the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steamship have sustained any injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

Power to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate.

17. (*1*) The Local Government may require any certificate of survey which has expired, or has been cancelled or suspended, to be delivered up to such person as it directs. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

(*2*) If the owner or master, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate as required under this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 31. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

Report to be made of cancellation or suspension of certain certificates.

18. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends under section sixteen a certificate is not the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted, the Local Government cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the fact of cancellation or suspension, together with the reasons therefor, to the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted.

Indian Steamships Bill.

Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships. Chapter III.—Examination and Certificates of Engineers.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 14. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 14. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 14. Cf. the appeal given by 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 14.]

Power to order a second survey.

19. (1) If the surveyors making a survey under this Act refuse to give a certificate, or give a certificate with which the owner or master of the steamship surveyed is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, direct two other surveyors appointed under section nine to survey the steamship.

(2) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steamship, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a certificate or give such certificate as under the circumstances seems to them proper, and their decision shall be final.

(3) Every survey made under this section shall be made subject to all the provisions and rules both as to the payment of fees and otherwise which are applicable to surveys made in ordinary cases under this Act.

[See 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 19.]

Survey of foreign steamships.

20. When a foreign steamship requires to be furnished with a certificate of survey under this Act, and the Local Government is satisfied, by the production of a certificate of survey attested by a British Consular Officer at the port of survey, that the ship has been officially surveyed at a foreign port, and that the requirements of this Act are proved by that survey to have been substantially complied with, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, dispense with any further survey of the ship in respect of the requirements so complied with, and give a certificate which shall have the same effect as a certificate given after survey under this Act:

Provided that this section shall not apply in the case of an official survey at any foreign port with respect to which Her Majesty has by order in Council directed that section 19 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, shall not apply.

[See 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 19.]

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 9. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 8. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 8. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, ss. 309-13.]

Local Government to make rules as to survey.

21. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the making of surveys under this Act.

(2) Rules under this section may, among other matters,

(a) declare the times and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(b) assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making a survey; and

(c) declare the form in which certificates of survey granted under this Act are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars which are to be stated therein.

[New. But cf. definition of "Surveyors" in Act XVI of 1871, s. 2. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 17. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 16.]

Power for Local Government to exempt certain steamships.

22. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification, declare that all or any of the provisions of this chapter shall not apply in the case of any specified class of steamships, or shall apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

CHAPTER III.

EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ENGINEERS.

Certificates to be of two grades.

23. Engineers' certificates shall be of two grades, namely, "first class engineers' certificates" and "second class engineers' certificates." [Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (1).]

Examiners to be appointed and rules of examination made.

24. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as engineers, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules— [Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, ss. 6 & 7. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 17. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 15. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 8.]

(a) for the conduct of these examinations, and as to the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining "first class engineers' certificates" and "second class engineers' certificates"; and

(b) for the fees to be paid by all applicants for examination.

Grant of certificates of competency.

25. (1) The Local Government shall grant to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications a certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as a first class engineer or as a second class engineer, as the case may be: [Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 8. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 18. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 16. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 9.]

Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that the report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

(2) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Grant of certificates of service.

26. (1) The Local Government shall grant certificates of service as engineers, differing in form from certificates of competency, as follows, namely:— [Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c., 13, s. 9. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 19. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 17. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 10.]

(a) To every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as first engineer in any foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of engineer in the service of Her Majesty—a "first class engineers' certificate" of service:

(b) To every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as second engineer in any foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or as first or only engineer in any other steamship, or who has obtained or shall obtain the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty—a "second class engineers' certificate" of service:

Provided that a certificate of service shall not be granted to any person until he—

Indian Steamships Bill.

Chapter III.—Examination and Certificates of Engineers.

(*c*) has proved himself to have served or attained such rank as aforesaid, and has given his name and a full and satisfactory account of the length and nature of his previous services, and

(*d*) has paid such fees as the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, from time to time direct.

(*2*) Each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is granted, and shall be in such form as the Local Government may from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 24. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 22. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 16.]

Certificates to be made in duplicate.

27. Every certificate granted under this chapter shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 25. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 23. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 17.]

Copy of certificate to be granted in certain cases.

28. Whenever an engineer proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government which granted his certificate that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of it, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record kept as provided under section twenty-seven, he appears to be entitled shall be granted to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (2),(3) & (4), and Act I of 1859, s. 13. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 20, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 18, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 11, which however lay down a different rule.] 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104. 32 & 33 Vic., c., 11.

Number of engineers and nature of certificates necessary in case of different steamships.

29. (*1*) A foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards shall not go to sea from any port in British India unless she has as her first and second engineers two certificated engineers, the first possessing a "first class engineers' certificate" and the second a "second class engineers' certificate" or a certificate of the higher grade, granted under this Act or the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, for the time being in force, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

(*2*) A home-trade steamship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall not go to sea from any port in British India unless she has as her only or first engineer an engineer possessing a second class engineers' certificate or a certificate of the higher grade, of the nature referred to in sub-section one.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall apply to any steamship to which section 19 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act is applicable.

[See Act I of 1859, s. 118.]

(*4*) In this section "foreign-going steamship" includes every steamship employed in trading between any port of British India and any port or place not in British India, nor on the continent of India, nor in the island of Ceylon; and

[See Act I of 1859, s. 118.]

"home-trade steamship" includes every steamship employed in trading between any ports of British India, or between any port of British India and any port or place on the continent of British India, or in the island of Ceylon.

Penalty for serving, or engaging a person to serve, as engineer without a certificate.

30. (*a*) Whoever, having been engaged to serve in any of the capacities referred to in section twenty-nine in any steamship to which that section applies, goes to sea in that capacity without being at the time entitled to, and possessed of, the certificate required by that section, and [25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (5). Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 32. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 19 Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 12.].

(*b*) whoever employs any person in any capacity referred to in section twenty-nine in any steamship to which that section applies, without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to, and possessed of, the certificate required by that section,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Investigation into Explosions.

Power to investigate causes of explosions.

31. (*1*) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required under this Act, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it thinks fit. 1871, s. 15. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 8. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 6.]

(*2*) The person or persons so directed may enter into and upon the steamship with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steamship, or of the machinery thereof, for the purpose of the investigation, and shall report to the Local Government what, in their opinion, was the cause of the explosion.

(*3*) Every such person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

Miscellaneous.

Magistrate having jurisdiction.

32. A Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class, shall not try any offence under this Act. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Place of trial.

33. Whoever commits an offence against this Act shall be triable for the offence in any place in which he may be found, or which the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any other law for the time being in force. [See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33 Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Fees recoverable as fines.

34. All fees payable, and all fines imposed, under the provisions of this Act may be recovered in like manner as a fine may be recovered under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, Act I of 1859, section 113. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Indian Steamships Bill.

Schedule I.—Form of Surveyor's Certificate and Declaration and Schedule II.—Rates of Fees.

[See Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 15.] 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

Sections of Imperial Merchant Shipping Act applied to steamships going to sea from Presidency of Bombay.

35. Sections 292, 293 and 294 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the table marked S. in the schedule of that Act shall apply to all steamships going to sea from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

In calculating the penalties mentioned in section 293 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, ten rupees shall be taken as the equivalent of one pound.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 12.*)

FORM OF SURVEYORS' CERTIFICATE AND DECLARATION.

Name of steam-vessel.	Tonnage.	When and where built, and material.	Power.	Description of engines and age.	Description of boilers and age.	Ground-tackle.	Condition of hull.	General equipment.	Name of master and number of officers and deck-crew and of engineers and engine-room crew.	When and where last coppered, repaired or cleaned.	Limits (if any) beyond which the vessel is not fit to ply.	Time if less than a year for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments will be sufficient.

We, the undersigned, declare that we have examined the abovenamed steamship, and, to the best of our judgment, she and her engines, as shown in the above statement, are fully sufficient for the service on which it is intended to employ her, that is to say (*as the case may be*), and that the certificate (*or* certificates *as the case may be*) of the engineer (*or* engineers *as the case may be*) of the said steamship is (*or* are) such or in such condition as is required by this Act.

A. B.

C. D.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 13.*)

RATES OF FEES.

	Tons.	Rs.
For steamships of less than	200	20
" " 200 tons and up to	350	25
" " 350 " " "	700	30
" " 700 " " "	1,000	40
" " 1,000 " " "	1,500	50
" " 1,500 " and upwards	...	6

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A CASE having occurred in Bombay which showed that the Bombay law relating to the survey of steamships was not in harmony with the English law on the subject, it was thought desirable to amend the Bombay law. When, however, the question of legislation came to be considered, it appeared that there were no less than seven local Acts relating to steamships. Bombay, Bengal and Burma each had its special law regulating the survey of these ships, while there was no law on the subject in the Presidency of Madras. The multiplicity of laws relating to the survey of steamships, it was thought, could not but be inconvenient to shipowners whose ships traded between different Provinces. For instance, Act XVI of 1871, which is in force in Burma, requires every steam-vessel plying on any of the rivers or waters of British Burma, except steam-vessels plying between a port in British Burma and a port not in British India, to be surveyed twice a year. In the same way, the Bombay Act II of 1864, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, requires every British steam-vessel, not holding a Board of Trade, British Indian or Colonial certificate, carrying passengers between any port of the Presidency of Bombay and any other port, to be surveyed twice a year, and the Bengal Act V of 1862, as amended by Act I of 1868, also requires the survey twice in every year of all steam-vessels plying on any of the rivers or waters within the Province of Bengal, except steam-vessels which may ply between some port within that Province and some port not in British India. Under these laws, a steam-vessel which was surveyed in Bombay might, apparently, be required to undergo a fresh survey on arrival in Calcutta, and another survey on arrival at a port in Burma. As legislation is necessary, it is, therefore, clearly expedient to have one uniform law relating to the survey of steam-vessels applicable to the whole of British India.

2. Besides providing for the survey of steam-vessels, the local Acts provide also for the examination of, and the grant of certificates to, engineers, and for holding investigations into explosions occurring on board steam-vessels. In these matters uniformity in the law is desirable.

3. After consulting the Local Governments concerned, the Government of India has decided to legislate so as to provide one law relating to the survey of sea-going steamships, the examination and grant of certificates to engineers of those ships, and the investigation into explosions occurring thereon. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It was, however, found at the same time necessary to legislate in like manner for steam-vessels plying on rivers and inland waters, inasmuch as the provisions of the local Acts related, to a certain extent, to those vessels as well as to sea-going vessels. With this view, a separate Bill—the Inland Steam-vessels Bill—has been prepared, so as to keep the law relating to merchant shipping—a law liable to be affected by legislation in England—entirely separate from the law regulating inland steam-vessels, which is a matter solely within the scope of Indian legislation.

4. The present Bill is divided into three chapters. The first chapter is purely formal. The second deals with the subject of the survey of steamships. It provides that a steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers between places in British India, and that a British steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers to or from any place in British India from or to any foreign port, unless she is furnished with a certificate of survey. It exempts steamships furnished with Board of Trade certificates or Colonial certificates, provides for the appointment of surveyors and ports of survey, prescribes the powers of surveyors and the conditions on which they are to grant certificates. It provides for the fees which are to be paid for certificates and the term for which they are to last, and it confers on the Local Government the power, under certain circumstances, of cancelling or suspending a certificate. It further enables the Local Government to make rules to regulate the time, place and manner in which surveys shall be made, and to assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making it. To meet local requirements, a section (22) is also added, enabling the Local Government to exempt any specified class of steamships from all or any of the provisions of the chapter.

5. The principal changes introduced in the law by the provisions contained the second chapter are as follows:—

Section 3 follows the English law (39 & 40 Vic., cap. 80, section 16), and only requires a survey in the case of steamships carrying more than twelve passengers.

The law as at present in force in Bengal and Burma is thus amended in an important point, and cargo steamers are exempted from survey.

Another change in the law is made by section 15 of the Bill, which provides that a certificate of survey shall not remain in force for more than twelve months. At present, the law requires a survey twice a year, but it is thought that the power which the Local Government has under section 16 of the Bill of cancelling or suspending a certificate renders a survey every six months unnecessary.

Section 20 of the Bill enacts the provisions (regarding the grant of certificates of survey to foreign ships) of section 19, 39 & 40 Vic., cap. 80. It is considered that these provisions will be of use in India in the case of foreign ships which have been officially surveyed at a foreign port.

6. The third chapter of the Bill deals with the examination of, and grant of certificates to, engineers. It also contains a provision as to inquiries into cases of explosion, and miscellaneous sections regulating the jurisdiction and place of trial in cases of offences under the Act, and applies to steamships going to sea from a place in the Bombay Presidency, the provisions as to boats for sea-going ships of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

7. Following the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, the chapter provides that there are to be two grades of engineers—first class engineers and second class engineers. The Local Government is empowered to appoint examiners, and to make rules as to the conduct of the examinations, the qualifications to be required from the applicants and the fees to be paid by them. Certificates will be granted to those who, by the result of the examination, show themselves to be possessed of the necessary qualifications.

8. This chapter also provides (section 26) for the grant of certificates of service as engineers. A first class certificate may be granted to a person who has served, before the passing of the Act, for a period of not less than one year as first engineer in any foreign-going steamship carrying engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of engineer in Her Majesty's service.

A second class certificate may be granted to a person who has, before the passing of the Act, served as second engineer in such a steamship or as sole engineer in a smaller one, or who obtains the rank of first class assistant engineer in Her Majesty's service. It is doubtful whether it is necessary or expedient to provide for the grant of certificates of service. The attention of the Local Governments concerned will be drawn to the point.

9. It is further provided (section 29), that foreign-going steamships shall not proceed to sea without engineers possessing certain specified certificates. Similar provisions are made for home-trade steamships, the steamships which are inland steam-vessels within the meaning of the Inland Steam-vessels Act being excepted.

10. The provisions of section 31, as to investigations into explosions, require no comment; and the last four sections of the Bill merely re-enact the existing law as to jurisdiction, the place of trial, the recovery of fees and fines, and the application to steamships leaving a port in the Bombay Presidency of certain provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, concerning boats for sea-going ships.

The 5th March, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February, 1883:—

No. 8 OF 1883.

A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 22.

1. For the last clause of section 22, the following shall be substituted:—

"may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as he or it thinks fit, who, being

(*a*) members of the Covenanted Civil Service,

(*b*) members of the Native Civil Service constituted under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3,

(*c*) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces, or

(*d*) Cantonment Magistrates,

are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories mentioned in the notification."

Amendment of section 25.

2. In section 25, after the words "British India" the following shall be inserted:—

"Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of the territories administered by the Local Government under which they are serving".

Amendment of section 443.

3. In section 443, the words "and an European British subject" shall be omitted.

New section substituted for section 444.

4. For section 444 the following shall be substituted:—

Assistant Sessions Judges who may try European British subjects.

"444. An Assistant Sessions Judge shall not exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government."

Repeal of section 450 and, of the last sixteen words of section 459.

5. Section 450 and the last sixteen words of section 459 are hereby repealed.

Construction of Act with Code of Criminal Procedure.

6. (*1*) In this Act "section" means section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. X of 1882.

(*2*) All references to that Code made in enactments heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed shall be read as if made to that Code as amended by this Act.

Saving for existing appointments.

7. Nothing in this Act shall affect the validity of any appointment made before the passing of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SHORTLY after the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, was passed, the question was raised whether the provisions of that Code which limit the jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns to judicial officers who are themselves European British subjects should not be modified. It was thought anomalous that, while Natives of India were admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service and held competent to discharge the highest judicial duties, they should be deemed incompetent to be Justices of the Peace and to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns.

2. After consulting the Local Governments, the Government of India has arrived at the conclusion that the time has come for modifying the existing law and removing the present bar upon the investment of Native Magistrates in the interior with powers over Euro-

pean British subjects. The Government of India has accordingly decided to settle the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects in such a way as to remove from the Code, at once and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions.

3. With this object the present Bill has been prepared. In section one it amends section 22 of the Code, which provides that only European British subjects can be appointed Justices of the Peace, and gives the Government power to appoint to that office such persons as it thinks fit belonging to the following classes:—

(*a*) Members of the Covenanted Civil Service;
(*b*) Members of the Native Civil Service constituted by the rules made under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3;
(*c*) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces; or
(*d*) Cantonment Magistrates,

and being persons invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

4. The Bill then in section two amends section 25 of the Code, and makes all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates *ex officio* Justices of the Peace.

5. Section three repeals so much of section 443 of the Code as limits jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns to Magistrates who are themselves European British subjects.

6. Section four repeals the similar provision of section 444 of the Code with regard to Sessions Judges.

7. Lastly, section five repeals section 450 of the Code, which provides for the case where the Sessions Judge of the division within which the offence is ordinarily triable is not an European British subject. The same section of the Bill also repeals so much of section 459 of the Code as provides that that section shall not be deemed to confer on Magistrates and Sessions Judges outside the Presidency-towns, not being European British subjects, jurisdiction over European British subjects.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 30th January, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 11 of 1883.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 3rd March 1883.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding;*
The HON. G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General;*
The HON. H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.;
The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS;
The HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY;
Colonel the HON. S. T. TREVOR, R.E.;
The HON. J. E. CAITHNESS;
The HON. BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, C.I.E.;
The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF;
The HON. HARBUNS SAHAI;
and
The HON. CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

HON. MR. MACAULAY said:—I have the honour to move that the Bill to extend the system of Local Self-Government, which I introduced at the last meeting of the Council, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the

Hon. the Advocate-General, Hon. Mr. Reynolds, Hon. Mr. Allen, Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor, Hon. Bhudeb Mookerjee, Hon. Mohamed Yusuf, Hon. Hurbuns Sahai, and myself. As I entered so fully into the nature of the scheme to which this Bill gives expression when I had the honour of moving for leave to introduce it, I need not now trouble the Council with any detailed review of its provisions. I will only draw attention to some points which appear specially to call for elucidation, and which I was unable to discuss at sufficient length in my introductory speech. The Council will observe that the authorities for the execution of the Act will be Union Committees, Local Boards, and a Central Board, all under the control of Government. The first point to which I wish to invite particular attention is the qualification of Union electors in section 7 of the Bill. That qualification has been fixed with the object of excluding only landless labourers, who cannot be expected to take any interest in the affairs of the Union. It will be observed that all persons who pay the minimum chowkidari rate will be qualified as electors. Where the Chowkidari Act is not in force the cultivators generally will be admitted under the provision that all persons who pay any road-cess shall be entitled to vote. There will be cases where cultivators do not themselves pay road-cess, but hold land which stands in the name of others. Most of these, however, will again be admitted under the qualification of a clear income, from any source, of sixty rupees a year. I do not think it would be possible to frame a more comprehensive system of qualification than section 7 provides. In my opening speech I said that it would be a part of the policy of this measure to foster and strengthen these Union Committees and to make them a real link between the people and the Local Boards. If the Council will turn to the sections which relate to the Union Fund, and the duties and powers of Union Committees, they will, I think, recognise that every endeavour has been made to fulfil that pledge. They will, I think, admit that the position of the Committees will be sufficiently important, and the powers and responsibilities entrusted to them sufficiently substantial, to attract the most intelligent villagers and to promote an interest in the management of their own affairs among the rural electors at large.

The constitution of the Local Boards will be such as I have already described to the Council. There will ordinarily be three members for each thanna, but, as some thannas are very much larger and more important than others, power has been reserved to sanction departure from this standard in special cases. Where one-half of the area of a thanna is under Union Committees, at least two members for that thanna will necessarily be elected. Where this is not the case the members may be either elected or nominated as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct. In any case one-third of the whole number will be appointed by the Central Board, but the number of Government servants appointed must not be more than one-fourth of the whole number constituting the Board. Where election can be held, the electoral body will be composed of the members of the Union Committees of the thanna, and men of a certain standard of education who possess local interest in the thanna and reside either within the circle or in a contiguous Municipality. The qualifications of candidates have not been altered, except that I have included persons residing within five miles of the circle. In England the limit is seven miles. It will thus be possible for a person to be a member of more than one Local Board, but I do not see that there can be any objection to this.

The area under each Local Board, in other words the area of each Local Government Circle, will be such as may be determined by the Central Board acting under the control of Government. The Local Government Circle may be conterminous with the district, or there may be several circles in the same district. As I have said in the statement of objects and reasons, the principles to be borne in mind are, on the one hand, that the area under a Local Board should not be so large as to render it impossible that the bulk of the members should have some knowledge of the tract to be administered, and should be able to devote personal and practical attention to its administration; and, on the other hand, that it should be large enough to provide duties of sufficient importance to interest men of education, and advanced enough to provide men of

education and some knowledge of affairs for the performance of those duties. I need not now repeat the reasons for which it is considered that the district area is too large to secure these advantages of knowledge, practical interest and personal attention. And I think it is equally obvious that no area smaller than that of a sub-division will as a rule give a charge of sufficient interest and importance. There are districts where, from the paucity of men capable of serving with efficiency on Local Boards, it will be impossible to have more than one Board, but undoubtedly where this is the case the work will be badly done and Local Self-Government will only be a name. It is generally admitted that we cannot make any advance if we have nothing intermediate between the District Board and the village. But, it is asked, why should we not have Local Boards in the different sub-divisions, with a District Board to control them? I will state the objections to such a system. In the first place the District Board would take away from the importance and prestige of the Local Boards to which we must really look for the work of the sub-division. In the second place it would also add another link to the administrative chain, and cause delay, waste of power and division of responsibility. Under the scheme which the Bill proposes, if a complaint is made to the Central Board, by one of its Inspectors or otherwise, that some Union Committee is neglecting its duty, the Central Board will send an order, or a request for enquiry, to the Local Board, and the Local Board, which will meet frequently, will be able to take early action upon it, and to issue the necessary injunction to the Union Committee. Now suppose that there is a District Board. The Central Board must send all its orders and enquiries through it. The District Board could not meet more frequently than once a month, and there would thus necessarily be delay, which would be repeated in the transmission of the reply from the Local Board; and to this delay at both stages would be added the waste of power, the friction and the division of responsibility which must result from the intervention of a number of authorities. If it is urged that the orders or reports could be transmitted by a standing committee of the District Board, I reply that if this is merely routine work it could as well be done without the intervention of a District Board at all, while if it is not routine work it should be considered by the full Board. If it is to be considered by a small working body, that body may as well be the Local Board on the spot as a Committee at head-quarters. I do not lose sight of the fact that there are objects of common interest which cannot with advantage be dealt with by each Board independently. Some of these only affect Boards in the same district; others affect Boards in different districts, and these would not be provided for under a system of District Boards only. Among the first is the rate of road-cess. It is plain that this cannot be different in different parts of the same district. It would be quite impossible for the Collector to realize it under such circumstances. Provision has therefore been made in section 74 for an annual meeting of delegates from each Local Board in the district, where there is more than one, for the purpose of fixing the rate of road-cess. For purposes in which two or more Boards, whether in the same district or in different districts, is interested, such as a main road, a system of drainage, a system of water-supply, and the like, provision has been made for the creation of Joint Boards which will exercise, in regard to the work in question, all the power of the concurring authorities. The Joint Boards can only be created with the sanction of the Central Board, but, subject to that sanction, arrangements can be made for their appointment, so far as they regard circles within the district, at the annual conference of delegates. Joint Boards for circles in different districts must be formed from time to time as circumstances arise. This system will secure such advantages as may be claimed for District Boards, while it will secure other advantages which they would not give and will at the same time be free from their disadvantages. The Joint Boards will be in no way superior to the Local Boards. They will deal only with the subjects of common interest which have been entrusted to them, and will have nothing to do, in their corporate capacity, with the ordinary work of the constituting Boards; while each will correspond directly with the Central Board in regard to its own functions. There will thus be neither waste of

time nor waste of power nor division of responsibility, and there will be the manifest advantage that Boards belonging to different districts will not be debarred from concurring for common objects.

The more the plan of District Boards is examined the less does it commend itself on the grounds of necessity, of convenience or of precedent. The Bengal District is merely a fiscal unit established for administrative purposes and liable to modification as administrative convenience suggests. Beyond the fact that they have the same Collector to deal with, the same Judge to appeal to, and, should necessity arise, the same jail to go to, the people of many a sub-division have nothing whatever in common with those of other sub-divisions in the same district. In many cases they have much more in common with the people of a sub-division in another district. Ranaghat has much more in common with Baraset than it has with Kooshtia ; Serampore has more in common with Howrah than it has with Jehanabad. A sub-division belongs to one district to-day, to another to-morrow. I might give a score of instances. Raneegunge has been attached at different times to Beerbhoom, to Bankoora and to Burdwan. Jehanabad and Rampore Haut have passed more than once from one jurisdiction to another. The other day Khoolna and Bagirhat were under Jessore, and Satkhira was under the 24-Pergunnahs; they now form a district by themselves. Bankoora to-day contains a large tract which a few years ago belonged to Purulia, and Purulia contains a large tract which a few years ago belonged to Bankoora. Midnapore is made up of the old districts of Midnapore and Hidgellee, while Tirhoot has been split up into the new districts of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga. The boundaries of districts are fixed or modified to suit the special purposes which the district unit is supposed to serve. But there is no magic in the word district, and no tradition in the particular combination of thannas or pergunnahs which in each case it represents. If a different combination is found more suitable for a special purpose, that combination should be adopted. Now a different combination for the purposes of Local Self-Government is more suitable where the thannas forming a sub-division can produce work and men for a Local Board; and in such cases that combination should accordingly be accepted. I quite allow the force of the statement that, as a rule, there are more educated men at the head-quarters of a district than at an outlying sub-division. This is perfectly true, and it affords a good ground for having a Board for the head-quarters sub-division. But it affords no ground for refusing a Board to other sub-divisions, in which there are also qualified men, and it affords no ground for injuring the efficiency of such a Board by putting it under another Board at head-quarters. I have seen our districts compared with English counties. But I would ask what analogy exists between such geographical expressions as I have described, and counties of which the boundaries have been unchanged for centuries, and which have sent their own representatives to Parliament, since the days of Simon de Montfort. I would ask what analogy exists in point of education, of communications, of tradition, of public spirit, of physical habits, of personal activity, whether among the country gentlemen or among the yeomanry and the peasantry between Buckinghamshire and Burdwan. Yet they are only now constituting real county Boards in England after centuries of Local Self-Government. Are we to begin in Bengal at the point which they have only just reached in England ? I cannot too strongly urge, what I said on a previous occasion, that if the educated men in Bengal seek to attain the end without practising the means, the policy by which Government is seeking to promote their welfare will result in failure. That end is political advancement. Those means are the steady, thorough and efficient discharge of public duty, and by it the acquirement and transmission among the people of habits of self-reliance and self-help in public matters, and of sound and practical interest in the administration of local affairs. And it is by its success or failure in providing for the employment of those means that this measure must stand or fall.

I now turn to the funds to be at the disposal of each Local Board. It will be observed that the first item in the Circle Fund is "such proportion as the Central Board may direct of the District Road Fund of the district, after payment of the expenses mentioned in section 109 of the Bengal Act IX of 1880 as amended by this Act." I must explain that, though the term

"District Road Fund" will in districts where there are two or more Local Boards be a misnomer, it has been found impossible to dispense with it without re-casting the whole of the Cess Act. Not only the general cost of district establishments, but the cost of special valuations, service of notices and other expenses have to be borne by the District Fund, and it would lead to endless confusion to attempt to lay the charges upon separate funds for each sub-division according to the estates contained in it. The term "District Road Fund" is therefore retained down to section 109 of the Cess Act, the point at which its application is dealt with, and it is provided that, after payment of all expenses connected with valuation and collection, it shall be divided among the Circle Funds of the district in such proportion as the Central Board may direct. It is evident that such a provision as this is required, and that each Local Board cannot claim to spend the whole of the road cess levied within its circle. Some circles, especially the head-quarters circles, will contain roads which benefit other tracts, and it is impossible that they should have to bear all the expense of maintaining communications in the advantages of which other circles participate. The only points connected with the application of the Circle Fund to which I need advert are that the provision contained in section 181 of the Cess Act is reproduced, the Central Board being specially mentioned as one of the establishments towards the cost of which the Fund must contribute, and that provision is made for the payment of the travelling expenses of members delegated to attend the annual conference of Local Boards, or attending a Joint Board when its office is situated in any other circle.

As regards the general duties and functions of the Local Boards, I have first to point out that they are authorized to elect their Vice-Chairman absolutely, and their Chairman subject to the approval of Government. An important provision has been made in section 65 to ensure that a copy of all papers connected with the business to be transacted at each meeting shall be in the hands of each member at least five days before it is held. From section 69 it will be observed that the Board will have power to determine its own establishment subject to the provisoes that no appointment carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 100 or upwards shall be created or filled up without the sanction of the Central Board, and that the aggregate amount spent by it on its Public Works establishment, with a proportionate share of the cost of its general establishment, shall not exceed 25 per cent on the total amount available for expenditure on public works. With reference to the first of these, I need only remind the Council that the Government of India cannot create an appointment of Rs. 250 a month without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

I now desire to invite the particular attention of the Council to sections 77 and 78 of the Bill, and to sections 151, 152, and 153 of the Cess Act for which they are substituted. Under one section of the present law, the District Committee is empowered to fix the rate at which the road cess shall be levied, and under another the Lieutenant-Governor is empowered to compel them to levy the cess at the maximum rate should he consider that the rate at which they have determined to levy it is insufficient for the performance of necessary works. That is to say, we tell them one day to fix the rate they may consider suitable, and we may the next day compel them to fix some other rate. It seems to me that we must adopt one of two alternatives. Either we must fix by law the rate at which we consider that the cess should be levied, or we must abandon direct interference with the discretion which we give of fixing the rate. Speaking for myself only, and without any authority to bind Government on this point, I must say that to my mind the second course is the only one that is consistent with the policy which we have adopted There will be very little Self-Government, even in theory, if we fix by law the rates at which local cesses for local purposes are to be levied. The only ground for fixing the rate by law would be the fear that it might be reduced by the Boards to the detriment of the public interests. I venture to think that fear is not likely to be realized. I do not lay much stress upon the fact that all the Committees now levy the cess at full rates, except in Backergunge where full rates are avowedly not required. The Committees have doubtless acted very much under the influence

and guidance of the officers of Government. I trust and believe that that influence and guidance will continue to be felt. But if we grant a discretion, we must count upon its being exercised. In many districts the Local Boards will, I hope, be really working bodies under non-official Chairmen. But I have confidence that in these last districts the men to whom it will fall to give this system its first essay will not do anything to discredit it. I have confidence that they will not abuse the privileges to be accorded to them, and that they will have the good sense as well as the patriotism to recognize that on the manner in which they acquit themselves before the world of the trust now committed to them, will depend in great measure the immediate political future of their country. Had I not that confidence, I should say that an extension of Local Self-Government in Bengal was a mistake. Should, however, the power be abused, and works be allowed to suffer, there will always remain the power of supersession which section 164 of the Bill confers upon Government. It seems to me far better to rely upon that power than to fence in the system with a provision which would deprive it of a great deal of its essential character. As I have said, these are my personal views only, and are not given as the views of Government. The Bill will be circulated for the opinions of all the district and divisional officers, and it will hereafter be for the Select Committee to recommend and for the Council to adopt, such a provision as may seem to them most suitable under the circumstances.

It is not necessary that I should notice in any detail the further sections which refer to the responsibilities and powers of the Local Boards. Some of the sections relating to local works are transposed from Part III of the Cess Act which it is proposed to repeal with the exception of two sections. It will be seen that large powers are to be given in regard to education, medical, pounds, ferries, sanitation, water-supply, vaccination, census taking, famine relief, exhibition and fairs, and the like. It is provided in section 30, clause 6, that all sums allotted by Government for such purposes as famine relief and taking of a census shall be credited to the Circle Fund. The sections relating to Control follow the lines which I indicated in my opening speech, when I explained fully the principles which it is intended to adopt; and I need not recapitulate their provisions.

Before I conclude, I must say a few words regarding the attitude of the officers of Government in relation to this measure. The Members of the Council have already been supplied with copies of the opinions of the Commissioners and of such reports of district officers as the Commissioners have submitted, and the papers have been published with the Bill I may say at once that it was never expected, and that it could not be expected, that all officers would or could recommend an immediate extension to their charges of a complete measure of Local Self-Government, comprising a system of general election and freedom from internal control and direction. It was fully recognized by Government that there were districts in which a very limited measure only could be introduced, and that there must be many gradations from a practical continuance of present arrangements up to the full development of the measure in contemplation. The Bill which I have laid before the Council distinctly provides for this. But, though officers may very properly represent that their district is not fit for general election (indeed I think that there are few districts regarding which as a whole any other representation could be made), or that they think trained guidance for a time will be necessary in the interest of the Boards themselves, this is surely not opposition to the policy of Government. On the contrary, with very few exceptions, the criticisms and proposals made indicate a distinct approval of that policy as a policy, and a desire to give it the fullest effect and to lead it to ultimate success. I cannot think that the original proposal to have general election by the people of large areas could properly have been accepted in view of the circumstances of the majority of our districts. But I believe that, when this Bill comes to be reported upon, much of the objection that has been made, and properly made, not to the principle, but to the local application, of the elective system, will give place to acceptance of that system now that it is proposed to make it practicable through the medium of Union Committees In regard to Chairmen much the same may be said. In some districts the immediate appointment of non-official Chairmen has been proposed; in

others arrangements are suggested under which non-official Vice-Chairmen may become Chairmen after a period of probation; in others it is frankly, and I doubt not correctly, stated that no person can be found who is willing and able to discharge the duties of the post. But I see in the great majority of the reports nothing but a desire to help the policy forward so far as may be practicable with due regard to its own ultimate success, and I can see no jealousy of non-official influence. The most liberal-minded officer in charge of a backward district would be wanting in his duty if he reported in favour of an extension to it of the measure as originally proposed in its integrity. But if the Council desire to see how the officers in charge of advanced districts have received the proposals of Government, I would ask them to turn to the reports of Mr. Westmacott, Magistrate of Dacca; of Mr. Stevens, Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs; and Mr. Larminie, Magistrate of Burdwan.

I have only one word more to say. I have seen it stated, in an article which combined much able criticism with some misconception of the scope of this measure, that the scheme which I developed in my opening speech would be unfavourably received because it rests on a basis of work, and that this indeed is its worst feature. I am, perhaps, not the best judge of the features of the measure; but I must confess that in my judgment this is not its worst feature, but its best feature. It is said that the scheme should aim more directly at political education and less directly at work. Now, Sir, I cannot conceive how any scheme of Local Self-Government in India, whether as a measure of administration, or as a measure of education, could possibly succeed unless it proceeded on a basis of work. I cannot see how any Government could, without a grave dereliction of its duty, introduce a system of Local Self-Government in India resting on any other principle than work. I cannot see that there could be any value, any solidity, any endurance about political education that was derived from talk and not from work. We do not teach boys Thucydides and Demosthenes before we teach them Xenophon and Lucian; and if we were now to neglect the practical part of Local Self-Government, we should only unfit our educated men for political education in its highest sense by setting them to work upon unrealities. They would lose and the public interests would suffer. Local Self-Government can only be successful if the people do the work; they will learn nothing by leaving it undone. It is for this reason, and because we believe that Local Self-Government must inevitably fail if we look to names and theory, instead of to realities and practice, that we have proposed to combine the political enthusiasm of our educated men and the practical knowledge and interest of the rural population, through the system of Local Boards and Union Committees. And I am glad to see that the importance of this object has been fully acknowledged by the leaders of native opinion. I am glad to see that, far from receiving the scheme with disfavour on the ground that it is based upon work, the representatives of the educated classes of Bengal cordially recognise that the Union Committees, as supplying a basis of work, will be essential to the stability of the measure. I accept that recognition as a matter of very happy augury. It confirms me in the confidence that the demand for Local Self-Government in Bengal rests on something more stable than sentiment. It confirms me in the confidence that those who have been credited with nothing more than visionary political enthusiasm will shew that they are capable of a sound and practical conception of the work to be done in order that the legitimate objects of that enthusiasm may ultimately be realized. And in this confidence, I submit the Bill to the consideration of the Council.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said: "The observations which I am about to make might have been made, perhaps, more opportunely at the introduction of the Bill. I understood, however, that the papers would be circulated and the Bill itself would be sent to members, in order that they might be able thoroughly to understand the measure before expressing any decided opinion upon it, and I now avail myself of this opportunity which has been afforded me. Although the observations which I shall presently offer might have been made on a former occasion, they are nevertheless relevant to the motion now before the Council, as they convey a clear expression of opinion on my part that the present motion should be negatived. Having read and heard much of what can be said on the Bill under discussion, I have arrived at the conclusion

in my own mind that the present measure is a mistake. I think I may fairly lay claim to some—if not an accurate—knowledge of this country and of its people, of their capacity and their habits, of their virtues and their failings; and forming my opinion on my knowledge and experience, I feel satisfied that the country is not sufficiently advanced, and that its people do not possess the necessary qualifications to undertake and carry out the responsible and difficult task of Local Self-Government; that, in point of fact, the time has not yet arrived for a complete and radical change in the constitution of Municipalities and for the transfer by the Government of some of its most important powers, duties, and obligations to a class of persons not yet fitted to be entrusted with such powers, or to be charged with such duties and obligations. The explanation given at the outset of the considerations to which the present Bill owes its origin will be found in paragraph 5 of the Government Resolution of the 18th May 1882, and I proceed to read it:—

"'At the outset, the Governor-General in Council must explain that, in advocating the extension of Local Self-Government, and the adoption of this principle in the management of many branches of local affairs, he does not suppose that the work will be, in the first instance, better done than if it remained in the sole hands of the Government District Officers. It is not, primarily, with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward and supported. It is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education. His Excellency in Council has himself no doubt that, in course of time, as local knowledge and local interest are brought to bear more freely upon local administration, improved efficiency will in fact follow. But at starting there will doubtless be many failures calculated to discourage exaggerated hopes, and even in some cases to cast apparent discredit upon the practice of Self-Government itself. If, however, the officers of Government only set themselves, as the Governor-General in Council believes they will, to foster sedulously the small beginnings of independent political life; if they accept loyally and as their own the policy of the Government; and if they come to realise that the system really opens to them a fairer field for the exercise of administrative tact and directive energy than the more autocratic system which it supersedes,—then it may be hoped that the period of failures will be short, and that real and substantial progress will very soon become manifest."

"Now, Sir, I am not aware that a legislative body can with justice or propriety be moved to interfere with or to disturb any existing state of things by an appeal to displace it in favour of a measure tentative and experimental, depending upon principles either untried heretofore or tried under powerful control, or under different conditions. The desire to use a legislative scheme as an instrument of political and popular education implies that the persons to whom power is to be entrusted are yet not fitted for the discharge of their duties, and that they require to be educated before they become fit and competent. This position itself is a sufficiently strong condemnation of the proposed scheme. In the ordinary routine or concerns of private or public life, we do not employ workmen to do work for which they are not fitted; we do not place a man in the Army and order him to command a company without having previously educated him for that purpose; we do not engage a person to construct a bridge unless he has been educated in engineering and has a practical knowledge of the subject; we do not appoint as the principal officer of any public department of Government one who is not at the time of nomination absolutely fit for the appointment: why then is this Council called upon or required to sanction a scheme for Municipal administration to be conducted by persons who have not as yet received their education, and who will have to learn before they will be fit and competent to undertake their duties? While on the one hand I admit that it is fair and honourable to indulge in the hope that the people of this country will learn the lessons they are to be taught, on the other hand I am unable to shut out from my mind the serious consideration due to the following contingencies: That the people may altogether fail to master their lessons; that, if they succeed, their success may be achieved at some distant period of time; that in the interval and before the promised land of happiness and sunshine is reached gross blunders may be committed and grave mishaps may occur; and that public interests may thereby suffer irreparable damage or serious injury. If it be a fact, either patent or not open to reasonable doubt, that the people of this country are sufficiently advanced to undertake the responsibilities which it is proposed to cast upon their leading members, and urgent necessity exists for the proposed step, or if it can be demonstrated that the present arrangement is defective and deserves to be

superseded by a system more practical, more perfect and effective, a Bill originating in these circumstances and prepared in reference to these points may with propriety be laid before this Council for its consideration and adoption; but in the present instance the grounds which I have mentioned are not taken; on the contrary, it is broadly asserted that the Governor-General in Council does not suppose that the work will be, in the first instance, better done than if it remained in the sole hands of the Government District Officers.

"Under these circumstances it is but too plain that we are invited to initiate and adopt a new principle of legislation, to give countenance and support to a measure admittedly experimental, attended with the risk of failure, enveloped in doubt and uncertainty, and unsuited to by far the major portion of the native population of India, and that the requisition or appeal now preferred is based on nothing more nor less than the desire to favour political and popular education, inducing and inspiring the hope that the experiment to be tried under our sanction will, in due course of time, the limit of which it is impossible to predict, bear fruit and prove beneficial to the people of India. This prospect, though full of fascination, and these considerations, though laudable and doubtless conceived in a spirit of pure benevolence, do not, in my humble judgment, furnish sufficient or valid ground for our interference with the existing state of things by the introduction of a piece of experimental legislation. Were I satisfied that the measure under consideration would result in a present and permanent benefit, that it would secure beyond reasonable doubt the welfare and happiness of the people of India, I would gladly and cordially support it. But while I would do so if substantial reasons were found to exist, I must enter my humble protest against the invitation to legislate on the subject of a scheme more or less speculative and clearly open to the risk of failure. My sense of the responsibility which attaches to our functions as legislators precludes me from according my assent to the proposed measure. I believe it to be the duty of every person in power to do his utmost to secure the welfare and happiness of the people amongst whom he lives. Had I the honour of being entrusted with a measure of reform, my thoughts would turn in a different direction and to other matters which certainly require and demand reform. I would endeavour to improve the administration of justice so that the people of India might enjoy greater security in regard to themselves and their property. Reverting to the subject of political education, I would point out that the intention of the Government to promote the political education of the people would be better carried out by associating members of the native community with District Officers trained in the duties which appertain to Municipal institutions, than leaving them to educate themselves in a state of isolation—of disassociation with those from whom they might learn their lessons on the subject of Local Self-Government."

THE HON. MAHOMED YUSUF said:—Before I entered this hall I had not the remotest idea that there would be any opposition to the Bill. Leave having already been unanimously given by the Council to my hon. friend Mr. Macaulay, at a previous sitting of the Council, to introduce the Self-Government Bill, the business now before the Council was, as appears from the list of business, the consideration of a motion to introduce into the Council a certain Bill circulated amongst the members of the Council with a statement of the objects and reasons appended to it. This implies a foregone conclusion in favour of the expediency and necessity of an enactment on the subject. So that strictly speaking the proper matter for the present consideration of the Council is the form and shape of the Bill which has just been introduced by the Hon. Mover, who next intends to move that the same be referred to the Select Committee. The questions open for discussion on occasions like the present relate to a consideration of the best form which the Bill should assume, and not to a consideration that the Bill should assume no form at all.

Although the Hon. Advocate-General, who has opposed the Bill, being of opinion that the measure is a mistake, is aware that he is strictly speaking not in time to put forward his opposition to it, still I am obliged to make these observations, because no one who has had any experience of Mr. Advocate-General's talents and abilities ever likes to see him in the opposition. Every one who knows him also knows the strength of his mind, and the force of the

arguments which he adduces in support of the particular view which he takes. The position which he takes is frequently unassailable, and the ground upon which he stands is often too impregnable for an attack. But in the present instance, speaking with the highest deference to the views which he entertains, I submit, with all respect due to him, that his premises are not correct, and therefore the conclusion drawn by him is erroneous. And that, although the observations made by him should lead the Council to be careful as to the form and mode which legislation should assume, still those observations have failed to convince me that the measure is in any way unwise or inexpedient, or that it is not good policy to introduce the same in India, or that the country is unfit to receive the same and unprepared for it.

Stated shortly, the position taken by the Hon. Advocate-General amounts to this: That it is admitted that the measure is a tentative and experimental one, and its success is doubted by its best advocates; that although the people of the country have not qualified themselves for it, still the measure is sought to be introduced as the means of educating the people in the political line. He argues that inasmuch as qualification should precede and not follow the introduction of the measure by which Self-Government is to be given to the people, and inasmuch as it is admitted that the necessary qualification does not exist, Self-Government should not be introduced into the country. By way of illustrating his argument he points to the case of the Engineer, for instance, who must first have a certain qualification before he could be entrusted with certain duties, and in support of his position he cites a passage from the resolution of the Supreme Government where it is said that the measure is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education.

Now I deny that the country is generally disqualified for Self-Government, or that the people of the country have not sufficiently advanced in education to be considered fit to be entrusted with the duties and privileges of Self-Government. I deny that those who advocate the policy of Self-Government admit that the people are disqualified, and I deny that the measure is sought to be introduced altogether as a tentative and experimental one.

I think that a large portion of the country is prepared for Self-Government, and that the people have under the beneficence of the British rule attained that point of general education and general culture when they could very properly be considered fit to be entrusted with the duties and privileges of Self-Government, which would simply enable them to advance one step from their general education by introducing them to political education, and thus furnishing them with opportunities of familiarising themselves with political matters which, notwithstanding their capacity and fitness, they have been unable to do as they never had an opportunity to do so. The germs of success are existing; there is no lack of ability or qualification in the people; the only thing that was wanting was opportunity, and that opportunity is now furnished by the Government to the people. A new faculty is not sought to be created, but that which had lain dormant in consequence of disuse and want of practice is sought to be revived by occasion being given for its use and full development.

If an opportunity is not afforded, there never will be a beginning. There is no school for education in political matters, where people should first go and qualify themselves in politics in the abstract before you could put them in charge of a district for the purposes of Self-Government; but if the people are sufficiently advanced and educated in a general way, you may safely entrust them with the duties of Self-Government, although they may not have had a trial before. To entrust them with such duties is to begin with their political education, which can only be acquired by practice, and not by going to any particular school.

It is incorrect to cite the above passage from the resolution of the Supreme Government as an admission that the people generally are unprepared for the duties of Self-Government, and that the measure seeks to qualify them for the first time; because, reading the whole of the resolution, it seems to me that the conviction that the country was prepared for the measure preceded the idea of introducing this measure. Not only is there in the resolution a conviction that the country is prepared for the duties and privileges of Self-

Government, but the Supreme Government is delighted to learn that success has invariably been achieved in the past, whenever some step, however small, was taken to introduce in the country Self-Government in any small shape however, and that if previous attempts have resulted in failure, that was because those attempts "have been too far overridden and practically crushed by direct though well-meant official interference." I may also here mention that in this country even illiterate persons shew a very marked degree of intelligence, and that, although they may not have received what is called a liberal education, still every just critic entertains the belief that they evince every aptitude and fitness for the practical management of the ordinary duties of life, and are not wanting in stamina and energy to make life successful.

When those who are better judges than myself have thought in this train, it is useless for me to say that I do not agree with the Advocate-General in thinking that the measure should not at all be introduced, or that the political education of the people would be better advanced by associating them with the district officers rather than by leaving them to educate themselves in a state of isolation and of disassociation with those from whom they might learn their lessons.

But, as I said above, the arguments of the learned Advocate-General are not without their effect, and if they have failed to convince me that the measure is one which should be put a stop to, they have not failed to assure me and support me in what I have thought in the matter, viz. that the scheme should be one having very great elasticity in it. Because, although it is impossible to say that no part of the country has attained the requisite point in education, and has not qualified itself to be entrusted with the duties and privileges of Self-Government, it is likewise impossible to affirm that every part of the country is so educated and qualified.

In India and Bengal there are parts of the country in which no one can doubt that the scheme will prove a success. On the other hand there are other parts of the country in which the success of the scheme will be doubtful, and although it is no argument that because the scheme is not likely to succeed in every part of the country, it should not be introduced at all, still the anticipated failure of the scheme in some parts of the country shews that too great care on the general frame of the Act cannot be bestowed. I therefore submit that the only lesson which the speech of the learned Advocate-General should teach us is to shew that the scheme should be drafted with such elasticity that it should provide both for places where every one believes it would succeed and for places of apprehended failure; that although there is no valid objection that the measure should at first be extended to the whole of the country, still the Bill should provide for its being withdrawn from places where it shall have been found that it would not by any means succeed.

There being therefore no sufficient reason for throwing out the Bill, I fully support the Hon. Mover who has moved for its introduction, and before it is referred to a Select Committee, I desire to make a few observations on some of the salient points of the Bill.

And in submitting my observations to the Council, I am fully aware that the present is the first reading of the Bill, when observations made upon it necessarily relate to general principles, and the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill having done me the honour of naming me a Member of the Select Committee, I will not trouble the Council with matters of details which will come to be considered by the Select Committee in the natural course. But while I am addressing the Council, I desire to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the Government for the initiation of this policy, and I hope I shall not be called to order for doing so, although by doing so I may make a small digression from the business in hand.

Sir, believe me that, in the whole of India, there is but one feeling pervading all the educated and intelligent and right-thinking population of the country, viz. that of thankfulness and gratitude to both the Supreme Government and the Local Government for the initiation of the policy which has resulted in the introduction of a measure which seeks to bestow on the conquered race the privilege of governing themselves within certain limits. The scheme will go down to posterity with the names of your Honor and Lord Ripon as the promoter and originator of the scheme,

and those names will ever be cherished and remembered by the people of the country for generations to come with feelings of most sincere thankfulness; for it is impossible to exaggerate the benefits of the scheme to the country, or to say where the results of it would stop. But our thanks are due to the Government, not only for the initiation and introduction of this measure, but also for the manner in which it has been initiated and introduced. Not only is a real and substantial scheme introduced, but, what is more to the point, it is introduced with the most anxious care that it should succeed. Whether it will succeed or not, it is impossible for me at present to say; but this I can say without fear of contradiction, that both the Supreme and Local Governments are imbued with one desire, viz. that the scheme should prove a true success in the country. Whatever is likely to conduce to its success is clearly and steadily kept in view; whatever is supposed to have operated as a cause of past failure in cognate matters, or may tend to produce a similar failure, is thoroughly sifted and eliminated, and nothing which would tend towards its success is left unthought of. And, generally, the attitude taken by the local officers has not been one of hostility towards the measure, although in certain matters there is observable, as was expected, great diversity of views, as the mass of papers freely circulated with the Bill amply demonstrate.

The task of framing the Bill could not have devolved upon an abler person than the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill; for we find he has spared no pains in executing his task in the same liberal spirit in which it was conceived by the Government, and within a comparatively small space of time, since leave was given, we have before us a thoroughly practical Bill logically arranged, part by part, in which the principal matters to be provided for are clearly and categorically dealt with, and the whole of the subject is exhaustively treated and clearly and lucidly enunciated. The Bill is an enduring monument of the Hon. Mover's ability, industry, wisdom, and liberality of views, and our best thanks are due to him, not only for what he has done, but for what he thinks in the matter, and for the views which he entertains in favour of the policy which he sincerely maintains, and honestly and earnestly carries out, with a considerable degree of care and forethought.

The subject with which the Hon. Mover had to deal was one of immense difficulty. It is easier to lay down the principles than to prepare a scheme, and the Local Self-Government scheme is one of peculiar difficulty because you cannot rely upon past experience of any very great value. A new Act is to be framed; no old Act is to be amended and improved upon. A new foundation is to be laid, and all the while you are seized with a certain degree of mistrust which enhances the difficulty of the task, for men whose opinions could not be lightly treated have entertained doubts as to its success, and those doubts the framer of the scheme cannot by any means lose sight of or disregard.

But notwithstanding the difficulty of legislation in the matter, the question is, in what way to legislate so as to present a workable scheme and at the same time ensure success and avoid failure. The difficulty of the case is further increased by the circumstance that, having no past experience for our guide, we cannot pronounce with positive certainty upon any particular scheme which might suggest itself, or which might be suggested by others, for consideration in connection with the subject, as the one likely to succeed as a matter of course.

Our present position in connection with the measure I take to be this. I take this Bill to be the first embodiment of the principles of Self-Government. That Bill must be taken to be the groundwork upon which the fabric of Self-Government is to be built. It contains the first impressions on the subject. All suggestions are to be made in reference to it; although nobody is at present committed to anything. The Bill, after it shall have been referred to the Select Committee, will stand over for a time, and the public will have ample opportunity to criticise the Bill, and there can be no doubt that the Select Committee will have to consider various suggestions, some of which there can be no doubt will be very valuable, and might be fit for being adopted.

But notwithstanding all this, we must see whether the Bill embodies the necessary general principles, and whether any suggestion could now with pro-

priety be made for the consideration of the Council in general, or of the Select Committee in particular.

The Government having determined, for certain reasons, that the administration of certain departments of Education, Sanitation, Medical Charity and Local Public Works should be made over to the people of the country, the question is, what is the best way of carrying this determination into effect. The solution of the question, although attended with great difficulty, is not unlikely to be attained if we keep in view two general principles in the matter of the Self-Government policy. The first principle is that, when unpaid labour is sought to be utilized, you must so contrive as to secure both local interest and local knowledge in the people whose labour you seek to utilize. I do not think this principle can be disputed. If I were called upon to do something for the people in Bombay or Madras, I would have neither local interest nor local knowledge in any scheme put forward for the benefit of the people, and the result would be that my efforts would end in failure. But if I were called upon to manage something connected with my own house or mohullah, I think I shall in all probability succeed, because the work is of a nature so that I have interest in seeing it carried out, and as to which I have local knowledge. It is for this reason that I think the idea of Union Committees is a wise and happy idea, and cannot but command success. It is therefore clear to my mind that in every district, where intelligent non-official agency can be found, there should be extended and maintained a network of Local Boards to be charged with definite duties and entrusted with definite funds. Hence, as at present advised, and until a better idea is suggested, I am prepared to support the idea of Unions to be found in the Bill proposed by the Hon. Mover.

The second general principle referred to above is that the agency for the execution of the principles of Self-Government, the persons who are to be entrusted with the duties of Self-Government should have some freedom, although, at the same time, they must be placed under some sort of control. As regards the application of this principle, I am not quite clear whether the Bill contains all that it should contain, and nothing more. And although it is not necessary for me at the present stage to draw the attention of the Council to what might be objectionable in the Bill from this point of view, because, as I have said above, the Bill will be carefully considered by the Select Committee, and its provisions would be altered and modified, where alterations and modifications would be deemed necessary and desirable, still it would be better for me in the meanwhile to invite attention to the following considerations. In the Resolution of the 10th October 1881, the Supreme Government, in paragraph 9, expressed itself in the following terms:—

"It would be hopeless to expect any real development of Self-Government if local bodies were subject to check and interference in matters of detail; and the respective powers of Government and of the various local bodies should be clearly and distinctly defined by statute, so that there may be as little risk of friction and misunderstanding as possible. *Within the limits to be laid down in each case, however, the Governor-General in Council is anxious that the fullest possible liberty of action should be given to Local Bodies.*"

It is therefore quite clear that the scheme, in order to succeed, must be one by which real power is entrusted to the local authorities, and real responsibility thrown on them. No artificial restrictions should be imposed on the transfer of the local funds to the local authorities: the transfer should be with as full control as may be practically expedient over the details of the expenditure.

The Board should be left unfettered in the initiation, direction, and control of certain measures: the success of the scheme will depend upon the amount of independent power to be conferred upon the local agencies, and the greater the trust reposed in those bodies the greater will be the cordiality, earnestness, and industry with which the work will be performed.

All the generous wishes of the Government may be defeated if the provisions of the Bill do not ensure honest and effectual working. The most important condition necessary for satisfactory working is to secure the sympathy of the workers, and this cannot be done unless the members of the local bodies are convinced that they are entrusted with and have responsible duties to perform. On the one hand it is necessary to be cautious, and to provide for checks against maladministration, but on the other hand if the checks be such

as to make the members of the Local Boards think that they are mere ciphers designed to play a spectacular part, you cannot have their sympathy, nor convince them that they are responsible. In order that the plan should succeed, you must find out where check will be salutary, and where it may be meddling.

To what extent this middlesome course has been adopted in the Bill I shall not now dwell upon to any extent; but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the checks and counterchecks devised seem to me to leave no room for any very great liberty of action. If the Unions can do nothing without orders, and have to do everything under orders, their liberty might be likened to that of the private soldiers in the ranks of a regiment, and if this analogy is correct, it is hard to conceive that there would be Self-Government in anything else but in the name. If there should be failure under such circumstances, the punishment should go to the Central Board and not to the members of the Unions who have merely been the passive instrument of higher authorities.

If these observations have any force, and if the Bill is susceptible of improvement in these matters, I feel sure that the necessary amendments will be made by the Select Committee. But I have thought it necessary to draw attention to this portion of the Bill in order that we should see whether the Bill does really vest any real responsibility in the Local Boards. So far as the intentions of my friend the Hon'ble Mover are concerned, I have not the slightest ground for any objection, because I learn from his speeches made on two occasions—once when leave was asked for the introduction of the Bill, and for a second time to-day—that it is his wish that real responsibility should be imposed on the Local Boards and substantial powers given to them. The intention being clear, and being all that could be desired, the whole matter is reduced to this—what are the words that should be used, and what are the provisions that should be embodied in the Bill in order to give effect to that intention.

The next point upon which I shall touch relates to the offices of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. In this matter I do not think that any improvement can be made in the provisions of the Bill: no fault can be found with them. The offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman have been left to election, and it is necessary that this should be done, because cordiality of action between the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman and the members of Local Boards is essential to the success of the measure; and that could only be secured when people shall feel that the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are taken out of them and belong to their number. But there is one matter to which I should draw attention, and that relates to a point which has been, to a certain extent, discussed in the Select Committee in connection with the Municipal Bill, namely, the advisability of allowing the Magistrate to be appointed a Chairman even by election. Some doubts have been entertained on this point by competent people. The Supreme Government, in the 18th paragraph of the Resolution of the 18th May 1882, referred to this subject; and although some passages in it do not quite bear on this precise question, I will, with the permission of the President, read an extract from it to the Council. The Resolution says—

"It does not appear necessary for the exercise of these powers that the chief executive officers of towns, sub-divisions, or districts should be Chairmen or even members of the local Boards. There is, indeed, much reason to believe that it would be more convenient that they should supervise and control the acts of those bodies without taking actual part in their proceedings. The Governor-General in Council is aware that many high authorities hold that the district officer should always be *ex-officio* Chairman of all the local Boards within the district, and should directly guide and regulate their proceedings This was, indeed, the view taken by the Government of India itself in the circular letters of the 20th October last, so far as the constitution of district Boards was concerned. But even then the Governor-General in Council did not see his way to accepting the principle in the case of municipal Boards, and further consideration has led him to the belief that, on the whole, it is better to lay down no such general rule in the case of any class of local Boards. There appears to him to be great force in the argument that so long as the chief executive officers are, as a matter of course, Chairman of the municipal and district committees, there is little chance of these committees affording any effective training to their members in the management of local affairs, or of the non-official members taking any real interest in local business. The non-official members must be led to feel that real power is placed in their hands, and that they have real responsibilities to discharge. * * * *

"The Governor-General in Council, therefore, would wish to see non-official persons acting, wherever practicable, as Chairman of the local Boards."

It does not appear that this precise question, whether the Magistrate should be appointed a Chairman even by election, was before the mind of the Supreme Government when recording this Resolution, because the Resolution uses the words "as a matter of course" in connection with the question before it. This question is perhaps for the first time raised in this Council, and whatever solution may be arrived at in reference to this point under consideration in connection with the Municipal Bill might be considered equally applicable to the present Bill. I myself have not quite made up my mind what suggestion to offer in this matter. I should first like to know what persons more competent than myself think on the point. In the meantime, however, I have thought it my duty to draw the attention of the Council to it.

The next point relates to the constitution of District Boards, whether in substitution of, or in conjunction with, the Local Boards. On this question, although, as on other questions, it is not necessary that the Council should form a final and decided opinion at the present stage of the Bill, ample time being left to consider it in all its phases before the final passing of the measure, still, as at present advised, it does not appear to me why these District Boards are necessary or desirable. It is essentially necessary that there should be Union Committees, because, without them, there will be no local interest or local knowledge. If there are Union Committees, it follows that there should be Local Boards to preside over and control a certain number of Unions, it being impossible for one Board sitting in the district to undertake the gigantic task of controlling all the Unions in the district; but I cannot understand what necessity exists that, in addition to the Unions and the Local Boards, there should be District Committees. No doubt, in the ordinary course of events, we naturally find in the district what we expect, viz. that there is a larger number of educated and intelligent men there than elsewhere; but at the same time we find that the people in the district are ignorant of the wants of the people in the mofussil, and they themselves not being even remotely affected by what very intimately concerns the villagers, they have no interest in the work and no inducement to devote their time to it; whereas in the Local Boards, although there will not be that amount of intelligence and education, still there will be all that is required and necessary of local knowledge and local interest. Therefore I think District Boards are not necessary. No doubt the District Boards will be a talkative or talking body, but what we want is a working body, as contradistinguished from the talking body. There will, however, be District Boards in one sense, namely, that there will be a Local Board in the district; and if experience shows that the working of the District Boards as Local Boards is so immensely superior to that of the Local Boards proper, and that we cannot do without a District Board for the whole of the district, it will then be time to think of it and to consider whether or not District Boards should be placed over the Local Boards or in place of them. There being in the Bill several provisions for the sitting of the Joint Boards, we shall have, according to the present constitution, all the advantages of the District Boards with none of its failings. In fact, the idea of a Joint Board is so considerably superior to that of the District Committee, that I am at a loss to find out why there should be any demand for the District Board.

There is another point to which I must draw the attention of the Council, and that is a matter in which the poor and unlucky Mahomedan community is more closely concerned than their more powerful and more fortunate brethren, the Hindus—I mean the question regarding the representation of minority. Everybody knows that there are parts of the country in which the feeling between Mahomedans and Hindus runs very high.

The Council will be pleased to remember that in most places the Mahomedan population, though numerically large, still, against the larger bodies of Hindus, forms a minority. Or it may be that in some places, though fewer, the case is the reverse, and the Hindus form a minority. In such cases, when there is party spirit and angry feeling between the classes of people, it is necessary to reserve power for the representation of the minority. The Bill proposes to provide for this by nomination, but it would be an advantage, and a more fit

recognition of the claims of the Mahomedan population if provision could be made in the Bill for the election of Mahomedans by reserving a certain number of memberships for that community. Whatever may be the step that might be taken, and whatever may be the means that might be devised, the matter should be fully considered.

The sections of the Bill by which a certain amount of power is reserved in the hands of the Central Board may, in some cases, be sufficient for the purpose; but I submit that this point is of such manifest importance that the Council will very carefully consider it before the Bill becomes law, for it is extremely desirable that the law on this point should be made after such mature consideration as to leave no room for any doubt, and so as to meet the requirements of the case most thoroughly and efficiently. I may mention that this matter has struck the minds of other people also, because in one of the papers circulated with the Bill, namely, the report of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division (paragraph 47), I find something which bears on the question. That officer says—

"In connection with this part of the subject I have to notice one almost certain result of the adoption of the elective principle in mofussil districts, and that is the exclusion from Local Boards, and the neglect of the interests of Mahomedans. To every one who knows the country and has watched the progress of the present movement, it is very evident that the agitators in this matter are Hindus, and that Local Boards instituted as proposed will be comprised almost entirely of Hindus to the exclusion of Mahomedans. Whether the Mahomedans may or may not have themselves to blame for this state of things is another question; but the fact remains, as I have stated above, and this fact goes very far to show how non-representative the character and constitution of Local Boards on the elective principle will be. The exclusion from administrative posts of Mahomedans in favour of Hindus is not unfelt by the former, and public expression has only lately been given to the feeling by an able Mahomedan gentleman in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*. 'The Mahomedans,' he remarks, 'have simply been crowded of' to use an expressive Americanism, 'from the public service and the independent professions.' The entire government of the country, so far as it affects the natives of India, is virtually in the hands of the Hindus. Their influence is all powerful in every department of State, and their influence is almost invariably exercised to exclude the Mahomedans whom they regard as aliens from their proper and legitimate share in official preferment."

The same learned Commissioner then draws further attention to this measure by which he supposes only a small section of the community will be represented, and he goes on to say that it will have the effect of excluding fifty millions of the people of India who are Mahomedans. Although the passage which I have read was written for a very different purpose, still, inasmuch as it embodies the true facts of the case, I have quoted it in order to strengthen my position. If the Bill is capable of improvement on this point, I hope that improvement will not be withheld.

There is another matter with which I must trouble the Council for a moment, although the opinion of some of the people is against me in this matter, namely, the sex of the voter. As in the Municipal Bill, so in this, the voters must be of the male sex, and females are purposely excluded. There may be some history attached to the question of female suffrage in other countries, but the matter is worth our serious and unbiassed consideration here. The females are in many cases holders of large zemindaries, and they manage their own property themselves. It would therefore be hard to exclude them from exercising the power of voting in the Self-Government scheme. The reasons which justify the exclusion of females in other countries do not justify their exclusion in this country. If the females were incapable of holding property and managing it, there might be some reason for their exclusion in this Bill. But to say to the females, you may hold property in your own right, you may manage it yourself, and you may appoint your servants and managers privately, but you shall not be allowed to do so publicly, passes beyond my humble comprehension. The answer to the position which I take up is that it will open a wide door to fraud. But even in the case of males there is fraud practised, and in order to avoid fraud it does not follow that males or females should be excluded altogether, because means could be devised to defeat fraud and prevent the perpetration of it. The fact that some classes of females are *purda nashin* ladies is not a sufficient argument for excluding all. Females of the upper classes only are *purda nashin*; but there are parts of the

country where females of other classes hold property, and they do not conform themselves to the custom of seclusion. I submit that although conditions might be imposed to secure the proper working of the principle of female suffrage, still we are not pressed on account of any weighty considerations to exclude the females altogether from taking a part in the working of the Self-Government scheme. I find in the report of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division the opinion of the Vice-Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality thus stated—

"He suggests that *purda nashin* women and certain wealthy persons should give written votes. This is coming close to the ballot system, and opens up a wide question. As we have not yet heard of bribery or intimidation at these elections, I do not think it is as yet necessary to consider the introduction of the ballot. Persons who cannot appear in public might send an accredited agent to give their votes."

There are places where tracts of land for miles and miles together are owned by females, or of which, according to the law of succession, the females would be owners, although males should happen to hold them at any particular time. What would be their position in such places? Who would vote for the local bodies who would have to govern these large zemindaries? The result of excluding the females would be that the vote will be given by persons who are not interested, and who would have no concern whatever in the matter. I submit that this point should be considered by the Council and some solution arrived at. For the present I do not think females should be entirely excluded from voting; but, if excluded, they may be allowed to transfer their right to vote to some member of the family, or to vote by means of a power-of-attorney to an agent.

The females at present are not only disentitled from being a member of the Board, but they cannot give their vote at all. It is possible to understand the former, because although females in other countries, as well as in Bengal, have been Bachelors of Arts, or, strictly speaking, Maids of Art, and also Doctors, still time has not arrived when they can be expected to undertake arduous duties, and sit in the meetings of the Boards or the Municipalities. But I do not see what objection there could be to females not being disqualified from voting for or against candidates.

The point having been raised by me in the Select Committee in connection with the Municipality Bill, the answer given was that females are secluded, and it is therefore difficult to say, in particular cases, whether they have attained majority. But in the first place I say this objection has no force in it, and in the second place the objection is not of universal or general application in India, inasmuch as the purda custom, as already pointed out by me, is confined to higher classes, and females of the lower classes also own property in the mofussil. It will, however, not be difficult in small places like the Unions to know by reputation whether a particular female voter has attained majority or not, and as time progresses, the enforcement of the rules of Self-Government, which provide for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, will make the difficulty less and less every day. In the meanwhile it is, as I have said above, undesirable to exclude in some cases very large owners of property, who happen to be, or might very soon be by virtue of the law of succession, females.

The next matter to which I wish to refer was the provision contained in section 50. It provides that "the Union Committee may require the owner of any tank, stream, or well to cleanse or fill up the same, or may require the owner or occupier of any land which appears to be in a state injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood, to clear or drain it, or take such other action with respect thereto as may be deemed necessary. If such owner or occupier makes default in carrying out the said order, the Union Committee may perform the work, and may recover the expense thereby incurred from such owner. Such expense shall be recoverable in the manner provided by any law for the time being in force for the recovery of public demands."

And the second proviso runs as follows:—

"Provided further that when the cost of carrying out any order under this section shall be estimated as likely to exceed Rs. 100, the Union Committee shall not issue such order without the previous consent of the Local Board."

Now I cannot help thinking that the power conferred by section 50 in the hands of the committee may be a dangerous power in some cases. It is possible to imagine cases in which it would operate to the detriment of the people in an unwarrantable manner. It gives power to Union Committees to spend any amount of money they think proper on the work, and to levy the amount from the owner of the property. I would suggest that the proper principle is either to make the improvement after purchasing the land from the owner, or by requiring the owner to spend a certain percentage of his income from that property to effect the improvement; but it is going too far to empower local bodies to expend any amount of money they think proper, and levy the same from the owner of the land. In some instances this power would be ruinous to landowners, and deprive them of their right to property.

The last point on which I shall trouble the Council with my remarks relates to the provision of the Bill regarding persons convicted of non-bailable offences, and sentenced to imprisonment, which, according to the Bill, is to operate as a disability both before and after the election. In the Local Self-Government Act relating to the Central Provinces, I find this provision in a somewhat different shape. In cases of conviction it is under that Act a matter for consideration whether the person convicted of the offence continues fit to be a member of the local body; and a little consideration would show that this is the correct way of looking at the subject, because no body would suppose that a person sentenced to whipping should be considered fit and eligible, while one sentenced to imprisonment is unfit and ineligible. But in this Bill I find that the conviction of a non-bailable offence is an absolute disability. And it is also provided that if a person is sentenced to imprisonment, he shall cease to be a member.

But I do not think that in the case of a conviction for a non-bailable offence, a man, even if sentenced to imprisonment, is necessarily so degraded as to lose his right to sit in a local body, and be unfit to be associated with by others, or that he should cease to be trustworthy, although at the same time I think that it may be that the conviction of an offence of a less heinous nature might imply that result. I therefore think that in case of conviction for any offence, a man's election or continuance in office should be left a matter of consideration for the local body. Every case must be considered on its own merits, the conviction having only the effect of starting an enquiry.

These are the observations which I have the honour to submit to the Council on the Bill, and in conclusion I submit that the Government has done its duty by providing a scheme giving the greatest facilities for the working of Local Self-Government principle. It will now remain for the people of the country to show whether the measure will prove a success or a failure. If the Government should give to the people, as it intends to do, the scheme in a workable form, and if the best advocates and friend of the people should be satisfied that that is all that is desirable, all the intelligent and educated portion of the community are of opinion that the scheme will succeed, and if after that the scheme should fail, the failure would very properly be attributed to the people. Let us in the meantime hope and trust that all will end well.

THE HON. HARBANS SAHAI said:—I beg leave to make a few observations regarding the provisions of the Local Self-Government Bill which has been conceived in such a very liberal and enlightened spirit, and has been hailed with feelings of satisfaction and gratitude throughout Bengal.

Since the time India has passed into the hands of the English, it has been their sincere and constant efforts to improve her intellectual, material, and political condition, and promote her welfare generally. The generous desire of doing good and justice to the sons of the soil underlies all the measures of the Government. England has done much for India. She is daily leading her onward in the regions of progress, civilization, and enlightenment with a helping hand. For all this India is sincerely grateful to her. Whatever the natives of India may be wanting in, they are not wanting in gratitude, and this part of their character lies unimpeached even by the bitterest of their enemies.

The boon of Self-Government—the epoch-creating boon as it has been appropriately designated—is the latest on the part of the Government to the

people of India, and they too from one end of the country to the other—from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from British Burmah to the Punjab—have sung in one voice in praise of Lord Ripon, the originator of the policy, which is calculated to base the British Government firmly upon the gratitude and affection of the people, and unite the destinies of England and India into one harmonious whole.

This policy of Local Self-Government, Sir, which is so noble in its principle, and likely to prove still nobler by the magnificent results it will doubtless achieve, has received a careful and liberal consideration at your hands. You, Sir, have acquainted yourself personally with the wants and wishes of the people, and have bestowed immense labour and pains on the subject in adapting this policy to the varied requirements and circumstances of this vast province, and elaborating it into the practical scheme now laid before the Council. Above all, you have shown a heartfelt sympathy with the just aspirations of the people, without which any scheme would but be a failure, and have resolved to bestow the boon liberally upon the people of Bengal.

For all this the sincere and heartfelt thanks of Bengal are due to you, to the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill, and other Government officers who are lending their hearty co-operation in carrying out the scheme. Though there may be differences of opinion as to details, the main principles of the Bill have been received with general satisfaction throughout the province. As to this, I speak with some degree of confidence as regards my own province, where it has given entire satisfaction to the intelligent portion of the community. The local papers speak of it in high terms; and such of the members of the Behar Landholders Association, and educated native gentlemen of the province, as I had the pleasure of conversing with upon the subject, were loud in their praise of the principles of the Bill. This is as it should be.

Sir, the events of the last few months have clearly demonstrated that the seed which our noble Viceroy is going to sow in India will not fruitlessly be thrown over a barren land, and that it will germinate and grow into a goodly harvest under the fostering care of the Government, and through the intelligent care that the educated people themselves will take of it.

The joyous enthusiasm which the intelligent people have evinced of late, and the anxious interest with which they are watching the progress of the scheme, doubtless, augurs well for the future of Local Self-Government, and at the same time refutes directly the specious arguments that have been here and elsewhere so ostentatiously brought forward against the fitness of the people for receiving this great boon. I cannot for a moment admit that the country is unprepared to have Local Self-Government. The enlightened policy of the British Government has been for a long time to diffuse education throughout the land, and that policy, Sir, has thoroughly changed the phase of the country: it has dispelled darkness from the land by the rays of western culture and civilization: in short, it has brought about wonderful results which England can justly be proud of, and for which India is sincerely grateful to her. It has awakened just aspirations in those that have been receiving such education, and surely this noble and bright policy would have been barren of results had this not been the case. So the seed of constitutionalism is being sown in good time, and in a land well prepared and full of promise.

Is this measure calculated to weaken the hold of the Government upon the land? I can only answer by an emphatic no; nor do I at all understand how intelligent men could concoct such unreal phantoms out of the figment of their inner consciousness. Well has the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill said that despite the surrender of the management of petty local affairs to the people, British rule may be maintained, and then humorously that the members of the Local Boards will not insist upon turning the English out of the country.

In my humble opinion this noble policy is calculated to enhance the love, loyalty, and gratitude of the people towards the British Government, which will be placed on a solid basis.

The Union Committee of the Bill is a very grand idea, and will give universal satisfaction throughout the province. Through it the electoral franchise will reach the very masses, excepting the most ignorant, who may not avail themselves of the opportunity of exercising control over local affairs. It affords me extreme pleasure to find that to the present Government belongs

the credit of awakening the dormant political life of the nation. India, amidst her innumerable vicissitudes of fortune, still fondly cherishes the memory of her ancient village communities, and still preserves its relics with pride, which contributed in times of old so much to her peace and happiness. Notwithstanding what has been said by some in power and position as to the utter want of any representative constitution among the Hindus, their ancient village communities bear sufficient testimony to their being not wholly unacquainted with the elective system. Even at the present time the remnants of the time-honoured institution of the punchayets are found here and there, and in Behar the custom of choosing umpires for settling differences and of referring petty disputes to the punchayets, wherever they exist, is familiar to, and followed by, the most ignorant villager. In support of my above observations, I beg leave to refer to the following authorities*:— The Hindus were never an imperial people; provided that the village was free from oppression and obnoxious taxes, they did not much care who sat on the imperial throne. "Dynasty after dynasty tumbled down; revolution succeeded to revolution; Hindu, Pathan, Mogul, Maharatta, Sikh, English were masters in turn," as Lord Metcalfe, whose name is still held in veneration throughout the country, has so forcibly expressed, but the village community remained wholly indifferent to and heeded them not.†

* *Vide* W. H. Hunter—Statistical Account of Bengal, Vol. XI, Patna and Sarun, pages 91-93, 265-267.
Ditto ditto ditto, Gya and Shahabad, page 221.
Sir Henry S. Maine's Village Communities, pages 116-117, 122-123.

† *Vide* Elphinstone's History of India, 5th edition, page 68.

It was satisfied with managing its own affairs, in levying its own share of the revenue due to the State for defraying imperial expenses, in taxing itself for providing funds for its internal expenses, in managing its own mandirs, dharmasalas, tanks, wells, and in administering justice to its own members and in punishing small offences. The constitution, simple as it is, was in a high degree conducive to the well-being, happiness, and the enjoyment of a great portion of freedom and independence of the people. Satisfied with managing their own affairs, they devoted the rest of their time to the study of philosophy and religion, so congenial to the Indian mind, and left the empire to take care of itself. This, Sir, was the source of their weal and woe.

Now, Sir, it affords me much pleasure to find that the ancient village council is going not only to be revived in a different shape, but placed upon a new and reformed basis as provided for in this Bill.

This system of political education placed side by side with our present excellent scheme of primary education will, at no distant date, send a current throughout national life, from which every well-wisher of the country would expect the best results. The villagers now have no opportunity of taking any part in public affairs; these Unions will teach them to do so, will make the scheme a reality, and establish the cause upon a solid basis. The Union Committees, as the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill says, should be selected by such simple processes as may be familiar to them. This is very judicious, for any particular method of election proposed by the Government may be unknown to the villagers, and prove to be a source of unnecessary confusion and trouble.

When these Union Committees are firmly established they will exercise a great and wholesome influence over the people and command their entire confidence and respect. The day will not be far distant when the villagers will refer their petty civil disputes and differences for the decision of the Union Committee in preference to the ordinary courts, and then the committee having the best means and opportunity of ascertaining the truth will be able to arrive at a right decision. This simple mode of trial will at once secure the ends of justice and save the litigant all the trouble, expense, and time of going through a formal law proceeding, and consequently not only the executive but the judicial officers of the Government will ultimately be relieved from a portion of their work.

The educational test is very satisfactory, inasmuch as the success of the measure will rest with the educated classes, and will be received, I believe, throughout the province with joy and gratitude. The educated men are the natural leaders of the country, and to exclude them would have certainly been courting failure. But the right of voting according to the

scheme will be given to holders of university degrees and diplomas. This standard, Sir, in my humble opinion, seems to be too high even for the most advanced districts of Bengal Proper, not to speak of the districts of Behar and Orissa that are comparatively backward. As a fact the majority of our graduates are attracted to the district sudder stations. Even in Bengal non-official graduates in the Local Government Circles will be found only in a few exceptional places in the vicinity of Calcutta. Therefore I beg leave to say that to extend the right of voting to those that have passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University would be more suited to the present condition of the country.

In regard to the constitution of the Local Board, I think the property as well as educational qualifications required of electors and candidates are too high. I would reduce them, and, in reference to section 17, I would include among the electors those who pay as road cess in respect of land situated either wholly or in part within such Government Local Circle a sum of not less than Rs. 50, irrespective of their permanent place of residence, and also those who pay a license tax of Rs. 25, and who reside within the Government Local Circle or Municipality town close to it. The principal object of the Bill appears to me to give real power to the members of local committee to manage the local affairs, and to relieve the executive officials from a portion of their work. In regard to section 8, I would only say that those who are qualified to vote should also be qualified to be elected.

In regard to the office of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, my views are the same which I expressed in the last meeting of the Select Committee on the Municipality Bill. In my humble opinion if we leave section 54 as it stands, in many districts Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Officers will be elected as Chairmen, and other officials as Vice-Chairmen of the Local Board, and the object of the Bill will be defeated. There will not be any real local Self-Government. As regards the Vice-Chairman I think it should clearly be provided that he should be always a non-official gentleman; as regards the office of Chairmen there ought to be two classes of Local Boards—A and B. Class A should be composed of those Local Boards which are, in the opinion of the Central Board or the Local Government, sufficiently advanced to elect non-official gentlemen as their Chairmen, and Class B should consist of those Local Boards which may be, in the opinion of the Local Government, comparatively backward and cannot elect non-official gentlemen as their Chairmen. It should be provided that for Class B the Government should appoint the Magistrate or Sub-Divisional officer as Chairman. It would be more befitting the dignified position of a Magistrate that he should be appointed as a Chairman by the Government whose servant he is. The Magistrate has very important work to do, and I do not see what right the Local Boards have to elect him as a Chairman and compel him to spend a portion of his valuable time in doing their work to the detriment of his legitimate duties. I would give the Government power to transfer Local Boards from one class to another, as may be found necessary from time to time.

The idea of the proposed Central Board is an excellent one, and quite in keeping with the general principles of Local Self-Government. The hard-worked Government officials will be relieved of some portion of their present work. The constitution of the proposed Central Board is all that can be desired. The association of non-official native gentlemen of education and influence with a specially selected officer of the Government, will lead to most beneficial results, and I hope that Behar will not be left unrepresented in the proposed Board. The Board so constituted cannot be regarded in the light of a purely official body, and its interference with or control over the affairs of the Local Boards will be far from that of an official nature. Thus the independent and the non-official characteristic of the entire organization of Local Self-Government from the village Unions to the Central Board will be strictly maintained. The Hon. Member in charge of the Bill in the concluding part of his speech very appropriately made an appeal to the educated men of Bengal. I have no doubt that this appeal will be responded to in the same spirit in which it was made, that educated men throughout the country, being actuated with patriotic feeling, will come forward to accept the powers and responsibilities

of the new position assigned to them, and exert their utmost to ensure the success of such an important measure which is calculated to do so much good to their country, and thus justify the privilege which has been accorded to them, and prove themselves to be the worthy sons of their motherland.

Now let us closely and critically examine the proposed organization of Local Self-Government as provided for in the Bill from a practical point of view, and see whether it is complete, and whether it will work well in practice, and ensure the success of the scheme. I am sorry to say that in my humble opinion it will not, and I now proceed to give my reasons for the same. The existing district road cess and public instruction committees have not been assigned their proper and legitimate share in the administration of the Local Self-Government scheme. As a rule the district sudder towns are the centres of intelligence, education, public spirit, commerce, trade, and wealth. In such towns generally the big zemindars and the other well-to-do people of the mofussil reside during a greater portion of the year for the education of their relatives in the Government zillah schools, for medical treatment, for supervising and transacting their legal business and affairs in the several Government offices and courts, and sometimes also for pleasure and amusements. We also generally find Government officials, pleaders and mookhtears, merchants, and traders belonging to the several parts of the district living in such places. It is the district sudder towns which used hitherto to supply a large number of the members to district road cess and public instruction committees. The success of the Local Self-Government scheme will depend in a great measure upon the efficient and adequate agency that we employ to work. Now we find that district road cess and public instruction committees have been in existence for many years, and the members thereof have received regular training, and have acquired practical experience in the working of the above institutions. The Hon. Member in charge of the Bill has very properly remarked that a guiding principle to be observed is the utilization to the utmost of existing and well established institutions, the construction of our edifice as far as possible with existing materials. Have we utilized the above institutions? No. The Hon. Member has been pleased to remark that, as a rule, they have been failures, but failures in what sense? I freely admit that there was failure so far as there was no real Self-Government, and that the non-official members had no real authority in the working of the committees, but I am bold to say that they had a fair share in the management of the affairs of the committee. On the whole the district committees, according to my experience, have done their work well and in an efficient manner. On the other hand the branch road cess committees have very perfunctorily performed their duties Some of these committees, though there is no lack of work, do not spend the amount of funds assigned to them, and some who do spend the money do not apply the same judiciously, usefully, and economically.

The branch committee have partially failed, for simple reason that the services of intelligent and educated men could not be secured to a large extent. Such being my past experience, I fail to see the advisibility of abolishing the district committee, and placing the local committee practically in independent charge of the roads operations The members of the proposed Unions and Local Boards will be, as a general rule, quite inexperienced, and the work will be quite new to them. The Local Boards will not be able therefore to discharge their new onerous duties satisfactorily without fair guidance, judicious instruction, advice, sympathetic help, and quiet control of some supervising local bodies possessing local interest, knowledge, and experience such as the existing district committee. The area of the proposed local government circle will be very small, and the total number of all the Local Boards throughout this vast province will be very large. The area of the proposed Central Board will be very extensive, and its work heavy. Thus it is not to be expected that the Central Board situated at Calcutta, however able and competent its members may be, will be Argus-eyed to watch vigilantly the proceedings of the numerous Local Boards of this vast province. I also fail to see how the Central Board, having no local knowledge and experience, can be expected to exercise efficient control over them, and supervise and check the works which may

be initiated by them. Moreover, it is feared that the views of the Local Boards will be contracted and limited to their own small sphere, and all the money entrusted to them will be frittered away in merely local works. In the absence of a District Board, who is to take a comprehensive view of the whole district, and conceive, design and execute large and important works affecting the whole district? The proposed joint committee, I am afraid, will not be equal to this task. I do not approve of the principle of creating a number of joint committees which will be so difficult to work in practice. In my humble opinion such committees cannot efficiently and satisfactorily perform the work of the present district committees and supply their place. Besides this, another difficulty will be in regard to the strength and cost of the establishment. Each Local Board will be required to maintain a highly paid efficient staff, complete by itself, for engineering, medical, and educational purposes. This will not, as a rule, be sufficient within the limits of a local circle to keep the highly paid superior officers engaged throughout the year. Their services could not be utilized as it is done at present by employing them anywhere in the district. Thus there will be useless and unnecessary multiplication of establishments throughout the district. I, Sir, would utilize the services of the well trained, experienced, intelligent, and educated members of the existing district committees which ought to be continued. I, Sir, advocate the continuance of the District Board not because the Local Board will not satisfy the ambition of those who hanker after high political power—not because the Local Board will not be gratifying to those who will only talk but will not work; but because, in my opinion; the District Board will prove useful and an efficient connecting link between the Central Boards and the Local Boards, and because without the co-operation and supervision of the educated and intelligent members of the District Boards, I am afraid the scheme cannot successfully and efficiently be worked at least at the outset. I would place the Local Board under the control and supervision of the District Board. The best and safest rule for the constitution of the District Board, in my humble opinion, would be to have one-third of its members elected by the several Local Boards, one-third elected by the sudder district town, and one-third may be appointed by the Government. The Local Boards may elect their representatives for the District Board either from their own body or from among the persons of their circle residing at the sudder station. We might make some provision as regards qualifications of voters and candidates for the district membership. For the members who would be elected by the district town, in addition to other qualifications, they must have served as a member of the district road cess committee. There ought to be a provision made that the Local Board will be at liberty to pay from its funds the actual *bonâ fide* expenses incurred by its representatives in attending the District Board Committee. The District Board should be in direct charge of the zillah school, sudder charitable dispensary, district roads, which begin within the limit of one local government circle and end in another, and other institutions and properties in which the whole people of the district are commonly interested. It should design and execute large and important works affecting the whole district, and generally control and supervise the several Local Boards subordinate to it. The Local Board being in charge of the sub-divisional roads and institutions, and union committees being in charge of the village roads and institutions, each body would have charge of what it is interested in, and of what it has the local knowledge and capacity to manage.

The District Board will be in a position to set an example and show the way to Local Boards.

Now that the means of communication from the mofussil to sudder station have so much improved, and as some of the delegates of the Local Board may be living at the sudder station, and as others travelling from the mofussil will get their travelling expenses, I do not think that there will be much difficulty in securing regular attendance of the delegates of the Local Board at the meeting of the District Board. There cannot be much apprehension of constant and vexatious meddling on the part of the District Board with Local Boards, as the District Board will partly be composed of the delegates from the Local Board, and the interest of both the bodies will be common and identical. It may be said that in the backward districts in which several independent

Local Boards cannot be constituted, you may have one Local Board for the whole district, but you cannot have both Local Boards and District Boards.

In reply to such a proposition, I would say that if you have only one Local Board for the whole district, you cannot expect that the delegates of the several Unions will take the trouble of travelling from very long distances to attend the meeting of the Local Board at the sudder station, and take an intelligent part in discussing important subjects and managing large business which affect the whole district and do not directly concern their Unions.

It may be urged that there are sub-divisions, in some districts, which are quite prepared to accept the powers and responsibilities of the Local Boards, independent of the District Board. To meet such cases I would proceed on the model of 165th section of the present Road Cess Act, No. IX of 1880, and provide that the Local Government may declare that any such Local Government Board shall have the full powers of the District Board within its local Government circle, and in that case the powers of the District Board shall cease therein. I would also maintain the present engineering establishment, making only such necessary changes as may be rendered necessary to suit the altered state of things.

In almost all the districts I think we have got one professional engineer in the employ of the District Road Cess Committee, who prepares plans, estimates and designs of large works and generally supervises construction and repairs of district roads and bridges. Then each Road Cess Branch Committee has got its own overseer or sub-overseer, who receives a moderate amount of pay, and is quite competent to do the petty works of the sub-division. These gentlemen entered the service on the understanding that the posts to which they were appointed were permanent. They have been doing their work satisfactorily, and have acquired local knowledge and experience. Neither the interests of justice, economy, nor efficiency require that these persons should be turned out without any fault of their own and new persons appointed in their places.

To sum up, I fully approve of the liberal and enlightened principles of the Bill, and I have only to suggest that, according to the guiding principle laid down by the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill, we should utilize the existing District Board and Engineering Establishment.

At this stage the President adjourned the debate.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 10th instant.

LIBERALITY OF BABOO RASHBEHARY LAL SINGH OF MANBHOOM.

No. 657P, dated Calcutta, the 8th March 1883.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

WITH reference to your letter No. 187IM, dated the 13th January last, and its enclosures, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to convey the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to Baboo Rashbehary Lal Singh, a zemindar in the district of Manbhoom, for his liberal contribution of Rs. 3,670 towards the construction of the Govindpore Lake.

2. I am add that this correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 187IM, dated Camp Kusumghat, the 13th January 1883.

From—J. F. K. HEWITT, Esq., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

IN submitting herewith copy of letter No. 1768R, dated 28th December 1882, from the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, together with its enclosure, I have the honour to state that I hope that the thanks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may be given to Baboo Rashbehary Lal Singh for the great public spirit he has shewn in contributing such a large sum as Rs. 3,670 towards the construction of the Govindpore Lake. This work will be of the greatest possible benefit to the people of the sub-division, who are constantly obliged to visit Govindpore, and also to the numerous travellers along the Grand Trunk Road and the inhabitants of Govindpore. The donor is a most active landowner, and takes the greatest interest in the improvement of his estate. He fully deserves the thanks of Government.

No. 1768R, dated Puruliah, the 28th December 1882.

From—A. L. CLAY, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,

To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division.

I BEG to send herewith copy of Govindpore Sub-Divisional Officer's No. 1160, dated the 19th instant.

2. The liberality of the Jheria zemindar deserves public recognition and encouragement, the rather that his conduct is a marked contrast to that of the zemindars of Manbhoom generally. The lake at Govindpore will, when finished, be a work of very great public utility, and its construction would perhaps have been indefinitely postponed but for the handsome donations of the Jheria zemindar and the late Maharani of Pandra.

3. The Maharani of Pandra being dead, and her estate in Chancery, her liberality as regards the Govindpore Lake cannot now be recognised. If the heir to her estate proves as public-spirited as she was, his name may yet be brought to the favourable notice of Government.

No. 1160, dated Govindpore, the 19th December 1882.

From—BABOO KALI PROSUNO SIRKAR, Sub-Divisional Officer of Govindpore,

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Jheria Zemindar, Baboo Rashbehary Lal Singh, has paid up the whole of his promised contribution towards the construction of the Govindpore Lake, amounting to Rs. 2,370; previously he contributed Rs. 1,300, so that his total contribution, including the present donation, amounts to Rs. 3,670, which is a very liberal payment. The zemindar, who is also an Honorary Magistrate, takes considerable interest in all matters of public importance.

2. The zemindar's liberal contributions to charitable dispensaries and schools, and his efforts to promote the cause of education in this district, are too well known to you to require any detailed notice here.

3. It may be noticed that the late Maharani of Pandra contributed Rs. 1,300 towards the construction of the lake.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THE following Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Public Department, are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

READ—The following papers :—

Circular No. 8Ex., dated Calcutta, the 3rd February 1883.

From—T. W. HOLDERNESS, Esq., C.S., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Exhibition),

To—The Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, Public Department.

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 163—33, dated the 15th January 1883, and the following annexures:—
Resolution, dated the 16th January 1883.
Prospectus with regulations.

I AM directed to forward copy of the papers noted in the margin, relative to an International Exhibition to be opened in Calcutta on the 4th of next December, and to say that the Government of India will be glad if the Government of Madras will consent to co-operate in contributing to the success of the Exhibition.

2. The prospectus, which forms one of the enclosures, will explain the classes of products and manufactures which the Exhibition will embrace; and a further communication is being addressed to you to-day, which deals with the questions of money allotment and collection of exhibits.

3. The point to be here considered is the formation of Provincial Committees. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, it will be seen, nominated a General Committee in Calcutta of all the chief officers of the Local and Supreme Governments, and proposes to add to it the name of the head of any Provincial Committee which may be formed by the Government of Madras, as also the names of leading officials and private individuals, both European and Native, of your province. I am to request that, should there be no objection, an intimation regarding these may, as desired by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, be made directly to the Bengal Secretariat.

ORDER—Dated 19th February 1883, No. 342, Public.

His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to appoint the gentlemen named in the margin to form a Committee to act in concert with the Central Committee at Calcutta, and to manage the collection and preparation of specimens of local products. All Collectors in the mofussil will appoint local committees at their head-quarters for the collection and despatch of natural and manufactured produce to Madras or Calcutta, and will furnish lists of members of mercantile firms and other leading residents of their districts, Native and European, whose names it may seem advisable to add to the General Committee.

Hon'ble Raja Gode Narayan Gajapati Rao.
" J. G. Coleman.
" Mir Humayun Jah Bahadoor.
" Amaravati Seshayya Sastri, C.S.I.
" A. Mackenzie.
" H. S. Thomas.
J. H. Garstin, Esq., C.S.I., C.S.
Colonel R. H. Sankey, C.B., R.E.
Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, C.I.E.
W. Wilson, Esq., M.A., C.S.,
H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A., C.S.
H. W. Bliss, Esq., B.A., C.S.
A. T. Arundel, Esq., B.A., C.S.
Surgeon-Major G. Bidie, M.D., F.L.S., C.I.E.
Colonel W. S. Drever, C.S.I.
R. F. Chisholm, Esq., F.R.S., B.A.
J. C. Shaw, Esq.
C. A. Ainslie, Esq.
L. Strange, Esq.
S. R. Turnbull, Esq.
T. A. Taylor, Esq.
J. A. Boyson, Esq.
R. G. Orr, Esq.
M. R. Ry. P. Chentsal Rao Pantulu Garu.
" V. Krishnamachari Avargal.
Honorary Surgeon Muhi-ud-din Sharif Khan Bahadoor.
M. R. Ry. P. S. Ramasami Mudaliar Avargal.
" C. Singaravelu Mudaliar Avargal.
" P. Ebirajulu Naidu Garu.
" W. S. Venkatramanjulu Naidu Garu.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th March 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Mar. 10 '83	3·19	Weather—cool with showers. Sugarcane and *rubbee* crops being cut. Mango blossoms injured by rain and wind. A few cases of cholera reported.
	Cutwa ...	1·12	
	Culna ...	0·98	
2	Bankoora, „ 10 „	1·11	Weather—beginning to be warm, but kept cool by rain and high winds at intervals. Pressing of sugarcane drawing to a close, yielding a 12-anna outturn all round. Standing crops doing well Rain and storms have done slight damage to mango. General health good in the Sudder sub-division and improving in Bishenpore.
	Bishenpore ...	0·38	
	Maliara ...	0·22	
	Khatra ...	0·48	
3	Beerbhoom, „ 10 „	0·01	Weather—cloudy and windy. Scarcely any crops on the ground now. Public health good
4	Midnapore „ 10 „	1·78	Weather—cloudy, with occasional showers at head-quarters. Slight thunderstorms every evening. Prospects of *rubbee* crops fair. Public health generally good.
	Ghattal ...	0·38	
	Contai ...	1·38	
	Tumlook .	1·35	
5	Hooghly, „ 10 „	0·75	Weather—cold for the time of year. Harvesting of winter crops over. Sporadic cases of cholera in the whole district.
	Howrah „ 12 „	0·44	Weather—cloudy and constant storms; still cool. Lands being ploughed.
	Oolooberia ...	0·70	
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 12 „	1·3	Weather—cool and cloudy, attended in the beginning of the week with occasional rain and breeze. *Rubbee* crops on the ground have been injured to some extent by rain. Public health generally good.
7	Nuddea, „ 10 „	0·15	Weather—cloudy and rainy, with occasional high winds Prospects of standing crops fairly good. Fever slightly increased in the Meherpore sub-division. Some cholera in Bongong and Ranaghat.
	Kooshtea ...	1·25	
	Meherpore ...	0·09	
	Chooadanga ...	1·14	
	Ranaghat ...	0·71	
8	Khoolna, „ 10 „	1·43	Weather—still unsettled. Recent untimely rain has damaged spring crops it some extent.
9	Jessore, „ 10 „	1·74	Weather—hot with clouds, and rain in the afternoon and night. Winter crops harvested. Spring sowings going on. Late rain has done good to spring sowings. General health good.
	Jhenida ...	1·23	
	Magura ...	1·84	
	Narail ...	3·70	
10	Moorshedabad, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer and cloudy. Winter crops are being cut in some places. Prospects on the whole satisfactory. *Boro* paddy promising. Land is being prepared for *aus* paddy. Small-pox reported from a few places.
11	Dinagepore, Mar. 9 '83	0·04	Weather—seasonable. Pulses doing well. Transplanting of *boro* paddy is reaching completion Price of rice has risen, and it sells at from 17 to 18 seers per rupee.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 12	Rajshahye, „ 10 „	1·19	Weather—cloudy and threatening. Spring crops being harvested; outtur generally good. Ploughing proceeding vigorously, also sowing of paddy Public health fair.
	Nowgong ...	Slight rain.	
13	Rungpore „ 10 „	0·04	Weather—hot; occasionally cloudy. West wind blowing during day. Harvesting of ginger, sugarcane, mustard, &c., still continues. Rain wanted. Cholera reported from Kurigram.
14	Bogra, „ 10 „	0·14	Weather—getting warm. Winter crops doing fairly well. Health good. A few cases of chicken-pox reported from thana Bogra.
15	Pubna, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—warmer and cloudy. State and prospects of crops good.
16	Darjeeling, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—fine. Harvesting of winter crops completed in the Terai; a ten-anna crop is estimated. In the Terai early rice and in the hills *kosni* and Indian-corn are being sown.
17	Julpigoree, „ 10 „	Nil	Hot weather setting in fast. Generally a high wind during the day. Land being ploughed for *bhadoi* paddy. Standing crops doing well.
	Cooch Behar, „ 9 „	Nil	Weather—fair; warmer than usual at this time of year. West wind in afternoons strong and sometimes warm. Tobacco being harvested. Prospects of *cheena*, *kaon*, wheat and other cold-weather crops good. Public health good.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca Mar. 10 '83	0·98	Weather—warm. Sugarcane-pressing almost completed. Harvesting of mustard crop continues. Wheat and barley being gathered. Other crops promising.
	Manickgunge ...	0·60	
	Munshigunge ...	2·63	
19	Furreedpore, „ 10 „	1·48	Weather—seasonable Standing crops doing well Public health good.
	Goalundo ...	0·20	
	Madaripore ...	6·54	
20	Backergunge, „ 8 „	6·18	Weather—wet and stormy. *Rubbee* crops improved by rain which will also facilitate ploughing for *aus* rice crop. Health satisfactory.
21	Mymensingh, „ 9 „	0·33	Weather—warm. A heavy shower fell on the evening of the 4th. State and prospects of crops good. A hailstorm on the 4th slightly injured the winter crops in the east of the district. Public health good, except in part of Kishoregunge sub-division where there is a good deal of cholera.
	Jamalpore ...	0·12	
	Kishoregunge ...	0·42	
	Attea ...	0·45	
	Netrokona ...	0·67	

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—*concld.*				
Eastern Districts—concld.				
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, Mar. 13 '83	0·16	Heavy rain on the 7th. Prospects of crops unfavourable. Prices unchanged. A few cases of cholera in the town. Cow-pox still reported.
	23	Noakholly, „ 9 „	9·51	There has been much rain. A violent storm passed over the town on the night of the 3rd instant, blowing from north and north-west. There were also severe thunder and hailstorms. *Rubbee* crops which were very promising have been in certain parts of the district much injured by the rain, storm and hail in other parts of the district, such as Hatra, Raypore, Fenny and Parshurain the rain is reported to have been moderate and to have done good to the crops.
	24	Tipperah, „ 9 „	3·78	Weather—unusually rainy and cool. State and prospects of crops favourable. Public health generally good.
		Brahmunbaria ...	2·54	
		Chandpore ..	1·35	
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. „ 6 „	5·01	Boisterous weather with heavy rain *Jhum* cutting continues. Sugarcane outturn turning out well. Tobacco slightly damaged by rain.
		Hill Tipperah. „ 7 „	1·40	Weather—getting warm. Early rice being sown. Prospects of tobacco and chillies good. Public health good.
BEHAR				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, Mr. 10 '83	0·31	Weather—hot in the day and cool in the night. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops continues. Mango blossoming well. Public health good.
		Barh ...	0 13	
		Dinapore ...	0 36	
		Behar ...	0 10	
	27	Gya, „ 10 „	0·12	Weather—cloudy. *Rubbee* being cut. A few cases of ordinary fever and small-pox in the interior.
		Nowada .	0·21	
	28	Shahabad, „ 10 „	0 26	There was hail at Buxar. *Rubbee* harvest commenced. It looks the finest crop ever seen here, but has been damaged by insects and disease, to what extent will not be known until it is gathered. Chicken-pox prevalent in the town of Sasseram and its neighbourhood.
		Buxar ..	0·48	
	29	Durbhunga, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm. *Rubbee* crops being harvested. Fields being prepared for paddy. Prices stationary. Public health generally good
	30	Mozufferpore. „ 10 „	0·04	Weather—fine and cloudy alternately. All standing crops doing well. Wheat, barley and pulses being reaped. Fever still continues in Seetamurhee and Pupree thanas; otherwise general health good.
		Hajeepore ..	0·58	
	31	Sarun, „ 10 „	0·51	Weather—fine and cloudy alternately. *Rubbee* crops ready for reaping, and harvesting commenced insome places. Slight injury done to standing crops by hail and rain on the night of the 4th. Sporadic cases of small-pox reported; public health otherwise good.
		Sewan ...	0·07	
	32	Chumparun, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops, with the exception of poppy continue good. Public health generally good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr. Mar. 10 '83	0·54	Weather—stormy, with fine intervals and unusually cool Rain has damaged *rubbee* crops. Prices rising a little. Public health good.
		Begusarai ...	0·36	
		Jamui ..	0·23	
	34	Bhagulpore, „ 10 „	0·41	Weather—cloudy with occasional slight showers. *Rubbee* is fast ripening and will soon be harvested, A good outturn anticipated. Cloudy weather will injure prospects of mango and *mohua* crops.
	35	Purneah, „ 10 „	0·08	Weather—cloudy, with west wind. State and prospects of crops very fair. Health fair.
	36	Maldah, „ 10 „	0 20	Weather—generally fair with passing clouds in the direction of the wind, west and north-west. Cool in early morning, but hot during the day. Getting warmer daily. Prospects of crops fair. Public health good; one or two cases of cholera reported from the interior.
	37	Sonthal Perghs. „ 10 „	0 10	Weather—unsettled throughout the week. Rain has fallen in places, and will probably injuriously affect mangoes, the blossom of which looked very promising. Very little crops on the ground.
		Deoghur ...	0·58	
		Rajmehal ...	0·21	
		Pakour ...	0·40	
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVN.	38	Cuttack, Mar. 9 '83	1·25	Weather—hot and cloudy, with occasional showers of rain in the night accompanied by thunder and high wind. *Sarad* rice and *rubbee* crops thrashed and gathered. Wheat being reaped. *Dalua* rice growing well. Common rice selling at from 28 to 32 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, except in some places of the Kendrapara sub-division where cholera is reported to have appeared.
	39	Pooree, „ 8 „	1 25	Weather—hot with occasional showers Rain has done good for the tillage of land for the ensuing crops. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice selling at from 29 to 42 Calcutta seers per rupee Cholera still reported.
		Khoorda ...	0 57	
	40	Balasore, „ 9 „	0·37	Heavy showers of rain throughout the district and continual threatening. The salt manufacture is completely closed for a time and the canal work retarded. Destructive fire at Chandballi. Rice selling at from 28 to 42 seers per rupee.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
South-West Frontier Agency.				
	41	Hazaribagh, Mar. 9 '83	0·15	Weather—cloudy. Prospects of *rubbee* crops favourable. Barley and gram are being cut in places. Coarse rice selling at 20 seers a rupee.
	42	Lohardugga, „ 10 „	1·47	Weather—unseasonable. Heavy rain accompanied by thunder. *Rubbee* harvest progressing. Crops on Kalihan damaged by rain. Public health fair. Cattle-disease still increasing in Palamow.
	43	Singbhoom, „ 9 „	0·28	Weather—cloudy and cool. Slight rain during the last three days. Cold-weather crops being harvested and are doing well. Small-pox still prevails in some parts of the district.
	44	Manbhoom, „ 10 „	1·43	Weather—cloudy, with frequent thunderstorms. Sugarcane and gram being cut. Wheat and barley ripening; outturn promises well. Slight cholera at stations on Grand Trunk Road. Small-pox in Topechansi and Raghunathpore.
		Govindpore ...	0 11	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 13th March 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of February 1883.

		Date.
	°	
The mean temperature during the month	69·4	
The highest temperature during the month	91·9	20th
The lowest temperature during the month	50·3	7th
The range of temperature during the month	41·6	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	21·8	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	27·7	23rd
	%	
The mean humidity during the month	64	
	Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month	·464	
The total rainfall of the month	2·13	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·90	26th
	Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	3	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 9th March 1883.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 4th to 10th March 1883.

Month.	Date.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain.
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March ...	4th ...	78·3	86·8	18·1	70·7	71·1	·666	67·2	69	Nil.
" ...	5th ...	76·3	86·8	17·7	69·1	72·9	·764	71·2	84	"
" ...	6th ...	77·2	89·3	21·0	68·3	75·0	·840	74·0	90	0·72
" ...	7th ...	76·6	88·8	19·1	69·7	70·7	·673	67·4	73	0·02
" ...	8th ...	77·1	87·6	18·6	69·0	70·1	·644	66·2	69	0·19
" ...	9th ...	75·0	86·3	18·8	67·5	68·8	·629	65·2	72	0·07
" ...	10th ...	74·5	85·3	18·2	67·1	69·4	·652	66·5	76	0·13

	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	76·4
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	22·2
The maximum temperature during the seven days	89·3
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	76
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th March 1883	1·13

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th March 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of February 1883.

	Inches.	Date.	hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·958		
The average pressure of 24 years	29·945		
The highest pressure during the month	30·095	10th	10h
The lowest pressure during the month	29·844	25th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	0·251		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of sunshine during the month ...	263		
	°		
The mean temperature during the month	67·5		
The average temperature of 24 years	73·0		
The highest temperature during the month	89·5	20th	
The lowest temperature during the month	46·2	8th	
The range of temperature during the month	43·3		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	22·0		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	30·6	8th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity during the month	67		
The average humidity of 24 years	67		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension during the month	0·447		
The average vapour tension of 9 years	0·538		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	2·43		
The total rainfall of the month	2·09		
The total rainfall of the month indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50·5 feet high)	2·11		
The average fall of 48 years	0·87		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·24	26th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	2		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years	3		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	133·3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	54·0		
The greatest sun temperature	145·0	11th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	65·4	27th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	47·4		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	9·9		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	14·8	15th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	79·7		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	143·0	20th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	14·0	2nd, noon to 1 P.M.	

The number of hours under each of the 8 points—

N. 104, NE. 80, E. 32, SE. 19, S. 28, SW. 111, W. 108, NW. 99, Calm 91.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2·80° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 9th March 1883.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th March 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1883		☉		Inches	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%			Inches	
Mar.	4th	147·0	4	29·872	77·6	87·2	17·1	70·1	71·8	0·703	68·7	76	NNE, SW by S and variable.	118	Nil.	Partially cloudy ⌓.
"	5th	444·6	10	·864	76·1	86·9	17·4	69·5	71·3	·706	68·8	79	WSW and SW by W.	140	0·81	Chiefly cloudy, ⌓, o, g, t, ⟨, p, ▲.
"	6th	446·4	11	·894	76·6	87·1	19·8	67·3	72·5	·750	70·6	82	SW by W and variable.	140	0·04	Partially, cloudy o, g, t, ⟨, d.
"	7th	449·9	9	·940	75·8	87·9	20·5	67·4	69·7	·648	66·8	74	NNE and variable ...	148	0·31	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, t, ⟨, p.
"	8th	447·8	11	·942	75·7	84·9	16·4	68·5	69·3	·632	65·6	73	NNE, W by S and variable.	87	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, t, ⟨.
"	9th	447·8	10	·888	75·4	84·7	16·7	68·0	68·2	·603	64·2	70	WNW and variable	146	0·07	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p.
"	10th	141·5	4	·913	74·7	83·0	16·7	66·3	68·1	·619	65·0	73	NNE, W by S and variable.	107	0·14	Cloudy o, g, p, lr.

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·902
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	29·842
	Hours.
The total number of hours of sunshine of the seven days	59
	☉
The mean temperature of the seven days	76·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ..	78·1
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	21·6
The maximum temperature during the seven days	87·9
	Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	18
	lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on on square foot during the seven days ...	12
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	75
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ..	69
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th March 1883	1·37
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·46
The total fall from 1st January to 10th March 1883	3·53
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	2·24

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 8t, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓ dew, o overcast, g gloomy, t thunder, ⟨ lightning, p passing temporary showers, ▲ hail, d drizzling rain, lr. lighting reflection.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th March 1883.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of January 1883.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Range.	RADIATION THERMOMETER. Sun. Mean.	Sun. Above max. in shade.	Sun. Max. Day.	Sun. Max. ○	Grass. Mean.	Grass. Below min. in shade.	Grass. Min. Day.	Grass. Min. ○	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of minimum.	Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Highest max. Day.	Highest max. ○	Absolute range.	Lowest min. Day.	Lowest min. ○	VAPOUR TENSION. Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	HUMIDITY. Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	RAINFALL. Number of days.	In inches.
Sibsagor ...	333	29·74	29·809	29·666	·143	125·5	56·1	13th	138·7	43·7	5·8	21st	38·6	69·4	19·9	49·5	59·3	58·0	67·4	16 & 26th	72·6	27·5	21 & 27th	45·1		·353	·455	·454		98	94	68	7	1·77
Dhubri ...	1:5 34	·953	30 015	·877	·138	*117·8	*45·4	3rd	123·7	49·6	4 5	30th	40·2	72·1	18·0	54·1	62·6	61·8	70 4	21st	75·7	26·5	3 th	49 2		·402	·475	·478		95	86	65	3	0·32
Silchar ...	104·25	·947	·015	·870	·13	*129·3	51 1	21st	135·3	—	—	—	—	77·2	25 5	51·7	63·7	66 2	74 7	21 & 27th	81·6	37·2	31st	44·4		·362	·477	·419		94	75	50	2	1·18
Darjeeling ...	7421·1	22·978	23·019	2 ·938	·0·1	†105·6	†61·9	30 h	110·7	*18·0	§15 7	7th	24·8	43·1	§9·3	§34·3	37·2	39·5	40 2	5 to 7th	48·5	16·7	24th	31·8		·178	·217	·227		89	89	90	3	0·35
Purneah ...	125	29·916	29·99	29·859	·131	124·6	49·4	12th	130·7	42·2	6·9	17 to 20, & 30th	35·3	75·2	26·0	49 2	62·0	64·2	72 7	20th	77·7	34 9	19 & 20th	42·8		·323	·418	·375		92	70	47	3	1·05
Dorbhunga ...	1·6·32	·905	·975	·844	·131	118·2	46·7	11th	128 4	43·6	9·9	19 & 30th	36·0	71·5	17·9	53·6	62 4	63·6	70 5	7th	75·2	28·9	29th	46 3		·386	·444	·425		93	75	57	3	0 95
Patna ...	183 84	·883	·952	·823	·129	116·6	43·6	16th	122 2	44·5	7 1	20th	36·3	73 0	21·4	51·6	62·1	61·0	71·3	8th	77·1	30·7	29th	46·4		·331	·406	·377		86	68	49	3	1·93
Gya ...	3·4·9	·668	·735	·614	·121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75·2	22·5	52·7	64·0	67·3	72·7	4 & 8th	79·3	33·1	20 & 21st	46·2		·333	·369	·319		83	56	41	6	1·65
Hazaribagh ...	2007·12	27·987	28·018	27·942	·100	116·6	45·7	25th	127·6	42·2	8·9	20th	32·8	70·9	19 9	51·1	60 4	61 3	69·5	8th	75·4	31·1	29th	44·3		·296	·303	·291		78	51	43	3	1·11
Berhampore ...	66·45	29·944	30·058	29 932	·126	134·3	58·3	9th	141·2	38·6	14·6	3.th	30·4	75 8	22·6	53·2	63 7	66·5	74·3	26th	79 6	32·5	30th	47·1		·372	·439	·383		91	67	46	2	0·12
Burdwan ...	99·09	·951	·023	·898	·130	136·5	59·2	25th	147·2	45·0	8·5	20th	37·1	77·3	23 8	53·5	64·7	68·5	75·0	26th	80·9	33·6	30th	47·3		·399	·387	·350		94	55	40	2	0·11
Jessore ...	33·3	30·020	·092	·971	·121	130·8	52·2	27th	141·8	42·3	9·2	3 th	37·4	78·6	27·1	51·5	63 9	63·1	74·5	27 & 29th	82 6	37·1	31st	45·5		·348	·452	·392		91	63	46	2	0·45
Dacca ...	35	·019	·083	·964	·119	137·7	60·3	23rd	141·1	42·5	11·1	31st	34·3	77·4	23·9	53·6	65·8	69·4	75·1	26th	81·4	34·9	31st	46 5		·376	·480	·425		91	67	49	2	0·35
Chittagong ...	86·7	29·961	·017	·906	·111	139·5	62·8	24th	149·4	48·3	5·6	31st	39·5	76·7	22·8	53·9	65·6	67·8	73·4	26th	81 9	34·7	31st	47·2		·374	·497	446		89	73	54	—	—
Demagiri ...																																		
Calcutta (Alipore) ...	21·38	30·028	·110	·981	·129	131·2	55·0	27th	144·8	42·7	10·3	20th	35·2	76·2	23·2	53 0	63·9	68·3	74·9	27th	80 5	32·1	20 & 21st	48·4	·415	·384	·422	·363	71	95	60	43	2	0·07
Saugor Island	25·5	·019	084	·969	·115	137·6	59 8	26th	142 5	—	—	—	—	77 8	20·0	57·8	66 7	70·4	73 8	27th	81·4	30·7	20th	50·7	·479	·420	·5·2	·480	73	86	67	57	—	—
Cuttack ...	30	29·959	·026	·894	·132	140·6	56·7	7th	147·1	49·4	10·9	22nd	42·9	83·9	33·6	60·3	72·1	74·4	82·1	24th	87·3	31·6	22nd	55·7		·479	·511	·458		91	60	43	—	—
False Point ...	—	30·028	·093	·983	·110	136·5	61·5	11th	141·5	55·0	4·9	31 & 22nd	49·5	75·0	15·0	60·0	66·9	70 4	73·8	27th	77·8	23·6	22nd	54·2		·510	·559	·553		98	76	66	2	0·24
Vizagapatam ...																																		
Akyab ...	20·44	·010	·075	·958	·117	128·9	48·0	31st	131·5	52·4	7·2	5,6,8 & 9	46 0	80·9	21·3	59·6	69·8	71·3	78·0	31st	85·2	32·3	31st	52·9		·438	·551	·513		85	72	54	—	—
Port Blair ...	61·16	29·902	29·955	·848	·107	135·2	49·2	18th	142·1	69·2	6·0	24 & 31st	61·0	86·0	10·8	75·2	79·3	81·7	83·3	26th	88·5	18·4	8th	70·1		·695	·761	·800		79	72	72	2	0 63
Nancowry ...	81	·829	·894	·763	·111	146·3	58·7	21st	153 4	72·2	5 1	1st	68·2	87·6	10 3	77·3	79·7	82·6	82·0	1st	90·8	15·7	31st	75·1		·753	·756	·734		80	68	67	5	0·73
														November 1882.																				
Demagiri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81·1	18·4	62·7	71·2	75·4	79·8	5th	83·8	28·5	24th	58·3		—	—	—		—	—	—	5	5 55
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·907	29·963	29·856	·107	‡109·2	‡27·1	6th	119·5	69·1	8·3	13th	58·1	81·1	3·5	77·6	79·5	79 6	80·6	7th	85·0	10·5	26 & 27th	74·5	·397	·474	·669	·693	68	49	66	67	11	12·50
														December 1882.																				
Vizagapatam ...	31	·973	30·037	29·918	·119	105·9	27 8	22nd	114·2	57·9	12·4	4th	51·3	78 1	7 8	70·3	74·3	75·3	77·5	9 & 18th	79·5	13 0	10th	66·5	·549	·348	·537	·542	65	47	61	58	1	2·30
Nancowry ...	81	·817	29 864	·769	·095	140·6	51·1	2nd	159·7	71·4	4·2	16th	68·0	89·5	13·9	75·6	78·2	81·7	80 8	23rd	91·8	20·1	26th	71·7		·790	·813	·802		90	75	77	14	11·11

Calcutta (Alipore).

Mean barometric pressure of 24 years ...	30·014	Mean temperature of 24 years	67·7	Mean humidity of 24 years	71
Ditto ditto of 1883 ...	·026	Ditto ditto of 1883	63·9	Ditto ditto of 1883	71
Excess in 1883	·012	Defect in 1883	3·8	Difference	0

Mean rainfall of 48 years... ...	0·43
Actual fall in 1883	0·07
Defect in 1883	0 36

* Mean for 30 days. | † Mean for 29 days. | ‡ Mean for 26 days. | § Mean for 24 days.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 3rd March 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level with Anemometric Result and Cloud Observations.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind. North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.	Percentage and resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
Sibsagor ...	30·094	60·0	4	26	11	7	1	11		1		1	44 N 70° E	45·2	5·47
Dhubri ...	·077	62·9	1	20	13	1		5	1			21	42 N 65° E	111	2·53
Silchar ...	·058	63·9		1	6	11	4	5	4			31	26 S 26° E	44·0	2·36
Darjeeling ...	—	—		3	7	2		8	12	3		27	16 S 73° W	50·0	4·39
Purneah ...	·050	62·3	3	9	5		3	1	25	9		6	30 N 60 W	49·4	1·65
Durbhunga ...	·084	62·8	1	7	9	8	2	9	17	6		8	14 S 64° W	57·6	2·13
Patna .	·077	62·5	1	4	9	5	2	5	21	13		2	30 N 78° W	82·3	3·08
Gya ...	·067	64·8	2	2	1	4	1	3	12	8		29	24 N 78° W	31·2	3·56
Hazaribagh ...	25·080	64·9	8	2	1	6	6	3	9	25		2	43 N 56° W	132·0	2·52
Berhampore ...	30·054	63·4	9	3	4			2	9	13		22	37 N 36° W	44·6	1·71
Burdwan ...	0 57	64·9	17	5	4	2	2		11	18		3	54 N 26° W	42·1	2·15
Jessore ...	·055	64·0	7	3	2	3		2	15	26		4	60 N 50° W	43·1	1·66
Dacca ...	·056	65·9	7	3	2	3	9	2	11	9		15	21 N 77° W	44·2	1·00
Chittagong ...	·055	65·8	9	20			1	5	19	5		3	41 N 28° W	60·2	1·32
Demagiri ...															
Calcutta (Alipore)	·049	63·9	45	12	7	3	5	6	20	23		3	51 N 21° W	56·3	1·65
Saugor Island...	·016	66·8	29	30	12	9	22	13	3	6			23 N 46° E	138·3	1·24
Cuttack ..	·043	72·3	13	10	4	6	7	6	2	13		1	22 N 1° W	22·5	2·00
False Point ...	—	—	10	13	13	9	7	2	2	5		1	37 N 70° E	—	1·77
Vizagapatam ...															
Akyab ...	·032	69·8	7	21	4	2	2	7	11	8			31 N 4° W	58·7	1·03
Port Blair ...	29·96[illegible]	79·4	7	32	9	14							74 N 65° E	195·0	4·42
Nancowry ...	·923	79·9		10	43	8							91 N 89° E	250·9	5·53
						November 1882.									
Demagiri ...	—	—	4		1	9	2	2	7	35			53 N 54° W	—	1·48
Vizagapatam ...	29·039	79·6	1	43	39	9	3	6	6	13			52 N 64° E	67·4	4·88
						December 1882.									
Vizagapatam ...	30·006	74·4	13	40	24	15	10	3	12	7			40 N 62° E	48·7	2·22
Nancowry ...	29·901	78·4	2	14	34	10		2					80 N 66° E	179·0	6·19

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table—"Prof. papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 1 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 3rd March 1883.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the four weeks ended 25th December 1882.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.

Dated Calcutta, the 14th February 1883.

From—W. INNES, ESQ., Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,

To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

I BEG to forward the usual comparative statement of traffic for the four weeks ended the 25th December last, from which it will be seen that the gross weight carried over the railway during that period was 14,22,210 maunds, or 26 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding period of 1881.

There are considerable fluctuations under the various heads, the most important of which are—

Increases.

Cotton, manufactured ... ... 4,779 Mds

Piece-goods is now included under this head. The increase is partly attributable to a brisk demand in the mofussil bazars for home-made cloth, and partly in traffic from Dacca and Narayangunj.

Fibrous products (gunny-bags) .. .. 27,385 Mds.

Nearly the whole of this increase is on traffic from the Northern Bengal State Railway, and is attributable to the reduced rates of freight conceded by both railways, which have been in force since last July.

Jute, unscrewed ... ... 1,76,512 Mds.

Less do., screwed ... ... 28,974 „

Net increase ... 1,47,538 „

The greater part of this increase is on traffic from Northern Bengal State Railway, and is attributable to the abundant crop of last season.

Miscellaneous ... ... 71,599 Mds.

Railway material is included under this head. The increase is partly due to materials forwarded to Diamond Harbour for the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway extension, and partly to materials for the Bengal Central Railway.

Salt ... ... 23,245 Mds.

This traffic fluctuates from month to month. The increase of one month about counterbalances the decrease of another.

Tea ... ... 4,918 Mds.

On referring to previous statement, it will be seen that the decreases then recorded are being made up by the increases noted in the last report, and also the one under review; stocks appear to have been kept back in the hope of securing better prices.

Decreases.

Coal and Coke ... ... 8,211 Mds.

This decrease is on traffic from Chitpore to Sealdah, and is probably due to consumers endeavouring to exhaust their present stocks before taking in new supplies

Grain and pulse ... ... 11,625 Mds.

Traffic from all stations shares in the decrease which is attributable to the stocks of last season's crop having been exhausted

Tobacco ... ... 3,597 Mds.

This decrease is attributable to a dull market, and also to increased despatches in previous month.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over this Line for the month ending 23rd December 1882, as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1881.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Down. 1881.	Down. 1882.	Up. 1881.	Up. 1882.	Total. 1881.	Total. 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Borax	.....	.....	2	26	2	26	24	.....
Canes and ratans	.....	40	42	5	42	45	3	.....
Caoutchouc	104	195	5	.....	109	195	86	.....
Cinchona	232	263	.....	.....	232	263	31	.....
Coal and coke	56,194	48,679	59,131	58,435	1,15,325	1,07,114	.....	8,211
Cotton, raw	4,406	1,260	381	954	4,787	2,214	.....	2,573
Do., manufactured	428	3,058	33,960	35,409	33,886	38,467	4,779	.....
Chillies	.....	12	3,892	2,274	3,892	2,286	.....	1,606
Drugs and medicines	.....	399	883	3,722	883	4,121	3,738	.....
Dyeing materials	7,870	11,379	43	21	7,913	11,400	3,487	.....
Fibrous products, gunny-bags	38,484	66,371	2,028	1,526	40,512	67,897	27,385	.....
Fruits and nuts	144	82	351	897	495	979	484	.....
Ginger	951	821	.....	.....	951	821	11	130
Grain and pulse	45,013	28,408	3,261	8,241	48,274	36,649	.....	11,625
Gums and resins	9	1	267	317	276	318	42	.....
Hides and skins	20,007	21,375	21	43	20,028	21,418	1,390	.....
Horns	136	256	18	14	154	270	116	.....
Jute, "screwed"	97,460	68,486	.....	.....	97,460	68,486	.....	28,974
Do., "unscrewed"	4,76,565	6,54,497	1,506	86	4,78,071	6,54,583	1,76,512	.....
Lac	1,099	695	88	71	1,187	766	.....	421
Leather	28	7	1,343	5,244	1,371	5,251	3,880	.....
Liquors	56	.....	1,316	5,055	1,372	5,055	3,683	.....
Metals and manufactures of	3,593	590	16,139	22,164	19,732	22,754	3,022	.....
Miscellaneous	5,098	23,961	25,279	78,015	30,377	1,01,976	71,599	.....
Oil	21	81	3,026	3,631	3,047	3,702	655	.....
Opium	.....	.....	...	14	.....	14	14	.....
Paints and colours	.....	10	517	318	517	328	.....	189
Provisions	919	2,218	3,484	4,149	4,403	6,367	1,964	.....
Railway materials for construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto do. for Revenue Account	25,733	28,432	54,743	69,097	80,476	97,529	17,053	.....
Salt	.....	.....	69,108	92,858	69,105	92,353	23,245	.....
Saltpetre	896	.....	145	45	1,041	45	.....	996
Seeds	6,627	10,183	8,002	6,955	14,629	17,138	2,509	.....
Silk	263	587	21	102	284	689	405	.....
Spices	62	500	1,903	1,319	1,965	1,819	.....	146
Stone and marble	.....	.....	881	240	881	240	.....	641
Sugar	937	1,555	4,606	5,183	5,543	6,738	1,195	.....
Tea	20,177	25,085	6	16	20,183	25,101	4,918	.....
Tobacco	15,273	11,891	914	699	16,187	12,590	.....	3,597
Wood	2	295	4,942	3,721	4,944	4,016	.....	928
Wool	.....	.....	269	187	269	187	.....	82
Total ...	8,28,787	10,11,692	3,01,323	4,10,518	11,30,110	14,22,210	3,52,219	60,119
						11,30,110	60,119	...
Increase ...						2,92,100	2,92,100	.....

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd March 1883 on 1,506¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	208,000	2,65,2[illegible]	27,63,065 0	7,01,784 13 0	17,533 7 6	9,84,577 5 3	67,982	128,800½	196,782½
Or per mile of railway	.....	176 [illegible] 6	.....	465 12 2	11 10 2	653 7 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,565,730	19,27,803 15 [illegible]	2,04,70,751 20	52,68,158 14 6	1,52,354 12 7	72,48,382 10 1	532,146	951,857	1,484,003
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,774,729	21,93,127 15 0	[illegible],34,416 20	59,69,943 12 3	1,69,888 4 1	82,32,959 15 4	600,128	1,080,657½	1,680,785½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	180,094½	2,44,878 11 9	[illegible] 20	7,13,294 4 6	23,476 8 6	9,81,619 8 9	52,497	129,469	181,966
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	162 8 4	.....	[illegible] 6 1	15 9 3	651 7 8	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,043,557½	33,12,987 9 10	2,13,94,007 10	64,79,051 1 9	[illegible] 13 4	99,02,779 8 11	516,196	1,110,895	1,627,091

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd March 1883 on 192½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	60,197	*43,774 0 0	3,53,652 0	76,016 0 0	532 0 0	1,20,322 0 0	6,227	10,144½	16,371½
Or per mile of railway	359	227 6 4	1,317 27	394 14 2	2 12 3	625 0 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	412,296	2,76,524 0 0	23,72,051 0	4,08,757 0 0	1,473 0 0	7,76,754 0 0	43,742½	59,909½	103,652
Total for 9 weeks ...	481,493	3,20,298 0 0	27,25,703 0	5,74,773 0 0	2,005 0 0	8,97,076 0 0	49,969½	70,054½	120,023½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	62,714	35,266 0 0	2,70,475 0	47,845 0 0	1,051 0 0	84,762 0 0	5,907½	7,438	13,435½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	365	205 5 4	1,574 33	278 9 2	9 9 10	493 8 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	431,703	2,02,084 0 0	23,55,878 0	4,21,656 0 0	3,984 0 0	7,18,324 0 0	63,817	66,348½	130,165

Includes Rs. 237 on account of Revenue stores.

* Increase in coaching owing to Mohutshub festival at Nuddea.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			28th Jan. 1882.	27th Jan. 1883.	To 28th Jan. 1882.	To 27th Jan. 1883.			
1883.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
3rd February ...	Northern Bengal ...	230	45,792 0 0	55,174 0 0	1,59,771 0 0	1,76,730 0 0	16,959 0 0	.....	11
3rd " ...	Tirhoot	85	12,174 0 0	11,317 0 0	45,510 0 0	49,509 0 0	3,999 0 0	.....	9
27th January ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	4,830 0 0	7,142 0 0	13,208 0 0	18,148 0 0	4,940 0 0	.....	37
3rd February ...	Nalhati	27¼	1,371 0 0	1,570 0 0	5,469 0 0	5,637 0 0	168 0 0	.....	3
	Total ...	385¼	64,187 0 0	75,403 0 0	2,23,958 0 0	2,50,024 0 0	26,066 0 0	.....	12

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1883.

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☞ Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 1374A.

GENERAL.—*The 13th March* 1883.—Mr. P. Nolan, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 3rd instant.

The 16th March 1883.—Mr. J. Beames, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, is allowed leave for ten days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th instant.

Mr. F. Wyer, Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to act temporarily as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Beames.

Mr. B. Dé, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. Wyer.

The 17th March 1883.—Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I., Magistrate and Collector of Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 19th March 1883.—The following Special Deputy Collectors are vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, in the districts of Nuddea and Moorshedabad, for the acquisition of land required for the Bengal Central Railway extension from Ranaghat to Bhugwangolah:—

Mr. W. Heysham, Junior. | Baboo Jodu Nath Mookerjee.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. E. H. Ruddock, or until further orders.

The 20th March 1883.—Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 17th instant.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 17th instant.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date in April next as he may be relieved.

Baboo Tarini Prasad Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muddehpoorah, Bhagulpore, is transferred to the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is posted to the sudder station of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. F. Manson, or until further orders, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Shoshee Bhusan Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Soopool, Bhagulpore, is appointed to have charge of the Muddehpoorah sub-division of that district, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

The order of the 20th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem, transferring Mr. D Norton, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurseong, Darjeeling, to Mozufferpore is cancelled.

Mr. J. Kennedy, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to Backergunge, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. F. J. R. Walker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is transferred to Purneah, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. E. T. Lloyd, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is allowed furlough for three months, under section 51, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th January 1883.

The following promotions and confirmations are made in the Subordinate Executive Service :—

Confirmed in the Fourth Grade :

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, *vice* Baboo Nobin Kristo Sircar retired.

Promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade :

Mr. J. A. Craven, *vice* Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt.

Confirmed in the Fifth Grade.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, *vice* Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt.
" Mohanund Gupta, on deputation, *vice* Baboo Juggobundhoo Sen, retired.

Promoted temporarily in the Fifth Grade.

Moulvie Ikram Russool, *vice* Mr. J. A. Craven.
Baboo Soorjo Coomar Sen, *vice* Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen.
" Chunder Coomar Dutt, on leave, *vice* Baboo Mohanund Gupta.

Confirmed in the Sixth Grade.

Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal, *vice* Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen.
" Kedar Nath Dutt, *vice* Baboo Mohanund Gupta.

Promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, *vice* Moulvie Ikram Russool.
Baboo Shama Churn Mitter, *vice* Baboo Soorjo Coomar Sen.

Confirmed in the Seventh Grade.

Mr. J. T. Babonau, *vice* Mr. T. D. Moran.
Moulvie Shere Ali, *vice* Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal.
Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, *vice* Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt.

Appointed temporarily to the Seventh Grade.

Baboo Ram Anugrah Narayan Singh, on deputation, *vice* Baboo Tarini Sunker Roy.
Mr. W. F. C. Montriou, *vice* Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter.
Mr. C. Owen, *vice* Baboo Shama Churn Mitter.

Mr. A. W. Stark, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the sudder station of that district, and is appointed to have charge of the Damin Forests, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. U. Cockburn, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, on leave, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is posted to Rajmehal, in that district.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, on leave, is transferred to Pubna, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

This cancels the order of the 13th instant, transferring Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Baboo Bemola Churn Bhattacharjee to Pubna.

The orders of the 13th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, granting three months' privilege leave to Baboo Gossain Das Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissengunge, Purneah, and appointing Baboo Komul Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of that sub-division, are cancelled.

Mr. A. D'B. Gomess, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, on leave, is transferred to Bhagulpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. H. J. Matthews, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I., or until further orders.

POLICE.—*The 15th March* 1883.—Mr. W. R. Green, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, for six months, on sick certificate.

The 16th March 1883.—Mr. H. M. Reily, District Superintendent of Police, returned from furlough on the forenoon of the 8th March 1883.

The 19th March 1883.—Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Julpigoree.

Mr. H. M. Reily, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to Burdwan.

Mr. C. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the district police, Balasore, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. J. Kiby, or until further orders.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Khoolna, on leave, is posted to Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, as Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. G. Havelock, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to have charge of the district police, Balasore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Raban, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Burdwan with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police of that district.

Mr. F. A. Fullerton, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is transferred to Backergunge.

Mr. A. R. Wigram, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, is transferred to Dacca.

Mr. F. H. Tucker, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred temporarily to Chumparun.

Mr. C. S. Murray, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is transferred to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. T. C. Orr, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Monghyr.

The 20th March 1883.—Mr. V. W. Bertelsen is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, with effect from the 21st November 1882.

The following Temporary Assistant Superintendents of Police are appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr. H. C. Clogstoun	...	...	From the 27th December 1882.
,, M. S. Emerson	...	...	,, ,, afternoon of the 29th December 1882.
,, F. E. Kemp	...	...	,, ,, 1st February 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. N. Knyvett, District Superintendent of Police, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Colonel W. T. Fagan, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 20th March* 1883.—The Reverend John Brown, Chairman and General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in Bengal, is granted a license, under clause 3, section 5, Act XV of 1872, authorizing him to solemnize marriages under that Act.

LEGISLATIVE.—*The 16th March* 1883.—With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor re-appoints, with effect from the 15th ultimo, the Hon'ble H. L. Dampier, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sections of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

REGISTRATION.—*The 19th March* 1883.—Babu Denonath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rampore Beauleah, in the district of Rajshahye, is appointed to be also Sub-Registrar of Rampore Beauleah, with effect from the 14th February 1883, *vice* Babu Upendra Chandra Mozoomdar, transferred.

PORT TRUST.—*The 17th March* 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. W. H. Grimley, C.S., of his appointment as an Officiating Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Officiating Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is appointed, under the provisions of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, to act as a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. D. Maclean, or until further orders.

OPIUM.—*The 20th March* 1883.—Mr. H. J. F. Pratt, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Bareilly, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st April next.

MEDICAL.—*The 17th March* 1883.—Surgeon-Major Henry Potter, M.D., of the 18th Regiment, at Dinapore, is appointed to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at that station with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

The 19th March 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Khurgessur Bose is appointed to have medical charge of the Shibpore Engineering College, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment, during the absence, on deputation, of Assistant Surgeon Debendro Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Purna Chunder Purkait, a Supernumerary at Howrah, was in medical charge of the Shibpore Engineering College from the afternoon of the 6th to the afternoon of the 12th January 1883.

The 20th March 1883.—Surgeon J. ffrench-Mullen acted as Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, and Second Surgeon, College Hospital, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties as Resident Surgeon of that hospital, from the 10th October to the 16th December 1881, both days inclusive, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye.

This cancels the order of the 9th January 1883.

Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Bose is appointed to have medical charge of the sub-division of, and the charitable dispensary at, Contai, in the district of Midnapore.

Assistant Surgeon Jogendro Nath Bhattacharjee, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to the special duty in connection with the animal vaccination in Calcutta.

Assistant Surgeon Hari Das Mitra, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Ram Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 14th March* 1883.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Buxar Municipality, in the district of Shahabad:—

Baboo Bishun Dutt. | Moulvie Mahomed Tafar.

The 15th March 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Municipality of Motihari, in the district of Chumparun, of Moulvie Syed Waquar Hossein to be their Vice-Chairman.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves the re-election by the Commissioners of the Lalbagh Municipality of Baboo Bungshi Dhur Roy to be their Vice-Chairman.

The 19th March 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Pubna Municipality of Surgeon R. L. Dutt, Civil Surgeon, to be their Vice-Chairman.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee under Bye-law No. 2 of the Bye-laws framed under Act IV (B.C.) of 1871 for the town of Gya, to assist the Magistrate and the Health Officer in carrying out the provisions of the Act within the said town:—

Official Members:

Baboo Pran Kumar Dass, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
" Rajkissore Narain, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Bhoop Sen Sing, Government Pleader.

Non-Official Members:

Baboo Behari Lal Barik. | Baboo Ram Nath Sing.
Baboo Durga Sankar Bhattacharjee.

ROAD CESS.—*The 13th March* 1883.—Moulvie Azhurul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a member of the Branch District Road Cess Committee of Sewan, in the district of Sarun, *vice* Mr. A. G. Tytler, resigned.

The 16th March 1883.—Mr. J. Kennedy, Joint Magistrate, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Jessore District Road Cess Committee, *vice* Mr. R. W. Carlyle, transferred.

The following notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

No. 54, dated the 8th March 1883.—Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., Officiating Inspector-General of Police and Jails, is confirmed in that appointment.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1883.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of Act V (B.C.) of 1881, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Burial Board for the town and suburbs of Calcutta:—

The Reverend J. M. Thoburn, D.D., Presiding Elder, Methodist Episcopal Mission, *vice* the Reverend W. Norris, resigned.

Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen *vice* Mr. A. B. Inglis, resigned.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th March 1883.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 7 of Act XII of 1875 (the Indian Ports Act), the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the following addition to Rule 6 of the Rules for the Port of Calcutta, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th August 1879:—

Port Rule No. 6A.—Inland steamers and flats lying above the bridge shall not haul out of moorings during the freshets on the last quarter of the ebb.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th March 1883.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 7 of Act XII of 1875 (the Indian Ports Act), and by section 4 of Act I of 1881, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the following addition to Rule 29 of the Rules for the Port of Calcutta, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th August 1879.

Rule 29A.—All vessels in port shall adopt sufficient precautions and guards to prevent the dangerous discharge of steam in taking in or discharging cargo, or on to wharves, or on to boats engaged in loading or discharging cargo.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The following notice is published for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTICE.

THE MAYO PRIZES FOR ART WORKMANSHIP.

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

A PRIZE of Rs. 180 and a silver medal will be awarded for the best specimen of wood-carving.

A prize of Rs. 180 and a silver medal will be awarded for the best specimen of pottery.

These prizes are open to all artisans throughout India. The prize works remain the property of the competitors. If they are for sale, it should be so stated, and the price marked on each specimen, together with the name and address of the maker.

The objects for competition must be delivered, carriage prepaid, by the 31st of December 1883, and addressed to the Superintendent, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

The object of these prizes being the encouragement of native art workmanship, the prizes will be awarded to those specimens which are truly Oriental in character, and which exemplify in the highest degree elegance in design with excellence in workmanship.

C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1883.—With reference to the rules under the Petroleum Act, 1881, published under the notification dated the 18th July 1882, at pages 617-18, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to notify that, for a period of six months from this date, the declaration required in Rule 2 of the said rules may be submitted to the Port Officer by the agents or consignees of the vessels.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTICE.

The 2nd March 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Behar Hindi Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance :—

For the Mofussil.	Rs.	A	P.	
Entire Gazette	6	0	0	per annum.
Postage	1	8	0	"
Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	4	0	0	"
Postage	1	0	0	"
For a single copy—				
Entire Gazette	0	4	0	
Postage	0	1	0	
Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under, with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.
Postage	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1883.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue the following revised rule as rule 16 of the rules regarding salt, on which duty has not been paid, conveyed under bond from Chittagong to Naraingunge.

Revised Rule 16.

IT is to be understood also that before permission can be given to transport salt to Naraingunge under bond, the bonder will be required to construct a suitable warehouse at Naraingunge, to be approved and licensed by the Collector, together with suitable accommodation for the warehouse establishment, also to be approved by the Collector. He will also be required to enter into an engagement with the Collector to defray the cost to Government of the establishment noted in the margin, which will be appointed by the Collector for the guard and supervision of the warehouse.

	Rs.
1 Darogah on	50
2 Peons at Rs. 6 each ...	12
Cost per mensem ...	62

The rules contained in paragraphs 5, 11, and 13 of section II of the Salt Manual shall apply generally to the appointment and payment of this establishment, and to the construction and repair of the warehouse and establishment accommodation.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1883.—In supersession of the Notification dated the 8th January 1883, published at page 22, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th idem, the following amended order, issued by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements, dated the 2nd February 1883, is republished for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION—No. 56.

THE following Order by His Excellency the Governor in Council, in substitution for the similar Order dated the 8th September 1882, and published as Government Notification No. 474 in the *Government Gazette* of the 10th of November 1882, is published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

C. J. IRVING,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Singapore, 2nd February* 1883.

WHEREAS by Indian Act No. XIII of 1854 it was, among other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time, to reduce the tolls payable under the said Act in respect of all vessels passing "The Straits Lights: And Whereas by Ordinance No. II of 1867 the powers vested by the said Act in the Governor-General of India in Council were vested in the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements: And Whereas it is expedient to reduce the tolls payable under the said Indian Act :

It is hereby ordered by the Governor in Council, that on and after the 1st day of January 1883, the tolls payable in respect of all vessels liable, under the said Indian Act, to pay tolls for passing the Straits Lights shall be as follows :—

1.—If the voyage be one in the ordinary course whereof such vessel would pass the whole of the said Lights, at the rate of two cents of a dollar or eight pies of a rupee for every ton of her burden.

2.—If the voyage be one in the ordinary course of which she would pass any one or more of the said Lights, but not all of them, at the rate of one cent of a dollar or four pies of a rupee for every ton of her burden.

By His Excellency's command,

A. P. TALBOT,

Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Singapore, 2nd February* 1883.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1883.—Notification dated the 28th October 1863, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th November 1863, which declares that no inward bound vessel, wind and weather permitting, shall pass Diamond Harbour without delivering to the pilot, Customs officer, or other person duly authorized to receive it, the manifest or report required by section 33 of the Customs Act, VI of 1863 (corresponding with section 53 of Act VIII of 1878), is hereby withdrawn.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 16th March 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Burdwan Municipality for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the erection of a meat market in the village of Ghorasahid, pergunnah Ranihati, zillah Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of revenue-free land measuring, more or less, 8 cottahs of standard measurement is required. The land is bounded on the north by Nazzu Khalifa's tank ; on the east by the public road west of the Pur Baharam's astanah ; on the south by a mosque and waste land adjoining ; and on the west by the waste land belonging to Hakim Hashun Ali.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Municipal Commissioner of Burdwan.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 20th March 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the expense of the Kishnaghur Municipality for a public purpose, *viz.* for a strand road in the town of Kishnaghur, pergunnah Ukhra, zillah Nuddea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the following three plots of land, measuring 2 cottahs 4 chattacks, more or less, are required in the aforesaid town of Kishnaghur :—

Plot No. 1—Is bounded on the north by the river Jellinghi ; on the east by the High Street ; on the south by land belonging to the Nuddea Estate ; and on the west by fallow land belonging to the Nuddea Estate, and measures 8 chattacks, more or less.

Plot No. 2—Is bounded on the north by the river Jellinghi ; on the west by the High Street ; on the south and east by land belonging to the Nuddea Estate, and measures 12 chattacks, more or less.

Plot No. 3—Is bounded on the north by the river Jellinghi ; on the east, the south, and the west by land belonging to the Nuddea Estate, and measures 1 cottah, more or less.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1375A.

The 13th March 1883.—Moulvie Syud Hossein Quilly Khan, Rural Sub-Registrar, Colgong, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Colgong Bench, in the district of Bhagulpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The 15th March 1883.—Under clause 6, section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870, the following officers are vested with the powers of a "Court" under that Act, to be exercised within the local limits of their respective munsifees:—

Baboo Prosunno Kumar Bose, B.L., First Munsif of Kurigram, in the district of Rungpore.

Baboo Danesh Chunder Roy (Junior), L.L., First Munsif of Gyebanda, in the district of Rungpore.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjee, B.L., First Munsif of Nilphamari, in the district of Rungpore.

The 16th March 1883.—Mr. J. White, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is vested with powers under section 133 of Act X of 1882.

Under section 15 of Act X of 1882 the Lieutenant-Governor vests the Bench of Magistrates at the sudder station of the district of Darjeeling with powers under section 32 of the said Act.

Baboo Chunder Bhoshun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Silligori, is vested with powers under section 32 of Act X of 1882.

Under section 4, clause (*o*) of Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the writer-constables attached to any police station or outpost in the district of Darjeeling shall, in the absence of the officer in charge of such police station or outpost, be considered to be the police officer in charge, for the time being, for the purposes of the said Act.

The 17th March 1883.—Baboo Bhuban Mohun Gangooly, Officiating First Munsif of Cutwa, Burdwan, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Furreedpore, and to be ordinarily stationed at Bhanga, *vice* Baboo Jogendro Chunder Mullick, transferred.

Moulvie Hamiduddin Ahmed, Officiating Second Munsif of Arrareah, Purneah, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tipperah.

The 19th March 1883.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Pooree Bench, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Baboo Chowdhuri Kritibas Das.
" Mahant Raghoonandan Ramanooj Das.

Moulvie Abdul Kureem, Munsif of Palamow, Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Moulvie Abdul Kureem is also, under section 206 of Act X of 1882, vested with the power to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions.

The 20th March 1883.—Baboo Uma Churn Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is vested with powers under section 110 of Act X of 1882.

Under section 18 of Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Presidency Magistrates for the Town of Calcutta:—

Mr. H. S. Howard. | Baboo Nobin Chunder Baral.

Mr. A. D'B. Gomess, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers under section 260 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure).

GRANT OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 17th March* 1883.—Baboo Behari Lal Banerjee, Munsif of Kusba, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, under rule 1 (*a*), section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st March 1883.

The 19th March 1883.—Baboo Mohendronath Ghose, Second Munsif of Jehanabad, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed leave for two months, under rule 1 (*a*), section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1883, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Ananda Kumar Sarvadhikari, First Munsif of Baripore, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under rule 1 (*a*), section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1883.—The following Rule is published for general information:—

Under section 134, Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Lieutenant-Governor notifies that, where an order for the removal or abatement of a nuisance passed under section 133 of the said Act cannot be served on the person against whom it is made, it shall be notified by proclamation by beat of drum at the place where the nuisance to be removed or abated is situated.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th March 1883.—Under Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1867, entitled an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and keeping a common gaming house, the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the extension of the provisions of Section 11 of the Act to the following roads, hats, and villages of the Diamond Harbour sub-division, District 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the 1st April 1883.

Name of district and sub-district.	Name of police station.	Names of villages, hats, and roads.
24-Pergunnahs, Diamond Harbour sub-division.	Diamond Harbour ...	Diamond Harbour and Hozipore Bazar, Hatugange Hat, Sarisha Hat, Kabaty Hat, Kalatolah Hat, and Arsutbganga Puja Melah, Mugra Hat, Usti Hat, Rajar Hat.
	Bankipore ...	Road from Usti to Rajor Hat, Mollah Chok Kalash, Gokarui, and Bistopore Bazar.
	Mathoorapore ...	Mathoorapore Hat, Nalua Hat, Myebebun Hat Khari Hat, Radhakantopur Hat, Panapookur Hat Barasu Melah, Lakhi Narainpur Hat, and Semulberry Hat.
	Devipore ...	Saruhat, Falta Hat, Ramghur Hat, Kanta Khali Hat, Fatehpur Hat.
	Kulpi ...	Ghateswara, Dhalu, Kulpi Hat, Sagore Island Melah, and Rangafallah Hat, Tengra Hat, and road from Kulpi to Rangafallah outpost.
	Bankipore, Mathoorapore, and Kulpi.	Kulpi road commencing from village Telipara (in Joynagore police station of the Barripore sub-division) to Kulpi Bazar and its siding village.
	Diamond Harbour and Bankipore.	Hatoogang Road, from Diamond Harbour to Bistopore in Bankipore station.
	Mathoorapore and Bankipore.	Nelooah road, from Bistopore in Bankipore to Neluah in Mathoorapore.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd March 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the removal of the head-quarters of the Sub-Registry Office of Sarupkati, in the district of Backergunge, from Kundihar, where it is at present located, to Sarupkati. This arrangement will take effect on and from the 1st April 1883.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1883.—It is hereby notified that, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 29 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act (VI of 1871), the Lieutenant-Governor vests Baboo Akhoy Kumar Sen, B.L., Second Munsif of Manickgunge, in the district of Dacca, with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs. 25.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 19th March 1883.

No. 101.—*Notification.*—In continuation of Notification No. 198 of the 22nd May 1882, it is hereby notified that the telegraph office at Diamond Harbour, on the extension of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway to that place, has been opened for the receipt and despatch of public messages between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

No. 102.—*Transfer.*—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is transferred from the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway to the Chittagong Railway Survey.

No. 103.—*Notification.*—Mr. C. C. Martyr, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, passed the departmental standard examination on the 12th March 1883.

No. 104.—*Notification.*—In continuation of Notification No. 59 of the 19th February 1883, it is hereby notified for general information that the telegraph office at Segowli, on the western extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, is open for the receipt and despatch of public messages between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

No. 105.—*Notification.*—The following Notifications of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, are republished for information :—

No. 66, *dated* 10*th March* 1883.—Mr. J. W. A. McNair is appointed a Storekeeper on the State Railway Temporary Establishment, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 67, *dated* 10*th March* 1883.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Superintending Engineer, Third Class, temporary rank, Railway Branch, is posted to Bengal for employment in the Railway Branch.

No. 69, *dated* 13*th March* 1883.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment in the Public Works Department, *viz* :—

From Bengal.

Mr. A. Joyce, Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

* * * * *

No. 74, *dated* 14*th March* 1883.—Mr. S. K. L. Yeats, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

* * * * *

Mr. F. Rawson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Accounts Branch, with the temporary rank of Assistant Examiner, First Grade, and posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 106.—*Posting.*—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 66 of the 10th instant, Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Storekeeper, is posted to the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway.

No. 107.—*Appointment.*—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 67 of the 10th instant, Mr. F. B. Walker, Superintending Engineer, Third Class, temporary rank, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Bengal and Tirhoot State Railway Extensions.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

The 19th March 1883.

No. 108.—*Promotion.*—In accordance with the provisions of Public Works Code, Chap. II—ii—53, Honorary Lieutenant William Cummings is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, with effect from the 16th September 1882.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 19th March 1883.

No. 109.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.* for the Munsif's court-house at Kusba, in the village of Kusba, pergunnah Nurnagar, zillah Tipperah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 beegahs 4 cottahs 6 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the jote lands of Krista Chandra Mali; on the east by a village road; on the south by homestead lands of Nidan Mali, Kali Charan Mali, and Ram Jiban Saha; and on the west by the jote lands of Krista Chandra Mali, is required within the foresaid village of Kusba, pergunnah Nurnagar, zillah Tipperah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, *Col.*, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

The 20th March 1883.

No. 111.—*Appointment.*—Captain A. D. McArthur, R.E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, who reported his return from leave on the forenoon of the 20th March 1883, is appointed to the Cossye Division.

The 20th March 1883.

No. 112.—*Declaration*.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, namely for the construction of a railway through the districts of Tipperah and Noakholly, it is hereby declared that survey parties are about to take the field for the survey of a line to be carried across the Pheni River to near Amergaon on the Little Pheni River, in the Noakholly district, and from thence in a direct line to Laksham, in the Tipperah district. From Laksham it will run in a direct line northwards to Comillah, and westwards to Hajeegunge and Chandpoor on the Megna.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern, and is in continuation of this department's Notification No. 63 of the 19th February 1883.

H. C. LEVINGE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2370, *dated* 15*th March* 1883.—Assistant Surgeon Kamikhanath Acharjee made over charge of the Furreedpore Jail to Surgeon D. Basu on the morning of the 9th instant.

No. 2406, *dated* 15*th March* 1883.—Mr. H. G. Taylor made over charge of the Buxar Central Jail to Mr. P. Donaldson on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

No. 2407, *dated* 15*th March* 1883.—Baboo Rajani Kumar Datta was in charge of the Noakholly Jail from the 19th to the 30th January 1882, both days inclusive.

J. W. HANLON, *Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE REVD. B. T. ATLAY, Senior Chaplain, Calcutta Cathedral, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to officiate as Archdeacon of Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of the Ven'ble Archdeacon Baly, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th February, and to be His Lordship's Commissary with effect from the afternoon of March 26th.

The 19th March 1883. A. B. MILLER, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

HIGH COURT,—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated 13*th March* 1883.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, appointed Mr. Charles Piffard, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Clerk of the Crown, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Reily, or until further orders, with effect from the 26th February last, for the purpose of performing the duties connected with the Criminal Sessions, with liberty to him to practice as an Advocate, except during the Criminal Sessions, or in cases connected therewith, or for or against persons charged with offences for which they are liable to be committed to the High Court for trial.

Dated 13*th March* 1883.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, appointed Mr. W. R. Fink, Assistant Registrar, Original Side, to officiate as Chief Clerk; Mr. S. Tremearne, Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice, to officiate as Assistant Registrar; and Baboo Grees Chunder Banerjee, Assistant Clerk, Original Side, to officiate as Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice, such appointments to have effect from the 23rd of November last, and to continue during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. T. Davis, the Chief Clerk, or until further orders.

By order,

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Sheriff's Office, the 28th February 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1883 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the second day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

ROBERT MILLER, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস সন ১৮৮৩ সাল তারিখ ২৮শে ফেব্রুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৩ সালের ২রা এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৩ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

রবার্ট মিলার শরিফ।

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT.

WITH reference to a Notification dated the 12th June 1882, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th June 1882, extending, omitting, or applying, with modifications, certain Chapters and Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, under Section 23 of Act XV of 1882, the following additions and amendments are made with the sanction of the Local Government :—

CHAPTERS AND SECTIONS.	Whether extended or omitted.	Modifications, if any.
CHAPTER II.		
Section 25	Extended.	
CHAPTER IV.		
Section 43	Ditto ...	*Omit* the words "before the first hearing."
,, 45	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
,, 46	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
CHAPTER XV.		
Section 193	Ditto ...	For the word "departed" *read* the words "ceased to attend."
CHAPTER XIX.		
Section 248	Ditto ...	*Omit* the clause (*a*) and the first paragraph of the proviso.
,, 286	Ditto ...	For the words "in manner hereinafter mentioned" *read* the words "of which due notice shall be given."
CHAPTER XXXI.		
Section 442	Ditto ...	For the word "presented" *read* the word "filed."

The above is intended to deal only with those portions of the Code of Civil Procedure specially extended to Presidency Small Cause Courts by Section 23 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.

H. MILLETT,
KUNJO LALL BANERJEE,
R. S. T. MACEWEN,
G. C. SCONCE,
Judges, Court of Small Causes of Calcutta.

The 15th March 1883.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICES.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Narail will sit again in that Court on the dates mentioned below :—

From 19th to 24th March 1883, Sundays and holidays excepted.

SYUD MOAZZUM HOSSEIN, *Judge.*

NARAIL SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 12th March* 1883.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kooshtea, Chooadanga, and Meherpore, will hold his sittings in the month of April 1883 as below, Sundays and holidays excepted :—

From	1st to 13th April 1883	..	.. Kooshtea.
,,	14th to 20th ditto	..	.. Chooadanga.
,,	21st to 27th ditto	..	.. Meherpore.
On the 28th	ditto	..	.. Chooadanga.
And on the 29th & 30th	ditto	..	.. Kooshtea.

MADHUB CHANDRA CHUKRAVARTI, *Offg. Judge.*

KOOSHTEA SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 14th March* 1883.

TREASURY NOTICES.

BABOO KHETTER MOHUN MOOKERJEE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Hooghly Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries, until further orders.

J. BEAMES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR'S. OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., *the 17th March* 1883.

BABOO KRISHNA KUMAR SEN, Deputy Collector, has resumed charge of the Backergunge Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

N. S. ALEXANDER, *Offg. Commissioner.*

DACCA COMMR'S. OFFICE, *the 12th March* 1883.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Mofussil Pleadership Examination.

THE following is a list of the candidates for the higher grade Pleadership Examination who have passed in the higher and lower grades respectively :—

HIGHER GRADE.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Register number.	Name of candidate.
2.	Kali Kumar Banerjia.	23.	Seiva Shunker Suhay.
3.	Modhu Sudan Bose.	24.	Abdool Wahab.
4.	Jagat Chandra Rakhit.	35.	Jivan Krishna Ghose.
10.	Syed Yehya Hasan.	38.	Jogendra Nath Banerjee.
20.	Syed Ali Baksh.	39.	Upendra Chundra Banerjee.
21.	Mohomed Nasirool Huq.	40.	Amritalal Raha.

LOWER GRADE.

5.	Kanti Chandra Mitra.	19.	Syed Ghoolam Qadir.
12.	Gopal Chandra Bose.	33.	Jogendra Nath Ghose.
16.	Pulin Behari Lahiri.		

The following is a list of the candidates for the lower grade Pleadership Examination who have passed :—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Register number.	Name of candidate.
1.	Syud Zahadar Rahim.	94.	Tarini Dass Chatterjee.
5.	Janhari Lal.	101.	Madan Mohun Chakravarti.
11.	Bunwari Lal Biswas.	103.	Baisnav Charun Pal.
13.	Mohes Chandra Datta.	105.	Raghu Nath Sahai.
15.	Kali Kumar De.	108.	Sarat Chandra Chakravarty.
18.	Srihari Giri.	111.	Joy Narayan De.
39.	Ekbal Hossain.	112.	Radha Nath Das.
44.	Tin Kari Ghose	113.	Lakshmi Nath Das.
51.	Benode Behari Bhattacharjee.	114.	Gobindo Chandra Dutta.
56.	Gnanendra Chundra Roy.	117.	Nil Kamal Roy.
58.	Aukhoy Kumar Das.	119.	Kailas Chunder Gupta.
59.	Sasti Charan Sen.	121.	Annanda Chander Chowdry.
60.	Nibaran Chundra Bose.	126.	Abdul Karim.
63.	Jyotis Chandra Basu.	142.	Hari Nath Misree.
65.	Brojendra Sundar Thakur.	151.	Rasiklal Chakrabarti.
66.	Umesh Chandra Ghosh.	153.	Banku Behari Sarkar.
67.	Ram Chandra Talukdar.	158.	Matilal Banerjee.
70.	Krishna Chandra Rout.	162.	Mohim Chundra Banerjee.
74.	Okhoy Kumar Bose.	168.	Gosta Behari Sen.
78.	Durgadas Banerji	173.	Prokash Chondro Ghosh.
89.	Ram Krishna Mukherjee.	181.	Sasi Bhuson Talukdar.
93.	Dwarka Nath Bagh.		

HENRY T. HYDE,

Secretary to the Board of Examiners for Pleadership and Mookhtarship.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ensuing half-yearly departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, and others serving in this division will be held at Bhagulpore, on Monday, the 23rd proximo, and following days.

The examination will be held in the Commissioner's office.

G. N. BARLOW, *Commissioner.*

COMMR'S. OFFICE, BHAGULPORE DIVISION, *the 12th March* 1883.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Government of Bengal, No. 287T of the 21st May 1881, Education Department, and No. 531 of the 11th April 1882, Medical and Municipal Department, notice is hereby given to those whom it may concern that the next half-yearly examination of Compounders will be held, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 2nd of April 1883, and subsequent days, at the Campbell Medical School.

All applicants will have to register their names, and submit the required certificates, as well as deposit the fee of Rs. 3, on or before the 15th of March 1883, at the office of the Superintendent, Campbell Medical School.

F. C. NICHOLSON, M.B.,
Offg. Supdt., Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 252B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1880-81 and 1881-82, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 2nd April 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz:—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, consisting of 369 lots and 2 chests of 1880-81, and 100 lots and 3 chests of 1881-82, of 75° consistence	2,350
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, consisting of 359 lots and 1 chest of 70°, and 110 lots and 4 chests of 72° consistence, all of 1881-82	2,350
Total ...	4,700

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th April 1883 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 7th April 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 17th April 1883.

4th. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.			Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Monday,	2nd April	1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Wednesday,	2nd May	„ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	4th June	„ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Tuesday,	3rd July	„ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	2nd August	„ ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd September	„ ..	2,225	2,225	4,450
Do. about Wednesday,	26th „	„ ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
Do. about Thursday,	1st November	„ ...			4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd December	„ ...			4,450
Early in	January	1884 ...			4,450
Do.	February	„ ...			4,450
Do.	March	„ ...			4,450
	Total	...	.....	.....	54,400

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 27th February* 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 10th March 1883.

No. 747*G*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Dinabandhu Sen, late First Grade Inspector of Police in Bengal, the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 13th March 1883.

No. 772*G*.—Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough to Europe for eight months, under Section 49, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th March 1883, or the subsequent date upon which he may avail himself of it

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 16th March 1883.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 151.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

* * * * *

Surgeon E. Bovill, M.B., (p.a.) for 182 days.

* * * * *

The following order, issued by the Government of India, in the Military (Marine) Department, is republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 16th March 1883.

TRANSFERS.

No. 19.—The services of Lieutenant J. Brebner, late Indian Navy, Shipping Master at Bombay, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as Officiating Port Officer, Calcutta.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

NOTIFICATION No. 100.

The 19th March 1883.

THE following annual accounts and abstracts of the reports of the Road Cess Committees of the districts of Chittagong, Noakhally, Tipperah, and Chittagong Hill Tracts for the cess year 1881-82, together with the remarks thereon of the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, are published for general information.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major*, M.S.C.,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

Abstract of a report by the Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee, Chittagong, on the Committee's operations for the cess year 1881-82.

THERE were six meetings held of the District Road Committee during the year; members of the Committee shewed an interest in their work, and their attendance was satisfactory.

A Branch Committee at Cox's Bazar sub-division, with control over the local roads, was formed from the beginning of the year under report, but the works of the sub-division were managed under the direct control of the District Road Committee as there was no separate allotment made for the Branch Committee during the year.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted for village roads, of which Rs. 7,000 were spent in improving the various local communications in the several thanas of the sudder sub-division, and the remaining Rs. 3,000 made over to the Cox's Bazar sub-divisional officer for improvement of the village communications in his sub-division.

The state of the roads in the district is generally satisfactory; almost all of the existing roads in the district run north and south, and the district is in great need of cross-communications to connect these lines. Recently three cross-communications have been opened—one in the northern portion of the district from the Halda valley towards the west to the trunk road. This road will eventually be an important feeder to the new railway. Two other cross-communications are in the southern part of the district. These latter are not suitable for wheel traffic. To make them so requires a large sum of money, which the Committee are not in a position to give. Trees planted on the sides of Ramghur road have been maintained, but nothing more has been done during the year.

No. 6.—Part I.

CHITTAGONG DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1881 to 30th September 1882.

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on the 1st October 1881	.....	46,782 13 7½
Provincial Rates ... Cess on lands	88,196 8 0½	
Provincial Rates ... " mines and railways	.....	
Provincial Rates ... " on houses	.....	
Provincial Rates ... One per cent. road cess	320 6 9	
Public Works ... ... Road tolls	.....	
Public Works ... ... Ferry "	.....	
Irrigation ... ... Canal tolls	10,459 11 10	
Miscellaneous ... ... Rents of serais and bungalows	.....	
Miscellaneous ... ... Fees, fines, and forfeitures	70 12 0	
Miscellaneous ... ... Miscellaneous	6,592 13 4½	
Miscellaneous ... ... Interest	1,835 14 2	
Grant from Government	.....	
Total revenue	.....	1,07,475 2 1½
Advances	21,283 14 11	
Deposits	2,934 14 0	24,217 13 11
Total receipts	.....	1,78,475 12 8

Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Refunds ... ... Of cess	175 6 6	
Refunds ... ... Of other receipts	0 13 0	
Provincial Rates ... Establishment and contingencies of office of collection	12,747 7 9	
Administration ... Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office	1,401 15 8	
Administration ... Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control	1,121 3 10	
Stationery ... ... Stationery and printing	1,600 5 10	
Public Works ... Original works	18,861 6 0	
Public Works ... Repairs	1,08,231 7 2	
Public Works ... Establishment	12,708 6 6	
Public Works ... Tools and plant	2,333 13 9	
Public Works ... Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies ...	.....	
Irrigation ... ... Canal toll establishment and contingencies ...	776 0 0	
Miscellaneous ... ... Staging-bungalow establishment and contingencies	.....	
Miscellaneous ... ... Staging-bungalow petty construction and repairs...	.....	
Miscellaneous ... ... Miscellaneous	.....	
Contribution to Provincial Government	.....	
Total expenditure	.....	1,59,889 6 0
Advances	21,245 0 0	
Deposits	.....	21,245 0 0
Total disbursements	.....	1,81,133 6 0

H. F. J. T. MAGUIRE,

for Collector.

No. 6.—Part II.

CHITTAGONG DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Detail of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1881-82.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Balance of the last year ...	.....	.....	46,782 13 7½
Provincial Rates	89,000	Cess on lands	88,196 8 0½	88,196 8 0½	
		Cess on mines and railways	.....	.....	
		Cess on houses	.....	.....	
	200	One per cent. road cess	320 6 9	320 6 9	
Public Works...	.....	Road tolls	.....		
		Ferry tolls	.....	.....	
		Canal Tolls.			
Irrigation ...	2,500	Boalkhali	2,162 1 6		
	1,000	Chandkhali, I	1,881 3 0		
		Ditto, II	473 0 0		
	2,000	Banskhali	1,412 0 0		
		Jhalkadar	2,828 5 4		
		Balookhali	147 1 0		
	500	Moiskhali	1,555 1 0	10,458 11 10	
Miscellaneous	.....	Rents of serais and bungalows	.....		
		Fees, fines, and forfeitures	70 12 0	70 12 0	
		Miscellaneous.			
	.....	Value of piece work agreement, form No. 9M	13 8 0		
	3,000	Cost of realising road cess arrears	2,731 13 10½		
		Sale proceeds	3 10 0		
		Salary of officers called for as witnesses	2 13 6		
		Ferry fund credited in this fund through mistake	41 0 0		
	3,800	Contribution from Government for Public Works Department establishment	3,800 0 0	6,592 13 4½	
	.....	Interest	1,835 14 2	1,835 14 2	
	1 02,000	Total revenue ...	.....	.....	1,07,475 2 1½
	.....	Advances	21,282 14 11		
	.....	Deposits	2,934 14 0	24,217 12 11	24,217 12 1
	1,02,000	Total ...	.....	.....	1,78,475 12 8
		EXPENDITURE.			
Refunds ...	.....	Of cess	175 6 6	175 6 6	175 6 6
		Of other receipts	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
		Establishment.			
Provincial Rates	780	1 Head clerk, at Rs. 65	780 0 0		
	.....	His allowance for revaluation	10 0 0		
	660	1 Nazir, at Rs. 55	660 0 0		
	1,440	4 Clerks, at Rs. 30 each	1,440 0 0		
	5,280	22 Mohurirs, at Rs. 20 each	5,269 4 6		
	180	1 Naib nazir, at Rs. 15	179 12 0		
	240	2 Bakshies, at Rs 10 each	240 0 0		
	84	1 Duftry, at Rs. 7	83 5 2		
	1,800	35 Peons, at Rs. 6 each	1,777 1 3		
	360	6 Temporary mohurirs, at Rs. 15 each, for 4 months for writing karchas, &c.	304 14 0		
	1,640	Wages of ticca bakshies	1,501 8 0		
	3,600	Cost of extra establishment for revaluation	169 15 10		
	.....	Cost of ticca establishment	92 8 0	12,508 4 9	
	600	*Contingencies.*			
		Price of oil	19 4 3		
		Cost of beat of drum.	21 4 0		
		Price of twine and thread	3 11 0		
		Do. of poison for destroying rats	0 1 0		
		Pay of sweeper	13 0 0		
		Do. of punkha-pullers	64 0 0		
		Landing charges and godown rent	40 7 3		
		Charges for conveyance	10 7 0		
		Price of large needles	0 2 0		
		Cost of publishing sale proclamations	2 14 0		
		Do. of repairing office clock	4 0 0		
		Postage of bearing parcels and covers	4 12 0		
		Price of a towel	0 1 6		
		Diet expenses of witnesses	1 2 0		
		Price of water-pots	1 2 0		
		Cooly hire for removing forms	1 15 0		
		Cost of preparing cloth screen	2 0 0		
		Do. of seal ink	6 2 0		
		One almanac for office use	0 4 0		
		Cost of washing punka fringes	0 5 0		
		Purchase of a key without lock	0 2 0		
		Boat hire	0 8 0		
		Service labels	1 0 0		
		Repair of a punka	0 9 0		
		Purchase of mats for ticca establishment	3 10 0		
		Cost of binding karchas	26 4 0		
		Purchase of ink-pots	1 4 0	239 3 0	12,747 7 9
	16,664	Carried over ...	.....	.....	12,923 11 8

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	16,664	Brought forward ...	.....	.....	12,923 1 3
		EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			
		Establishment.			
Administration	900	1 Head clerk, at Rs. 75 ...	829 13 2		
	360	1 Accountant „ 30 ...	359 14 9		
	144	2 Peons „ 6 each ...	124 10 3	1,314 6 2	
	200	*Contingencies.*			
		Pay of a punka-puller ...	21 1 6		
		Do. of sweeper ...	3 0 0		
		Price of gum ...	0 6 0		
		Do. of a pair of tools ...	1 8 0		
		Do. of a table ...	6 0 0		
		Service labels ...	5 0 0		
		Receipt stamps ...	30 0 0		
		Candles, three bundles ...	1 8 0		
		Pins ...	0 6 9		
		Postage of bearing parcels ...	1 6 0		
		Godown rent ...	5 2 0		
		Cost of advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette* ...	6 0 0		
		Postage of bearing covers ...	2 13 6		
		Cart and cooly hire ...	0 11 6		
		Match boxes ...	0 1 3		
		Price of ordinary postage stamps ...	0 13 6		
		Price of a lock ...	0 8 0		
		Do. of a calendar ...	0 4 0		
		Rope for punka ...	0 4 6		
		Ink and pencil erasers ...	0 5 0		
		Cost of binding Road Cess Act ...	0 4 0		
		Cloth for packing stationery sent for Branch Committee ...	0 2 0	87 9 6	1,401 15 8
	1,447	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control .	1,221 3 10	1,221 3 10	1,221 3 10
Stationery ...	400	*Collection Office.*			
		Stationery and forms supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery ..	786 3 6		
		Stationery locally purchased ...	15 12 0	801 15 6	
		Committee's Office.			
		Stationery supplied by Superintendent of Stationery ...	131 4 9		
		Cost of printing annual accounts and reports for 1879-80, as charged by the Commissioner ...	47 1 2		
		Cost of printing draft budget for 1882-83 ..	18 0 0		
		Do. of printing Committee's notice forms ...	6 4 0	202 9 11	
		District Engineer's Office.			
		Stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery ..	212 9 3		
		Forms and books supplied by Superintendent of Stationery ...	208 6 8		
		Price of thana maps of Chittagong district ..	150 0 0		
		Price of a copy of Public Works Code, volume II ...	2 6 0		
		Printing charges of forms ...	18 11 0		
		Stationery locally purchased ...	3 11 6	595 12 5	1,600 5 10
	20,115				

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number of roads.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of year.	Amount.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
			Sudder Sub-division.					
Original Works			Brick manufacture for Road Cess office building—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	1,500	...	Estimate No. 43 of 1880-81 ...	37,048 0 0	1,079 7 11	529 11 6		
			Deviation line, Moishkhali Strand Road—					
	439	3	Estimate No. 2 of 1880-81... ...	1,409 0 0	940 7 5	397 8 0	127 3 6	
			North Sub-division.					
			Constructing masonry bridge, 15th mile, Ramghur road—					
			Estimate No. 34 of 1879-80 ...	7,721 0 0	3,709 1 10	3,564 13 10		
			Construction of masonry bridge, 15th mile, Ramghur road—					
			Estimate No. 35 of 1879-80 ...	6,931 0 0	3,508 15 6	3,508 15 6		
			Manufacture of bricks, 15th mile, Ramghur road—					
			Estimate No. 45 of 1880-81 ...	2,034 0 0	2,343 0 0	1,662 8 0		
			Pounding soorki, 1st gap, 15th mile, Ramghur road—					
	12,000		Estimate No. 78 of 1880-81 ...	286 0 0	.....	107 4 4		
			Pounding soorki, 15th mile, Ramghur road—					
			Estimate No. 79 of 1880-81 ...	275 0 0	.....	26 8 0		
			Construction of masonry bridge, 17th mile, Ramghur road—					
			Estimate No. 36 of 1879-80 ...	7,611 0 0	4,230 6 9	4,230 6 9		
	13,939							
	20,115		Carried over ...	.....	.....	13,101 2 5	927 3 6	17,047 4 7

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number of roads.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of year.	Amount.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	20,115		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	13,101 2 5	927 3 6	17,047 4 7
	13,930		EXPENDITURE—*continued.*					
			North Sub-division—concluded.					
Original Works—*concluded.*			Manufacture of bricks, 17th mile, Ramghur road— Estimate No. 42 of 1880-81 ...	1,353 0 0	1,241 8 0	723 8 0		
		12	Ramghur road, III section— Estimate No. 76 of 1879-80, earthwork	6,848 0 0	5,695 3 0	185 0 0		
	2,380	...	Ramghur road, land acquisition ...	2,380 0 0	76 0 0	.....		
			Construction of an inspection bungalow at Kazi's Hat— Estimate No. 95 of 1880-81 ...	160 0 0	158 14 3	79 2 1		
	160	...	Constructing inspection bungalow at Ramgati's Hat— Estimate No. 96 of 1880-81 ...	160 0 0	147 15 0	.....		
	160	...	Construction of an inspection bungalow at Narain's Hat— Estimate No. 96 of 1880-81 ...	160 0 0	.....	.....		
	160	...	Construction of an inspection bungalow at Ramghur Hat— Estimate No. 97 of 1880-81 ...	160 0 0	159 1 2	159 1 2	13,979 1 0	
			South Sub-division.					
			Jaldi road, I section— Estimate No. 79 of 1879-80, earthwork	30,149 0 0	491 5 4	114 15 6		
			Ditto, land acquisition	25,765 0 0	5,834 12 5	8		
			Clearing silt, Boalkhali canal— Estimate No. 61 of 1881-82 ...	2,916 0 0	2,662 9 2	2,662 9 2		
	2,916	...	Construction of inspection bungalows at Chakaria, Harbhang, and Khan's Deghi— Estimate No. 102 of 1880-81 ...	677 0 0	651 3 8	394 12 11		
			Construction of a jetty over Murali nullah at the end of Poroikora road— Estimate No. 112 of 1881-82 ...	520 0 0	397 0 8	397 0 8	3,569 6 3	
			Cox's Bazar Sub-division.					
			Construction of a cook-shed at Ramoo— Estimate No. 76 of 1881-82 ...	40 0 0	39 3 3	39 3 3	39 3 3	
	5,000	...	Land acquisition charges for the Cox's Bazar to Ramoo road	5,000 0 0	.....	.....		
	500	...	Surveying operation— Estimate No. 18 of 1880-81 ...	903 0 0	799 3 6	286 8 0	286 8 0	18,801 6 0
	25,215							
	Budget. / Estimate.		*Sudder Sub-division.*					
Repairs ...	575 / 575	1	Robertgunge road— Estimate No. 1 of 1881-82			463 9 10		
	312 / 312	2	Mohajan's Hât road— Estimate No. 2 of 1881-82			277 6 2		
	127 / 127	...	Inspection bungalow at Zarwargunge— Estimate No. 3 of 1881-82			92 11 3		
	1,556 / 1,556	3	Moishkhali Strand road— Estimate No. 4 of 1881-82			1,449 6 3		
	406 / 406	4	Hallishahar road— Estimate No. 5 of 1881-82			309 2 1		
	722 / 722	5	Moishkhali towing path— Estimate No. 6 of 1881-82			577 0 11		
	794 / 794	6	Tipperah Pass— Estimate No. 7 of 1881-82			552 15 3		
	600 / 600	7	Flora Pass— Estimate No. 8 of 1881-82			497 3 5		
	1,779 / 1,779	8	Nasirabad road— Estimate No. 9 of 1881-82			1,639 10 4		
	462 / 462	9	Bakolia road— Estimate No. 10 of 1881-82			371 12 2		
	348 / 348	...	Bakolia road from Basket Court to Bakolia— Estimate No. 18 of 1881-82			291 1 10		
	1,773 / 1,773	10	Kalurghat road— Estimate No. 11 of 1881-82			1,604 0 5		
	107 / 107	...	Office godown— Estimate No. 13 of 1881-82			51 2 4		
	77 / 77	...	District Engineer's office bungalow— Estimate No. 14 of 1881-82			63 2 1		
	28 / 28	...	Road Cess Office— Estimate No. 15 of 1881-82			15 8 11		
	2,840 / 2,480	...	Kattali road— Estimate No. 16 of 1881-82			2,585 1 3		
	1,104 / 1,104	...	Patantoli road— Estimate No. 19 of 1881-82			951 3 0		
	5,881 / 5,881	...	Ramgher road (Municipal)— Estimate No. 17 of 1881-82			5,112 9 8		
						16,003 11 2		
			Payments for the last year.					
	... / 3,154	1	Robertgunge road— Estimate No. 3 of 1880-81			158 9 4	17,062 4 6	
	10,491							
	45,330		Carried over ...			.....	17,062 4 6	35,848 10 7

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per— Budget.	Amount as per— Estimate.	Distinguishing number of roads.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	45,330						
	19,491			Brought forward ...	.....	17,062 4 6	35,848 10 7
				Expenditure—*Continued.*			
				North Sub-division.			
Repairs—*contd.*	7,519	7,51	11	Ramghor road, section I— Estimate No. 12 of 1881-82	7,019 12 2		
	7,901	7,90	12	Bridges on Ramghor road, section II— Estimate No. 20 of 1881-82	8,295 6 2		
	2,611	2,611	12	Surface repair, Ramghor road, section II— Estimate No. 21 of 1881-82	2,599 4 7		
	2,433	2,433	12	Surface repair, Narain's Hat to Ramghor— Estimate No. 22 of 1881-82	2,428 5 10		
	674	674	12	Inspection bungalows up to 26th mile, Ramghor road— Estimate No. 23 of 1881-82	569 3 6		
	490	490	13	Fenua road, surface repair— Estimate No. 24 of 1881-82	465 12 10		
	2,348	2,348	13	Fenua road, bridges repair— Estimate No. 25 of 1881-82	2,250 12 8		
	967	967	14	Hill Tracts road, I section, bridge repair— Estimate No. 26 of 1881-82	821 15 10		
	773	773	14	Hill Tracts road, I section, surface repair— Estimate No. 27 of 1881-82	566 1 10		
	1,467	1,467	15	Hill Tracts road, II section, surface repair— Estimate No. 28 of 1881-82	1,4[illegible]3 11 6		
	137	137	15	Hill Tracts road, II section, inspection bungalows— Estimate No. 29 of 1881-82	122 0 0		
	.....	4,489	...	Repairing foot bridges on the Hill Tracts road— Estimate No. 72 of 1881-82	4,061 6 7		
	586	586	28	Rangania road, surface repair— Estimate No. 31 of 1881-82	521 7 9		
	1,665	1,665	28	Repairing wooden bridges on Rangania road— Estimate No. 32 of 1881-82	1,518 10 8		
	169	169	28	Repairing two inspection bungalows on Rangania road— Estimate No. 33 of 1881-82	164 5 0		
	.....	2,223	...	Sagarkota-Dhalla road— Estimate No. 71 of 1881-82	1,984 6 7		
				Payments made for the last year.			
	.....	5,730	28	Repairing Rangania road— Estimate No. $\frac{14}{100}$ of 1880-81	1,311 11 10	36,129 7 4	
				South Sub-division.			
	642	642	16	Chandpore road— Estimate No. 34 of 1881-82	643 5 7		
	145	145	16	Inspection bungalow on Chandpore road— Estimate No. 35 of 1881-82	118 4 8		
	55	55	17	Anwara road— Estimate No. 36 of 1881-82	38 13 3		
	156	156	18	Proikora road— Estimate No. 37 of 1881-82	145 12 6		
	141	141	19	Dhalghat road— Estimate No. 38 of 1881-82	140 13 5		
	423	423	20	Sakirapole road— Estimate No. 40 of 1881-82	413 11 7		
	469	469	21	Boalkhali towing path— Estimate No. 42 of 1881-82	467 10 1		
	106	106	23	Kharana road surface repair— Estimate No. 45 of 1881-82	99 10 8		
	518	518	23	Kharana road, bridges repair— Estimate No. 46 of 1881-82	506 8 11		
	3,049	3,049	22	Arrakan road, I section, surface repair— Estimate No. 43 of 1881-82	2,920 4 5		
	4,560	4,560	22	Arrakan road, I section, bridge repair— Estimate No. 44 of 1881-82	4,364 0 0		
	120	120	...	Bamboo foot bridges between Padua and Boalia— Estimate No. 49 of 1881-82	110 13 10		
	8,566	8,560	29	Arrakan road, II section, surface repair— Estimate No. 47 of 1881-82	8,307 10 9		
	244	244	29	Bridges between Boalia nullah and Dallu— Estimate No. 53 of 1881-82	92 14 11		
	776	776	29	Inspection bungalows on Arrakan road— Estimate No. 48 of 1881-82	583 2 6		
	1,035	1,035	33	Rampore road— Estimate No. 50 of 1881-82	1,030 13 0		
	215	215	34	Inspection bungalows on Jaldi road— Estimate No. 51 of 1881-82	170 12 0		
	238	238	34	Bamboo bridges between Shadhonpore and Chambal— Estimate No. 52 of 1881-82	233 0 0		
	.....	492	...	Howla road repair— Estimate No. 39 of 1881-82	497 3 2		
	1,375	1,375	29	Bridges between Dulahazaree and Tontony— Estimate No. 55 of 1881-82	1,281 8 5		
	2,518	2,518	...	Wooden bridges between Metamohari and Dulahazara— Estimate No. 59 of 1881-82	2,263 12 0		
					24,416 5 0		
	74,582						
	45,330			Carried over ...	24,416 5 0	53,191 11 10	35,848 10 7

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per— Budget.	Amount as per— Estimate.	Distinguishing number of roads.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	45,334			Brought forward ...	24,416 5 0	53,191 11 10	35,648 10 7
	74,582						
				Expenditure—*continued.*			
				Payments made for the last year.			
Repairs—*concluded.*	.....	2,668	...	Arrakan road, II section— Estimate No. 30 of 1880-81	183 6 11		
	.....	1,076	...	Arrakan road, II section, supplementary— Estimate No. 52 of 1880-81	729 4 4		
	.....	866	...	Repairing wooden bridges on gap Latabani, Arrakan road, II section— Estimate No. 82 of 1880-81	444 5 5		
	.....	899	...	Repairing wooden bridges over gap Barabani, Arrakan road, II section— Estimate No. 83 of 1880-81	579 14 4		
	.....	8,328	...	Foot bridges between Dallu and Matomohari— Estimate No. 104 of 1880-81	2,379 15 9		
					4,316 14 9	28,733 3 9	
				Cox's Bazar Sub-division.			
	63	63	25	Metaserra road and its bridges— Estimate No. 54 of 1881-82	62 3 1		
	116	116	30	Ramoo branch road— Estimate No. 56 of 1881-82	107 7 9		
	1,333	1,333	24	Cox's Bazar road, surface repair— Estimate No. 57 of 1881-82	1,290 5 2		
	1,223	1,223	24	Repairing Cox's Bazar road bridges— Estimate No. 58 of 1881-82	939 6 11		
					2,399 6 11		
				Payments made for the last year.			
	.....	2,721	...	Foot bridges between Ramoo and Gayania— Estimate No. 106 of 1880-81	998 5 7		
	.....	7,217	...	Foot bridges between Tontony nullah and Ramoo— Estimate No. 107 of 1880-81	4,190 10 7		
	.....	6,947	...	Jungly wooden bridges from nullah to Tontony— Estimate No. 108 of 1880-81	6,625 8 0		
	.....	4,762	...	Jungly wooden bridges between Ramoo and Ukhia— Estimate No. 109 of 1880-81	4,395 3 6		
	.....	2,077	...	Repairing Ramoo road— Estimate No. 33 of 1880-81	842 8 7		
					17,052 4 3	19,451 11 2	
Village roads ..	10,000	.....	...	*Sudder Sub-division.*			
		49	...	Gobaniya village road— Estimate No. 75 of 1881-82	43 12 4		
	.....	37	...	Mirkasarai school road— Estimate No. 74 of 1881-82	36 15 1		
	.....	3,909	...	Sundip ferry road— Estimate No. 78 of 1881-82	1,710 7 5		
					1,791 2 10		
				Payments made for the last year.			
	.....	.....	...	Kumaria village road— Estimate No. 67 of 1880-81	230 9 4	2,021 13 3	
				North Sub-division.			
	.....	100	...	Datmara village road	100 0 0		
	.....	250	...	Udalia village road	250 0 0		
	.....	150	...	Rouja's hat road	150 0 0		
	.....	400	...	Sonaiserri bridge on the road from Halda towards the thana	198 0 0	698 0 0	
				South Sub-division.			
	.....	300	...	Churamani-Dhalla road— Estimate No. 83 of 1881-82	277 3 0		
	.....	300	...	Satkania road— Estimate No. 85 of 1881-82	251 13 3		
	.....	586	...	Farfaritala bridge— Estimate No. 82 of 1881-82	586 0 0	1,125 0 3	
	.....	3,000	...	Cox's Bazar sub-divisional village roads	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,66,231 7 2
	87,317						
	1,32,647			Carried over ...	.....	.....	1,44,070 1 9

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1,32,647	Brought forward ...	.....	.....	1,44,070 1 9
		EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			
Establishment	3,000	District Engineer, at Rs 250...	3,000 0 0		
	1,200	His travelling allowance...	1,200 0 0		
	2,160	Supervisor, at Rs. 180	2,160 0 0		
	360	His horse allowance	360 0 0		
	300	His travelling allowance	111 8 10		
	1,440	2 Overseers, at Rs. 60 each	1,440 0 0		
	720	Their horse allowance	720 0 0		
	140	Their travelling allowance	61 4 11		
	600	1 Sub-overseer, first grade, at Rs. 50	505 0 0		
	180	His travelling allowance	180 0 0		
	1,260	3 Sub-overseers, second grade, at Rs. 35 each*	840 0 0		
	270	Their travelling allowance, at Rs. 7-8 each	180 0 0		
	216	3 Peons, at Rs. 6 each	216 0 0		
	720	1 Head clerk and accountant, at Rs. 60†	730 0 0		
	300	1 Second clerk, at Rs. 25	300 0 0		
	480	1 Draftsman, at Rs. 40	480 0 0		
	72	1 Peon, at Rs. 6	72 0 0		
	.....	1 Tioca mohurir for two months, at Rs. 25	50 0 0	12,605 13 9	
	200	*Contingencies.*			
		Wages of punkha-pullers	31 3 0		
		Cloth for mounting estimate files, &c.	2 2 3		
		Postage stamps	23 13 8		
		Ditto of insufficient letters and parcels	5 6 0		
		Wages of sweeper, at Re. 1 per month	12 0 0		
		3 Locks at different rates	1 4 0		
		Messages to subordinates	2 12 0		
		Binding books	1 6 0		
		Landing charges	1 6 0		
		Municipal tax for the District Engineer's office bungalow	7 8 0		
		Candles, two bundles	0 14 0		
		Repairing punkha fringes	4 3 3		
		Repairing office clock	4 0 0		
		Matchbox	0 0 6		
		Vinegar, one bottle	0 12 0		
		Drinking glasses, two	0 8 0		
		Oil	0 1 6		
		Punkha wheel	0 10 0		
		1 Dozen rubber and 1,000 pins	2 11 0	102 8 9	
	13,628				12,708 6 6
Tools and Plant	2,586				
		900 Kodalies	594 0 0		
		90 Pickaxes	33 12 0		
		4-8 Cwt. road rollers	600 0 0		
		10 Kuralies	15 0 0		
		5 Daws	10 0 0		
		10 Khanties	12 8 0		
		2 Tables	9 0 0		
		1 Chair	5 0 0		
		1 Set of weight from 1 chittack to 1 maund	17 0 0		
		1 Balance with chain scale	64 0 0		
		95 (14 lb) Rammers	187 2 9		
		22 Coal-tar brushes	13 12 0		
		3″ Manilla rope (500 feet)	53 0 6		
		1½″ Ditto (2,000 ,,)	46 3 6		
		1 Iron-roller	500 0 0		
		50 English towrahs	74 12 9		
		3 Coal-tar pans	21 0 0		
		18 Pins for road roller	2 2 0		
		3 Steel square	29 0 0		
		4 Brass plumb bobs	17 8 0		
		Postage and packing charges for tools	2 14 3		
		Conveyance charges for tools	22 8 0		
		Landing charge for tools	23 10 0	2,333 13 9	2,333
	2,586				
		Canal Toll Establishment.			
Irrigation ...	1,260	6 Mohurirs for 1 month, and 2 Ditto for 11 months, at Rs. 15 each	423 14 0		
	720	9 Peons for 1 month, and 3 Ditto for 11 months	263 0 0		
		Travelling allowances of head clerk of the Committee's office for inspecting canal tolls	21 0 0	707 14 0	
		Contingencies.			
		Cost of binding canal toll receipt books	8 2 6		
		Law charges for executing decrees against the defaulting farmers	59 15 6	68 2 0	
	2,180				776 0 0
	1,51,031	Total expenditure	.....	.....	1,59,669 6 0
		Advances	.....	.....	21,245 0 0
		Deposits	.....	.....	.....
	1,51,031	Total disbursements	.....	.....	1,81,132 6 0

* Only two were entertained.

† Rs. 10 being his arrear pay for 1880-81.

Memorandum shewing in detail the balance of cash at close of the year 1881-82.

PARTICULARS.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Balance of cash as per Treasury pass-book	19,896 10 7	
Imprest in hand of District Engineer	22 3 6	19,918 14 1
Less amount of cheques charged in accounts, but not yet paid	22,576 7 5	22,576 7 5
Deficit as per Road Fund cash-book ...	.....	—2,657 9 4

Memorandum shewing in detail the actual cash balance on the 30*th September* 1882.

PARTICULARS.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of Chittagong District Road Fund in the treasury, as per pass-book	19,896 10 7	
Imprest in hand of District Engineer	22 3 6	19,918 14 1

Memorandum shewing in detail the amount of outstanding advances on the 30*th September* 1882.

PARTICULARS.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Abdul Ali, Anyad Ali, Amer Ali, Akmal Ali, and Mokbul Ali for bricks, road cess building, estimate No. 43 of 1880-81	400 0 0	
Mobarek Ali for ditto ditto	625 0 0	
Petan and Ekmal Ali for ditto ditto	296 2 0	
Mokbul Ali and Ahmed Ali for ditto ditto	539 8 9	
Mobarek Ali and Abdul Ali for ditto ditto	387 8 0	2,248 3 9
Mobarek Ali and Roshan Ali for bricks, Arrakan road, estimate No. 44 of 1880-81 ...	400 0 0	
Roshan Ali for bricks, Arrakan road, estimate No. 70 of 1880-81	125 0 0	
Roshan Ali and Anyad Ali for bricks, Arrakan road, estimate No. 77 of 1880-81 ...	150 0 0	
Hasan Ali for bricks, Boalia nullah bridge, estimate No. 87 of 1880-81	1,425 0 0	
Hasan Ali (I) and Mobarek Ali for bricks, 15th mile, Ramgher road bridges, estimate No. 45 of 1880-81	112 8 0	
Babu Baikanta Nath Roy, Sub-overseer	10 0 0	
Babu Prasanna Kumar Choudhuri, Head clerk, Committee's office	75 0 0	2,297 8 0
		4,545 10 9

Memorandum shewing in detail the amount of deposits on the 30*th September* 1882.

PARTICULARS.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Messrs. Stephen and Co. on account of teak timbers	1,926 11 0	
Sale proceeds of road cess poddarkhana	65 0 0	
Jadu Nath Chatterjee on account of repairing Sundip ferry ghat road	100 0 0	
Purushottam Datta on account of Howla road repair	97 11 0	
Ansar Ali, farmer of Balookhali canal, as security on account of the canal	80 0 0	
Umed Ali, farmer of Chandkhali (I), as security on account of the canal	263 0 0	
Sachi Manji, farmer of Jalkador canal, as security on account of the canal	412 8 0	2,934 14 0

H. F. J. T. MAGUIRE,
for Chairman, District Road Committee.

Abstract of a report by the Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee, Noakhally, on the Committee's operations for the cess year 1881-82.

THE realization of cess in this district has been good in the past year, being 100 per cent. in excess on the year's demand. The public are, however, very exacting, and unhesitatingly apply to have their lands improved and drained at the expense of the Road Cess Committee.

Some members of the District Committee took a real interest in their work, but unfortunately the more zealous members are those who seldom leave head-quarters and consequently they are not possessed with much local knowledge, and have to depend for the formation of an opinion on the reports and views of others.

The Branch Committee of the Fenny sub-division has been only concerned with village roads in the sub-division, and the members have shewn a praiseworthy desire to do their work.

The progress made in village roads in the district is not great, as it is difficult to find such roads, those that are so represented by the people being in fact more private than village roads.

A good deal has been done in improving the inland communications of the district, and a considerable sum spent in constructing and temporarily bridging new roads in the islands of Hatiya and Sundeep and a new road from Fenny to Chagulnaya. The earthwork of a new road to Senbag was completed and a commencement made of a new road from Fenny to Parasuram. Of the two great projects that were proposed, that of excavating the Noakhaily khall has been abandoned owing to the contemplated railway from Daudkandi to Chittagong, but it is intended to commence the bridge at Dhoom chur in the coming year. A considerable amount of work was carried out in widening and repairing existing ones.

Trees were planted on the sides of four roads at a cost of Rs. 297-4. These trees, which are generally fruit-bearing, are thriving well.

The different establishments under the Road Committee have given entire satisfaction.

No. 6.—Part I.

NOAKHALLY DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1881 to 30th September 1882.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on 1st October 1881— Cash in hand	.....	98,666 7 6
Receipts of the year.		
Provincial Receipts — Cess on land	78,213 1 9	78,213 1 9
Provincial Receipts — One per cent. road cess	1,381 13 0	1,381 13 0
Public Works — Road tolls	.....	
Public Works — Ferry "	.....	
Miscellaneous — Fees, fines, and forfeitures	58 0 10	
Miscellaneous — Miscellaneous	2,226 10 5	2,284 11 3
Total Revenue	.....	81,879 10 0
Advances	.....	38,668 0 0
Deposits	.....	2,513 0 0
Total Receipts	.....	1,23,060 10 0
GRAND TOTAL	.....	2,21,727 1 6

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Refund — Of cess	.....	
Refund — Of other receipts	.....	
Provincial Rates — Establishment and contingencies of office of collection	2,762 2 10	
Administration — Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office	1,601 4 7	
Administration — Percentage cost of establishment for offices of accounts and control	261 14 5	
Stationery — Stationery and printing	312 9 10	
Public Works — Original works	75,060 6 8	
Public Works — Repairs	41,111 10 6	
Public Works — Establishment	9,526 1 7	
Public Works — Tools and plant	1,807 8 5	
Public Works — Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies	.....	
Total outlay to be passed	1,32,443 10 10	
Advances	12,332 6 10	
Deposits	1,144 0 0	1,45,920 1 8
Balance on 30th September, as per cash-book	75,806 15 10	75,806 15 10
GRAND TOTAL	.....	2,21,727 1 6

Passed for Rs. 1,32,443-10-10 (one lakh thirty-two thousand four hundred and forty-three, annas ten, and pie ten only).

GANENDRANATH PAL,
R. L. SEN,
TARINI PRASAD SEN, } *Members.*

RAM LAL SEN,
Vice-Chairman, Road Cess Committee.

No. 6.—Part II.

NOAKHALLY DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1881-82, from 1st October 1881 to 30th September 1882, to accompany the account for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial Rates	76,442	Cess on land	78,213 1 9	78,213 1 9
	1,348	One per cent. road cess	1,381 13 0	1,381 13 0
Miscellaneous..	.....	*Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.*		
		Searching fees	5 12 0	
		Collection fees due to road cess tahsildars	52 4 10	58 0 10
		Miscellaneous.		
	1,500	Sale proceeds of cocoanuts of godown premises	1 2 6	
		Penalty	216 2 8	
		Talabanah	435 7 0	
		Contribution from public works cess	1,500 0 0	
		Pay of officers and servants cited as witness in the civil courts	11 10 9	
		Rent of date-trees on road sides	11 1 0	
		Compensation awarded by criminal court for damaging Begumgunge road	20 0 0	
		Sale proceeds of old materials	13 2 6	
		Other receipts	19 0 0	2,226 10 5
		Total Income ...	.....	81,879 10 0
		EXPENDITURE.		
Refund ...	.....	Of cess	.....	
		Of other receipts	.....	
		Establishment and Contingencies of Office of Collection.		
rovincial Rates	3,040	1 Head clerk, at Rs. 62 per month, for 3 months	186 0 0	
		1 Ditto, at „ 64 ditto, for 8 ditto	512 0 0	
		1 Second clerk, at „ 30 ditto, for 11 ditto	330 0 0	
		1 Third ditto, at „ 20 ditto, for 11 ditto less deduction	211 4 7	
		1 Fourth ditto, at „ 15 ditto, for 11 ditto	165 0 0	
		1 Nazir, at „ 25 ditto, for 11 ditto	275 0 0	
		1 Duftry, at „ 6 ditto, for 11 ditto	66 0 0	
		1 Orderly peon, at „ 6 ditto, for 11 ditto	66 0 0	
		5 Peons, at „ 6 each per month, for 11 months, less deductions	316 9 2	
		Arrear fees due to tehsildar	52 4 10	
		2 Towji mohurirs, at Rs. 20 each per month, for 11 months, less deductions ...	439 5 4	
		1 Tioca mohurir, at „ 12 per month, for 4 months	48 0 0	
		Salary of punkha pullers	39 13 5	
		Ditto of sweeper	6 0 0	
		Service labels	15 0 0	
		Postage of bearing covers	0 3 6	
		Price of jute for tying up the records	0 2 0	
		Purchase of office furniture	25 9 3	
		Miscellaneous	7 14 0	
		Total Establishment and Contingencies of Collection Office ..	2,762 2 10	2,762 2 10
		Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office.		
Administration	1,903	1 Head clerk and accountant, at Rs. 50 per month, for 11 months		
		1 Second clerk, at Rs. 25 per month, for 11 months	550 0 0	
		1 Duftry, at Rs. 6 per month, for 11 months	275 0 0	
		4 Peons, at „ 6 each, per month, for 11 months	66 0 0	
		1 Peon, under Fenny Branch Road Cess Committee, at Rs. 6 per month, for 12 months, less deductions	263 0 0	
		Salary of punkha-puller	63 12 0	
		Ditto of sweeper	26 1 10	
		Service labels	24 0 0	
		Municipal tax	20 0 0	
		Purchase of oil for office guards	24 0 0	
		Ditto of kharua cloth, &c.	12 0 0	
		Ditto of receipt stamps	4 2 3	
		Ditto of rubber seal	10 0 0	
		Rent of road cess godown	11 6 0	
		Subscription of *Calcutta Gazette*	160 0 0	
		Postage stamps, including charges for bearing covers	20 0 0	
		Repairing and purchasing office furniture	34 5 0	
		Gazette binding	27 0 0	
		Money-order fees	2 4 0	
		Miscellaneous	3 8 0	
		Total Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office ...	5 13 6	
			1,601 4 7	1,601 4 7
		Percentage cost of establishment.		
	2,228	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of accounts and control...	261 14 5	261 14 5
Stationery and printing.	350	Price of stationery articles received from the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta	57 9 6	
		Purchase of country stationery...	15 5 9	
		Boat-hire, &c., for bringing stationery articles and printed forms from Narangunge	27 7 3	
		Price of printed forms	169 0 0	
		Printing cost of annual accounts, &c.	42 7 4	
		Miscellaneous	0 12 0	
		Total Stationery and Printing ...	312 9 10	312 9 10
		Carried over ...	.....	4,937 15 8

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to the end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	4,937 15 8
Original Works	1,000	...	Road Cess Office building—				
			Masonry ...	10,000	0 15 9		
			Cornice ...		8 5 0		
			Sand plastering ...		126 8 0		
			White-washing ...		0 2 0		
			Doors ...		2 3 6		
			Green painting ...		8 9 6		
			White ditto ...		22 3 6		
			Contingencies ...		67 9 3		
						236 8 6	
	20,100	15	Replacing bridges on Dewangunge road ...	.....	.....	.....	
	1,054	26	Diversion of Begumgunge road—				
			Compensation of land ...	1,054	796 2 6		
			Earthwork ...		206 6 6		
			Dressing and ramming ...		16 0 0		
			Jungle-cutting ...		3 0 0		
			Turfing ...		23 12 0		
						1,045 5 0	
	8,000	,,	Replacing bridges on Begumgunge road—				
			Iron bridges ...		522 7 0		
			Earthwork ...		9 8 0		
			Metalwork ...		14 9 6		
			Masonry ...		127 12 0		
			Plastering ...		11 0 0		
						685 4 6	
	3,000	31	Bhanoobibi road—				
			Compensation of land ...	3,000	2,234 11 2	2,234 11 2	
	20,000	34	Bridging or replacing bridges on old Lakhipur road—				
			Iron bridges ...	.....	6,582 13 10		
			Drain pipes ...	.....	104 3 0		
			Survey ...	.....	9 0 0		
			Earthwork ...	.....	343 11 3		
			Dressing and ramming ...	.....	13 4 9		
			Turfing ...	.....	15 12 8		
			Cutting date-trees ...	.....	25 0 0		
						7,003 13 1	
	22,513	36 & 37	Bridging and completing earthwork on the Hatea road, 1st and 2nd sections—				
			Earthwork ...	27,209	7,634 13 9		
			Dressing and ramming ...		209 10 0		
			Turfing ...		398 12 6		
			Survey ...		1 8 0		
			Iron bridges ...		6,639 11 6		
			Drain pipes ...		649 10 3		
			Contingencies ...		61 9 6		
						15,495 11 6	
	10,000	14	Replacing bridges on Chittagong road ...	.....	.....	.....	
	20,018	38, 39, & 40	Bridging and completing earthwork on Sundip road, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sections—				
			Earthwork ...	39,530	9,477 13 0		
			Turfing ...		461 6 3		
			Dressing ...		251 12 0		
			Survey ...		1 4 0		
			Jungle-cutting ...		7 13 0		
			Iron bridges ...		10,165 14 6		
			Drain pipes ...		1,278 14 6		
			Contingencies ...		32 8 6		
						21,677 5 9	
	8,900	42	New Chagulnaya road—				
			Survey ...	20,416	80 0 0		
			Earthwork ...		7,542 11 0		
			Dressing and ramming ...		226 12 3		
			Turfing ...		379 0 6		
			Jungle-cutting ...		1 4 0		
			Iron bridges ...		7,725 12 9		
			Drain pipes ...		432 2 0		
			Contingencies ...		86 2 3		
						10,473 12 9	
	5,590	43	New Parasuram road—				
			Earthwork ...	41,763	2,793 14 3		
			Dressing and ramming ...		80 6 3		
			Turfing ...		177 10 3		
			Jungle-cutting ...		18 12 0		
			Survey ...		41 14 0		
			Contingencies ...		3 2 6		
						3,115 11 3	
	2,500	44	Shenbag road—				
			Earthwork ...	4,888	1,567 11 3		
			Dressing and ramming ...		44 4 9		
			Turfing ...		68 15 9		
			Jungle-cutting ...		25 0 0		
			Survey ...		3 0 0		
						1,708 15 9	
	2,500	45	Nowdona road—				
			Earthwork ...	12,040	760 8 0		
			Dressing and ramming ...		34 11 9		
			Turfing ...		61 11 6		
			Jungle-cutting ...		8 8 0		
			Survey ...		3 2 0		
						858 9 3	
	6,500	...	New road from Raipur to Ramgunge ...	.....	.....	.....	
		21	Raipur road—				
			Surveying ...	.....	7 12 0		
						7 12 0	
		30	Fenny road—				
			Jungle-cutting ...	.....	153 1 6		
			Drain pipes ...	.....	14 10 6		
						167 12 0	
			Carried over ...	.....	.....	70,801 4 6	4,937 15 8

Sub-head of of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	70,801 4 6	4,937 15 8
Original Works —*concluded.*	.....	20	Replacing bridges on Ramgunge road –				
			Iron bridges	.....	1,681 2 11		
			Drain pipes	.....	90 0 0		
						1,771 2 11	
			Bridging on Megna road—				
			Iron bridges	.....	1,086 13 0		
						1,086 13 0	
			Strand road, east of Taltoli khal—				
			Earthwork	.....	181 12 9		
			Dressing and ramming	.....	7 15 3		
			Turfing	.....	9 1 9		
			Drain pipes	.....	56 14 0		
						255 11 9	
			Bridging on Bose's Hat road—				
			Iron bridges	.....	519 15 6		
			Drain pipes	.....	312 8 0		
			Metal work...	.....	30 9 0		
						863 0 6	
			Godown—				
			Earthwork	.....	68 6 0		
			Dressing and ramming	.....	0 15 3		
			Turfing	.....	1 0 0		
						70 5 3	
			Fenny and Chagulnaya village works—				
			Cart road in Chagulnaya	.....	104 6 0		
			Constructing a bridge	.....	81 0 0		
						185 6 0	
			Lakhipur village works—				
			Constructing a bridge near moonsif's cutcherry	.....	26 10 9		
						26 10 9	
			Total Original Works ...	.....	.....	75,060 6 8	75,060 6 8
Repairs ...	750	1	Gateway road			327 8 9	
	4,600	2	Boro Bazar road			1,261 1 3	
	1,750	3	Taltoli road			836 15 9	
	1,650	4	Kalitara road			861 4 6	
	700	5	Bruce's Tank road			535 5 6	
	950	6	Dewanpara road			639 11 3	
	1,300	7	School road			1,208 6 0	
	350	8	Gupi Munshi road			348 3 9	
	800	9	Munsiff's road			540 2 6	
	800	10	Jail road			591 0 3	
	1,000	11	Cutchery road			630 4 6	
	500	12	Thana road			175 12 6	
	500	13	Registry Office road			130 9 0	
	2,000	14	Chittagong road			3,629 9 3	
	3,650	15	Dewangunge road			5,562 12 9	
	300	16	Pasgachia road			311 10 9	
	3,500	17	Bhowanigunge road			4,091 8 0	
	900	18	Lakhipur road			1,112 13 3	
	600	19	Dalal Bazar road			410 0 9	
	3,500	20	Ramgunge road			1,751 4 0	
	3,200	21	Raipur road			2,534 15 6	
	225	22	Bairagitola road			120 6 9	
	425	23	Shahebghatta road			355 4 6	
	565	24	Taktakhally road			912 9 9	
	900	25	Chariakhally road			531 8 0	
	5,865	26	Begumgunge road			2,568 13 4	
	800	27	Kutcha Circular road			261 11 9	
	1,700	28	Ohur Uria road			457 13 6	
	1,263	29	Eozbalia road			.....	
	1,335	30	Fenny road			1,846 11 0	
	400	31	Bhanoobibi road			449 5 0	
	100	32	Race-course road			49 6 0	
	200	33	Fakirtola road			20 7 3	
	3,000	34	Old Lakhipur road...			4,058 12 9	
	385	35	Chowdagram road			.....	
	1,000	36	Hatea road, 1st section			.....	
		37	,, ,, 2nd ,, ...			.....	
	1,000	38	Sundeep road, 1st section			.....	
		39	,, ,, 2nd ,, ...			.....	
		40	,, ,, 3rd ,, ...			.....	
	3,500	41	Panpara road			.....	
	600	47	Kachna khal			.....	
			Village Roads.				
	971	...	Village roads within thana Sudharam			15 0 0	
	1,263	...	,, ,, Lakhipur			.....	
	1,845	...	,, ,, Begumgunge			.....	
	971	...	,, ,, Ramgunge			.....	
	388	...	,, ,, Bamni			.....	
	1,165	...	,, ,, Sundeep			.....	
	777	...	,, ,, Hatea			.....	
	1,650	...	,, ,, Fenny			839 0 6	
	971	...	,, ,, Chagulnaya				
		...	Bose's Hat road			631 10 0	
		...	Road Cess Office road			119 10 11	
		...	Distillery used as godown			73 15 6	
		...	Megna road			318 8 3	
	6,622	...	Reserve for unforeseen work			.....	
					Total Repairs ...	41,111 10 6	41,111 10 6
					Carried over ...	.....	1,21,110 0 10

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	1,21,110 0 10
Establishment	11,388	1 District Engineer, at Rs. 250 per month, for 11 months	2,750 0 0	
		Travelling allowance of District Engineer	873 8 0	
		1 Overseer, at Rs 100 per month, for 8 months	800 0 0	
		Allowance of overseer while in charge of District Engineer's office	28 7 1	
		Travelling allowance of overseer	92 2 7	
		1 Overseer, at Rs. 115 per month, including allowance for 4 months...	460 0 0	
		1 Overseer, at Rs. 90 per month, for 7 months	630 0 0	
		1 Overseer, at Rs. 95, including travelling allowance, for 4 months	380 0 0	
		1 Assistant Overseer, at Rs. 65 per month, for 11 months, less deductions	700 5 3	
		Allowance to ditto, when deputed to Hatea	106 4 11	
		1 Sub-overseer, at Rs. 45 per month, for 6 months, less deductions	249 0 0	
		1 Sub-overseer at Rs. 55, including allowance, for 4 months	220 0	
		1 Surveyor, at Rs. 30 per month, for 11 months, less deductions	289 10 2	
		Allowance to ditto while acting for assistant overseer	15 7 8	
		1 Store-keeper, at Rs. 15 per month, for 11 months	165 0 0	
		Moiety salary of work overseer, at Rs. 5 per month, for 6 months, less deductions	27 3 6	
		1 Tindal, at Rs. 12 per month, for 3 months	36 0 0	
		1 Head clerk, at Rs. 40 per month, for 11 months	440 0 0	
		1 Second clerk, at Rs. 25 per month, for 11 months	275 0 0	
		Arrears pay of head clerk	8 2 9	
		1 Draftsman, at Rs. 40 per month, for 11 months	440 0 0	
		Allowance of draftsman while deputed in mofussil	9 8 0	
		7 Peons, at Rs. 6 each per month, for 11 months, less deductions	459 0 6	
		1 Peon at Rs. 6 per month, for 9 months, less deductions	47 15 9	
		Salary of a punkha-puller	23 5 5	
		Total Establishment ...	9,526 1 7	9,526 1 7
Tools and Plant	2,000	Keep of bullocks	103 12 3	
		Salary of carters	132 6 11	
		Purchase of cart wheels	25 0 0	
		Ditto of staples, wrenches, and baskets, &c.	24 10 6	
		Ditto of chisels	6 2 0	
		Ditto of masons' levels	4 4 0	
		Ditto of screws	23 9 6	
		Ditto of oil	7 8 3	
		Repairs of carts	21 15 9	
		Purchase of Dumpy level	164 7 0	
		Repairs of ditto	24 13 0	
		Freight and landing charges	45 11 3	
		Purchase of metallic tape	42 0 0	
		Ditto of box wood, four-fold rules	13 8 0	
		Ditto of drawing pins	1 0 0	
		Ditto of crowbars	4 13 6	
		Ditto of files	0 1 6	
		Ditto of squares	1 8 0	
		Packing charges	0 12 0	
		Purchase of khoontas and kodalies	9 3 0	
		Ditto of blacksmith's tools for fitting the iron bridges	1,144 13 0	
		Cost of releasing impounded bullocks	1 8 0	
		Miscellaneous charges	4 2 0	
		Total Tools and Plant ...	1,807 8 5	1,807 8 5
		Total Expenditure of the year ..	.....	1,32,443 10 10

RAM LAL SEN,

Vice-Chairman, Road Cess Committee.

Memorandum shewing in detail the actual balance on 30th September 1882.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of Noakhally District Road Fund in the treasury, as per pass-book	75,427 15 1	
Imprest in hands of the District Engineer	450 0 0	
		75,877 15 1
Deduct outstanding cheques as per list, beneath—		
Cheque No. 675 of 29th September 1882	26 4 0	
Do. No. 685 of ditto	44 11 3	
		70 15 3
Net cash balance ...	.....	75,806 15 10

RAM LAL SEN,

Vice-Chairman, Road Cess Committee.

Memorandum shewing in detail the amount of Outstanding Balances of Advances on 30th September 1882.

	PARTICULARS.		Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
1.	Mohamedali Raj (for bricks)		200 0 0	
2.	Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta	(for iron bridges)	12,658 14 6	
3.	Kali Prosanur Shome, work overseer,	(ditto)	8,150 2 3	
4.	Cashier, Port Commissioners' office, Calcutta,	(ditto)	1,000 0 0	
5.	Tomizuddin Manjhi,	(ditto)	116 3 6	
6.	Jinnat Ally and Hashon Ally,	(ditto)	209 12 0	
7.	Allimaddy Manjhi,	(ditto)	110 11 0	
8.	Mongol Khan ditto,	(ditto)	79 9 0	
9.	Raju ditto,	(ditto)	50 11 6	
10.	Wasak ditto,	(ditto)	91 3 0	
11.	Johiraddy ditto,	(ditto)	76 2 0	
12.	Eakub Ally ditto,	(ditto)	53 14 6	
13.	Ajgur ditto,	(ditto)	83 11 0	
14.	Ali ditto,	(ditto)	91 10 0	
15.	Ismail ditto,	(ditto)	107 5 0	
16.	Omed Ally, ditto,	(ditto)	73 11 6	
17.	Omed Ally ditto,	(ditto)	66 15 0	
18.	Amiruddy ditto,	(ditto)	70 3 0	
19.	Amiraddin ditto,	(ditto)	73 1 0	
20.	Amiraddin ditto,	(ditto)	106 3 0	
21.	Jan Mahomed ditto,	(ditto)	97 1 0	
22.	Kali Prosanna Shome	(for timbers)	300 0 0	
23.	Ditto,	(for iron bridges)	12 6 8	
	Ditto,	(ditto)	67 8 0	
	Ditto,	(ditto)	28 0 0	
24.	Ater Ally Manjhi,	(ditto)	35 0 0	
25.	Hashon Ally,	(for drain pipes)	100 0 0	
26.	Vice-Chairman, Mol.,	(for bridges)	32 15 0	
	Ditto,	(ditto)	10 4 0	
	Ditto,	(for drain pipes)	3 5 10	
	Ditto,	(ditto)	9 6 6	
27.	Messrs. Burn, & Co., Calcutta,	(for drain pipes)	907 11 3	
28.	Akbor Ally,	(for roads)	28 0 3	
29.	Tokani,	(ditto)	1 6 3	
30.	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.,	(for cement)	639 11 0	
31.	Abdul,	(for roads)	9 13 6	
32.	District Engineer for overseers of Foni and Sundeep		60 5 0	
	Ditto	(for timber)	54 14 6	
33.	Asgor Ally Tindul,	(for cement)	6 6 9	
34.	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.,	(for iron bridges)	1,476 7 3	
35.	Rohimaddy,	(ditto)	2 0 6	
36.	Road Cess Deputy Collector	(for serving processes)	25 0 0	
				22,357 10 6

Memorandum shewing in detail the Balances at Credit of Deposits on 30th September 1882.

	PARTICULARS.		Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
1.	Abbas Ali and Aslam Raj,	(for building)	100 0 0	
2.	Munshi Sirdar,	(for roads)	35 0 0	
3.	Munshi Patwary,	(ditto)	25 0 0	
4.	Akhorally,	(ditto)	20 0 0	
5.	Chand Gazi,	(ditto)	20 0 0	
6.	Wosuddy and Kadirbox,	(ditto)	15 0 0	
7.	Johiraddy,	(ditto)	25 0 0	
8.	Rajahally and Kareemaddy,	(ditto)	30 0 0	
9.	Saferally and Mohamed Dyam Mirdha,	(ditto)	80 0 0	
10.	J. Moreno, Hashonally & Co.,	(ditto)	55 0 0	
11.	Purna Chandra Dutt and Moniraddy & Co.,	(ditto)	300 0 0	
12.	Abdul Patwary,	(ditto)	25 0 0	
13.	Asabaddy,	(ditto)	55 0 0	
14.	Tobakarally,	(ditto)	70 0 0	
15.	Amjad and Basiraddy,	(ditto)	15 0 0	
16.	Chand Gazee,	(ditto)	137 0 0	
17.	Bhola Gazee and Amanaddy & Co.,	(ditto)	55 0 0	
18.	Ahamed Ali,	(ditto)	15 0 0	
19.	Takani,	(ditto)	45 0 0	
20.	Mohamedally Raj,	(ditto)	13 0 0	
21.	Hassonally,	(ditto)	12 0 0	
22.	Goloke Mistry and Abdul,	(ditto)	100 0 0	
23.	Wozaddy and Allahaddy,	(ditto)	28 0 0	
24.	Ahamedally and Samadally & Co.,	(ditto)	40 0 0	
25.	Amiraddy and Bechagazi & Co.,	(ditto)	140 0 0	
26.	Chand Gazee,	(ditto)	70 0 0	
27.	Durga Charan De,	(ditto)	25 0 0	
28.	Mohamedally Raj and Mohabaddy & Co.,	(ditto)	75 0 0	
29.	Jugul Krishna De,	(ditto)	15 0 0	
30.	Hossonally,	(ditto)	35 0 0	
31.	J Moreno and Lal Meah & Co.,	(ditto)	60 0 0	
32.	Bholagazi and Amanaddy & Co.,	(ditto)	40 0 0	
33.	Wozaddy and Moharam & Co.,	(ditto)	50 0 0	
34.	Ali Meah and Johiraddy & Co.,	(ditto)	40 0 0	
35.	Mohamed Hossen and Mohamedally,	(ditto)	55 0 0	
36.	Johiraddy		35 0 0	
37.	Udoy Chandra Ray and Nobin Chandra Das,	(for roads)	200 0 0	
38.	Fenju Mea and Mohamed Abdulla,	(ditto)	20 0 0	
39.	Amjad Mea,	(ditto)	50 0 0	
40.	Kamil and Apsoraddy,	(ditto)	55 0 0	
41.	Abdul Hamid,	(ditto)	15 0 0	
42.	Asabaddy,	(ditto)	30 0 0	
43.	Hashonally and Tomizuddin,	(ditto)	15 0 0	
44.	Kamaloddy and Chand Meah,	(ditto)	72 8 0	
45.	Asrap Bepary and Tomizuddin,	(ditto)	15 0 0	
46.	Kalimuddy Bhuia and Nozbali,	(ditto)	20 0 0	
47.	Amjad,	(ditto)	15 0 0	
48.	Mohamedally and Kalimuddy,	(ditto)	90 0 0	
49.	Nozbally and Chowdry Mea,	(ditto)	12 8 0	
50.	Karimaddy and Kadirbox,	(ditto)	80 0 0	
51.	Ismail Mistree and Mohamed Inus,	(ditto)	12 0 0	
52.	Kadirbox,	(ditto)	30 0 0	
53.	Mohamed Wali and Tomizuddin,	(ditto)	15 0 0	
54.	Pana Mea Kholifa,	(ditto)	12 0 0	
55.	Amjadally,	(ditto)	10 0 0	
56.	Gour Gopal Ghosh,	(ditto)	50 0 0	
57.	Amiraddy and Amiraddy 2nd & Co.,	(ditto)	10 0 0	
				2,734 0 0

RAM LAL SEN,
Vice-Chairman.

Abstract of a Report by the Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee, Tipperah, on the Committee's operations for the cess year 1881-82.

TEN meetings of the District Road Cess Committee were held during the year, of which nine were special and one was an ordinary meeting. The attendance of the members of the Road Committee, and of the Muradnagar and Chowdagram Branch Committees was fair, but that of the members of the Brahmunbariah and Chandpore Branch Committees was not better than it was last year.

The chief original works taken in hand during the year were—

(1) The Duttpore bridge, on the Laksham road, which was completely finished.
(2) The bridging, widening, and realignment of the road from Modafagunj to Hajigunj, which was almost finished.
(3) The bridging of the Brahmunbariah road, which was completed as far as Ranta Hat, and partially completed between that place and the Jitas river.

There were several other works in progress, which the Committee are anxious to finish before taking up any new projects. Any future projects will have to be considered in relation to the projected railway through the district.

Owing to want of funds the various Branch Committees have not been able to undertake many new works on village roads, but they have kept the existing village roads in repair to the best of their ability. The total expenditure on these roads during the year amounted to Rs. 8,664.

The planting of new trees has not made any progress during the year. Most of the young trees planted during the previous year died, or were destroyed by cattle, consequent on the lack of supervision on the part of the District Engineer. The efforts of the Committee were therefore necessarily confined to replacing dead trees and concentrating supervision on living ones.

Repairs were executed to all the roads in the district, and the important lines of communication kept open for foot passengers during the rains by means of temporary bamboo bridges.

With the exception of the District Engineer (who resigned his post at the close of the year) the different establishments under the Road Committee are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

No. 6.—Part I.

TIPPERAH DISTRICT ROAD CESS FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1881-82.

INCOME.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on 1st October 1881—Cash in hands ...	.....	3,768 15 6
Receipt of the year.		
Provincial Rates ... Cess on lands ...	84,464 6 10	
Provincial Rates ... " mines and railways ...	.....	
Provincial Rates ... " houses ...	.....	
Provincial Rates ... One per cent. road cess ...	2,083 2 3	
Public Works ... Road toll ...	.....	
Public Works ... Ferry " ...	.....	
Irrigation ... Canal tolls ...	.....	
Miscellaneous ... Rents of serais and bungalows ...	.....	
Miscellaneous ... Fees, fines, and forfeitures ...	869 1 4	
Miscellaneous ... Miscellaneous ...	4,058 4 11	
Grants from Government ...	.....	
Advances ...	75 12 0	
Deposits ...	.....	
Total. ...	.....	91,550 11 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	95,319 10 10

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Refunds ... Of cess ...		7 14 3	
Refunds ... Of other cess ...		.....	
Provincial Rates ... Establishment and contingencies of office of collection ...		2,624 9 7	
Administration ... Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office ...		2,415 14 9	
Administration ... Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control ...		889 15 10	
Stationery ... Stationery and Printing ...		565 4 0	
Public Works ... Original work ...	48,588 5 2		
Public Works ... Repairs ...	17,755 8 9		
Public Works ... Establishment ...	13,016 8 3		
Public Works ... Tools and plant ...	160 4 0		
Public Works ... Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies ...	.....	79,520 10 2	
Irrigation ... Canal toll establishment and contingencies ...	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous ... Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies ...	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous ... Staging bungalow petty construction and repair ...	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous ... Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....	
Contribution to Provincial Government ...	.....	.....	
Advances ...	75 12 0	75 12 0	
Deposits ...	.....	.....	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	86,100 0 7	
Balance on 30th September 1882—Cash in hand ...	.....	9,219 10 3	
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	.....	.....	95,319 10 10

Passed for rupees eighty-six thousand one hundred, and pies seven only.

COMMILLAH,

The 16*th November* 1882.

RAJKISHEN BANERJEE, } *Members.*
RATTAN SEAL GHOSE, }

H. M. WEATHRALL, *Vice-Chairman,*
District Road Cess Committee, Tipperah.

No. 6.—Part II.

TIPPERAH DISTRICT ROAD CESS FUND.

Details of several items of Income and Expenditure for cess year 1881-82, *from* 1st *October* 1881 *to* 30th *September* 1882, *to accompany the annual account for that year.*

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	INCOME.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Taxes Rates and Cess.		
Provincial Rates.	86,553 0 0	Cess on lands	84,464 6 10	
	2,187 10 5	One per cent. road cess	2,083 2 3	
				86,547 9 1
		Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.		
Miscellaneous	540 0 0	Tallabanah and cost of services of processes realized	802 15 4	
		Fine imposed upon the Lokshom bungalow guard for neglect of his duties	5 0 0	
		Fees for searching records	61 2 0	
				869 1 4
		Miscellaneous.	132 6 9	
	3,756 5 5	Sale proceeds of old materials and store		
		Sale proceeds of stamped form of contract	47 0 0	
		Contribution paid by villagers for village road under Brahmunbereah Branch Road Cess Committee	420 0 0	
		Contribution paid by villagers for village road under Chandpore Branch Road Cess Committee	9 0 0	
		Sale proceeds of old road cess forms	6 6 11	
		Rent of lands lying on both sides of Brahmunbereah road	34 8 0	
		Being moiety of the sale proceeds of grass in the Road Cess office compound for the year 1289B.S.	4 0 0	
		Being half rent for grazing field in the race course	8 0 0	
		Cost of lost tools received from different contractors	19 10 0	
		Pay of amlahs for giving evidence in the civil court	9 7 6	
		Received by transfer from the surplus revenue deposits made for the compensation of the Agortollah road	406 14 1	
		Amount credited which was drawn in excess by cheque No. 66N of 24th September 1881, made by Chandpore Branch Road Cess Committee	7 8 0	
		Amount credited which was paid on account of price of stationery ...	11 5 11	
		Ditto ditto drawn in excess for conveying pipes for village roads	0 8 0	
		Interest of cess in default of due time	730 6 9	
		Received from the Collector of Tipperah on account of contribution from 3 per cent. road fund	716 7 9	
		On account of excess recovery of percentage for half-year ending 30th September 1881—*vide* Accountant-General's No. 178L—F of 7th June 1882	0 11 3	
		Credited the amount drawn from the Road Cess fund on account of joint establishment from January to April 1882, paid by Government	294 0 0	
		Moiety of one-third of the cost of the establishment employed in the collection of cesses received from the Provincial funds for 1881-82 ...	1,200 0 0	
				4,058 4 11
				91,474 15 4
Advance ...	.....	The overseer in charge of District Engineer's office in adjustment of the advance made to him for constructing the Kosba bungalow on the Agortollah road	75 12 0	75 12 0
		TOTAL INCOME ...	.....	91,550 11 4
		EXPENDITURE.		
Refunds ...	.....	Refund of cess	.....	7 14 3
		Establishment and Contingencies of office of collection.		
		Road Cess Deputy Collector's office.		
Provincial Rates.	2,811 0 0	1 Head clerk for 4 months and 17 days, at Rs. 70 per month — Rs. A. P. 319 4 6		
		1 Ditto for 7 months and 20 days, at Rs. 56 ,, ... — 427 11 4	746 15 10	
		1 2nd clerk for 11 months and 15 days, at Rs. 30 per month	345 0 0	
		2 Mohurirs for 12 months, at Rs. 20 per month	480 0 0	
		1 Duftry for 11 months and 20 days, at Rs.	69 13 9	
		6 Process servers for 12 months, at Rs. 6 each	432 0 0	
		Ficca process servers, at Rs. 6 per month	102 12 10	
		Contingencies.	2,236 10 5	
	416 0 0	Cost of serving process ... ... — Rs. A. P. 143 12 0		
		Punkha-puller ... ... — 22 12 6		
		Forms supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery ... — 131 3 8		
		Service stamp ... ... — 29 4 0		
		Furniture, &c. ... ... — 49 11 0		
		Tallabanah ... ... — 11 4 0	387 15 2	
				2,624 9 7
		Establishment annd contigencies of Committees office.		
		District Road Cess office.		
Administration	2,460 0 0	1 Head clerk and accountant for 9 months, at Rs. 142 per month .. .. — Rs. A. P. 1,278 0 0		
		1 Head clerk and accountant for 3 months, at Rs. 60 per month ... ... — 180 0 0	1,458 0 0	
		Second clerk for 12 months, at Rs. 25 per month	300 0 0	
		Third clerk for 11 months and 17 days, at Rs. 20 per month	231 2 6	
		1 Durwan and two peons for 12 months, at Rs. 6 each per month ...	216 0 0	
			2,205 2 6	
		Carried over ...	2,205 2 6	2,632 7 10

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number of roads.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Amount of total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...			2,205 2 6	2,632 7 10
			Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office—concluded.				
			Contingencies.				
Administration	212 0 0		Municipal tax on the District Road Cess office bungalow from October 1881 to 30th September 1882 ...			84 0 0	
			Latrine tax on the District Road Cess office bungalow from October 1881 to 30th September 1882 ...			36 0 0	
			Receipt stamps ...			14 4 9	
			Service do. ...			15 0 0	
			Office sweeper and allowance for light ...			24 0 0	
			Binding cash-book and abstract book, &c. ...			11 8 0	
			Punkha-puller ...			16 10 6	
			Vinegar for ink ...			1 12 0	
			Repairing office desks and tables, &c. ...			5 8 0	
			Purchasing two jarons for office ...			0 2 0	
			1 Almanac ...			0 5 0	
			1 Mat for office ...			1 0 0	
			Diet allowances of peons for serving notices on the Brahmunbereah road ...			0 10 0	
						210 12 3	2,415 14 0
	1,080 0 0		Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control ...			.....	889 15 10
Stationery ...	570 6 0		Subscription paid to the *Calcutta Gazette* ...			20 4 0	
			Boat-hire and coolie-hire for conveying a case of forms from Narainganj to Commillah ...			12 7 0	
			Stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery—*vide* his letter No. 9674, dated 21st March 1882 ...			21 2 3	
			Printing the annual account and reports of the District Road Cess Committee for the cess year 1879-80 ...			63 12 3	
			Cost of Public Works forms supplied by the Superintendent of Government Printing as per accounts No. 2 of 22nd October 1881 ...			115 5 9	
			Being the moiety of the road cess challan forms, 10,000 supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery ...			16 5 9	
			Price of stationery to be supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery ...			316 3 6	
							565 4 0
			PUBLIC WORKS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
			Roads and Bridges.				
Original Works	5,000 0 0	4	Construction of bridges on the road from Commillah to Nayanpore—				
			Earthwork ...		6,709 1 9	2,051 7 6	
			Turfing ...		380 2 3	380 2 3	
			Excavation foundation ...		11 4 0	.....	
			Masonry ...		3,573 0 0	193 4 9	
			Plastering ...		137 0 0	80 12 0	
			Woodwork ...	*16,166 0 0	1,675 9 0	1,673 7 0	
			Ironwork ...		153 0 0	153 0 0	
			Tarring ...		54 11 9	52 13 9	
			Removing old masonry ...		31 14 3	.....	
			Baling water ...		85 6 6	.....	
			Contingencies ...		491 9 6	126 4 0	
			Material at site ...		1,833 8 3	471 4 9	
					15,136 3 3	5,182 8 0	
			Deduct contractor's security ...	.....	785 14 0	182 8 0	
					14,350 5 3	5,000 0 0	
	1,014 0 0 / 1,086 0 0	4	Bridging the road from Nyanpore to Arybary—				
			Excavation foundation ...		126 0 0	.....	
			Masonry ...		7,756 0 0	2,851 13 0	
			Woodwork ...		5,105 0 0	5,070 0 0	
			Ironwork ...		243 0 0	174 12 6	
			Tarring ...	†16,014 0 0	105 0 0	101 6 9	
			Earthwork in approaches		1,741 0 0	241 6 0	
			Turfing ...		175 0 0	164 8 0	
			Contingencies ...		622 13 6	158 0 6	
			Materials at site ...		36 8 0	.....	
					15,910 5 6	8,761 14 9	
			Add on account of security refund ...	.....	.....	471 8 0	
					15,910 5 6	9,233 6 9	
			Deduct contractor's security ...	.....	29 10 0	.....	
					15,880 11 6	9,233 6 9	
			Deduct on account of materials ...	.....	.....	7,133 6 9	
					15,880 11 6	2,100 0 0	
			Carried over ...	.....	.....	7,100 0 0	6,503 10 5

* Sanctioned by Bengal Government No. 680C, dated 23rd October 1880.
† Sanctioned by Bengal Government No. 878C of 26th November 1879.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number of roads.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Amount of total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	7,100 0 0	6,503 10 5
			PUBLIC WORKS—*continued*				
			Roads and Bridges—contd.				
Original Works—*continued.*	1,096 0 0 2,090 0 0	5	Bridging the road from Arybary to Brahmunberreah—				
			Earthwork in approaches	*61,037 0 0	313 8 3	.....	
			Excavation foundation ...		147 11 3	.....	
			Masonry		20,364 8 9	17,605 14 9	
			Salwood work		1,779 0 0	1,779 0 0	
			Country woodwork ...		1,736 10 3	1,609 2 0	
			Ironwork		1,407 1 9	1,279 11 0	
			Contingencies		1 038 0 3	252 0 0	
			Materials at site		6,299 0 6	.....	
					33,078 9 0	22,505 11 9	
			Deduct contractor's security	.....	4,981 12 6	4,186 0 9	
					28,096 12 6	18,319 11 0	
			Deduct on account of materials at site... ...	.....	.....	15,133 11 0	
					28,096 12 6	3,186 0 0	
	2,844 2 0	6	Raising the bridges, Nos. 9 and 5 on the Lakaham road—				
			Masonry work	†8,925 0 0	2,824 12 6	1,896 9 3	
			Plastering		34 6 3	34 6 3	
			Earthwork in approaches		180 12 9	95 13 9	
			Teakwood work		3,293 5 3	3,289 4 3	
			Ironwork		875 0 0	875 0 0	
			Dismantling		148 0 0	35 9 9	
			Tarring, two coats		22 0 0	22 0 0	
			Earthwork		61 2 6	.....	
			Contingencies		813 2 3	3 15 3	
			Materials at site		616 8 0	121 5 6	
					7,868 1 6	5,874 0 0	
			Add refund of security ...	.....	.....	416 7 0	
					7,868 1 6	6,290 7 0	
			Deduct on account of materials	.....	.....	3,477 3 6	
					7,868 1 6	2,813 3 6	
	7,523 0 0	13	Construction of the Agortolla road—				
			Earthwork	‡24,653 0 0	18,225 11 11	39 0 0	
			Turfing		656 0 9	.....	
			Contingencies		620 0 0	.....	
					19,502 5 5	39 0 0	
			Add refund of security ...	.....	.....	2,334 5 0	
					19,502 5 5	2,373 5 0	
	71 9 0	13	Construction of culverts on the Agortollah road—				
			Excavation foundation ...	§14,963 8 0	98 1 9	.....	
			Brickwork		7,015 14 0	.....	
			Ironwork		3,822 6 6	.....	
			Woodwork		503 8 6	.....	
			Furlong posts		8 6 0	.....	
			Contingencies		805 5 0	12 8 0	
			Materials at site		2,977 4 6	.....	
					14,930 14 3	12 8 0	
			Deduct contractor's security	.....	27 0 0	.....	
					14,903 14 3	12 8 0	
	1,291 0 0	.....	Earthwork on the Agortollah road, as per supplemental estimate—				
			Earthwork	1,281 0 0	987 4 0	987 4 0	
			Turfing		62 7 9	62 7 9	
			Contingencies		52 0 0	52 0 0	
					1,101 11 9	1,101 11 9	
			Deduct contractor's security	.....	320 11 9	320 11 9	
					781 0 0	781 0 0	
	300 0 0	13	Construction of inspection bungalow on the Agortollah—				
			Pucca masonry	‖2,000 0 0	78 10 0	78 10 0	
			Venetian doors and windows		82 8 0	.....	
			Thatching out-offices ...		18 6 3	.....	
			Materials		220 12 0	220 12 0	
			Mat walling		15 7 9	.....	
			Bamboo posts		12 0 0	.....	
			Mat walls		62 0 0	.....	
			Thatching		104 0 0	.....	
			Earthwork		15 3 0	.....	
			Contingencies		2 8 0	0 10 0	
					611 7 0	300 0 0	
			Carried over ...	.....	.....	16,566 0 6	6,503 10 5

* Sanctioned by Bengal Government No. 960C of 24th December 1880.
† Sanctioned by Bengal Government No. 109TM of 11th May 1880.
‡ Sanctioned by Bengal Government No. 188C of 28th February 1879.
§ Sanctioned by Bengal Government No. 188C of 28th February 1879.
‖ Sanctioned by Bengal Government No. 932C of 15th December 1881

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Amount of total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	16,566 0 6	6,503 10 5
			PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*				
			Roads and Bridges—concld.				
Original Works —*concluded.*	8,177 0 0	14	Earthwork on the Mudafergunge to Hajigunge road—				
			Earthwork	*27,675 0 0	21,527 0 0	21,527 0 0	
			Ditto in settlement ...		2,296 0 0	2,296 0 0	
			Turfing		2,445 0 0	2,445 0 0	
			Contingencies		409 0 0	409 0 0	
					26,677 0 0	26,677 0 0	
			Deduct contractor's security		23,500 0 0	23,500 0 0	
					3,177 0 0	3,177 0 0	
	11,970 0 0	14	Bridging the road from Mudafergunge to Hajigunge—				
			Woodwork	*36,754 0 0	20,870 0 0	13,968 10 6	
			Salwood work		8,078 0 0	36 4 6	
			Pile-driving		3,602 0 0	1,252 0 0	
			Ironwork		1,535 0 0	848 0 6	
			Tarring		919 0 0	919 0 0	
			Contingencies		1,749 5 3	1,271 4 6	
					36,753 5 3	18,295 4 0	
			Add security refund	.....	.....	2,440 0 0	
					36,753 5 3	20,735 4 0	
			Deduct on account of materials	.....	.....	8,765 4 0	
					36,753 5 3	11,970 0 0	
	1,397 15 11	.....	Compensation of lands taken up for the Mudafergunge road	†9,208 15 0	7,811 0 0	1,397 15 11	
	12,739 10 0 66 3 0	.....	Compensation of lands taken up for the Brahmanbereah road	‡12,739 10 0	222 12 6	10,769 2 0	
	51 2 6	..	Compensation of lands taken up for the District Road Cess office compound ...	51 2 6	.....	51 2 6	
	228 0 0	.....	Surveying the proposed khal from Commillah to Mudafergunge—				
			Surveying men	228 0 0	.....	47 4 0	
			Contingencies		.....	7 12 0	
					.....	55 0 0	
						43,986 4 11	
			Construction of village roads and canal.				
	1,000 0 0	30	By District Road Cess Committee	1,000 0 0	834 10 0	834 10 0	
	1,800 0 0	31	The Brahmunbereah Branch Road Cess Committee .	1,800 0 0	1,393 10 0	1,393 10 0	
	1,950 0 0	32	The Chandpore Branch Road Cess Committee	1,950 0 0	1,950 0 0	1,950 0 0	
	700 0 0	33	The Muradnagur Branch Road Cess Committee ...	700 0 0	240 1 3	240 1 3	
	240 0 0	34	The Choudagram Branch Road Cess Committee ...	240 0 0	183 11 0	183 11 0	
						4,602 0 3	
							48,588 5 2
			Roads and Bridges.				
Repair ..	1,002 0 0 371 13 0	1 & 6	Road from Kenderper section-house, Laksham road, 17 miles			§1,373 6 3	
	140 0 0	2	Road from Commillah to Beborbazar, 3 miles			139 11 6	
	812 0 0 —30 0 0 511 8 0	3	Ditto Moynamutty to Companygunge, 15 miles			‖1,229 7 6	
	2,240 0 0 454 0 0	11 & 4	Ditto Commillah to Arybary road, 22 miles			‖2,475 5 6	
	1,090 0 0	5	Ditto Arybary to Brahmunbereah, 18 miles			1,042 10 6	
	633 0 0 —41 0 0	7	Ditto Laksham to Barula			482 13 3	
	75 0 0	8	Ditto ditto to Kadomtolly, 1¼ miles			41 5 9	
	1,293 0 0	9	Ditto ditto road to Chittoshee, 17 miles			1,282 4 6	
	566 0 0	10	Ditto Fergusson's tank to Kalibazar, 4 miles			563 11 6	
	1,194 0 0 939 0 0	12	Ditto Hajeegunge to Chandpore, 16 miles			¶1,205 12 6	
	303 0 0	13	Ditto Agortollah roads			208 6 9	
	678 0 0 132 8 6	14	Ditto Mudefargunge to Hajigunge, 18 miles			**791 11 3	
		15	... ...			††	
	540 0 0	16	Ditto Laksham to Chowdogram, 14 miles			464 4 0	
			Carried over ...			11,300 14 9	55,091 15 7

* Sanctioned by Government No. 344C of 11th September 1882.

† Ditto by Commissioner No. 67M of 4th January 1881.

‡ Ditto by Bengal Government Nos. 247-8LC of 3rd May 1881.

§ Ditto by Commissioner No. 135TM of 11th September 1882 and No. 124TM of 19th August 1882.

‖ Ditto ditto No. 7469M of 26th November 1881.

¶ Ditto ditto No. 124TM of 19th August 1882.

** Ditto ditto No. 135TM of 11th September 1882.

†† Not yet made.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number of road.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	11,300 14 9	55,091 15 7
			PUBLIC WORKS—*continued*.		
			***Road and Bridges*—concluded.**		
	166 0 0	17	Pilgrim's road, 2¾ miles	152 7 0	
	88 0 0	18	Arryurah road, 1½ miles	30 12 9	
	10 0 0	19	Kristopore road, ½ mile	.....	
	244 0 0	20	Arotinopore road, 1½ miles	10 0 0	
	144 0 0	21	Bagicha road ½ mile	2 0 0	
	13 0 0	22	Magzangal road, 2¾ miles	.....	
	38 0 0	23	Embanked road, 4½ miles	31 14 0	
	80 0 0	24	River turn road, 1 mile	27 12 0	
	666 0 0	25	Road from Companygunge to Muradnagar	630 11 0	
	540 0 0	26	Ditto Brahmunbereah to Sarail, 9 miles	539 10 9	
		27	... ...	*.....	
	266 0 0	28	Gokorna road	†180 8 3	
	31 4 0				
		29	... ...	‡.....	
	90 0 0	...	District Road Cess bungalow	§104 11 0	
	40 2 0				
	248 0 0	...	Nursery garden at Commillah...	240 10 6	
			***River and Canal*.**		
	456 0 0	35	Chandpore khal, 4 miles	441 2 0	
				13,693 2 0	
	600 0 0	30	Repairing the village roads and canals by the District Road Cess Committee	‖560 1 0	
	37 5 6				
	1,250 0 0	31	Repairing ditto by Brahmunbereah Branch Road Cess Committee	¶1,271 5 9	
	30 0 0				
	597 0 0	32	Ditto Chandpore ditto ditto ...	597 0 0	
	603 0 0	33	Ditto Muradnagur ditto ditto ...	482 10 3	
	1,391 0 0	34	Ditto Chowdogram ditto ditto ...	1,151 5 9	
				4,002 6 9	17,755 8 9
			***Engineering Establishment*.**		
Establishment.	14,828 11 0				
	84 0 0				
			District Engineer for one month, at Rs 600 per month ... ... Rs. A. P. 600 0 0		
			District Engineer for eleven months, at Rs. 650 per month 7,150 0 0	7,750 0 0	
			One overseer for 12 months, at Rs. 80 per month	960 0 0	
			Ditto for 4 „ and 12 days, at Rs. 70 per month... ...	310 0 0	
			Ditto for 8 „ „ 16 „ at „ 60 „	514 4 6	
			One sub-overseer, for 4 months and 12 days, at Rs. 35 per month	155 0 0	
			One sub-overseer for 12 months, at Rs. 30 per month	360 0 0	
			One assistant accountant for 12 months, at Rs. 30 per month	360 0 0	
			One second clerk and store-keeper for 12 months, at Rs. 25 per month	300 0 0	
			One draftsman for 12 months, at Rs. 35 per month	420 0 0	
			Rs. A. P.		
			One peon for 1 month, at Rs. 7 per month 7 0 0		
			Ditto for 11 months, at „ 6 „ 66 0 0	73 0 0	
			Ditto for 11 months and 20 days, at Rs. 6 per mensem	70 0 0	
			And discharge peon on account of gratuity granted by District Road Cess Committee, meeting held on 31st July 1882, under section 138 of Bengal Cess Act	**84 0 0	
			***Travelling Allowances*.**		
			District Engineer, Tipperah	1,039 11 9	
			1 Overseer for 11 month, at Rs. 20 per mensem	220 0 0	
			1 Ditto for 2 „ „ 20 „	40 0 0	
			1 Ditto for 6 „ „ 20 „	120 0 0	
			1 Sub-overseer for 4 months, at Rs. 15 per mensem	60 0 0	
			1 Ditto for 1 „ at „ 14 „	14 0 0	
			1 Ditto for 1 „ at „ 7-8 „	7 8 0	
			1 Ditto for 12 „ at „ 7-8 „	90 0 0	
				12,947 8 3	
			***Contingencies*.**		
			Pay of punkha-puller	18 0 0	
			Paid to the managers of *Statesman*, *Hindoo Patriot*, and *Calcutta Gazette* for advertising the vacancies	29 10 6	
			Landing charges of case of printed forms from Naraingunge to Commillah	15 6 6	
			Postage of banghi parcel...	4 11 0	
			Price of vinegar for ink	1 0 0	
			One almanac	0 4 0	
				69 0 0	13,016 8 3
			Carried over ...	.....	85,884 0 7

* Not yet made.
† Sanctioned by Commissioner, No. 47TM of 24th April 1882.
‡ Not yet made.
§ Sanctioned by Commissioner, No. 47TM of 24th April 1882.
‖ Ditto ditto, No. 83TM of 12th January 1883.
¶ Ditto ditto, No. 135TM of 11th September 1882.
** Ditto ditto, No. 124TM of 19th August 1882.

N.B.—The amounts of allotment made by the District Committee after the sanction of the budget estimate have been printed in Italics under the column "Amount as per budget estimate."

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	85,864 0 7
		EXPENDITURE—*concld.*		
Tools and Plant	348 6 0 10 0 0	*Tools and Plant.*		
		Punkha wheels ... ... 1 No.	5 0 0	
		50 tapes ... ... 8 "	44 13 0	
		Tables ... ... 2 "	24 0 0	
		Chairs ... ... 4 "	20 0 0	
		Commode ... ... 2 "	14 0 0	
		Beds ... ... 2 "	24 0 0	
		Carriage and other charges	18 8 0	
		Putting table to the vench vice	10 0 0	
				160 4 0
Advances ...	.....	The overseer in charge of District Engineer's office for constructing the Kusba bungalow on the Agartolla road	.....	75 12 0
		TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...		86,100 0 7

Memorandum shewing in detail the actual cash balance on 30th September 1882.

PARTICULARS.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Balance of cash as per treasury pass book	9,138 4 3	
Less amount of cheques charged in account, but not yet paid	98 10 0	
		9,039 10 3
Imprest in the hands of the District Engineer	150 0 0	
Ditto ditto Overseer in charge of village roads	10 0 0	
Ditto ditto Road Cess Deputy Collector	20 0 0	
		180 0 0
Net balance as per Road Cess cash-book	.....	9,219 10 3

Memorandum shewing in detail the amount of outstanding advances on 30th September 1882.

Nil.

Memorandum shewing in details the balance at credit of deposits on 30th September 1882.

Nil.

(As the contractors have deposited their securities into the district savings bank, nothing is entered in this form.)

H. M. WEATHERALL,
Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee.

N.B.—The Chittagong Hill Tracts being a non-cess district, no abstract of the annual report need be published.

No. 6.—Part I.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1881 to 30th September 1882.

Particulars.	Receipts during the year.	Budget estimate for the year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial Rates .. ... Cess on lands	.....	.....
" mines and railways	.....	.....
" houses	.....	.....
One per cent. road cess	.....	.....
Public Works ... ... Road tolls	.....	.....
Ferry "	.....	.....
Irrigation ... ... Canal tolls	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ... ... Rents of serais and bungalows	.....	.....
Fees, fines, and forfeitures	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....
Grant from Government	10,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
Total revenue	10,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
Advances	547 15 2	500 0 0
Deposits	.....	.....
Total Receipts	10,547 15 2	12,500 0 0

Particulars.	Expediture during the year.	Budget estimate for the year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Refund ... ... Of cess	.....	.....
Of other receipts	.....	.....
Provincial Rates ... Establishment and contingencies of office of collection	.....	.....
Administration ... Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office	95 4 0	100 0 0
Percentage cost of establishment for offices of accounts and control	.....	.....
Stationery ... ... Stationery and printing	105 15 2	200 0 0
Public Works... ... Original works	4,848 2 10	4,154 8 0
Repairs	4,075 0 0	6,891 8 0
Establishment	1,250 5 3	1,044 0 0
Tools and plant	71 2 4	200 0 0
Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies	.....	.....
Irrigation ... ... Canal toll establishment and contingencies	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ... ... Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies	.....	.....
Ditto petty construction and repairs	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....
Contribution to Provincial Government...	.....	.....
Total expenditure	10,445 13 7	12,500 0 0
Advances	1,140 0 7	.....
Deposits	.....	.....
Total Disbursements	11,585 14 2	12,500 0 0

L. R. FORBES,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 6—Part II.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Detail of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1881-82, *from* 1*st October* 1881 *to* 30*th September* 1882, *to accompany the Annual Report for that year.*

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total receipts during 1881-82.	Budget estimate for 1881-82.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial Rates—			
Cess on lands	...		
" on mines and railways	....		
" on houses	....		
One per cent road cess	.....	.....	.....
Public Works—			
Road tolls	.....		
Ferry "	.....	.....	
Irrigation—			
Canal tolls	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous—			
Rent of serais and bungalows	...		
Fees, fines, and forfeitures	.....		
Miscellaneous	.....		
Grant from Government	.....	10,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
Total Revenue ...	.....	10,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
Advances—			
Recovered from Assistant Commissioner, Sungoo Sub-Division ...	544 14 0		
Ditto from Jooramon Dewan	3 1 2	547 15 2	500 0 0
Deposits	.....	...	
Total Receipts ...	.....	10,547 15 2	12,500 0 0

Distinguishing No. of roads.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	Total expenditure during 1881-82.	Budget estimate for 1881-82.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Refund—			
	Of cess	...		
	Of other receipts	..	.. .	"
	Provincial Rates—			
	Establishment and contingencies of office of collection	..	.....	
	Administration—			
	Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office ...	...	95 4 0	100 0 0
	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of accounts and control	.	... ..	...
	Stationery—			
	Stationery and printing	...	105 15 2	200 0 0
	Public Works—Original Works—			
4	Cost of constructing and opening out a line of road towards Demagree, *vide* Bengal Government letter No. 1433P of 17th August 1881		3,748 9 4	.....
3	Cost of constructing wooden bridges on the Rangamattee-Chittagong road	886 15 0	.. ..	
...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	112 10 6	1,099 9 6	4,154 8 0
	Total Original Works ...	...	4,848 2 10	4,154 8 0
	Public Works—Repairs—			
1	Cost of repairing Chandergonah Rowjah-Hat road	...	.....	.....
2	Ditto Banderbun-Dobasurry road and bridges ...	.	.....	400 0 0
3	Ditto Rangamattee-Chittagong road	1,284 13 6		
	Ditto bridges	664 1 4	1,948 14 10	1,980 0 0
...	Ditto head-quarter road	. .	633 2 5	750 0 0
	Ditto wells and revetment	.....	100 0 0	120 0 0
4	Ditto Rangamattee-Sirthay Tlang road	..	...	
5	Ditto Banderbun-Chandergonah road and bridges ..	.	498 0 3	800 0 0
	Ditto Banderbun-Ruma road	... ..	.....	1,040 0 0
	Ditto Ruma head-quarter roads	... ..	382 8 0	500 0 0
6	Ditto Myoni-Manokcherry road	. ..	.....	
7	Ditto Ruma-Politye road	. .	.. .	300 0 0
8	Ditto Ruma-Pyramid Hill road	.. .	43 4 0	300 0 0
9	Ditto Rangamattee-Singinullah road			90 0 0
10	Ditto Chandergonah-Waggah road	..	150 0 0	80 0 0
3	Cost of rearing plants and wire fencing	.	312 3 6	441 8 0
	Total Repairs ...	....	4,075 0 0	6,801 8 0
	Establishment—			
	Special allowance of Mr. A. DeRozario, Inspector of Police, for 12 months, at Rs. 50 per mensem	600 0 0		
	Salary of Baboo Mohendro Nath Shaha, Overseer, for 5½ months, at Rs. 50 per mensem	275 0 0		
	Salary of Baboo Romesh Chander Das, Clerk, for 9 months and 22 days, at Rs. 25 per mensem	243 5 3		
	Salary of Charifroo, Mohurir, for 11 months, at Rs. 12 per mensem	132 0 0		
	Total Establishment ...	.....	1,250 5 3	1,044 0 0
	Carried over ...	... ..	10,374 11 3	12,300 0 0

Distinguishing No. of roads.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	Total expenditure during 1881-82.	Budget estimate for 1881-82.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brought forward ...	.....	10,374 11 3	12,300 0 0
	Tools and plant	.....	71 2 4	200 0 0
	Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies	.....	.....	.....
	Irrigation—			
	Canal toll establishment and contingencies	.....	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous—			
	Staging bungalows establishment and contingencies	.....	.....	...
	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	...
	Contribution to Provincial Government	.....	.....	.....
	Total Expenditure ...	.....	10,445 13 7	12,500 0 0
	Advances—			
	Advanced to Assistant Commissioner of Sungoo	300 0 0		
	Ukhil Chunder Sen, Head-constable	392 2 7		
	Lockonath Dutt, Sub-Inspector	412 8 0		
	Mr. Mackertich, Deputy Magistrate	35 6 0		
			1,140 0 7	.....
	Deposits	.....	.....	.....
	Total Disbursements ...	.....	11,585 14 2	12,500

FORM A.

	Rs. A. P.
Cash book balance on the 1st October 1881	3,015 6 5
Receipt during the year	10,547 15 2
Total	13,563 5 7
Expenditure during the year	11,585 14 2
Cash book balance at the end of September 1882	1,977 7 5

DETAIL OF BALANCE.	End of September 1881.	End of September 1882.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance in treasury as certified by Treasury Officer	2,988 0 1	1,975 14 3
Imprest in hands of Engineers and others	27 6 4	1 9 2
Total	3,015 6 5	1,977 7 5
Deduct outstanding cheques as per list beneath...	.....	.....
Net cash book balance	3,015 6 5	1,977 7 5

List of outstanding cheques.		DR. For use of Accountant-General only.		CR.	
Number.	Amount.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
	Rs. A. P.	Balance	2,988 0 1	Expenditure	11,013 1 10
		Receipts	10,000 0 0	Outside balance creditor	.....
		Outside balance debtor	.....	Balance	1,975 14 3
	Nil.	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,988 0 1	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,988 0 1

L. R. FORBES,

Deputy Commissioner.

No. 90GM, dated Chittagong, the 1st February 1883.

From—E. E. LOWIS, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following annual report on the administration of the district road funds in the districts of the Chittagong Division for the cess year ending 30th September 1882, and to enclose the district reports and accounts in original, together with a general abstract of the accounts for the whole division.

2. An abstract of particulars regarding the meetings of the District Road and Branch Committees in the regulation districts of the Chittagong Division during the year under report is also enclosed.

3. The provisions of the Road Cess Act have not been in force in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong. There is no Committee for the management of its road fund, the administration of which solely rests with the Deputy Commissioner.

4. The Committee in Chittagong consisted of five official and ten non-official members, and the average attendance was 8·16. From the commencement of the year under report a Branch Committee was formed at the Cox's Bazar sub-division, but the particulars of meetings of this Committee have not been given by the Chairman of the District Road Committee.

5. The Committee in Noakholly consisted of five official and twelve non-official members, and the average attendance was 7·26. There is a Branch Committee at Fenny sub-division consisting of two official and seven non-official members, the average attendance being 6.

6. The Committee in Tipperah consisted of six official and thirteen non-official members, and the average attendance was 8·5. There are four Branch Committees in this district, viz. Brahmunberiah, Chandpore, Moradnaggur, and Chowdagram. The average attendance of members at these Committees was 6·6, 9, 10·7, and 9·2 respectively.

7. The attendance of members of all the District and Branch Committees was fair, as in the previous year, except in the case of the Brahmunbariah and Chandpore Branch Committees. The members of all the Committees are reported to have taken interest in their work.

8. The total receipt of the division during the year under report on account of the district road fund amounted to Rs. 2,90,829-11-5¾. This, together with the unexpended balance of the previous year, including the entries under the heads advances and deposits gave a total income of Rs. 5,09,085-14-7 available for expenditure during the cess year under report. Out of this sum Rs. 3,88,802-3 were actually expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,20,283-11-7 remaining at the close of the year. The total disbursement, including advances and deposits, amounted to Rs. 4,24,739-6-5.

9. In Chittagong the total disbursement exceeds the total receipts by Rs. 2 657-9-4 in consequence of there being an excess expenditure on account of printing forms and repairing roads. In this district the amount expended on account of repairing roads was the heaviest as in preceding year, while in Noakholly and Tipperah larger amounts were spent on account of original works.

10. In Chittagong and Tipperah nothing has been done during the cess year under review towards the planting of trees on road sides, while in Noakholly fair progress has been made in this direction at a total cost of Rs. 297-4.

11. *Village roads*—In Chittagong Rs. 10,000 was spent during the cess year under report in improving the various village communications, and in Tipperah Rs. 8,664-7 were spent on same account, while in Noakholly this branch of their duties does not seem to have had the attention of the Committee. It is true that in this district the village communications are mostly mere foot-paths, but still something might be done to improve them.

Divisional Annual Account of Income and Expenditure on account of the District Roads and Ferry Fund of the Chittagong Division for the cess year ending 30th September 1882.

Receipts.

Items.	Chittagong.	Noakholly.	Tipperah.	Hill Tracts.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on the 1st October 1881	46,782 13 7½	98,666 7 6	3,768 15 6	3,015 6 5	1,52,232 11 0½
Provincial Rates.					
Cess on lands	88,196 8 0½	78,213 1 9	84,464 6 10	...	2,50,874 0 7½
,, mines and railways	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
,, houses	...	...	.....	...	.....
One per cent. road cess	320 6 0	...	2,093 2 3		3,765 6 0
Public Works.					
Road tolls	...	...	...	.....	.....
Ferry ,, ...	...	.....	...	...	...
Irrigation.					
Canal tolls	10,458 11 10	...	...	...	10,458 11 10
Miscellaneous.					
Rents of serais and bungalows				...	.....
Fees, fines, and forfeitures	70 12 0	58 0 10	809 1 4	...	937 14 2
Miscellaneous	6,592 13 4½	2,226 10 5	4,058 4 11	...	12,877 12 8½
Interest	1,835 14 2	...	.....	...	1,835 14 2
Grant from Government	.....	...	...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Total revenue ...	1,07,473 2 1½	81,879 10 0	91,474 15 4	10,000 0 0	2,90,829 11 5½
Advances	21,282 14 11	38,609 0 0	75 12 0	547 15 2	60,574 10 1
Deposits	2,934 14 0	2,513 0 0	...	...	5,447 14 0
Grand Total ...	1,78,475 12 8	2,21,727 1 6	95,319 10 10	13,563 5 7	5,09,095 14 7

Disbursements.

	Chittagong.	Noakholly.	Tipperah.	Hill Tracts.	Total.
Refunds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Of cess	175 6 6	...	7 14 3	...	183 4 9
Of other receipts	0 13 0	...	.....	...	0 13 0
Provincial Rates.					
Establishment and contingencies of office collection	12,747 7 9	2,762 2 10	2,624 9 7	.....	18,134 4 2
Administration.					
Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office	1,401 15 8	1,601 4 7	2,415 14 9	95 4 0	5,514 7 0
Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control	1,121 3 10	261 14 5	890 15 10	.....	2,273 2 1
Stationery.					
Stationery and printing	1,690 5 10	312 9 10	505 4 0	105 15 2	2,584 3 10
Public Works.					
Original works	18,801 6 0	75,060 6 8	48,588 5 2	4,848 2 10	1,47,298 4 8
Repairs	1,08,221 7 2	41,111 10 6	17,759 8 9	4,075 0 0	1,71,163 10 5
Establishment	12,708 6 6	9,526 1 7	13,016 8 3	1,250 5 3	36,501 5 7
Tools and plant	2,334 13 9	1,807 8 5	160 4 0	71 2 4	4,374 12 6
Toll and ferry establishments and contingencies ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Irrigation.					
Canal toll establishment and contingencies	776 0 0	...	...	.....	776 0 0
Total expenditure ...	1,59,888 6 0	1,32,443 10 10	86,024 4 7	10,445 13 7	3,88,802 3 0
Advances	21,245 0 0	12,332 6 10	75 12 0	1,140 0 7	34,793 3 5
Deposits	.....	1,144 0 0	...	...	1,144 0 0
Total ...	1,81,133 6 0	1,46,020 1 8	86,100 0 7	11,585 14 2	4,24,739 6 5
Balance on 30th September 1882	.....	75,806 15 10	9,219 10 3	1,977 7 5	87,004 1 6
Grand Total ...	1,81,133 6 0	2,21,727 1 6	95,319 10 10	13,563 5 7	5,71,743 7 11

E. E. Lowis,

Commissioner.

Abstract of particulars regarding meetings of District Road Committees for the cess year ending September 1882 in the Regulation Districts of the Chittagong Division.

Commissionership.	District.	Number of persons forming Committee.		Number required to form a quorum.	Number of meetings held.	Meetings at which there was no quorum.	Average attendance at meetings.	Number of members who did not attend any meeting.	Number of members who attended only.						Percentage of average attendance to whole Committee.	Remarks.	
									One meeting.		Two meetings.		Three meetings.				
		Official.	Non-official.						Official.	Non-official.	Official.	Non-official.	Official.	Non-official.			
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	5	10	5	6	...	8·16	2	...	1	...	2	5	6	54·44		
	Noakholly ...	5	12	4	15	2	7·26	2	...	...	...	2	4		42·74		
	Fenny Branch Committee ...	2	7	3	4	3	6	2	...	1	1	3	...	2	54·5		
	Tipperah ...	6	13	6	10	...	8·5	...	3	1	2	...	...	3	50		
																Four meetings.	
																Official.	Non-official.
	Branch Road Cess Committee, Brahmunberiah ...	6	12	5	6	...	6·6	9	...	1	1	...	1	...	37·037	.....	4
	Branch Road Cess Committee, Chandpore ..	6	15	7	5	...	9	5	...	3	3	2	2	6	43	.....	.....
	Branch Road Cess Committee, Mooradnagar ...	2	18	7	6	...	10·7	3	...	4	...	1	...	2	55·1	.....	4
	Branch Road Cess Committee, Chowdagram ..	4	18	6	5	...	9·2	2	4	7	3	5	4	6	54·11	4	3

E. E. LOWIS,
Commissioner.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned tenure situated in the khas mehal Dihee Panchannogram in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be put up to sale at the Alipore Collectorate on the 23rd April 1883, corresponding with 11th Boisack 1290 B.S., at 12 noon.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

1*st*.—The tenure is to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this tenure will be considered as the proprietor of the tenure, and the proprietary right of the Government will be transferred to him subject to the rent fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—One-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by the noon of the 14th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by the noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the tenure is to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale day.

Number in the statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
.....	1298	Dehee Punchannogram, Division IV, Subdivision B, Holding No. 27A.	B. C. CH. 0 3 13	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 only	Rs. 50 per cotta	The land was sold under Act XI of 1859 on default of former tenant to pay rent for 1284 B.S., and purchased by Foyzullabhoy. A compromise was then effected by Government with the auction-purchaser, who received on 1st October 1880 Rs. 3,500, a full discharge of all his claims to the land. Although no formal conveyance has been executed by him in favour of Government, such right as has accrued to Government by the above compromise is to be sold. The sale of this holding has been sanctioned by Government in its letter No. 374 I—R, dated 2nd September 1882.

C. C. STEVENS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situated in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to sale at the Backergunge Collectorate on Tuesday, the 27th March, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
70	2985	5 annas 6 gundas 2 karas 2 krantas share of taluk Ratun Krishna, Hari Shardar in pergunnah Uttar Shahabazpur.	6 0 15	27	54	The purchaser will get permanent right from 13th April 1883, corresponding with 1st Baishak 1290 B.S.
241	3545	Taluk Sheik Didar in tuppah Shofipur Kula.	2 2 31	4	8	Ditto.

Backergunge Collectorate, the 17th January 1883. W. FIDDIAN, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below in the undermentioned salt khalari lands in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Deputy Collector's Office at Diamond Harbour on the 11th April 1883, corresponding with 29th Chyet 1289B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale .—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The land to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the land will be considered as its proprietor, and the entire proprietary right of Government in the land will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

No.	Name of the village in which the land is situated.	Approximate area in bigahs.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
		B. K. CHS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	The land lies near the battery at Harrah in the Diamond Harbour Sub-division, district 24-Pergunnahs, pergunnah Mooragatcha.	10 1 2	6 4 7	13 9 2	Intending purchasers will, on application to the Deputy Collector of Diamond Harbour, be furnished with such particulars regarding the land as may enable them to identify it.

F. W. BADCOCK, Covenanted Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs will be put up to sale at the Dumka Collectorate on the 28th June 1883, corresponding with 15th Assar 1290 B. S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings. and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of the purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertizement as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approxinate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	170	Amanat Sarkar, thana Sangrampur, pergunnah Kankjol.	19 2 1	6 0 0	60 0 0	

Nya Dumka, Dy. Commr.'s Office, the 30th January 1883. W. OLDHAM, Depy. Commr.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned estate, situated in the district of Bogra, will be put up to sale at the Bogra Collectorate on the 27th March 1883, corresponding with the 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.			
.....	707	Mouzah Ganguriah and others, pergunnah Khangoir.	18 3 33	.....	.....	The estate will be sold revenue-free.

MAHENDRANATH BHATTACHARJYA, Deputy Collector, for Collector on tour.

Bogra Collectorate, the 29th January 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji number.	No. in khas mehal register.	No. in register A.	Name of mehal.	Name and residence of proprietors.	Hissa or share.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
						Rs.		
1933	72	189	Jowar Tamtapatia in hissa 10*ans*. 13*g*. 1*c*. 1*k*., pergunnah Bardakhat, Mendi taluq.	Govind Chandra Das, Mahendra Chandra Das, Nagendra Chandra Das, Uma Chandra Sen, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Ram Joy Roy, Sreemati Uma Tara, wife of late Sarup Chandra Roy, son of Goloke Chandra Deb, deceased. Sreemati Uma Tara Gupta, wife of late Sarup Chandra Roy, son of Krishna Mohan Sen, deceased, of Darora, pergunnah Bardakhat, thannah Thorla	Entire mehal.	1,708	Arrear for kist November 1882 Rs. 587	This mehal is under regular settlement since 1288 B.S.

Tipperah Collectorate, the 16th February 1883. J. A. HOPKINS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district on the 16th day of April 1883, corresponding with 4th Bysak 1290B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Towjee number.	Name of estate.	Pergunnah.	Recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Interest now to be sold.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears for which sold.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
228	Panami ...	Mahomed Shahi.	Barna Moyee Dasya, mother and guardian of Radhica Prasad, Suresh Chandra, and Upendra Chandra Ghosh, minors, Surendra Nath Pal Chowdhuri, Jogesh Chandra and Nagendra Nath Pal Chowdry, Madhumati Dasya, mother and guardian of Satish Chandra Pal Chowdry, Sheob Mohima Dasya, mother and guardian of Gauendra Nath, Harendra Nath, Himendra Nath, Birendra Nath, Braja Nath, and Darika Nath Pal Chowdry, and Kali Gopal Mozoomdar, himself and on behalf of his brother Joy Gopal Mozoomdar, minor.	1,520 1 2	Entire estate	1,520 1 2	131 12 10
274	Sripad Goho.	Sripad Goho.	Baboo Kali Das Dey, manager on behalf of Mon Motho Nath, Grija Nath, Satindra Nath Rai Chowdry, minors, Mohendra Nath, Amarendra Nath, Narendra Nath, Parbatty Nath, Rajendra Nath Rai Chowdry, Bhaba Tarinee Debya, Iswara Chandra Bose.	2,816 5 8	Second share belonging to Parbatty Nath Rai Chowdry.	281 10 2	79 7 7
274	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,816 5 8	Fifth share belonging to Amarendra Nath and Narendra Nath Ra Chowdry.	281 10 2	79 4 9½
4819	Dihi Bansbaria.	Mulghur...	Bhaba Tarinee Debi, Rajendra Nath, Narendra Nath, Amarendra Nath, Parbatty Nath, Mahendra Nath Rai Chowdry, Babu Kali Das Deb, manager on behalf of Mon Motho Nath, Grija Nath, Satendra Nath Rai Chowdry, minors, Jogeshwar Mookerjee, himself and on behalf of Romeshwar, Umeshwar, Amriteshwar, and Rameshwar Mookerjee.	3,546 14 2	One share belonging to Goluk Nath Rai Chowdry and Gan Chandra Banerjee.	709 6 0½	204 6 5½
4819	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto ditto ..	3,546 14 2	Third share belonging to Parbatty Nath Rai Chowdry.	354 11 0	102 3 2
4819	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	3,546 14 2	Fifth share belonging to Bhaba Tarinee Debya, Narendra Nath, and Amarendra Nath Rai Chowdry.	334 11 0	102 3 2
4822	Taraf Raghunathpore.	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ...	1,189 15 0	One share belonging to Goluk Nath Rai Chowdry and Gan Chandra Banerjee.	237 15 9½	69 1 6
5045	Chupira ..	Mahomed Shahi.	Kaminee Soondary Dasya, Madhu Shudan Moonshi, and Deb Nath, Radha Charan Ghose, Kripa Moyee Debya, Haripriya Mukta Soondari, Benoda Soondary Debya, Prasanna Moyee Dasya, Kedar Nath Basu on behalf of Modhumati Dasya, minor.	655 10 10	Entire estate	655 10 10	15 13 0

E. J. BARTON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 26th day of March 1883, corresponding to Amli 14th Choitri 1290 and Bengali 13th Choitra 1289, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to the realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 12th day of January 1883.

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
91	58	Rajgur ...	Anguah ...	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Doulat Deyee, Menaka Deyee, Satyabhama Deyee, and Narendra Nath Maitai.	52 5 2	1 11 8	
				Separate accounts to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Nityananda Das Mohapatra and Dwarka Nath Das Mohapatra.	52 5 2	4 2 0	
				Separate accounts which will not be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Ram Kumar Laskar, manager of, Radha Gobinda Pal, minor, under Court of Wards... ... (Rs. A. P. 52 5 1)			
				Radhakrisna Das and Choudharani Maha Deyee ... ... (104 10 2)			
				Ram Chandra Rai ... ... (104 10 2)			
				Koer Narayan Rai ... ... (104 10 2)			
				Shrimati Kokilah Deyee, wife to Jagadananda Das Mohapatra (104 10 2)			
				Kedar Nath, Roma Nath, Narrendra Nath, Braja Nath, and Mothura Nath Bhattacharjea (52 5 2)			
				Ram Charan Vandapadhyaya ... (104 10 2)			
				627 13 1	627 13 1		
				Total Sudder Revenue ...	732 7 5		
149	82	Bogree ...	10 annas 5 gundas share of Baladha Ghatal *alias* Moja taraf Balighata lakhraj Bajeapti.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Ram Lal Sinha, Rasika Lal Sinha, Vindu Vilasini Debya, mother and guardian of Darpa Narayan Sinha, minor, Kishor Chandra, Ghanashyam, Krishna Gopal Bhakat, and Pelaram Sinha.	437 13 1	99 10 2	
				Separate account which will not be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Sivani Debya	246 2 4		
				Total Sudder Revenue ...	683 15 5		
232	144	Khargapore ...	Balihati ...	Shrimati Najevan Nesa Bibi, Girish Chandra Bhuna, Aminuddin Ahmud, Rukinuddin Ahmud, Kartik Chandra Mitra, and Karali Charan Bhuna.	834 13 0	25 1 3	89*b*. 17*k*. 3*p*. of land in mouzah Balihati and and 19*b*. 19*k*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Uttar Simla were taken up for canal.
371	230	Khandar ...	Darikbar *alias* Bargonesh.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Badal Khan, Shrimati Prasanna Moyee, Dinbhundu Pari, Anapda Lal Pari, Shrimati Goyamoni Dasi, Boidya Nath Dutta, and Dwarka Nath Dutta.	874 0 0	3 12 0	2*b*. 13*k*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Srimantapur and 2*b*. 14*k*. 3*p*. of land in mouzah Taffik Ambiurees taken up for canal.
				Separate account not to be sold Ram Kumar Laskar, manager of Radha Govinda Pal, minor, under Court of Wards.	2,622 0 3		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	3,496 0 3		
412	271	Ditto ...	Barvnasi	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Hara Prasad Chakraverty, Jonordon Matai, Modhu Sudan Mana, Srimati Pyari Moni Dasi, Shrimati Sharna Moni, Narahari Maluik, Becharam Acharya, Jhareshwar Bera, Aukhoy Narayan Bera, Navadip Chand Rai, himself and guardian to his two minor brothers Nava Choitonya Rai and Nava Chandra Rai, Boidya Nath Satpati, Shrimati Rambha Moni, Modhu Sudan Das, Aukhoy Ram Jana, Mudhusudan Jana, Thakurdass Pal, Madhab Chundra Pal, Khetra Mohun, Lal Mohun, Mohendra Nath Pal, Jonmejoy Das, Govinda Ram Mondol, Nil Moni Mondol, Krishna Persad and Modhu Sudan Alta, Jonmejoy and Judhisthira Dass, Joy Narayan Dey, Radha Mohan, Dwarka Nath, and Gopi Nath Maiti, Adarmoni Debya, Roghu Nath Dass Paharaj Mohapatra, Sitanath Das Mohapatra, Srimatya Ishvara Moni Debya, Srimati Adar Moni Dasi, Srimati Ananda Moyee Dasi Digambari, wife to Bhagbat Chandra Dey, Srimati Sasimukhi Dasi, Abadhini Dasi, Srimatya Parvati Dasi, Srimatya Dasumoni Dasi, Srimati Doyamoyee Dasi wife to Jonmejoy Das and Jonmejoy Dass.	11,390 3 2	167 15 1	43*b*. 4*k*. 8*p*. of land in mouzah Barbansi, 8*b*. 2*k*. in mouzah Krishna Gera, 13*b*. 6*k*. 1*p*. of land in mouzah Kanchanpur, 5*k*. 2*p*. of land in Atra, and 10*k*. 3*p*. of land in Atra Kismet Bar Savong were taken up for canal.
				Separate account not to be sold—			
				Navin Chandra and Auroon Chundra Bardhon.	18 14 6		
				Khoyrat Ali and Sham Raoot...	54 11 5		
				Bhuvan Chandra Vandapadhyaya	66 0 0		
				Radha Nath Sahu	426 11 2		
				Darika Nath Mal, manager of Ganendra Kumar Nag, minor.	4,648 2 8		
				Matangini Dasi, wife to Sarup Narayan Maiti and mother to Tarak Nath and Bhola Nath Maiti, minors.	1,120 8 6		
				Dwarka Nath Maiti and Sharasvati Dasi, mother to Shambhu Nath Maiti.	1,120 8 6		
				Indra Mahon Meykap and Lal Mohun Meykap.	311 1 2		
					7,766 9 11		
					19,156 13 1		

Number A.	Number of tauzi.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
413	272	Khandar ...	Belki, station Sabong.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Srimatya Adarmoni Devya, Choudhury Raghu Nath and Sita Nath Das, Ishvaramoni Debya, and Choudhury Prem Chand Masanta.	441 12 3	40 2 7	Radha Nath Masanta and others have effected common registry of their putni tenure in respect of 8a. 5k. 8k. of land in mouzahs Kismut Belki and Kismut Chuck Gopinath and Chuk Bajib, and others of Belki in Pergunnah Khandar at an annual jumma of Rs. 1,021-10-4.
				Separate accounts not to be sold— Rs. A. P.			
				Indra Nath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath, and Pyari Mohan Masanta ... 126 3 6			
				Modan Mohan Masanta ... 126 3 7			
				Ishwar Chandra Masanta ... 126 3 6			
				Mohendra Nath Masanta ... 126 3 6			
					504 14 1		
					946 10 4		
661	391	Tappy Balisita	Bhitarvinode 4 annas share.	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government rent—			
				Ganga Narayan Masanta, Indra Nath Masanta, Upendra Nath Masanta, Gopendra Nath Masanta, and Pyari Mohan Masanta.	1,105 15 3	190 1 0	
				Separate account not to be sold—			
				Rasik Chand Maiti, manager of Choudhury Srikanta Masanta, minor, under Court of Wards.	552 15 6	190 0 0	Minor's share.
				Total ...	1,658 14 9		
662	392	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Joint share to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Dwarka Nath Masanta and Srimatya Bushumati Dasi, mother to Navadvip Chand Masanta, minor, Srimatya Jamma Moni Dasi, mother and guardian to Sadananda Masanta, minor, Durga Narayan Masanta, Syari Mohan Das, and Umesh Chandra Das.	829 7 5	105 12 4	
				Separate account not to be sold for arrear of Government revenue—			
				Choudhury Golok Chandra and Modhu Sudan Masanta.	829 7 5		
				Total ...	1,658 14 10		
697	407	Shahapur ...	Chandanpore *alias* Khas Bazar, station Debra.	Hari Narain Naik, Bismohurry Naik, Nittya Nando Naik, Rama Nath Naik, and Sreemattya Chapee, mother and guardian of Nimai Chand Naik, minor, Pitamber Naik, and Sreemattya Lohachary Dassy.	Including police 1,889 14 8	131 3 3	10b. 15k. of land in mouzah Pakhurapungy has been taken for canal purposes.
820	463	Batitaki ...	Chakoi *alias* Banai, station Sabong.	The joint share of Prem Chand Masanta and Sreemattya Thakoor Mony Dassy will be put up to sale for arrears of Government revenue.	359 4 3	151 13 11	
				Exclusive of the share of Rasick Chand Mity, manager on behalf of Sreekanta Masanta, minor, under the Court of Wards, for which separate account has been opened.	359 4 2		
				Total ...	718 8 5		
1127	625	Kassijorah ...	Gopal Nagore, station Panchkoorah.	Brojendra Koomar Jana, Dayal Chandra Jana, Bissambhar Jana, Sreemati Prosanna Mayee Dassy.	1,511 0 9	173 2 0	5b. 14k. 4ch of land in mouza Disansar have been taken for canal purposes. 1b. 9k. 4ch. of land in mouza Gopalnagore pertaining to mouza Kalinagore has been permanently leased to Bhojahury Multy by Sankary Dayee at jumma of Rs. 2-3-2, and it has been registered under Act XI of 1859.
1171	653	Batitaki ...	Gunial	The joint share of Sreematty Premamoyee Dassy, Broja Das Panja, Kaneda Charan Pal, Bolsnab Das Panja, will be put up to sale for arrears of Government revenue.	327 9 1	34 10 7	3b. 18k. 8ch. of land in mouza Batitaki has been taken for canal purposes.
				Exclusive of the share of Indra Nath, Upendra Nath, Gopenda Nath, and Peary Mohun Masanta, of which separate account has been opened.	327 9 1		
				Total ...	655 2 2		
1273	696	Shahapore ...	Hassimpore, station Debra.	Bissambhar Rana, Jagamohan Rana, Jadooputty Dass, Panchanan Dass, Udoy Chandra Dass, Durlaw Chundra Dass, Golock Nath Dass Berah, Jogendra Nath Dass Berah, Benoo Behary Dass Berah, himself and guardian of Hreeshikesh Dass Berah, Golock Nath Dass Berah, Sreemattya Matangeny Dassy, mother and guardian Tarak Nath and Bholanath Mitry, minors, Sreemattya Annapurna Dassy, grandmother and guardian of Radhacharan Mundal, minor, Sreemattya Hara Sundery Dassy, Sreemattya Champok Lotta Dassy, wife of deceased Biswa Harrey Pal, Sadanando Pal, himself and guardian of Genoo Charan Pal and Jossoda Nandon Pal, minors, Nimal Chand Pal, Pasanna Moye Dassy, Bharary Dassy.	Including police 1,718 0 7	17 10 4	9b. 14k. of land in mouza Alisagurh and 192b. of land in mouza Dhobagirria have been taken for canal purposes.
1300	719	Bhuya Mootha	Haripore *alias* Banamally pore, station Bhagabanpore.	Sundar Narain Dass, Saroop Narain Dass, Gopinath and Nandolal Masanta, Sreematty Padmabatty Dassy, mother and guardian of Ranjiban, Ram Lochan, and Ramsaran Masanta, minors, Premchand Masanta, Dwarka Nath Masanta, and Ram Mohan Dass.	920 13 8	22 6 3	
1373	706	Sabong ...	Jardoi ...	The joint share of Laksmi Narain Mity, Sreematty Thakoormoney Dassy, Balaram Mity, Ramkinkar Shee, and Tarachand Mundal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	499 1 7	94 13 0	
				Exclusive of the share of Rajnarain Mandal, for which separate account has been opened.	71 4 10		
				Total ...	570 6 5		

Number of estate.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1420	795	Kharakpore ...	Japhala, Sadar station.	Dwarka Nath Masanta, Darpanarain Masanta, Sreematiya Jamoonamony Dassy, mother and guardian of Sadanando Masanta, Sreemattya Basoomutty Dassy, mother and guardian, Nabaddip Chand Masanta, Sreematty Prosanna Moyee Dassy, Umachurn Mahapatra.	873 11 0 Including road fund	253 15 0	
1467	813	Kasijorah ...	Kodalya, station Punchkoorah.	Saroda Prosad Basu	1,472 1 3	506 4 0	11b. 5k. 8 of land in mouza Kadalya have been taken for canal purposes.
1547	873	Kooroolchore...	Kooria ...	Kisore Mohun Bose, himself and guardian of Atul Krisna Bose, minor.	694 4 10	99 13 6	
1689	169	Jellamutta zemindary.	Temporary Keoramal, Eroneti, Bishooan and Baindabazar.	Sreemuttya Horeypria Deby and Anundo Moyee Deby.	3,301 0 0	577 10 9	The term of the settlement of this mehal will expire at the end of the Bengali year 1300.
1777	969	Pergunnah Amarsi.	Laloos *alias* Baloreadropore (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Nundo Coomar and Annoda Prosad Berah, Sreemoty Mongla Dasi, mother and guardian of Woopendra Nath Berah, minor, and Sreenarain Berah will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	610 12 1	27 1 2	
				Exclusive of the share of Prem Chand, Ishan Chander, and Girish Chander Berah, Sreemotyah Shiromoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Nilcomal Berah, Ganendra Chander Berah, Narendro Chandra Berah, and Bhupendra Chander Berah, minors, and Sreemotyah Drabomoyee Dasi, mother and guardian on behalf of Hemango Chunder Berah, minor, which has a separate account and which will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	314 1 0		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	924 13 1		
1782	973	Pergunnah Joolkapore.	Mehal Lootnia, thanna Sabong (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Akhoynarain Das, Premchand Masanta, Boikanta Nath Janah, Radhagobind Panja, Shashi Shekhar Panja, Beistab Das Panja, and Jogobandu Panja will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	805 15 11	122 1 9	
				The remaining share of Brojo Das Panja has a separate account and will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	53 11 9		
				Total Sudder Jumma ..	859 11 8		
1992	1086	Pergunnah Kasijorah (permanent settlement).	Mehal Naichhanpore.	The joint share of Sreemotyah Hamidanesha Bebee, Ajijal Hossen, and Sreemotyah Bidhumookhi Dei will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	(Including police charges) 2,256 1 4	1 0 0	
				The remaining share of Saroop Mohun Masanta, which has a separate account will not to be sold.	Including police 381 11 2		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	2,637 12 6		
2032	1114	Pergunnah Noyabosan.	Mehal Noyabosan, thanna Gopiballabpore (permanent settlement).	Moharaja Kristo Chunder Deb Bahadoor ...	3,413 5 4	1,065 0 2	
2110	1149	Pergunnah Sahapore.	Mehal Papon Haricharn *alias* Popan, thanna Debra.	The joint share of Shremotyah Basumoti Dasi, mother and guardian of Nobodip Chand Masanta, minor, Darpo Naran Masanto, Sreemotyah Jamoona Moni Dasi, mother and guardian of Sadanando Masanto, minor, and Darikanath Masanto, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	Including police 922 2 8	116 8 1	140b. 15c. of land of mouzah Hizalda and 65b. 7c. of land of mouzah Basda and 21b. 11c. 2p. of land of mouzah Popan taken for canal purposes and 1,139b. 8c of land of mouza Hizalda at a jumma of Rs. 1,212-4 10 taken by Sreenath Charan Nandi as *patani*, which has been registered under Act XI of 1859.
				The remaining share of Gongnarain Masanto, which has a separate account, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	Including police 922 2 7	316 4 9	
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	1,844 5 3		
2119	1156	Kismat Sahapore.	Mehal Polasi, thana Debra.	Basti Narain Roy and Sadanando Roy ...	875 3 1	300 9 5	
2143	1176	Pergunnah Amarsi.	Mehal Panpara, thanna Potaspore (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Sreemotyah Rotnomoni Dei, wife of Rajnarain Roy, Harsai Lall Bhakat, Anando Lall Roy, Lakhi Nairain, Bholanath, Taraprosad Chander, Mohan, and Gojendra Narain Roy's adoptive mother and guardian Sreemotyah Parboti Brohmi and Chowdari Gopendro Nandan Dass Mohapatro will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	310 15 0	63 8 0	
				The remaining share of Rajnarain Mytee has a separate account and will not be sold.	Including police 149 9 0		
				Ditto ditto of Jiban Kristo Gossami, Kunja Behari Gossami, Romanath Gossami, Shama Charan Lahari, Jiban Kristo Gossami, Koonja Behari Gossami, Shama Charan Lahari, and Romanath Gossami.			
				Ditto ditto ditto	28 12 9		
				Ditto ditto of Taraprosad Roy ditto ditto.	100 10 11		
				Ditto ditto of Sreemoti Sabitra Dei, wife of Narsing Narain Mytee ditto ditto.	37 9 11		
				Ditto ditto of Sreemotyah Ahalyah Dei ditto ditto.	47 10 10		
				Ditto ditto of Khetro Mohun Goochhait, Hotoo Charan Goochhait, ditto ditto.	47 10 10		
				The remaining share of Mohesh Chander Roy, which has a separate account will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	44 10 9		
				Ditto ditto of Becharam Mytee, ditto ditto.	47 10 10		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	815 4 10		

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2158	1190	Pergunnah Bhuamoota.	Pajankool, thana Contai (permanent settlement.)	Sreemotyah Matangini Dasi, mother and guardian of Tarak Nath Mytee and Bhola Nath Mytee, minors, Radhika Prosanno Chander, Gongaram Misri, Sreemotyah Khoolanna Debyah, mother of Jadab Chandler Misri, minor, and Sreemotyah Doorgamooni Debyah his step-mother.	661 8 11	145 15 0	
2159	1191	Pergunnah ditto.	Mehal Poschim Masaryah *alias* Betal Khatian, thana Bhogowanpore (permanent settlement).	The joint share of Anundo Lal Roy and Sreemotyah Satyabhama will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	2,189 0 4	10 10 1	
				The remaining share of Joynarain Hazra, Biproprosad and Lakhi Narain Hazra, which has a separate account will not be sold.	336 6 0		
				Ditto ditto of Gongaram Misri ditto ditto ditto.	547 6 2		
				Ditto ditto of Sreematyah Khoolna Debyah, mother of Jadob Chunder Misri, minor, and his stepmother Sreemotyah Doorgamoni Debyah, ditto ditto ditto.	547 6 2		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	3,620 11 6		
2174	1202	Pergunnah Batitaki.	Mehal Pangaryah, thanna Sabong (permanent settlement).	Sreemotyah Sreemoti Dei	630 1 7	217 1 11	
2251	244	Pergunnah Khalisa, Khogrool Jalpai.	Paharpoor, Jalpai, Khaspatit (temporary settlement).	Sreemoti Haripria Debi and Sreemoti Anando Moyee Debi.	1,150 7 0	246 10 3	The term will last up to the Amli year 1307.
2340	1287	Pergunnah Koorulchore.	(Permanent settlement) mehal Rejoorya.	The joint share of Sreemotyah Tripoorah Dei, Sreemotyah Dasi Dei, mother and guardian of Netyahnando Giri, Nursing Charan Giri, Anjroodra Giri, Gopinath Giri, Annadoram Giri, Lal Mohan Giri, Abhiram Giri, Pitamber Giri, Dhroobo Churn Giri, Soobal Chunder Giri *alias* Das, Gour Mohun Giri, himself and brother and guardian of Ponchanon Giri, minor, Radhakristo Giri, Sadhoo Charan Mohala, and Koonr Narain Chowdhari will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	609 12 7	55 11 4	
				The remaining share of Gooru Prosad Bisooi, Doorga Prosad Bisooi, Debi Prosad Bisooi, and Modan Mohan Bisooi, which has a separate account will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	83 12 10		
				The remaining share of Joitra Dei, mother of Radha Mohan, Brojo Mohan, and Nil Mohan Das, Kristo Prosad Das, and Modhu Sudan Das, which has a separate account and which will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	402 12 3		
				Ditto ditto of Govind Prosad Bisool, ditto ditto.	28 13 5		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	1,123 3 1		
2357	1283	Pergunnah Khotnagore.	Mehal Radhanagore, thana Naraingor.	The joint share of Jogomohan De, Khetra Mohan De, Modan Mohun De, Lal Mohun De, Ram Gopal De, Gopinath and Arjoon Charun Prodhan, Pitambar Patra, Umaprosad De, Dhakhina Charan Das, Bilati Kanongoe, Hari Charan De, Khetro Mohan Das Kanongoe, father and guardian of Item Chandro Das Kanongoe, minor, Sreemotyah Aanando Moi Dei, mother of Shibnarain Das and Moorari Mohan Das and Radha Mohan Das Kanongoe, Jogodish Das Kanangoe, Sreemoti Kripa Moi Dei, wife of Sreenath Charan Das, Shibnarain, Moorari Mohan, and Radha Mohan Das Kanongoe, Satrooghan Acharjyah Acharjee, Modun Mritoonjoy, Hira Lall, and Chunder Mohun Acharjee, himself and guardian of Haronaran Acharjee, minor, Sreemuttya Koroona Deyee, wife of late Kishore Mohun Kanongoe, Sreemutty Abhoya Soondory Dassy, Lokhannarin, Bholanath, Tara Prosad, and Chunder Mohun and Gozendro Narain Roy, Sreemuttya Parbutty Bromhi, adoptive mother and guardian of Hirombo Naran Roy, minor, Gopendro Nundon Das Mohapatro, Radhamohun, and Goluke Mohun Dey, Haronoran Jana, Gobindo Prosad Jana, Moorari Mohun Jana, Pitumbur Brombo, himself and Sreemuttya Soobhadramony, mother and guardian of Bhaghut Bromha, minor.			
				The following shares, which have separate accounts, will not be sold—			
				Rs. A. P.			
				The separate account of Boloram Bromho, the revenue of which is	122 11 0		
				Ditto ditto Ramnaran Roy...	24 8 7		
				Ditto ditto Maiboo Khan, Lall Khan, Golap Khan, Nobab Khan, Yakoob Khan, Sheikh Goozar Mahomed, Mooklal Khan, Panjab Khan, Hyder Khan, and Akbur Khan, ditto ditto	46 14 10		
				The share of Bharut Churn Manna, which has separate account will not be sold, the revenue of which is ...	135 6 8		
				Ditto ditto of Nilmohun Jana, ditto ditto	8 13 9		
				Ditto ditto of Godadhur Jana and Bidhyadhur Jana, ditto ditto	18 11 3		
				Ditto ditto of Radhamohun Das Adhicaree, himself and guardian of Nilmohun Das Adhicaree, minor, ditto ditto	87 2 10		
				Ditto ditto Sadhoo Churn Manna, ditto ditto ...	135 6 8		
						579 10 7	
				Total Revenue ...		2,654 13 2	

Number A.	Number of towji.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2434	1332	Bircool ...	7 annas share of Rampore *alias* Rampore and Sonepore, thana Roghoonathpore.	The joint share which will be sold for arrears of revenue:—	2,720 6 11	232 15 2	
				Akhoy Narain, Amrito Lal, Bossonto Lal, Peary Lal, and Promotho Lal Bondopadhye, and Mr. J. C. Macgregor Receiver of the High Court, estate Ajodhyaram Khan— Rs. A. P.			
				The share of Chundi Churn Susmul, which has separate account will not be sold, the revenue of which is 1,920 6 5			
				Ditto ditto of Chundi Churn Susmul and Chundi Churn Susmal, Khodijaton Karba, minor's mother and guardian Srimatya Unmotun Nessa Bibi, ditto ditto 535 14 0	2,456 4 5		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	5,176 11 4		
2451	1337	Kasijorah ...	Sreedhur Basan *alias* Dhoolarya, thana Panshura.	The share of Gunganaran Massanto, which has separate account, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Rs. A. P.	593 13 6 including police.	102 9 11	5*b*. 13*c*. 1*p* of lands in mouza Dhoonlarah and 1*b*. 14*c*. in Naran Chuck have been taken for canal purposes.
				The joint share of Hanooka Khatoon *alias* Hini Bibi, Buddi Ujyoma Khan, himself and father and guardian of Koramut Ally Khan, minor, Joynaran Myti, Shaik Domun, will not be sold, the revenue of which is 580 7 6			
				The separate account of Mohendronat Blussanto do. do. ... 282 8 4	862 15 10 including police.		
				Total Sudder Jumma ...	1,456 13 6		
2513	1393	Bhunyamutta	Seemoalya, thana, Bhogobanpore.	Srimatya Sattabhama, Mookoonda Lal Roy, Moorary Lall Roy, Gungaram Mishri, Jadub Chunder Mishri, minors, mother Khoollona Debya and step-mother Srimatya Doorgamoney Debya.	700 9 5	80 5 9	
2514	1394	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sreemutty Bromhomoyee, adoptive mother and guardian of Upendro Lall Roy, minor, Sreemuttya, Lotyabhama, Mookoondo Lall Roy, and Moorary Lall Roy.	1,070 9 6	122 5 0	
2767	1526	Kasijorah ...	Uttur Muhgram ...	Radhashyam Bag, Sreekanto Bag, Haradhun Bag, and Trollukyanat Bag, Sreemuttya Notypunnessa Bibi, himself and mother and guardian of Saha Ajoyal Nobi, Jiheron Nobi, and Sreemutty Fujalutnessa Bibi.	858 9 5 including police.	295 0 10	
2964	1598	Chunder Cona	Lekorbag, thana Chunder Cona.	Guru Prosunno Ghose	11,045 3 6	1,502 7 9	
1213	56	Keoramal, Taruf Bissoan.	Gorahar ...	Roytwari tenure of Julpi Mehal Doorga Prosad Midda.	814 0 0	279 13 0	The term will expire at the close of the year 1306 Bengali.
				Jotes Mundals.			
27	56	Kolyanpore ...	Mouzas Tetooldanga and others.	Jote Mundle Soroop Chunder Pattro ...	600 0 0	206 4 0	

H. A. D. PHILLIPS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office on Monday, the 26th of March 1883, corresponding with the 13th Choitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on or previous to March 1880, *i.e.* from March 1878 to end of March 1880.

Towji No.	Name of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
267	Kismut pergunnah Digha, pergunnah Digha.	Syad Mahamed Ahia, Syad Mahamed Moosa, Rakhal Chand Doogur, guardian of Koram Chand Doogur, Sriman Narayan Mookhapadhya, manager of Abdool Selam, minor, Kasi handra Tuccokdar, Taran Krist Choudhury.	Revenue 4,530 8 0 Police 12 0 0 4,542 8 0	Police 6 6 0 2,437 3 0	The shares bearing special No. 1, Syad Mahamed Moosa, revenue Rs. 503-8 and police Re. 1-6, total Rs. 504-12, and special No. 2, Syad Mahamed Ahia, revenue Rs. 503-8 and police Re. 1-6, total Rs. 504-12, of which separate accounts have been opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 are excluded. The remaining ijmali share will be sold.
396	Kismut pergunnah Bongaon Jugeer, pergunnah Bongaon.	Syad Mahamed Ahia, Syad Mahamed Moosa, Dinoo Bundhu Sanyal, and Syada Bibi, Rakhal Chand Doogur, guardian of Kuram Chand Doogur, Sriman Narain Mookhapadhya, manager of Syad Abdool Selam, minor, Anand Mohan Moitra and Kuram Chand Babu.	11,354 2 0 114 2 0 11,468 4 0	4,607 7 0 64 14 0 4,672 5 0	The shares bearing special No. 1, Syad Mahamed Moosa, revenue Rs. 1,261-9 and police Rs. 12-11, total Rs. 1,274-4, and special No. 2 of Syad Mahamed Ahia, revenue Rs. 1,261-9 and police Rs. 12-11, total Rs. 1,274-4, of which separate accounts have been opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 are excluded. The remaining ijmali share will be sold.

Rajshahye Collectorate, the 21st February 1883. POORNA CHUNDER GHOSE, for Collector on tour.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 26th March 1883, corresponding with the 13th Choitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Touji No.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
267	Kismut pergunnah Digha, pergunnah Digha.	Syud Mahamed Ahia, Syud Mahamed Moosa, Karam Chand Baboo, guardian of Rakhal Chand Doogar, Sriman Narayan Mookhapadhya, manager of Abdool Selam, minor, Kasi Chandra Talookdar, and Taran Krist Chowdhury.	Revenue 4,530 8 0 Police 12 0 0 4,542 8 0	Revenue 216 0 0 Police 0 6 0 216 6 0	Special No. 4, the share of Karam Chand Doogur, guardian of Rakhal Chand Doogur, separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859, and of which Government revenue is Rs. 528-3 and police Re. 1-6 will be sold.
294	Singnara, pergunnah Bongaon Khalisha.	Bhagabati Charan Baboo, Shama Sundary Dassya, mother and guardian of Rakhal Charan Mundle, minor, Chandra Kamini Chowdhurani, Radha Romon Day Chowdhury.	1,033 0 0 Police 11 3 0 1,044 12 0	168 9 0 Police 2 0 0 170 9 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of special No. 1, the share of Shama Sundary Dassya, mother and guardian of Rakhal Charan Mundle, minor, separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859, of which Government revenue is Rs. 261-3, including police.
428	Chung Dhupoil, tuppeh Chapila.	Jadu Nanden Sen, himself and guardian of Doibhoki Nanden and Rohini Nanden Sen, Chandra Moti Gupta, Ananda Sundari Gupta, guardian of Indra Bhusan, Lolit Mohan, Kumad Nath Mullick, Joy Nath Bisi, Bidhu Mookhi, Gupto, manager and guardian of Romini Mohan Mullick, Poddo Kamini Gupta, Nistarini Gupta, Uma Sundary Debya, Radha Nath Bisi on behalf of Radha Sundari Debya, Bejoy Nath Bisi, and Anand Moye Debya.	1,334 12 0	8 1 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of special No. 1, the share of Nistarni Gupta, of which Government revenue is Rs. 325-6; special No. 2, the share of Annad Moye Debya, mother of Nolini Nath Bisi, of which Government revenue is Rs. 4[illegible]-12, and special No. 3, the share of Bidhu Mookhi Gupta, manager and guardian of Romini Mohan Mullick, minor, Annada, Sundari Gupta, manager and guardian of Indra Bhusan, Lolit Mohan, and Kumud Nath Mullick, minors, of which Government revenue is Rs. 325-6. The above three shares have been separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.
440	Bahadipur, tuppeh Chapila.	Doiboki Nanden Sen, Rohini Nanden Sen, Uma Sundary Debya, Chandra Moti Gupta, Ananda Sundary Gupta, manager and guardian of Indra Bhusan, Nolit Mohan, and Kumad Nath Mullick, minors, Joy Nath Bisi, Gyananda Nath Bisi, manager and guardian of Radha Sundari Debya, Bidhu Mookhi Gupta, manager and guardian of Romoni Mohan Mullick, minor, Poddo Kamani Gupta, Anand Moye Debia, Nistarani Gupto, Bejoy Nath Bisi.	Revenue 1,568 10 0	Revenue 33 1 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of special No. 1 of Nistarini Gupta, the Government revenue of which is Rs. 381-14; special No. 2 of Bidhu Mookhi Gupta, manager and guardian of Romoni Mohan Mullick, minor, Annada Sundari Gupta, manager and guardian of Indra Bhusan, Nolit Mohan, and Kumud Nath Mullick, minors, the Government revenue of which is Rs. 381-14; and special No. 3 of Annada Moye Debya, of which Government revenue is Rs. 24-8. The above three shares have been separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.

Rajshahye Collectorate, the 21st February 1883. POORNA CHUNDER GHOSE, for Collector on tour.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

1st-class Permanently-settled Estates.

Number, towji.	Name or mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears of revenue for which the mehal will be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1072	Baikunthpur Khanjehanpur, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Rai Adya Sahai and others.	1,193 3 0	94 12 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1078	Taluka Sripur, pergunnah Bhusad	Mussamut Indrabutti Kumri and others.	3,503 6 0	167 14 0	The estate will be sold exclusive of 8 annas separated share of Bunn Singh and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,751-10. The details of the 8 annas share to be sold are given below:—

Name of proprietors.	Share.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mussamut Indrabatti Kumri.	2 annas (separated)	437 5 0	29 2 0
Gobind Pershad and others.	6 annas (ijmali) ...	1,314 7 0	138 12 0
		1,751 12 0	167 14 0

1153	Sahajadpur Kanousi, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Jhoomak Singh and others.	775 3 0	2 7 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1186	Rupashas, pergunnah Emadpur.	Kaldipnarain and others.	705 3 0	38 8 0	The 3 annas 6 gundas separated share of Jugdipnarain Singh and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 154-4, will be sold.
2747	Loawan, pergunnah Amertha.	Chintaman Singh and others.	1,277 0 0	6 3 0	The estate, exclusive of the separated 15 dams share of Sattardhari Kunder and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 59-14, will be sold.
3201	Burhi Taraf Ram Charan Ram Sen, pergunnah Salemabad.	Birjmohun Dutt and others.	1,643 3 0	94 10 3	The entire estate will be sold.
4120	Diyarah Sihawan, pergunnah Malki.	Asman Singh and others.	2,831 3 0	88 7 0	The estate, exclusive of the separated 12 annas 10 gundas share of Fekan Singh and others, with a sudder jumma Rs. 2,233, will be sold.
5324	Chilmil Kari chuck, pergunnah Malki.	Mitarjit Singh and others.	1,411 1 0	461 2 0	The entire estate will be sold.

Monghyr Collectorate, the 21st February 1883. C. R. MARINDIN, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Nuddea will be put to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 10th April 1883, corresponding the 28th Chaittra 1289, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as the arrear of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Number on the district roll.	Name of estates under pergunnahs.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
17	Alpa, pergunnah Bagoan.	Krishna Nath Ray, Kumudini Dasi, mother and guardian of Gurudas Biswas, Jodu Nath Khan, Jogunnath Khan, Rameshur Ray, Chunder Kanta, Lukhi Kanto, Ganga Kanta, Roti Kanta, Dwarika Kanta, Soorji Kanta Bhattacharjee, Lukhimoni Debya, mother and guardian of Teencuri Debya, Trailokaya Soondari Debya, Umesh Chandra Mookherjee, himself and manager of Bejoy Chandra Mookherjee, Govinda Chandra Mookherjee, Monmotha Nath Mookherjee, Roy Dhonapat Sing Bahadur, guardian of Sett Gopi Chand Bahadur, Mothura Nath Palchowdhury, Sri Nath Palchowdhury, Siv Chunder Palchowdhury, himself and Sonayani Dasi, herself and guardian of Sreesh Chandra Dhana, Krishna and Lalit Mohan Palchowdhury, minors, Mothura Nath, Hera Lal, Umesh Chandra, and Mohesh Chandra Pal, and Umesh Chandra Pal, guardian of Benoari Lal Pal, minor, and Rambux Chetlangi.	8,670 5 3 Police 96 3 7	52 0 4	Share amounting to 7a. and 6k. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 3,803-6-6½ revenue and Rs. 42-4-3 police, belonging to Chandra Kanta, Lukhi Kanta, Ganga Kanta, Roti Kanta, Darika Kanta, Soorja Kanta Bhattacharjee, Lukhimoni Debya, mother and guardian of Teencuri Debya, Trailakya Sundari Debya, Umesh Chandra Mookerjee, himself and manager of Bejoy Chandra Mookerjee and Gobinda Chandra Mookerjee, Manmotha Nath Mookerjee, Roydhonapat Sing Bahadur, guardian of Sett Gopi Chand Bahadur, minor, Mathura Nath and Sri Nath Palchoudhury, and Shib Chandra Palchoudhury, himself and Sunayani Dasi, herself and guardian of Sreesh Chandra, Dhanakrishna, and Lalit Mohan Palchoudhury, minors, and Mothura Nath, Hera Lal, Umesh Chundra, Mohesh Chandra Pal, Umesh Chandra Pal, guardian of Benoari Lal Pal, minor, and Rambux Chetlangi will be sold for recovery of Rs. 52-6-4
11	Dehi Chandi, pergunnah Pajaour.	Raj Lukhi Dasi, mother and guardian of Suresh Chandra, Sarat Chandra, Aukhoy Chandra, Satish Chandra Mullik, minors, Chandra Nath Mullik, Anath Nath Dev, Kasimunissa Bibee, Sarat Chandra Chowdhury, himself and guardian, and Ishan Chandra Ghosal, Annuta Dev Mookherjee and Harijiban Mookherjee, guardians of Charu Chandra, Nirmal Chandra, and Poorna Chandra Palchowdhury, minors, Surendra Nath Palchowdhury, Nogendra Nath Palchowdhury, Jogendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Jogendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Modhumati Dasi, guardians of Satish Chandra *alias* Panchu Palchoudhury, Surendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Siv Mohini Dasi, guardians of Gyanendra Nath Palchowdhury, and Harendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Biprendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Hemendra Nath Palchoudhury, minors.	10,246 2 8 Police 129 2 4	156 10 8	Share amounting to 2a. 5g. 3k. 10t. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,467-12-6 and police Rs. 19-0-8 belonging to Raj Lukhi Dasi, mother and guardian of Suresh Chandra, Sarat Chunder, Anoshoy Chandra, and Satish Chandra Mullik, minors, Chundra Nath Mullik, himself and Anath Nath Deb and Kasemunessa Bibee will be sold for recovery of Rs. 156-10-8.
154	Dhoradoha, pergunnah Taragoonia.	Bama Charan Choudhury, Giribala Debya, Bama Sundari Debya, Bhubanjoy Acharjee, Kaseshvari Debya, Horo Gopal Acharjee, Ram Ratan Sanyal, Pranhari Shaha, Sreeram Choudhury, Dinobundhu Choudhury, and Dena Nath Mookherjee.	920 10 5	6 4 3	Share amounting to 8a. 2g. 3k. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 489-7-11 belonging to Bama Charan Choudhury, Giribala Debya, Bama Sundari Debya, Ram Ratan Sanyal, Denabundhu Choudhuri, and Dino Nath Mookerjee will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6-4-3.
213	Gopalpur, pergunna Shahaujia.	Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Janhobi Moni Dasi, Horo Sundari Dasi, Sabayit of Girishur Deb Thakur, Kesav Nath, Pran Chand, Ananda Lal, Bedhu Bhusan, Neil Ratan, Krishna Nath, Khettra Nath, Bama Charan, Uma Charan Choudhury, Bhubaneshwari Debya Chowdhurani, mother and guardian of Devendra Nath Choudhury, minor, and Pran Nath Choudhury.	2,176 0 5	9 8 6	Share amounting to 13a. 7g. 3k bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,818-14-3 belonging to Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Janhobi Moni Dasi, Kesav Nath, Pran Chand, Anandalal, Bedhu Bhushan, Neel Rotan, Krishna Nath, Khettra Nath, Bama Charan, and Uma Charan Choudhuries, Bhubaneshwari Debya Choudurani, guardian of Devendra Nath Choudhury will be sold for the recovery of arrears Rs. 9 8-6.
250	Jitpur, pergunnah Betai.	Prasanna Chandra, Girija Kanta, and Saroji Kanta Choudhury, Hera Lal Saha, Sharoda Prosad Choudhury, himself and manager of Behari Lal Choudhury, Benoari Lal Choudhury, Satya Charan Choudhury, Bama Charan Choudhury, and Girish Chandra Banerjee.	807 6 1	12 8 0	Share amounting to annas 4, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 201-13-7 belonging to Prasanna Chandra, Girija Kanta, Saroji Kanta Choudhury, and Saroda Prosad Choudhury, himself and guardian of Benoari Lal Choudhury, Behari Lal Choudhury, Satya Charan Choudhury, and Bama Charan Choudhury will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-8.
401	Sadipur, pergunnah Rajpur.	Ram Gopal Chatterjee, Lukhi Das Mustafi, Gour Chandra Saha, Ram Gopal Saha, Girija Nanda Chatterjee, Brojo Lal, Haro Lal, Moti Lal, Monendro Lal, Jogendro Lal, and Ananda Moy Mottra, Kashishwari Debya, Horo Gopal Acharjee, Bhubanjoy Acharjee, Kashishwari Dasya, Pran Krishna Biswas, Dhurma Das Mustafi, Tara Moni Dasi, Khettra Nath Mustafi, Bhoba Taran, Siv Taran Joardar, Kala Chand Biswas, Mr. William Sheriff, manager of Mr. M. Fitzgerald Sanders, Mr. Thomas David, K. Watt, Mr John Thomas, and Mr. George A Glascott, and Radhajiban Mustafi.	18,263 14 9	5 15 10	Share amounting to 2a. 3g. 23j. 2t bearing sudder jumma Rs. 123 2 belonging to Mr. William Sheriff, himself and manager of M. Fitzgerald Sanders, Lukhi Das Mustafi, Taramoni Dasya, Girija Nananda Chatterjee, Bhubanjoy Acharjya, Kashishwari Debya, and Gour Chandra Shaha, and Ananda Moy Mittra, and Kalychand Biswas will be sold for the recovery of arrears Rs. 5-15-10.
2158	Khamar Simlia, pergunnah Krishnaghur.	Ananda Prosad Sen, manager of Monmotha Nath, Girija Nath, Satindra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Mohendro Nath, Rajendro Nath, Parvati Nath, Narendro Nath, Amarendra Nath Roy Choudhury, Bhobotarini Debi, Rameshwar Mookerjee, himself and guardian of Umeshwar, Jogeshwar, Amriteshwar and Rameshwar Mookerjee, and Gokul Moni Dasi.	965 12 8 Police 6 3 10	21 13 6	Share amounting to 3a. 4g. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 139-2-7 and police Rs. 1-3-11 belonging to Rameshwar Mookerjee, himself and guardian of Umeshwar, Jogeshwar, Amriteshwar, and Rameshwar Mookerjee, and Gokulmoni Dasi, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 21-13-6.
		Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.			
840	Char Kaipal, pergunnah Shahaujial.	Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Horo Sundari Dasi, executrix of Brojendro Kumar and Gopendra Kumar Bhowmick, minors, Janhobi Moni Dasi, and Pran Nath Choudhuri.	758 0 0	11 6 0	The term of settlement is for 10 years from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1889. The entire estate will be sold.

Nuddea Collectorate, the 27th February 1883.

W. V. G. TAYLER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mozufferpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 26th March 1883, corresponding with the 3rd Cheyt 1290 Fusley, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Serial number.	Towjee number.	Names of mehals and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	2330	Bithowli, Chukla Gurjowl, pergunnah Bissaroh.	Syed Lootf Ali Khan, Syed Walayat Hossain Khan *alias* Mehdi Nawab, Syed Mohamed Hussun Khan *alias* Chootey Sohib, Syed Mohamed Hossain Khan *alias* Mughley Sohib, Mussamut Ushruffulnissa Begum, Syed Walayet Ali Khan, Mussamut Umatulnissa Begum *alias* Sohebzadee, Syed Mohamed Hossain Khan *alias* Mohamed Nawab, Mussamut Noorjehan Begum, Goocol Roi, Dhanukhdary Roi, Deonath Roi, Mussamut Hira Koer, Gumchur Roi, Munoo Roi, Moharaj Roi, Dani Roi, Jugdeo Roi, Gujjoo Roi, Audan Roi, Imrit Roi, Jugdhari Roi, Ram Nihora Roi, Chuthhoo Roi, Monog Roi, Jhoomuck Roi, Mothoora Roi Roodhan Roi, Luchman Roi, Donia Roi, Ram Autar Roi, Adhik Sing, Panchom Sing, Seopershad Sing, Sooha Sing, Huree Sing, Zoolcum Sing, Hira Sing, Deonath Sing, Rajhubansi Sing, Gopal Laul, Buldeo Laul, Rajkishore Narsen Sing, Ram Yad Roi, Kishna Roi, Chatoori Roi, Bullam Roi, Roodhno Koer, Lila Roi, Ramlal Roi, Ramcharn Roi, Ram Autar Roi, Keshore Roi, Lolji Roi, Babu Ram Roi, Poon Roi, Soudagar Roi, Rujjoo Roi, Gobind Roi, Nirsoo Roi, Nazir Roi, Rknam Roi, Gordi Roi, Boondi Roy, Mussamut Nirghun Koer, Khooshi Roi Durughu Roi, Achruj Roi, Hurkhoo Roi, Balgobind Roi, Deoshar Roi, Parshan Roi, Dhannoo Lal, Bidsyaput Sing, Khoob Lal Sing, Hira Roi, Balgobind Roi, Chedi Sing, Bikayoo Sing, Jungi Sing, Unnoo Sing *alias* Deo Narsen Sing, Nirsoo Sing, Koombhan Sing, Gopal Singh, Khobhar Sing, Zolim Sing, Bissonath Roi, Raja Roi, Ramdihal Sing, Lochan Roi, Ruchea Roi, Dumree Roi, Gopal Roi, Jiwan Sing, guardian of Ram Khelawan Sing, Roshan Sing, Bhoopa Sing, Ram Anoogroh Sing, Seosaran Sing, Nasib Sing Mussamut Girja Koer, Amrit Sing, Banki Sing, Buldeo Narayan, Bechoo Lal, Moorli Monohor, Kashi Prosad, Harukh Noroyan Sing, Janki Prosad, Bukhshish Narayan, Jagot Prosad, Alm Prosad, Kuldip Narayan, Sarob Noroyan, Rukhoo Roi, Dhujoo Roi, Deoruj Roi, Gunga Sing, Burmha Sing, Mussamut Bajo Koer, mother and guardian of Parmeshar Roi, Seo Roi, Jugdip Roi, Ramyad Roi, Inerjeet Roi, Dwarka Roi, Seebhugwan Roi, Mussamut Jinsa Koer, Rashebary Roi, Pallut Roi, Girdhary Sing, Mussamut Ram Bhunjan Koer, Roop Narsen Sing, Bhoop Narsen Sing, Parmeshar Dato, Jodunandan Prosad, Situl Prosad, Raghunandan Prosadh, Raj Keshori Sing, Raj Keshore Narayan Sing, Juggarnath, Narsen Sing, and Khoderam Roi.	1,201 12 10	152 15 7	Excluding share 5 annas 4 gundas 1 karunt 1 dunt in mouzah Bersi, 2 gundas 3 cowris 2 karunt in mouzah Bethowli, and 5 gundas 3 cowris 1 karunt in Bethowli Anroodh, belonging to Audan Roi, Hemdari Roi, Amrit Roi, Ramnihora Roy, Chhuttoo Roy, Monog Roy, Mussamut Newsao Koer, Jhoomuck Roi, Rowshun Roi, Heera Roi, Batgobind Roi, Luchman Roi, Doonia Roi, and Ramantar Roi, with sudder jumma Rs. 75 4 10, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
2	8532	Johangirpore Sham, pergunnah Hajipore.	Phuggoo Lal Chowdhry, Gouri Shanker Chowdhry, Beni Madhab Chowdhry, Ram Saroop Chowdhry, Mussamut Nowrutton Koer, Panchan Sing, Ram Tobol Sing, Bhoi Harun Sing, Agarjit Sing, Jugjeet Singh, Dhoopan Sing, Mussamut Preeta Koer, Mussamut Mangowra Koer, Mussamut Dahawur Koer, Mussamut Jas da Koer, Mussamut Jwobh Koer, Mussamut Anant Koer, Phekoo Chowdhree, Prayag Sing, Thakoordeyal Sing, Nursingh Deyal Sing, Deoki Nondan Singh, Kalli Sahoi, Seopershad Chowdhry, Langut Roi, Zowkee Lal, Showki Lal, Juggarnath Chowdhry, Ugroh Sing, Kuldip Sohoy, Meda Sing, Bessessor Sing, Gobind Singh, Dorgohee Singh, Gogol Singh, Ajoyeb Sing, Busraj Sing, Brijlal Sing, Ranlochan Sing, Sealochan Sing, Isburdeyal Sing, Isbur Sing, Firingi Sing, Mosohib Sing, Mosofir Sing, Mossadee Sing, Sipahi Sing, Bikramajit Sing, Mussamut Malikram Koer, Ram Nath Sing, Kishun Prosad Sing, Gopaul Sing, Singeseur Sing, Deokinandan Sing, Nandkishore Sohoy, Adhar Narsen Sing, Mohinder Narsen Sing, Juggernath Prosad Narsen, Jaiburn Sing, Tulshi Prosad, Monohur Prosad Himmat Sohoi, Doonbhahodoor Lal, Raghunath Sohoy, Durshon Lal, Bishun Sohoy, Goocol Chand, Isree Prosad, and Deobuth Koer.	565 10 11	32 0 0	Excluding share 3 annas 12 gundas 2 cowris of Johangirpore Sham belonging to Isree Prosad, Mussamut Deohutti Koer, with sudder jumma Rs. 138-2-6, for which separate accounts have been opened will be sold.
3	10763	Puchra, pergunnah Naupore	Mussamut Seaman Chowdhroyan, wife of Bacha Chowdhry	512 13 7	2 6 10	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
4	10812	Majhowlia, pergunnah Nizamuddinpore Bugra.	Mussamut Malikram Koer, mother and guardian of Krishna Partap Narsen Singh and Ram Anoogroh Singh.	573 2 10	10 13 4	Ditto ditto.
5	11843	Raghopore, pergunnah Ghiyaspore.	Babu Makoond Keshore Prosad Sing, Ram Sohib, wife of Moharaja Bhoop Sing Bahadoor, Babu Jomoona Prosad Sookool, Babu Moti Prosad Sookool, Babu Kanhya Prosad Sookool, Babu Seonandan Prosad Sookool, Syed Ahmed Hossain, father and guardian of Syed Kifoyet Hossain and Shaikh Yusuf Hossain, sons, and of Mussamut Bibi Bitulfatma daughter, Mussamut Bibi Phasihan *alias* Bibi Ghusso, Aga Farhat Ali, Bibi Ahadi Sohib, and Roi Mokhan Lal.	927 4 10	3 13 11	Ditto ditto.

Mozufferpore Collectorate, the 16th February 1883. J. KELLEHER, Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Number in the revenue-roll.	Class.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
64	1st class permanently settled estate.	Jagessurdihi, pergunnah Dhunya.	Jagat Chandra Mookerjea, Brindabun Chandra Mookerjea, and Koonjalal Mookerjea of Mooragacha, district Nadiea.	3,977 15 3	1,479 8 2	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.
181	Ditto ...	Chak Kristodebpoor, pergunnah Randhati.	Jadunath Bhusan, Hari Mohan, Madhusudan, Pitambur, and Nilambar Chakravurti of Faringgachi, thana Culna.	1,599 14 7	474 1 0	Ditto ditto.

Burdwan Collectorate, the 19th February 1883. H. F. MATTHEWS, Covd. Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Backergunge will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at Barisal, Tuesday, the 27th March 1883, corresponding with 14th Chaitra 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.		Arrears due.		Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1st Class.	1631	Pergunnah Bozergomedpur, Ram Prasad taluq.	Mr. Francis Rebellow		6,526 12 3		35 8 1	The entire estate will be sold.
Do.	1636	Ditto ditto Ramraja Sen and Krishnadeb Sen taluq.	Ejmali share 15*as.* 12*gds.* 8 *danti*; proprietors Kali Charan Sen and others.	Total jumma ..	926 8 10½		0 2 2½	The ejmali 15*as.* 12*gds.* 8 *danti* share will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of 7*gds.* 3*kara* 1*dt.* share for which separate account has been opened ...	23 8 5			
					904 0 5½			
Do.	1721	Pergunnah Chandradwip and others, share 2*as.* 13¾ *gds.* 3*kt.*	Ejmali share 1*a.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 14*g.* 5*g.* proprietors Bebi Sophia Esabella, Ema DeCosta, and others.	Total jumma ...	13,916 5 10		1,549 3 10½	The ejmali 1*a.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 14*g.* 5*g.* and 3*kr.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of 1*a.* 7*g.* 2*k.* 2*kt.* 5*g.* 3*kr* 2*kt.* 15*g.* share under separate account	7,132 2 4½			
					6,784 3 5½			
Do.	1722	Ditto ditto share 2*a.* 16*g.* 1*kt.*	Ejmali 1*a.* 7*g.* 1*kr.* 1*kt.* 5*gds.* 3*kr.*; proprietors Miss Margaret, Henry G. Fally, and others.	Total jumma ...	14,464 10 1½		1,633 6 1	The ejmali 1*a.* 7½*g.* 1*kr.* 5½*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account ...	7,413 2 2½			
					7,051 7 11			
...	1914	Teppeh Habili Selimabad; share ¼*an.*	Ejmali 6*a.* 15½*g* 2*kt.* 7½*gds.* 1*kt.* 7½*gds.* 2*kts.* share of the 10 *gds.* rendered into 16 annas; proprietors Srinath Sen and others.	Total jumma ...	1,959 3 11		261 11 1	The ejmali 6*a.* 15½*gds.* 2*kt.* 7½*gds.* 1*kt* 7½*gds.* 2*kt.* share will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of 9*as.* 14½*gds.* 13*gds.* 1*kt.* 12*gds.* 1*kt* share under separate account	1,126 5 7½			
					832 14 3½			
1st Class.	1963	Pergunnah Jahapur.	Ejmali share 11*as.* 15½*gds.* 3½*gds.* 5*gds.*; proprietors Rajanikanta Dutta Choudhury and others.	Total jumma	853 11 10		2 4 2½	The ijmali 11*as.* 15½*gds.* 3½*gds.* 5*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct jumma of 4*as.* 4½*gds.* 2*kt.* 16*gds.* 3*as.* 15*gds.* shares under separate accounts	225 13 1			
					627 14 9			
Do.	3305	Pergunnah Shaistanagar, share 5*as.* 6*gds.* 3*kr.*	Ejmali share 4*as.* 18*gds.* 3*kr.* 5*gds.* of 5*as.* 6½*gds.* rendered into 16*as.*; proprietors Barada Kanta Roy Choudhury and others.	Total jumma	644 6 7		1 12 10½	The ejmali 4*as.* 18*gds.* 3*kr.* 5*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account ...	445 8 4½			
					198 14 2½			
Do.	3836	Pergunnah Selimabad, share 7 *gundas.*	Share 5½*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account; proprietor Sokha Nath Mittra.	Total jumma ...	2 079 14 6½		529 8 9½	Share 5½*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of 1½*gds.* under separate account ...	519 15 7½			
					1,559 14 11			
Do.	4597	Pergunnah Chandradip, char Karmakati.	Ejmali share 13*as.* 4½*gds.*; proprietors Anne Catharine Duran and others.	Total jumma ...	1,226 0 3		124 11 0	The ejmali 13*as.* 4½*gds.* share will be sold.
				Deduct the jumma of the 2*as.* 15½*gds.* under separate account	211 10 11			
					1,014 5 4			
Do.	5067/4	Pergunnah Bozergomedpere, Haola No. 4 in chak Dhalua.	Durgacharan Mukhapadhya and others.	.....	856 0 0		214 0 0	The entire mehal will be sold.
Do.	5007/9	Ditto ditto, Haola No. 9 in ditto.	Guni Mahammed and others	.....	593 0 0		148 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	5078/2	Ditto, ditto, Haola No. 2 in chak Bargunna.	Nasar Kepali and others ...	.....	1,406 0 0		352 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	5199	Char Kakra, including Rampoora.	Harakanta Sen, proprietors of share 4*as.* 11*gds.* 1*kr.* 1*gd.* exclusive of the share under separate account.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	1,329 2 1	The share 4*as.* 11*gds.* 1*kt.* 11*gds.* exclusive of the share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	13 6 1	
					7,939 0 0		1,342 8 2	
				Deduct jumma of the share under separate account— Jumma	5,623 8 2			
				Road fund ...	56 8 3			
					2,259 15 8			

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.		Arrears due.		Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1st Class.	5198	Char Kakra, including Rampur.	Share 3as. 10gds under separate account; proprietor Amina Bibi.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	1,016 4 3	3as. 10gds. share, for which a separate account has been opened will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	10 4 6	
					7,939 0 0		1,026 8 9	
				Deduct the jumma of the share under separate account and the remaining shares—				
				Jumma	6,140 10 0			
				Road fund... ...	61 11 6			
					6,202 5 6			
					1,736 10 6			
Do.	5198	Ditto ...	Share 2as. under separate account; proprietor Moulavi Amoruddin Ahmed.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	581 14 0	The 2as. share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	5 14 0	
					7,939 0 0		587 12 0	
				Deduct as above—				
				Jumma	6,877 8 0			
				Road fund ...	69 0 0			
					6,946 10 0			
					992 6 0			
Do.	5198	Ditto ...	5gds. share under separate account; proprietors Subjan Bibi and others.	Total jumma	7,860 0 0	Jumma	72 11 9	The 5gds. share under separate account will be sold.
				Road fund	79 0 0	Road fund	0 11 9	
					7,939 0 0		73 7 6	
				Deduct as above—				
				Jumma	7,737 3 0			
				Road fund ...	77 12 3			
					7,814 15 3			
					124 0 9			

Backergunge Collectorate, the 10th February 1883. W. FIDDIAN, Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Serial number.	Number in register A.	Touzi number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which sale will be held.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	966	1133	Baghela, pergunnah Chynpore, permanently-settled estate.	Musumat Naseeb Kooner, proprietor of 16 annas.	1,019 11 9	0 8 3
2	1437	4135	Dawarooah, pergunnah Peero, ditto.	Agah Ismail Khan, proprietor of 16 annas.	900 0 0	169 0 0

Shahabad Collectorate, the 23rd February 1883. R. H. GREAVES, for Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the following estates or shares of estates in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be held at public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd April 1883, corresponding with 11th Baisakh 1290 B.S., for the recovery of arrears due for the kist ending 12th January 1883.

Class of Estate.	Towji number of the estate.	Name of estate.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.	
First class permanently-settled estate.	979	Kismut Maihati ...	Pergunnah Maihati.	Roi Bhupendro Nath Choudhuri and others	1,423 15 11	Excluding the 5 annas 6 gundas 2 kauries and 2 krantics share for which a separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859.
Ditto ...	1367	Maujas Bhairubpore and others.	Pergunnah Beeran	Kalidass Deb, manager on behalf of minors Monmotho Nath Roi Choudhuri and others under the Court of Wards, and Mohendro Nath Roi Choudhuri and others.	796 1 3	
Second class temporarily-settled Sunderbun mehal.	1828 Lot No. 166	Chak Kosimari ...	.....	Mohendro Nath Roi Choudhuri and others.	1,706 0 0	Exclusive of the share separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.
First class permanently-settled estate.	1840	Mauja Baikari ...	Pergunnah Beeran	Jogendro Nath Serkar and Roi Surendro Nath Choudhuri.	712 6 11½	
Ditto ...	2369	Dantia	Pergunnah Dantia	Surendro Nath Paul Choudhuri and others.	47,322 5 6¼	Excluding the 15 annas 14 gundas 1 kara 2 kranti 2 kagkara, 10 gundas 3 kara, 10 gundas share separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.

C. C. STEVENS, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the Monday of the 26th March 1883, corresponding with 3rd Chait 1290 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue of the entire estate.	Government revenue of the shares which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	123	Karsur, pergunnah Ander.	Aosan Sing, Heera Dutt Pandey, and others.	778 10 8	270 14 7	13 10 6½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of four shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 507-12-1.
2	229	Rakowli, pergunnah Ander.	Purmjote Kuer, Nund Kishore Sing, and others.	586 10 8	275 0 0	44 9 5½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of two shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 311-10-8
3	242	Siswa, pergunnah Ander.	Sheik Jowad Hossein, Sheik Goiam Husna, and others.	821 5 4½	821 5 4½	10 4 0	The entire estate will be solu.
4	324	Oomdha Fakooli, pergunnah Baul.	Ram Gobind Sahoo and others.	1,040 0 0	975 0 0	7 13 11	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 65.
5	328	Bussunt, pergunnah Baul.	Boodhun Sing and others.	816 12 0	272 2 10	9 12 4	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of six shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 544-9-2.
6	394	Banouth, pergunnah Baul	Dilbux Narain and others.	883 15 8½	441 15 9¼	93 2 3½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs 441-15-11.
7	414	Bhurhopur, Futtehpur, pergunnah Baul.	Durup Narain and others.	1,954 13 6	938 5 2	2 14 11½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,016-8 4
8	616	Kabirpa Dumra, pergunnah Baul.	Syed Velaet Hossein, Syed Mahomed Hossein, and others.	1,091 12 0	1,091 12 0	45 5 1	The entire estate will be sold.
			Government revenue	911 7 5			
			Malikana	180 4 7			
				1,091 12 0			
9	673	Lowa, pergunnah Baul.	Kooldeep Narain Sahi, Ambica Persad, and others.	817 1 1½	530 14 0½	12 11 5½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 256-3-1.
10	890	Sindwar, pergunnah Baul.	Byjoo Rai and others	693 5 4	212 15 11	32 8 0	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of eleven shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 480-5-5.
11	890	Sindwar, pergunnah Baul.	Moonshi Benarasi Lal	693 5 4	18 7 11	3 10 10	The share of Moonshi Benarasi Lal, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 18-7-11.
12	961	Tajpur, pergunnah Baul.	Ba'gobind Sing, Raja Sing, and others.	1,024 14 4½	1,024 14 4½	73 2 11½	The entire estate will be sold.
13	1042	Bungra, Puchnowli, Gungun, pergunnah Bara.	Sarnam Rai, Dooki Rai, and others.	1,214 14 11½	1,214 14 11½	0 15 11½	The entire estate will be sold.
14	1510	Telkathoo, pergunnah Bara.	Lala Deep Narain, Lala Kisoon Pershad.	960 0 0	885 3 6½	13 3 4½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of five shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 74-12-5½.
15	1658	Jugrutpur, pergunnah Barai.	Joobraj Sing and others.	587 3 2½	221 14 7	6 7 1	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 365-4-7½.
16	1825	Bouza Moazumpur, pergunnah Chirand.	Maharajah Rajendra Kishore Sing Bahadur and others.	1,281 1 0½	1,188 5 5½	11 12 10½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 92-11-7.
17	1828	Telpa Boozrug, pergunnah Chirand.	Ramgobind Sahoo and others.	1,346 10 8	491 15 5½	16 10 1½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of three shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 854-11-2½.
18	2092	Biraicha, pergunnah Dungsi.	Hanooman Persad Sahee.	1,035 3 6½	4 0 0	0 10 0	The share of Hanooman Persad Sahi separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 4.
19	2092	Biraicha, pergunnah Dungsi.	Kooldip Narain Sahee and others.	1,035 3 8½	197 9 0	68 2 0	The share of Kooldip Narain Sahee and others separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 197-9.
20	2092	Biraicha, pergunnah Dungsi.	Doorga Tewary, Bessumbhur Tewary, and others.	1,035 3 8½	57 11 6	0 2 0	The share of Doorga Tewary, Bissumbhur Tewary, and others separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 57-11-6.
21	2093	Biraicha, pergunnah Dungsi.	Rash Behari Sahi and Lal Behari Sahi.	1,035 3 8½	103 12 0	41 11 0	The share of Rash Behari Sahi and Lal Behari Sahi separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859 will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 103-12.
22	2285	Bissumbhurpur, pergunnah Goa.	Ramraj Singh, Radha Kuer, and others.	916 2 1½	630 6 3½	2 12 7½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of four shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 285-11-10½.
23	2285	Bissumbhurpur, pergunnah Goa.	Ambica Lal, Toolsi Lal, and others.	916 2 1½	42 10 8	7 6 0	The share of Ambica Lal, Toolsi Lal, and others, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 42-10-8.

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors	Government revenue of the entire estate.	Government revenue of the shares which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
24	2602	Mirzapur, pergunnah Goa.	Gujadhur Persad Sing, Gopal Dutt Pundit, and others.	1,821 5 2	1,821 5 2	7 4 0½	The entire estate will be sold.
25	2645	Najiba, pergunnah Goa.	Sowki Sahu and others	531 5 4	381 12 4	6 14 3½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of four shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 151-9.
26	2958	Chanderbhanpur, pergunnah Kasmar.	Bamburth Kuer, Pardip Narain Sing.	954 8 4	157 9 3	46 11 4	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of six shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 796-15-1.
27	3086	Manopur, pergunnah Kasmar.	Adit Narain Sing ...	715 11 0	159 1 10	37 8 8	The share of Adit Narain Sing, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 159-1 10.
28	3132	Rasulpur, Mahiuddin, pergunnah Kasmar.	Dinar Sing ...	529 8 0	529 8 0	7 10 8	The entire estate will be sold.
29	3176	Salabpur, pergunnah Kasmar.	Raghoopat Lal ..	649 0 0	604 0 0	147 9 11½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 45.
30	3523	Raotit, pergunnah Murhul.	Ram Golam Sing, Seo Golam Sing, and others.	582 6 4½	502 2 1½	19 10 9	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs 80-4-3½.
31	3524	Raotit, pergunnah Murhul.	Baboo Sheo Ratton Singh	1,390 7 4½	690 11 7½	6 4 10½	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of one share separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 699-11-8½
32	3696	Nurhun, pergunnah Murhun.	Mehdi Hossein and others. Government revenue Mankana	750 6 2 645 5 2 105 1 0 750 6 2	484 7 6	23 5 7	The ijmali share of the estate will be sold after exclusion of two shares separated under section 10, Act XI of 1879, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 160-13-8.
33	3696	Nurhun, pergunnah Nurhun.	Basoodeo Narain ..	750 6 2	75 0 0	0 1 0	The share of Basoodeo Narain, separated under section 10, Act XI of 1879, will be sold, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 75.
34	3721	Amlore, pergunnah Putchluk.	Samoonder Rai ...	762 10 8	762 10 8	10 11 7	The entire estate will be sold.

Sarun Collectorate, the 28th February 1883. JADUB CHUNDER GHOSE, Deputy Collector for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Bogra will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 18th day of April 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrear for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
69-72	Dehi Jangirabad, pergunnah Protapbaju, share 5 annas 4 gundas 1 cowri and 12½ til.	Mohima Chandra Shaha, Radha Raman, Chandra Kisor, and Kali Kisor Munshies, Peari Sundari Dashya, Mona Mohini Dashya, mother and guardian of Ganoda Prosad and Murari Mohon Shaha, minors, Banwari Lal Shaha, Mukunda Lal Shaha Chowdhuri, Digambar Shaha, Ram Sundari Dashya, mother and guardian of Gour Gobinda and Srigovinda Shahas, minors, Radhika Mohon Shaha, Mohammeduddin Ahmed *alias* Hydarjan Choudhuri, Tin Couri Deoya, Chandra Nath Sanyal, Tarini Chandra Sanyal, Timir Chandra and Bijoy Chandra Sanyals, Sayadini Tarikannessa Bibi Choudurani, Sayadani Taharrannessa Bibi Chowdurani, Sharifannessa, and Hamidonessa Bibi Chowdurani.	2,231 2 8½	30 1 6½	The other shares of the estate, which are not liable to sale, on account of separate accounts having been opened of them under section 70 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, are shewn below :—

Names of proprietors.	Share.	Government revenue.
	A. G. C. K. T.	Rs. A. P
1. Kedar Nath Pakroshi.	1 19 3 3 10	164 6 0
2. Saroda Prosad Pakroshi.	0 8 2 3 5	145 6 7½
3. Srinath Hainsao and Mahzooddin Khandakar, guardian of Syed Moyazin Hosen Chowduri.	3 19 0 0 0	1,322 15 9½
4. Ananda Moyi Dashya Chowdurani.	3 1 0 0 0½	1,021 2 6
5. Grish Chandra and Bipin Ch. Shahas.	0 13 1 1 1½	218 14 7½
6. Taharrunessa Bibi, guardian of Altafunnessa Bibi (Matawali).	0 13 3 2 5½	232 10 9½

Bogra Collectorate, the 3rd March 1883. J. J. LIVESAY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Pubna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd April 1883, corresponding with 11th Baisak 1290 Monday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Serial number.	Number on district revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	7	Dihi Haripur, pergunnah Isafshahi.	Basanta Coomari Devya and others.	1,301 7 0 Police 16 0 0	44 13 0 Police 0 11 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under the provisions of Act XI of 1859. The one anna six gandas two karas and two krantis share of Basanta Coomari Devya, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 108-6 and police Rs. 1-5 from which arrear is due, shall be first put up to sale from which other shares are excluded.
2	67	Kishamut Pindarhatty pergunnah Sinduri.	Sri Ram Roy and others.	654 1 0 Police 6 9 0	6 1 0	The whole mehal will be sold.
3	72	Kishamut Khidirgram, pergunnah Sinduri.	Krista Kisori Chowdhurani and others.	1,320 8 0 Police13 4 0	26 3 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under the provisions of Act XI of 1859, and the separate share of Krista Kisori Chowdhurani, with a revenue of Rs. 660-4, police Rs 6-10, from which the arrear is due, will be first put up to sale from which other shares are exempted.
4	80	Kishamut Shafulla Dhobacolla, pergunnah Sinduri.	Hari Prosad Roy and others.	940 7 0	0 7 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The separate share of Ballavi Kanta Bhattacharya, with a sudder jumma of Rs 58-13 from which the arrear is due, will be put up to sale, the other shares are exempted from it.
5	80	Ditto	Ditto	940 7 0	0 7 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The separate share of Tarini Kant Bhattacharya, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 58-13 will be put up to sale, the other shares being excluded from it.
6	80	Ditto	Ditto	940 7 0	36 13 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The separate share of Hari Prasad Roy and others jointly, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 342-4 will be first sold. The other shares are excluded from this sale
7	115	Kishamut Taraf Bharara, pergunnah Bajuras Nazirpur.	Mohabat Nessa Bibi and others.	2,750 13 0	17 14 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The 5 gandas 3 karas 2 kranties and 2 jobs share of Mathura Nath Mazoomdar, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 50-15, from which the arrear is due will be first put up to sale from which other shares are excluded.
8	115	Kishamut Taraf Bharara, pergunnah Bajuras Nazirpur.	Ditto	2,750 13 0	221 8 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under the provisions of Act XI of 1859. The separate share of Mahabat Nessa Bibi and others, being 10 annas 13 gundas 1 kara and 7 jobs, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,838 12, from which the arrear is due will first be put up to sale from which other shares are now excluded.
9	124	Kishamut Bajuchappa, pergunnah Bajuchappa.	Bijoy Govind Chowdhury and others.	2,899 10 0 Police 6 6 0	200 7 0 0 10 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear being due on the account of Bijoy Govind Chowdhury, which is for Rs. 551-1, police Rs. 1-2, his share only will at first be put up to sale from which the other shares are now excluded.
10	125	Kishamut Taraf Hatkhally, pergunnah Bajuchappa.	Mahmed Ismail Chowdhury and others.	2,312 6 0 Police 8 9 0	83 5 0	Separate accounts have opened in this mehal under the provisions of Act XI of 1859, the arrear is due in the account of Ismail Chowdhury and others, of which the sudder jumma is for Rs. 810-15. His share will therefore at first be put up to sale from which other shares are exempted.
11	133	Kishamut Bajuchappa, pergunnah Bajuchappa.	Bijoy Govind Chowdhury.	2,899 10 0 Police 6 6 0	263 10 0 Police 0 15 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under the provisions of Act XI of 1859. The 4 annas separate share of Bijoy Gobind Chowdhury, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 724-15, police Rs. 1-10, from which the arrear is due will at first be put up to sale.
12	134	Kishamut Bajuchappa, pergunnah Bajuchappa.	Ditto	966 9 0 Police 2 2 0	99 12 0 0 4 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear is due on the account of Bijoy Gobind Chowdhury, which is for sudder jumma Rs. 24-10, police annas 9. His share will consequently be first put up to sale from which other shares are now exempted.
13	135	Ditto	Ditto	966 9 0 Police 2 2 0	178 10 0 0 8 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear is due on the account of Bijoy Gobind Chowdhury, which is for sudder jumma Rs. 241-10, police annas 8, consequently his share will be put up to sale.
14	149	Kishamut Ahmedpur, pergunnah Birampur.	Sarifun Nessa Chowdhurani and others.	3,873 7 0	913 3 0	The entire mehal will be put up to sale.
15	163	Taraf Sujanagar, pergunnah Mahmudshahi.	Bijoy Govind Chowdhury.	1,688 5 0 Road fund 16 14 0	162 8 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under the provisions of Act XI of 1859. The arrear is due in the account of Bijoy Gobind Chowdhury, which is for Rs. 422-1 sudder jumma and Rs. 4-4 road fund, consequently his share will be first sold.
16	204	Kishamut Kumrul and others, pergunnah Katarmahul.	Devendra Nath *alias* Dwarika Nath Bhaduri.	628 2 0 Police 5 15 0	71 4 0 4 1 0	The entire mehal will be sold.
17	291	Kishamut Bhangoora and others, pergunnah Sonabaju.	Trailaksha Nath Chakravarty and others.	6,726 14 0 Police 68 3 0	8 11 0 0 4 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859, the arrear being due in the account of Judab Chandra Talookdar, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 32-10 and police 6 annas, his share will be first sold.
18	291	Ditto	Ditto	6,726 14 0 Police 68 3 0	1 1 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear being due in the account of Gopal Chandra Roy, of which the sudder jumma is Rs 8-7 and police one anna, his share will first be put up to sale.
19	291	Ditto	Ditto	6,726 14 0 68 3 0	2 1 0 0 1 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear being due in the account of Govind Sundar Majumdar, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 22-8, police 4 annas, his share will be first put up to sale.
20	291	Ditto	Ditto	6,726 14 0 68 3 0	11 6 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear is due in the account of Swarna Moyi Devya, Syama Sundari, and Sukhada Moyi Devya which is for Rs. 174, police Rs. 1-12, consequently their shares will be first sold.
21	291	Kishamut Bhangoora, pergunnah Sonabaju.	Ditto	6,726 14 0 68 3 0	1 4 0 Police 0 1 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear being due in the account of Navadwip Chandra Majumdar, which is for sudder jumma of Rs. 11-4, police 2 annas, his share will be first sold.

Serial number.	Number in district revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
22	291	Kishamut Bhangoora, pergunnah Somabaju.	Trailakaha Nath Chakravarty and others.	6,726 14 0 68 3 0	492 9 0 Police 38 3 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear being due in the account of Trailak-ha Nath Chakravarty and others, which is for Rs. 3,280-4, police Rs. 33-6, their share will first be put up to sale.
23	320	12 annas share of Kishamut Kranadabhutty, pergunnah Barabaju.	Syed Hosen Jan and others.	854 6 0	104 10 0	The entire mehal will be put up to sale.
24	1800	Kishamut Betgari, pergunnah Barabaju.	Rajani Kanta Chowdhury and others.	539 12 0	24 11 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear being due in the account of Rajani Kanta Chowdhury and others, which is for sudder jumma of Rs. 101-3, their share only will at first be put up to sale.

Pubna Collectorate, the 15th March 1883. S. C. CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Furreedpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th March 1883, corresponding on the 14th Cheyet 1289 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulati ns and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1882.

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnah.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
369	Chur Bhadrasan, pergunnah Chur Mukundia.	Ishan Chandra Mozoomdar	4,786 0 0 Road Fund 48 0 0	1,200 0 0	The entire estate to be put up to sale.
5562	Hissa Sahebjan Bibee, pergunnah Jalalpore	Mafizannessa Khatun, Mir Fazleali, and Mir Mohamed Fazel and others.	4,834 0 0 882 14 8¾	263 8 6¼	Ditto.

Furreedpore Collectorate, the 2nd February 1883. KRISHNA CHUNDER DUTT, Dy. Collr. in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 9th day of April 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1882.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Number on toujih.	Name of mehal.	Sadr jumma.	Amount of arrears.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1282	Taraf Jabardust Khan	6,540 7 3	287 6 1	Separate accounts having been opened under Act XI of 1859, the remaining share of the estate, bearing a proportionate revenue of Rs 4,496-8-10, from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
2586	Kismat Ram Dulal Kanungoe.	823 4 10	16 14 4	Separate accounts having been opened under Act XI of 1859, the remaining share of the estate, bearing a proportionate revenue of Rs. 71-7-1, from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
3035	Compromised Mehal Taraf Radha Madhub.	1,8 0 0 4	165 10 0	Separate accounts having been opened under Act XI of 1859, the share No. 4 of Rasheshwari, bearing a proportionate revenue of Rs. 383-2-3, which is liable for arrears, will be sold.

A. MANSON, Offg. Collector.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th March 1883.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up		2,00,[illegible]0,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		35,11,616 4 4
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs 91,96,091 10 3	2,40,94,962 11 4
Ditto at Branches ...	„ 1,48,98,871 1 1	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,46,[illegible]4,892 8 0
Bank Post Bills, &c		5,90,240 2 1
Sundries		8,84,[illegible]47 4 10
Rupees ...		7,37,2[illegible],488 10 5

ASSETS.		Rs. A. P.
Government Securities		80,66,005 8 0
Other authorised Investments		44,46,581 4 0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		58,22,572 9 2
Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...		56,46,05[illegible] 12 8
Bills discounted and purchased		2,71,[illegible]4,320 14 5
Balances with other Banks		5,76,258 12 5
Bullion		7,85,311 14 8
Dead Stock		11,92,888 12 1
Stamps		9,597 11 0
Sundries		6,11,592 11 6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ..	Rs. 69,81,421 11 7	5,43,31,130 13 6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ..	„ 1,24,12,886 1 4	1,93,94,307 12 11
Rupees ...		7,37,25,488 10 5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, the 15th March 1883.

J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

(1004—1)

R. HARDIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Notification.

THE owners of Lands in Calcutta or their Agents, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, &c., are hereby informed that for purposes of more speedy and convenient collection of land revenue in Calcutta, the town has been divided into eleven parts, each embracing a certain number of survey blocks, and that the revenue payable on account of all holdings for the next official year (1883-84), which will become due on the 1st day of April 1883, must be paid into this Collectorate within the time mentioned against each survey block within which such holdings are situated :—

Part I embracing—

Survey blocks 1 and 2 North Division
Ditto 1 and 2 South Division
} The land revenue due on account of holdings situated within these blocks must be paid on or before the 30th April 1883.

Part II embracing—

Survey blocks 3 and 4 North Division
Ditto 3 and 4 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st May 1883.

Part III embracing—

Survey blocks 5 and 6 North Division
Ditto 5 and 6 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 30th June 1883.

Part IV embracing—

Survey blocks 7 and 8 North Division
Ditto 7 and 8 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st July 1883.

Part V embracing—

Survey blocks 9 and 10 North Division
Ditto 9 and 10 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st August 1883.

Part VI embracing—

Survey blocks 11 and 12 North Division
Ditto 11 and 12 South Division
And talook Sootanooty.
} Ditto ditto on or before 30th September 1883.

Part VII embracing—

Survey blocks 13 and 14 North Division
Ditto 13 and 14 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st October 1883.

Part VIII embracing—

Survey blocks 15 and 16 North Division
Ditto 15 and 16 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 30th November 1883.

Part IX embracing—

Survey blocks 17 and 18 North Division
Ditto 17 and 18 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st December 1883.

Part X embracing—

Survey blocks 19 and 23 North Division
Ditto 19 and 20 South Division
} Ditto ditto on or before 31st January 1884.

Part XI embracing—

Survey blocks 24 and 25 North Division
Ditto 21 and 23 South Division
And Lottery Committee lands assessed under Act 23 of 1850.
} Ditto ditto on or before 28th February 1884.

If the rents are not paid in accordance with this notification, the provisions of the law will be immediately enforced in every case.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 9th March 1883.

Notification.

THE undermentioned holdings of the Government Lottery Committee and Presidency College khas mehal lands will, subject to resumption if required by Government, be settled with the highest bidders for a period of five years, with effect from the 1st of April 1883, at this office at 12 o'clock on Friday, the 30th instant.

The accepted bidders will be required to deposit as security an amount equal to six months' rent, and to pay the rent on or before the expiration of the first month of the quarter, for which it is due.

Lot number.	Number of premises and name of street.	Area (more or less). Beeghas.	Cottahs.	Chittacks.	Square feet.	Remarks.
	Lottery Committee Land.					
1	154 to 158, Cornwallis Street	...	3	15	16¼	Tenantable land, yielding at present a quarterly rental of Rs. 24-0
2	10[illegible], Ditto	...	5	.	12¼	Ditto ditto ,, 9-12.
3	54, Grey Street	2	2	...	15	Ditto ditto ,, 102-0.
4	122, Amherst Street	...	1	...	...	Ditto ditto ,, 10-8.
5	38, Goabagan Street	...	5	11	15	Ditto ditto ,, 28-0.
	Presidency College Land.					
6	17, Madan Mohan Sen's Lane	...	14	...	...	Ditto ditto ,, 63-0.
7	5, Ditto	...	2	14	42	Together with an old two-storied building standing thereon, yielding at present Rs. 27 per quarter.

Any further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 9th March 1883.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1876.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883.			
March, 5	1 Drum, S B R in a diamond	Order ...	S. S. "Eldorado."
,, 5	20 Barrels, 673 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto ...	Ship "Eurydice."
,, 5	1 Case, C 78 in a diamond, outside N & C L ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 5	1 Case, 501 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 5	51 Packages, 287 in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 5	6 Packages, 507 in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 5	5 Packages, C 78 in a diamond, outside N & C L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 5	1 Cask, 507 in a diamond, top C & Co, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 5	1 Case, C 59 in a diamond, outside N & C L ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 5	1 Case, 331 in a diamond, top C & Co., bottom A ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 5	1 Case, 331 in a diamond, top C & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 5	1 Case, 331 in a block, top C & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 5	6 Casks, 287 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	49 Cases, H A & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	52 Cases, H M J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	4 Iron plates, R C D, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	1 Iron plate, R S, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	4 Iron plates, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	1 Iron bar, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	31 Cases, M J & Co. in a triangle, bottom C & B ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	240 Kegs, N & M in a diamond, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	1 Cask, T D & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	1 Keg, 517 in a diamond, bottom W L, or no mark	Ditto ...	S. S. "Roumania"
,, 7	14 Cases, G C K C in a cross	Ditto ...	S. S. "Discoverer."
,, 7	1 Iron casting, H M in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Case, K B D in a diamond, top W, bottom R E ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	4 Bales, N M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	50 Kegs, O K B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Case, 17 in a double triangle, outside S S J ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Cask, 701 in a diamond, outside W L & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Cask, 900 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	20 Fire bars, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	22 Bundles galvanized tubes, 104 in a diamond, outside W B & Co	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Iron casting, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	2 Casks, 113 in a diamond	Ditto ..	"Clan Mackenzie.
,, 9	1 Case, 700 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Case, 700 in a diamond, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Case, M in a diamond	Mohamed Ibrahim...	Ditto.
,, 9	2 Tins, M R C	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 9	10 Wooden rolls, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Keg, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Piece lead, Pontifix	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	4 Casks, R & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Case, addressed	State Railway, Bengal.	Ditto.
,, 9	7 Cases, addressed	Telegraph Department.	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Package, no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 9	72 Pieces, pig iron Girtsher, or no mark ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Parcel, addressed	Anderson, Wright & Co.	Ditto.
,, 9	6 Packages, no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 9	155 Iron flat bars, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	24 Square iron bars, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	6 Bundles round iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	14 Bundles square iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Bar round iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	10 Bars T iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Bundle sheet iron, X X or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	3 Plates iron, I X, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Plate iron, 16 M in a diamond, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Bundle sheet iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	2 Bales, B N C	Ditto ...	Ship "Argus."
,, 9	1 Case, B C M in a triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	5 Packages, 507 in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	3 Crates, C 173 in a diamond, outside N & C L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 5	1 Keg, no mark	Order. ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1883			
March, 5	300 Iron rails, no mark, or B C R	Simpson & Co. ...	Ship "Argus."
" 5	11 Tons coal, no mark	Doyal Chunder Dutt	Ditto.
" 5	10 Bundles round iron, no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Bar round iron, no mark	Ditto ..	Ditto.
" 5	1 Bar T iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Case, 130 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	S. S "Khedive."
" 5	2 Cases, B in a diamond	Messrs. J. Duncan & Co.	Ditto.
" 5	1 Case, B Y in a diamond, bottom 4	Order ...	Ditto.
" 5	2 Packages, B L S & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Case, 134 by 219 in a diamond, outside B D & Co	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	23 Packages, B C C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 5	1 Case, 134 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	17 Packages, B C C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	10 Ingot tins, addressed	T. Boletho & Sons, Penzana.	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, addressed	C. J. Hastings, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab Hotel, India.	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, H C G 867 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, H J J in a diamond, top J L, bottom S S & J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, J H in a triangle, bottom C & B ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, addressed	T. Jeffery, Esq., Botanic Garden, Darjeeling, E. India.	Ditto.
" 7	14 Packages, J A & Co. in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 7	6 Cases, 51 in a diamond, outside L S & Co. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, M S & S in a diamond, bottom S & S C ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	3 Cases, no mark, or 29 in a diamond, bottom D ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	1 Bag, B Wag no mark, or B G M in a diamond, top O N	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	1 Cask, addressed	R. G. Watting, Allahabad.	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, S S 101 in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 7	4 Cases, - M I	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, S & '	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	121 Ingot copper, V S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	5 Cases, W M & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	3 Cases, W S C in a diamond, bottom A L ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	28 Cases, addressed	Second Derbyshire Regiment, Bengal, India.	Ditto.
" 7	22 Plates iron, B C G	Order ...	Ditto.
" 7	1 Plate iron, P 820 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	2 Plates iron, G 26 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1883. (1011—1) G. H. SIMMONS, for Vice-Chairman.

NOTICE is hereby given that the rents due from tenants of Government estate Sahiban Bagicha, known as Garden Reach, Khiddirpur, Aripnuggur, Dum-Dum, Paharpur, Alipur, Jerat, Pulta, &c., are payable on 30th September and 28th March each year in half-yearly instalments. If not paid on or before that date into the Alipore treasury the arrears will be realized according to law.

2. The next instalment is due on 28th March 1883.

C. C. STEVENS, Collector.

24-Pergunnahs Collector's Office, the 19th Feb. 1883.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbun Division.

NOTICE.

ONE teak log is now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Khulna station.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the log to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1883;
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.
22 " " 2-12 "
23 " " 2-14 "
24 " " 3 "

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet, at " 2 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes

For *Planking, Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1878.

Forest Department, Bengal.

NOTICE.

FOREST produce may be obtained on permit in the forests of the Julpigoree Forest Division, situated in th Western Dooars, Julpigoree district, by application to the officer in charge of the division at Julpigoree, or the subordinates in charge of the ranges, viz. :—

The Forester at Katambari	for the	Apalchand	Range.
,, Forest Ranger at Lataguri Hat	,,	Tundu	,,
,, Forester at Kalabari	,,	Muraghat	,,
,, ,, at Salbari	,,	Falakata	,,

The following are the rates at present in force for the sale of timber and other forest produce from the fores and depôts of the Julpigoree Division :—

	Depôt sales. Julpigoree depôt.			*Timber per cubic foot.* Dudna, Lataguri Hat, Muraghat depôts.		
	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Group—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
B	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 3 0
C	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
Poles, each under 1 foot girth ...			1 0 0	Poles, each ...		0 12 0
,, ,, 2 feet ,, ...			2 0 0	,, ,, ...		1 8 0
,, ,, 3 ,, ,, ...			3 0 0	,, ,, ...		2 8 0
,, ,, 4 ,, ,, ...			6 0 0	,, ,, ...		5 0 0
,, ,, 5 ,, ,, ...			9 0 0	,, ,, ...		8 0 0

All drift logs at half the depôt rates noted above.
Firewood per 100 maunds Rs. 20.
Group A includes sal.
,, B ,, saj, toon, champ, chilanni, sissu, kimbu, gambari, and malagiri.
,, C ,, all other kinds.
Class 1 contains logs which are large, straight, and sound.
,, 2 ,, ,, smaller or which, though large, are not quite straight.
,, 3 ,, ,, short pieces chiefly.

Forest Sales.

Group—	Standing trees, each. Rs.	Dry wood per cubic foot. Rs. A. P.
A	25	0 5 0
B	20	0 4 0
C	15	0 3 0
D	10	0 2 0
E	5	0 1 0

Group A contains toon and champ.
,, B ,, sal.
,, C ,, saj, panisaj, lampatia, semul, sisu, chilanni, gambari, huldi, lidha, mandania, lali, kimbu, goguldhup, and malagiri.
,, D ,, other trees which usually reach 6 feet girth.
,, E ,, small trees which usually do not reach 6 feet.

Poles, groups A and B—

	Rs. A. P.
Under 1 ft. girth at 4 ft. from big end	0 2 0
1 to 2 ,, ,, ,,	0 8 0
2 to 3 ,, ,, ,,	2 0 0
3 to 4 ,, ,, ,,	4 0 0
4 to 5 ,, ,, ,,	6 0 0

Groups C, D, & E half above rates.

	Rs. A. P.
Firewood, per 100 maunds (=275 c. ft. stacked)	4 0 0
,, monthly coolie tickets	4 0 0
,, ,, cart ,, ...	12 0 0
,, coolie load	0 0 6
,, cart ,, ...	0 6 0
Bamboos, per 100, large kinds	1 0 0
,, small ,, ...	0 8 0
Canes, per coolie load	1 0 0
Thatch grass, per cooli load	0 0 3
,, monthly coolie ticket	0 8 0
Khagra grass, per coolie load	0 0 6
Goicha leaves, per monthly coolie ticket	2 0 0
Fodder grass and bamboo leaves, per coolie load	0 0 3
,, monthly coolie ticket	0 8 0
Grazing—Buffalo, each per month	0 4 0
Cattle and pony ,, ,, ...	0 2 0
Goat, sheep ,, ,, ...	0 1 0

These rates will remain in force till further notice.

CAMP BANDGAON,
The 14th February 1883.

A. L HOME,
Offg. Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes Enfaced for Payment of Interest in London under deduction of Amount retransferred to India, and Outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1883.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. transfer loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS			Total.	Transfer loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. debenture loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	Grand Total.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-48.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1881.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 28th February 1883 ...	54,100	13,05,813	30,90,800	2,40,38,000	1,04,51,600	2,74,02,837	2,80,86,100	1,000	9,43,71,150	48,85,700	1,14,18,200	10,32,88,800	11,95,92,700	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,42,06,650
ADD—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	4,000	3,000	9,500	4,700	.....	21,200	.....	.....	7,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	28,200
Ditto at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1883 ...	.....	.....	1,000	5,500	500	6,500	6,000	.....	19,500	.....	1,500	28,500	30,000	.....	.....	.....	49,500
Ditto at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1883 ...	.....	.....	1,000	1,34,000	5,300	84,400	13,100	.....	2,37,700	8,800	500	17,000	26,000	.....	.....	.....	2,63,700
TOTAL ...	54,100	13,05,813	30,93,800	2,41,76,500	1,04,60,300	2,75,03,237	2,81,09,900	1,000	9,46,49,550	48,94,200	1,14,20,200	10,33,41,300	11,96,55,700	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,45,48,050
DEDUCT—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	.....	3,093	.....	1,75,200	36,500	1,95,000	1,01,500	.....	5,11,293	7,500	500	38,700	46,700	.....	.....	.....	5,57,993
Balance on 15th March 1883 ...	54,100	13,02,720	30,92,800	2,40,01,300	1,04,23,800	2,73,08,237	2,80,08,400	1,000	9,41,38,257	48,86,700	1,14,19,700	10,33,02,600	11,96,09,000	1,26,500	2,000	60,200	21,39,90,057

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1883—Enfaced from India 4,712 lakhs; retransferred from London 3,941 lakhs.

" 16th Jan. 1883	"	31st	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"	"	"	7	"
" 1st Feb.	"	15th Feb.	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	5	"
" 16th "	"	28th "	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	3	"
" 1st Mar.	"	15th Mar.	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	5	"
								4,747	"				3,961	"
								3,961	"					
							Balance against India	786	"					

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 17th March 1883.

(1018—1)

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor-General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the quarter ending 31st December 1882.

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SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 30th January 1883.

JOHN O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor-General.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their vaue has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
288	P 9—12603	50	R Hendry.
289	O 97—96283	100	Samchunder Roy.
290	P 9—53338	50	Obaidul Akbar.
291	,, —30788	50	Hajee Mahomed Abdul Latiff.
292	,, 42—74882	100	F. H. Harding, c.s.
293	O 96—84440	100	Bhola Nath Roy.
294	,, 96—62366	100	Khudiram Mukerjee.
295	P 47—21306	1,000	Kissen Chand Bhoom Singh.
	,, —25106	1,000	
	,, —27444	1,000	
296	,, 43—43380	100	Kherod Lal Das.
298	O 96—47902	100	Syam Chand Roy.
299	P 42—95254	100	Lalla Pittamber Lall.
300	,, 11—08708	500	Dilawar.
	,, —07843	500	
	,, —05834	500	
301	P 43—14310	100	Messrs. Tara Charan Chatterjee & Co.
302	,, 9—40633	50	Annoda Prosad Mitter.
	,, —43059	50	
303	,, 43—41807	100	J. Anderson.
304	,, —52148	100	Messrs. Atkinson Brothers.
305	O 97—42624	100	Mohamed Hussan and Mohamed Yakoob.
308	P 43—05882	100	Bepin Behari Bishtoo.
309	,, —10239	100	C. Stuart.
310	,, 9—47693	50	Aughor Nath Chatterjee.

JAS. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.
PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 20th March 1883.

Notice.

THE zemindari dâk tax of the district of 24-Pergunnahs, for the year 1883-84, is fixed at the rate of eight annas and four pie (0-8-4) per cent. on the sudder jumma of Rs. 50 and upwards, revenue-paying estates.

The amount due for the first half-year should be paid into the district treasury on or before the 1st June, Friday, and that for the second half-year on or before the 17th December, Monday, 1883.

C. C. STEVENS, Magistrate.

Notice

IS hereby given that an elephant belonging to the Police Department of this district, is for sale under orders of Government.

Application should be made to the District Superintendent of Police, Julpigoree.

W. W. HUME, Lieut.-Col.,
District Superintendent of Police.

Julpigoree, the 16th March 1883.

Notification.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the proprietary right of Government in the Lottery Committee land, No. 38, Goabagan Street, measuring 5 cottahs 11 chittacks and 15 square feet, more or less, will, under the sanction of the Government of Bengal, No. 134—57, dated 13th January 1883, be sold at the Calcutta Collectorate (No. 4, Bankshall Street) at 12-30 P.M. on Friday, the 30th instant, to the highest bidder, at an upset price of Rs. 600 per cottah, subject to the payment of Government revenue at the rate of 3 annas per cottah, as provided in section I of Act XXIII of 1850.

The accepted bidder must deposit, as soon as the lot is knocked down, not less than one-fourth of the price, and pay the balance within a week from the date of sale. In default of payment the sale will be cancelled, the deposit money forfeited, and land will be re-sold at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

ADHAR LAL SEN, for Collector of Calcutta.

WANTED an officiating Head-master for the Kishoregunj Entrance School for one year on a salary of Rs. 70 per mensem. Apply sharp to the Secretary of the school. None need apply who is not a graduate.

Kishoregunj, Mymensingh, the 16th March 1883.

(1014—1)

Notice.

WANTED a Draughtsman for the undersigned's office at Maimensing at a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem None need apply who has not a thorough knowledge and experience in surveying, levelling, and has no practical training. Applications with testimonials are to reach this office not later than 25th current.

DURGA DAS CHOUDHURY, L.A., Dy. Collr.,
Dacca and Maimensing State Railway,
2nd Division, Maimensing.

Notice.

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the *Calcutta Gazette* of March 7th and 14th current in the name of Sreemutty Jadoomoney Dabee, about the loss of a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, dated 1st May 1865, and of No. 079626 for Rs. 1,000, the undersigned notifies that it is not lost but is in her custody and was bought by her husband Ramanund Roy, deceased, in the benamee name of the said Jadoomoney Dabee out of his own funds.

(1006—3) S. M. RAJESSARY DABEE.

Notice.

WANTED an Overseer for the Dacca District Road Cess Works on a salary of Rs. 75 per month, including allowance. None need apply who have not passed the D. P. W. Overseer's examination, and have no practical experience.

Applications with copies of testimonials to the address of the District Engineer, Dacca, will be received up to the 31st March 1883.

UMES CHANDRA SEN,
Overseer in charge of District Engineer's Office, Dacca.

Dacca, the 15th March 1883. (1005—1)

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Notice.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IT is hereby notified that the undermentioned canals in the Orissa Circle will be closed for repairs for a period of one month, *i.e.* from 1st to 31st May 1883:—

1. Kendrapara Canal.
2. Gobree Canal.
3. Kendrapara Canal extension to Jumboo.
4. Pattamoondee Canal.
5. High Level Canal, Ranges I, II, and III.
6. Branch Canal to Bhudruck.
7. Taldundah Canal.
8. Machgong Canal.

2. It is also notified that, in consequence of the closure of the canals, the steamer traffic between Cuttack and Chandbally and Bhudruck will be stopped during the abovementioned period.

C. W. OLDING, Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the closure of the Hidgellee Tidal Canal, already notified, will extend to the 15th April 1883.

C. W. ODLING, Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1883.

The Mothola Company, "Limited."

THE Ninth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of March 1883, at 1 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought forward.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co., Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th March 1883. (1007—2)

Notice.

THE MOTHOLA COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Transfer Register of this Company will be closed from 21st March to 4th April 1883, inclusive.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co, Managing Agents.

(1008—2)

The Dehing Company, "Limited."

THE Seventh Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of March 1883, at 11-30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought forward.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co., Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th March 1883. (1009—2)

Notice.

THE DEHING COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Transfer Register of this Company will be closed from 21st March to 4th April 1883, inclusive.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co., Managing Agents.

(1010—2)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

TENDERS are hereby invited for 56 fully paid up shares of Rs. 1,000 each in the capital stock of the Bengal Coal Company, "Limited," being the consolidated fractions of shares in the new capital of the Company.

2. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Directors, and before the tenders are opened will be placed upon the table in a sealed envelope; each tender must be authenticated by the name and the address of each person making such tender, and enclosed in a sealed cover.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Directors at the Company's office, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, at noon, on Saturday, the 31st March current. No tenders will be received after 10 o'clock on Friday, the 30th March current.

The highest tender will be accepted provided only that it is at the fixed minimum rate or in excess thereof.

In the event of more than one tender being made at the same rate preference will be given according to the date of receipt of the tender.

By order of the Board,

H. H MACLEOD, Superintendent.

Calcutta, 8th March 1883. (989—2)

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Forty-fifth Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Row, at noon, on Friday, the 30th instant, for the purpose of passing the Managing Agents' report and the accounts to 31st December last.

The transfer books will be closed to 30th instant inclusive.

(1003—1) JARDINE, SKINNER & Co., Managing Agents.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Mango Lane, on Saturday, the 7th proximo at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable, passing the following resolutions:—

That the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows:—

1st.—That clause No. 14 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "one calendar month," and inserting the words "twenty-one days" in the provision as to notice to be given of Extraordinary General Meetings.

2nd.—That the following clauses be added after clause 32 *Dividends*:—

32A.—The Regulation No. 64 of table B shall not apply.

32B.—The Directors, may, with the sanction of the Company, in general meeting declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders in proportion to the amount paid up on the shares held by them respectively, provided, nevertheless, that where money is paid up in advance of call under Regulation 5 of table B upon the footing that the same shall carry interest, such money shall not whilst carrying interest confer a right to participate in profits.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1883. (974—4)

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-ninth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 31st March current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts to 31st December 1882, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1883. (1019—2)

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Mango Lane, on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions, if the same shall be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, proposed to be held on the 7th proximo—

That the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows:—

1st.—That clause No. 14 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "one calendar month" and inserting the words "twenty-one days" in the provision as to notice to be given of Extraordinary General Meetings.

2nd. That the following clauses be added after clause 32 dividends:—

32A.—The regulation No. 64 of table B shall not apply

32B.—The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders in proportion to the amount paid up on the shares held by them respectively, provided, nevertheless, that where money is paid up in advance of call under Regulation 5 of table B upon the footing that the same shall carry interest, such money shall not, whilst carrying interest, confer a right to participate in profits.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1883. (1035—4)

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a 4 per cent Government Promissory Note of 1st May 1865, and No. 079626 for Rs. 1,000 standing in my name, (*i.e.*) Sree Mutty Jadoomoney Dabee has been lost. I used to draw interest on the above note from the Collector of Burdwan to whom the Bank of Bengal gave transfer power so to do.

(981—3) S. M. JADOOMONEY DABEE

WE have authorized Mr. Kilian Euler to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

Calcutta, 1st March 1883.

(960—3) F. W. HEILGERS & Co.

WE have this day admitted Mr. P. F. Balcher a partner in our firm.

MITCHELL & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors.

60, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. (975—3)

PROBHAT CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYA intends to apply for enrolment as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (894—4)

KEDAR NATH BANERJEE, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (924—4)

ASUTOSH BISWAS, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (925—4)

Notice.

SIV SARAN LAL, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (962—4)

Notification.

TO be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at his sale-room in the Court-house, on Saturday, the twenty-first of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, pursuant to a decree of the said court made in suit No. 297 of 1881 [wherein Lall Gopal Dutt is plaintiff and Prossonno Coomar Ghose and another are defendants], and dated the twenty-third of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, the following property, namely:—

1. All that upper-roomed, brick-built messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises, and the piece or parcel of land or ground thereto belonging, and a part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation five cottahs ten chattacks and ten square feet, be the same a little more or less, situate at and being block No. 25, holding No. 174 and municipal No. 60, Beadon Street, in the town of Calcutta, and bounded on the north by Hurry Ghose's Street; on the east by the house of the late Ramprosad Thakoor; on the south by the Beadon Street; and on the west by the house of Nilcomal Mitter.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, and at the office of Baboo Shamal Dhone Dutt, attorney for the plaintiff, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

Shamal Dhone Dutt, Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta.

High Court, Original Side, dated the 2nd of March 1883. (1036—1)

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

RESULT OF VOTES

On Circular No. 16, dated 15th December 1882.

Subject.	Yes.	No.
1. Whether Mrs. Bower and her children shall be allowed the pensions subscribed for, on payment of arrear subscription up to date of her husband's demise, with interest.	1,209	14
2. Whether Mr. Clifford Lloyd shall be reinstated on payment of arrear subscription with interest.	1,018	200

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

UNCOVTD. S. F. P. FUND;
CALCUTTA,
The 19th March 1883. (1016—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED claims against the undermentioned estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual:—

ESTATES.	Claims or dividend.	Rates of dividend per rupee.
Atkinson, R. J., Dr., late a Surgeon-Major in the retired list, Bengal Medical Establishment.	1st Dividend	At 1 anna 9½ pie.
Campbell, S. A., late District Superintendent of Police, Aligurh.	1st ditto	At 10 annas 2½ pie.
Forbes, James, late Superintendent of the Government Cap Factory at Dum-Dum.	1st ditto	At 10 annas 1½ pie.
Forbes, O. E. S., late in the Third Hussars attached to the 14th Bengal Lancers.	1st ditto	At 5 annas 1 pie.
Lawsey, James C., late of Nynee Tal in the district of Kumaon, carrying on business of a tailor and outfitter.	1st ditto	At 10 annas 2½ pie.
Matthews, M., late head clerk of the Commissioner's office at Hissar.	1st ditto	At 1 anna 2½ pie.
Simpson, J. R., Lieut., late in the 10th Regt., N. I	2nd ditto	At 6 annas per rupee.
Smith, B. N., Capt., late in the Bengal Staff Corps and Wing Officer in the 24th Punjab Infantry.	2nd ditto	At 5½ pie.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

L. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General.

Calcutta, 17th March 1883. (1012—1)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of RAMRUTTON and GUJJADHUR, lately carrying on business in co-partnership at No. 66, Sootaputty, Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, as cloth and general merchants, under the style and firm of BULDEO DOSS RAM RUTTON, insolvents.

On Friday, the 29th day of September last, it was, on the petition of Gouroodutt Bhugwandoss and Gagraj Bissessur Doss, creditors of the said insolvents, adjudged that the said Ramrutton and Gujjadhur have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. F. Pittar, Attorney. (997—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 13th day of March 1883.

In the matter of FRANCIS HENRY MARSHALL (MARSHALL BROTHERS), an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 3,611-1-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee (1020—1)

In the matter of JOHURMULL and DUNGASER DOSS (GHASEERAM MIRZAMULL), insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 6,862-1-2 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1021—1)

In the matter of JOGABUNDHOO GOPE GHOSE, MEERA LAL GOPE GHOSE, MOHUN LAL GOPE GHOSE, and BROJO BASI GOPE GHOSE, insolvents

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvents and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 28th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "Any creditor of the said insolvents, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said court at the time and place aforesaid.

Sen & Co., Attorneys. (1022—1)

In the mattter of DANIEL MACDONALD, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 857-3-3 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1023—1)

In the matter of ROBERT CUMMING, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 353-1-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 13 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1024—1)

In the matter of AUDHUR CHUNDER SHAW, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 5,922-11-3 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1025—1)

In the matter of JAMES HILL (BARHAM HILL & Co.), an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 443-5-6 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of annas 2-3 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1026—1)

In the matter of GUNESSPERSAUD, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 216-0-2 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of annas 10 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1027—1)

In the matter of MUDDEN MOHUN DEY, BEHARRY LALL DEY, and JUDDOONAUTH DEY, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay divide the sum of Rs. 654-7-11 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvents as a dividend at the rate of annas 5 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvents and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1028—1)

In the matter of FRANCIS FINLAYSON, lately and up to the 31st day of January 1883 dwelling at No. 57, Chowringhee Road, in Calcutta, and now dwelling at No. 43, Choonapooker Lane, Calcutta, formerly and up to the 31st December 1881, carrying on business as merchant and agent at No 29, Strand Road, in Calcutta, in partnership with DAVID THOMAS, SHAW EVAN, ALEXANDER JACK, JOHN HORNE, and PATRICK PLAYFAIR, junior, under the style and firm of SHAW, FINLAYSON & Co., and during the year and up to the 29th November 1882, at No. 16, Strand Road, in Calcutta, in partnership with J. H. HARPER and SREENAUTH BHUTTACHARJEE, as merchants and agents, under the style and firm of FINLAYSON, HARPER & Co., and since the last mentioned date alone, as FRANCIS FINLAYSON & Co., an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act, XI Vic. Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 14th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Barrow and Orr, Attorneys. (1029—1)

In the matter of KULLIANJEE SOONDERJEE (SOONDERJEE & Co.), an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 3,400-7-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1030—1)

In the matter of FRANCIS FINLAYSON, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 14th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Barrow and Orr, Attorneys. (1031—2)

In the matter of JAMES RIDEOUT BELLETTY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of the matters of the petition of the said insolvent do stand adjourned to the first court day in March 1884, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said court day in March 1884, provided the said insolvent shall in the interim pay to the Official Assignee of this Court monthly, for the benefit of the estate of the said insolvent, Rs 30 a month from his salary, the first payment to be made on the 4th day of April next and thereafter on the 4th day of each succeeding month, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (1032—1)

In the matter of WILLIAM NICHOLLS, GEORGE AUGUSTUS THOMPSON, RICHARD LANGFORD LOCHIE, and ALFRED HOWES, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 28th day of February 1881 to the 28th day of February last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvents, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1033—1)

In the matter of SOLEYMAN AHMED BHAMJEE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of March instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of March 1882 to the 28th day of February last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvents, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee. (1034—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20th day of March 1883.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of PRAWN KISSEN SEAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Court on Wednesday, the 11th day of April 1883, for an order that the order of adjudication and vesting order made in this matter bearing date respectively the eighth (8th) day of November last be revoked.

N. PALIOLOGUS,
(1001—2) Attorney for the said Prawn Kissen Seal.

Notice.

In the matter of ASUTOSH DUTTA, an insolvent.

ON Wednesday, the 14th day of December 1882, by an order of this court, the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under section 351 of Act XIV of 1882 as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

R. F. RAMPINI, District Judge.
District Judge's Office, Dacca, the 17th March 1883.
(1015—1)

Miscellaneous Case No. 245 of 1882.

RAMDOYAL CHOKROBORTI, son of the late Tilok Chondro Chokroborti of Protap Mohal, station Jhalokathi, district Backirganj, was declared an insolvent and discharged under section 351, C P C., on the 9th March 1883.

J. F. BRADBURY, Offg. District Judge.
Barisal, the 14th March 1883. (1017—1)

POSTAL NOTICES.

HITHERTO it has been necessary, under the rules published in the *Postal Guide*, for the sender of a parcel intended for transmission to a foreign country to post it enclosed in an outer cover addressed to the Postmaster at the Indian port of embarkation.

2. With effect from 1st April 1883 the use of an outer cover for foreign parcels will be dispensed with. A separate declaration of the contents and value will be tendered by the sender with each parcel at the time of posting, and in no case will more than one copy of the declaration be required The postage, at the rate of 8 annas per lb or fraction of a lb, must be prepaid in cash.

3. Foreign parcels containing coin, bullion, precious stones, and jewels must be partially insured at the rate of 1 anna for Rs. 50, 2 annas for Rs. 100, and 2 annas for every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof. The partial insurance is intended to cover all risks during transit to the port of embarkation. Such parcels must be packed and sealed in the manner prescribed for insured parcels in the *Postal Guide*

H. E. M. JAMES, Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 15th March 1883.

TENDERS will be received not later than the 1st July 1883 by the Director-General of the Post Office of India for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below—

Calcutta—Rangoon (direct).
Calcutta—Rangoon (*viâ* Chittagong and Akyab).
Madras—Rangoon.
Bombay—Karachi.
Bombay—Busreh (*viâ* Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director-General of the Post Office of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 20th March 1883.

Bullock, F. P.
Deland, J. H.
Ede, D. B.
Frohurmeyer, L. Johannes.
Gillan, A. G.
Gillon, J. Bruce.
Laughton, E. G. H.
Lieberknecht, Herrn R.
Meurree & Co.
Rauch, Leopold.
Scott, S. G., Messrs.
Todd, J. Edwards.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. W.
Anderson, Mrs. A.
Angelo, Harry A.
Babanau, Edward.
Ballingall, R. H.
Bankes, Ralph.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Blackett, J. J. B.
Bose, P. N.
Bradley, P. W.
Brener, Mrs.
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Browne, B.
Browne, Col. Horace.
Buckle, Colonel.
Burdor, J R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
Carrier, Antony.
Clark, Geo. R.
Cole, J. C., Rev.
Cooper, Henry.
Cummings, Miss Annie.
Curtis, E Constable.
Cushine, Hubert.
Dalmas, Monsieur Raymond.
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General Post Office, the 21st March 1883.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 9th March 1883.

Names of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	1	0	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	0	Dhopapara.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	0	Sonapur.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	0	Lalbagh.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	1	6	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	1	6	Dewangunge.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hât Bolia to Boalmaree.	2	6	Moheshpur.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	3	6	Katchikatta.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	2	6	Bostoopur.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.			
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	3	0	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	2	3	Koladanga.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	2	9	Lalnagar.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	2	9	Gopinathpur.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the 12th March 1883, above zero 5¼ inches.

R. H. BROWN, *Capt.*, R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Divn.

BERHAMPORE, the 12th March 1883.

Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1883.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	2	6	
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	2	9	
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	3	0	

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 6 ft. 2 in.

F. SILLS, C.E.,
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Dated 11th March 1883.

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The 7th November 1882.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1883.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 22nd January 1883, and having received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General, on the 23rd February 1883, is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1883.

An Act to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878: It is enacted as follows:—

Construction of Act.

1. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1881.

New definitions.

2. In section four of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, the following definitions shall be inserted, that is to say:

"Licensed vendor or manufacturer."

"'Licensed vendor or manufacturer' means a vendor or manufacturer licensed under this Act.

"Tari."

'Tari' means the sap of any kind of palm tree."

New section 10A.

3. After section ten of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, that is to say:

Possession of unlicensed still prohibited.

10A. "No person shall have in his possession a still for the manufacture of spirituous liquors for which he has not obtained a license."

Amendment of section fifteen.

4. For the first three paragraphs of section fifteen of the said Act the following shall be substituted, that is to say:

Wholesale and retail sale.

"The sale of any exciseable article in a larger quantity than is specified below shall be deemed to be a sale by wholesale, and the sale of any other quantity shall be deemed to be a retail sale: provided that the Board may from time to time by rule fix any larger quantity as the limit for a retail sale of any exciseable article.

"Spirituous or fermented liquors imported by sea, two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles;

"other spirituous or fermented liquors, excepting tari and pachwai, one seer, or one reputed quart bottle:

"tari or pachwai, four seers."

New section seventeen.

5. For section seventeen of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, that is to say:

Illegal possession.

17. "No person, not being a licensed manufacturer or vendor, or a person duly authorized to supply licensed vendors, shall have in his possession a greater quantity of any exciseable article than that specified in section fifteen, or than the quantity which may be fixed by the Board under the said section as the limit for a retail sale of any such article."

New section 19A.

6. After section nineteen of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, that is to say:

19A. "In respect of exciseable articles manufactured in any part of British India beyond the limits of the territory to which this Act extends, the Board may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, frame rules for prescribing the conditions under which the said articles may be imported, and where no duty has previously been paid on such articles, the conditions under which the same may be imported and bonded within such limits."

Rules for the importation and bonding of exciseable articles manufactured beyond limits of Act.

7. In section twenty-six of the said Act the words "if required by the Collector to do so" shall be inserted after the words "tenor of the license."

Amendment of section twenty-six.

8. In section twenty-nine, paragraph three, of the said Act, the words "in writing" shall be inserted after the words "previous notice."

Amendment of section twenty-nine.

In the same paragraph of the same section the word "such" shall be inserted after the words "or if" and before the word "notice."

9. In section thirty of the said Act the words "in writing" shall be inserted after the word "notice."

Amendment of section thirty.

10. For the second and third paragraphs of section fifty-three of the said Act the following shall be substituted, that is to say:

Amendment of section fifty-three.

"Nothing contained in the first clause of this section or in section eleven applies to the arrangements under which tari is supplied to licensed retail vendors, or to the sale of tari or of any preparation of the same, when supplied or used for the manufacture of gur or molasses."

11. To section sixty of the said Act the following words shall be added, that is to say:

Amendment of section sixty.

"or shall be held to apply to the sale by licensed wholesale vendors of such small quantities of beer, wines or spirits as may appear to the Collector to be used only as samples."

12. In the first paragraph of section sixty-one of the said Act the following words shall be inserted after the word "fifteen," that is to say:

Amendment of section sixty-one.

"or than the quantity which may be fixed by the Board under the said section as the limit for a retail sale of any such article."

In the second paragraph of the same section the following words shall be inserted after the word "article," that is to say:

"in the possession of any common carrier or warehouseman as such or."

13. This Act shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

Commencement of Act.

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1883 :—

No. 5 OF 1883.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1883.

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207. Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.

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(*Chapter I.—Preliminary. Secs. 1—3.*)

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D. means Mr. Field's Digest.

C. B., the Bill prepared by the Commission.

B. B., the Bill submitted by the Bengal Government with letter No. 849, dated 27th July, 1881.

A

BILL

TO

Amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the Territories under the Administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1884.

Commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Local extent.

(*3*) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to the Division of Orissa.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) The enactments specified in Schedule I hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation.

(*2*) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division, or, where a part only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that part, shall be repealed in that Division.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(*4*) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

Construction of Act.

3. The following definitions and rules shall apply in the construction of this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(*1*) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district: [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.]

(*2*) "Proprietor" means a person or a number of persons owning an estate: [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.]

(*3*) "Tenure" includes an under-tenure and the interest of every tenant of the class referred to in section 14.

Illustrations.

(*a*)—A *durpatni* or *sipatni* interest or a mokurrerree holding is a tenure.

(*b*)—A *dar-ijarah* or a farm for a term of years is a tenure.

(*4*) "Tenure-holder" means a person or a number of persons owning a tenure.

(*5*) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat, in respect of any land, or to hold that land as a raiyat, unless he holds it for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or he or his predecessor in interest came into possession of it for such purpose: [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. ("raiyat" and "land.")]

Provided that a person shall be deemed to hold as a raiyat any *bastu* or homestead land included in the same holding with other land held by him as a raiyat.

Explanation.—A person may hold land for a purpose mentioned in this clause though he has sublet it.

(*6*) "Under-raiyat" means a tenant holding land whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat.

(*7*) "Bastu holding" means bastu or other homestead land held by a tenant having the right provided for by Chapter VII. New.

(*8*) "Tenant" does not include any person who is not a tenure-holder, raiyat or under-raiyat, or the tenant of a bastu holding. New.

(*9*) "Landlord" means a person or a number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds.

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(*Chapter I.—Preliminary. Sec. 4.*) and (*Chapter II.—Khamar and Raiyatí Land. Secs. 5—8.*)

[D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. See s. 230.]

(*10*) "Rent" means whatever is payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant.

(*11*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery."

[D. § 101. C. B., s. 56. B. B., s. 48.]

(*12*) "Arrear" means an instalment, or part of an instalment, of rent which is not paid before sunset of the day on which it is payable.

(*13*) "Holding" means a parcel of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions.

(*14*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysáck, and where the Faslí or Amlí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin.

[D. § 20 & 37. C. B., ss. 6 & 16. B. B., ss. 6 & 15.]

(*15*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa made in the year 1793.

(*16*) "Transfer" includes sale, whether voluntary or in execution of a decree, and mortgage and gift.

(*17*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

[B. B., s. 3.]

(*18*) "Bihár" means all the districts of the Patna Division, and such district or parts of districts of the Bhágalpur Division as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in Bihár for the purposes of this Act.

[C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.]

(*19*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

(*20*) "Prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

(*21*) "Collector" means the Collector of a District or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Act.

(*22*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such officer as the Local Government may appoint to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

[D. § 2. C. B., s. 4. Report of Rent Commission, § 3. B. B., s. 4.]

Saving of custom, special law, &c.

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(*a*) any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions;

(*b*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*c*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the revenue-authorities;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*e*) any enactment relating to the partition of out revenue-paying estates;

(*f*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act or;

(*g*) any incident of a ghátwálí or other service tenure.

Illustration.

The custom that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act. [C. B., s. 4, Expl. 4 (*f*). B. B., s. 4, Expl. 4 (*e*), proviso.]

CHAPTER II.

OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN KHAMAR AND RAIYATÍ LAND.

Khamar land defined.

5. "*Khamar land*" means—

1st, land situated elsewhere than in Bihár which a proprietor has held, whether under the name of khamar, nij-jote, ser or otherwise, as his private land for twelve continuous years before the commencement of this Act, and [C. B., s. 81. B. B., ss. 3, 75.]

2nd, land situate in Bihár which—

(*a*) is recognized as zeraat by a village custom established before the commencement of this Act: or

(*b*) is proved to have been held by a proprietor as zeraat for twelve continuous years immediately before the commencement of this Act.

All other land to be raiyatí.

6. All land which is not khamar land of some estate shall be deemed to be raiyatí land, and all land shall be presumed to be raiyatí land until the contrary is proved. [B. B., ss. 19 & 75.]

Power to order survey and register of khamar lands.

7. The Local Government may direct that a survey and register shall be made of all khamar land situate in any district or part of a district. [B. B., s.

Mode of making survey.

8. The survey shall be made by the Collector or by an officer authorized by the Collector in that behalf, under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government for the conduct of such surveys; and the Collector or such officer may exercise any of the powers conferred upon a Collector by the Bengal Survey Act of 1875, except the powers in Part IV of the said Act relating to the apportionment and recovery of expenses. [B. B., s. V. (B. C. of 1875)

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(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 9—20.*)

[B., s. 78.] **Publication of register.**

9. The Collector shall make a register, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, of such lands in each village as he may ascertain to be khamar lands within the meaning of the definition contained in section five; and copies of that register shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

[B., s. 79.] **Appeals.**

10. (*1*) Any person dissatisfied with any entry in the register may appeal to the Commissioner within one month after the publication; and the Commissioner shall make such enquiry as he considers necessary, and may direct the register to be amended in such manner as he thinks fit.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue from any order passed by the Commissioner under this section, if preferred within one month from the date of the order.

[B., s. 80.] **Submission of register to Board of Revenue and Local Government.**

11. If no appeal is preferred to the Commissioner, or after such appeals as have been so preferred have been disposed of, the Commissioner shall submit to the Board of Revenue a copy of the register, with a report showing how the survey and register have been made; and, if the Board are satisfied that the register is correct, they shall transmit the same to the Local Government for its approval.

[B., s. 81.] **Approval of register.**

12. If the Local Government approves the register, it may direct that its approval of the same be notified in the official Gazette: Provided that its approval shall not in any case be given until after three months from the date of the publication under section nine.

[B., s. 82.] **Consequence of notification of approval.**

13. When the approval of a register by the Local Government has been notified under section twelve, all land entered in the register shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, be deemed to be khamar land, and all other land situate in the local area for which the register has been prepared shall, notwithstanding anything as aforesaid, be deemed to be raiyatí land.

CHAPTER III.—OF TENURE-HOLDERS GENERALLY.

A.—Of the Right to hold at fixed rents.

[§§ 20 & B., ss. 6 & B., ss. 6 & 7] **Land held at rent unchanged since Permanent Settlement not liable to enhancement.**

14. Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, the rent shall not be liable to enhancement, and the tenant shall be deemed to be a tenure-holder for the purposes of this Act.

[D. §§ 21 & 38. C. B., ss. 6 & 17. B. B., ss. 6 & 16.] **Presumption from twenty years' holding at unchanged rent.**

15. Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed for twenty years, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that it has been held by them at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement.

[D. §. 38. C. B., s. 16, Expl. I. B. B., s. 15, Expl. I.] **Application of sections 14 and 15 when rent is paid in kind.**

16. When a tenant has paid as rent a fixed share or the value of a fixed share of the produce of the land, the rent shall not be deemed to have been changed within the meaning of sections fourteen and fifteen merely by reason of the amount paid having varied from year to year, or by reason of the rent having been commuted to a fixed money-rent.

[D. §. 37. C. B., s. 16, Expl. II. B. B., s. 15, Expl. II.] **Effect of separation or amalgamation of holding.**

17. The operation of the foregoing sections of this chapter shall not be affected by the fact of land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

[D. s. 19. C. B., s. 7. B. B., s. 7.] **Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.**

18. (*1*) Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof —

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by the special custom of the district, or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

(*2*) A reduction of rent granted to a tenure-holder, on account of diluvion or for land taken under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes or companies, shall not be deemed a reduction within the meaning of this section.

[D. §. 20. C. B., s. 6. B. B., s. 6.] **Saving as to land held under terminable agreement.**

19. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall apply to land held under a terminable agreement.

[C. B., ss. 6, Excep, & 17, Exception B. B., ss. 6, Excep., & 16. Exception.] **Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.**

20. Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a fixed rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

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(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders generally. Secs. 21—28.*)

B.—Of the enhancement of rent.

[D. § 23. C. B., ss. 9 & 12. B. B., ss. 9 & 10.]

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

21. (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*3*) In determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, the Court shall not, except as provided in sub-sections four and five, leave the tenure-holder as profit more than thirty per centum or less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting those rents.

(*4*) If more than half the land included in the area of the tenure was unreclaimed at the time when the tenure was created, and if the reclamation of the unreclaimed land was one of the objects of the creation of the tenure, and that land was reclaimed accordingly, the Court, in determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, shall not leave the tenure-holder as profit less than twenty per centum of the balance mentioned in sub-section three, and may leave him as profit any share of that balance whether it exceeds thirty per centum thereof or not.

(*5*) If, in any case to which sub-section four does not apply, the tenure-holder has made improvements on the land, the Court, in determining what is fair and equitable under sub-section two, may leave him as profit any share of the balance mentioned in sub-section three it thinks fit, provided it be not less than ten per centum of the balance.

(*6*) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

[C.B., s. 10(*a*). B.B., s. 11(*a*).]

Enhanced rent not to be more than double the previous rent.

22. Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, the enhanced rent fixed under section 21 shall not be more than double the rent previously payable.

[C.B., s. 10(*a*). B.B., s. 11 (*b*).]

Power to order gradual enhancement.

23. The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

[C.B., s. 10(*b*). B. B., s. 11(*c*).]

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for ten years.

24. When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced under section 21 or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced under that section during the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

C.—Of the Incidents of permanent tenures.

[C. B., s. 18. B. B., ss. 12 17.]

Incidents of permanent tenures generally.

25. Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of registration, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

26. A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of a Civil Court passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

D.—Of the registration of transfers of, and succession to, permanent tenures.

[D. § 25. C. B., s. 46. B. B., s. 37.]

Landlord bound to register voluntary transfer or succession on application.

27. (*1*) When a transfer of a permanent tenure (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by a summary sale under Chapter IV) or a succession to such a tenure takes place, the landlord shall, subject, in the case of a patní tenure, to the provisions of section 39, register the same on application made to him by the transferor and transferee, or by the person succeeding, as the case may be, and on payment by the applicant of the fee next hereinafter prescribed.

[D. § 27. C. B., ss. 47, 49. B. B., ss. 39, 41.]

(*2*) The fee payable on an application under this section shall be as follows, namely :—

(*a*) When the application is made not more than six months from the date of the transfer or succession, a fee of two per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees.

(*b*) When the application is made more than six months from the date of the transfer or succession, a fee of twenty per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than ten rupees or more than one thousand rupees.

(*3*) When a landlord refuses to comply with an application for registration, made as required by sub-section one, he shall deliver to the applicant a statement in writing of the reasons for his refusal.

Application may be served through Revenue-officer.

28. (*1*) An application for the registration of a transfer of or a succession to a tenure may, instead of being made to the landlord under section 27, be made to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf; and, on its being so made, and on the fee payable under section 27 being paid to the officer, he shall cause a notice to be served

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on the landlord, requiring him to register the transfer or succession, and informing him that the fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected.

(*2*) A landlord on whom a notice is served under this section shall, subject in the case of a patní tenure to the provisions of section 39, be bound to comply forthwith with the requisition therein contained.

C.B., ss. 47, 8 (*c*). B., ss 39, 0 (*c*).]

Registration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

29. (*1*) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 314 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the registration fee prescribed by section 27, clause (*a*), and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed by the rules under section 35.

IV of 1882.

(*2*) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall forthwith cause to be served on the landlord a notice of the sale, requiring him to register the same, and informing him that the registration-fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected; and the landlord shall be bound to comply with the requisition forthwith.

Registration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree for rent or by summary sale.

30. When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, or by summary sale under Chapter IV, the landlord shall be bound to register the transfer without any application or requisition being made to him in this behalf, and without the payment of any fee.

D. § 10. . B., ss. 46, 8 (*a*), 49. B., ss. 37, (*a*) and 41.]

Effect of omission to register voluntary transfer.

31. When a transfer of a permanent tenure (not being a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under Chapter IV) has taken place, the landlord may, until the transfer has been registered under section 27, or a Revenue-officer has ordered a notice to be served under section 28, hold the transferor and transferee jointly and severally liable for arrears of rent accruing subsequent to the transfer.

C. B., s. 52. B. B., s. 44.]

Application to Court to compel landlord to register.

32. (*1*) When a landlord refuses or neglects for a period of one month to register a transfer or succession which he is bound to register under the foregoing sections, the transferor or transferee, or, as the case may be, the person succeeding, may apply to any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the local area within which the land is situate to compel such registration.

(*2*) The Court to which an application is made under sub-section one may issue a notice to the landlord, and, when the application is made by one party to a transfer, also to the other party or parties to the transfer, requiring him or them, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place therein specified, why the transfer or succession should not be registered.

(*3*) If no cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may make an order directing the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and the order so made shall have the force of a decree in a suit.

Application by landlord to compel registration.

33. (*1*) When a transfer (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under Chapter IV) or a succession, registrable under the foregoing sections, has taken place, and no application is made for its registration within the six months following the date on which it has taken place, the landlord may apply to any Civil Court as aforesaid to compel the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to consent to its registration and pay the fee mentioned in section 27, clause (*b*). [C. B., ss. 50 and 51. B. B., ss. 42 and 43.]

(*2*) The Court to which an application is made under sub-section one may issue a notice calling upon the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place specified in the notice, why they or he should not consent to the registration and pay the fee.

(*3*) If no cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may make an order authorising the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and directing the transferee, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to pay the fee; and the order so made shall have the force of a decree in a suit.

Landlord to give copies of entries in the register.

34. When a transfer of, or a succession to, a tenure has been registered under the foregoing sections, every person to or from whom the tenure or any share thereof is transferred, or (as the case may be) every person succeeding to the tenure, shall be entitled to receive free of charge from the landlord on demand a copy of the entry in the register relating to the tenure, certified under his hand as a true copy, and to receive from time to time in like manner as many additional copies as he may demand: provided that for every such additional copy he shall pay to the landlord such fee, not less than *eight annas* or more than *five rupees*, as the Board of Revenue may from time to time fix in this behalf. [C. B., s. 54. B. B., s. 46.]

Power to make rules regarding registration.

35. (*1*) The Board of Revenue may from time to time, by rules consistent with this Act and published in the official Gazette, prescribe forms for the registers to be maintained under the foregoing sections, and determine the mode in which, and the place at which, applications are to be made under section 27, and generally the procedure to be followed in regard to registration. [C. B., s. 54. B. B., s. 46.]

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(Chapter IV.—Patní Tenures. Secs. 36—42,) and (Chapter V.—Of Occupancy Raiyats generally.—Secs. 43—45.)

(2) In making any rule under sub-section one the Board may provide that any breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PATNÍ TENURES.

[D. § 26. C. B., ss. 14 & 15. B. B., ss. 13 & 14.]

Definition of patní tenure.

36. "Patní tenure" means a tenure of the kind described in Schedule II annexed to this Act, and includes the darpatní and other similar under-tenures referred to in that schedule.

[D. § 26. C. B., s. 14. B.B., s. 13.]

Incidents of patní tenures.

37. (1) Every patní tenure shall be deemed to be a permanent tenure.

(2) The holder of a patní tenure may, subject to the provisions of this Act, let the land comprised in his tenure or any part thereof.

[D. § 27. C. B., s. 53 (a). B. B., s. 45 (a).]

Right of landlord of patní tenure to demand security from transferee.

38. When a patní tenure is transferred, whether voluntarily or by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may require the transferee to furnish substantial security, to the amount of one half year's rent of the tenure, for the payment of the rent and the fulfilment of the other conditions of the tenure.

[D. § 28. C. B., s. 53 (a). B. B., s. 45 (a).]

Landlord may refuse registration of voluntary transfer when security is not given.

39. When a patní tenure is transferred otherwise than by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may refuse to register the transfer under Chapter III of this Act until the security required under section 38 is furnished.

[D. § 29. C. B., s. 53 (b). B. B., s. 45 (b).]

Landlord may attach tenure sold in execution or by summary sale when security is not given.

40. (1) In the case of a transfer by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, if security is demanded by the landlord from the purchaser under section 38, and is not furnished within one month from the date on which it is so demanded, the landlord may attach and hold possession of the tenure to the exclusion of the transferee until the security is furnished.

(2) While an attachment under this section continues, the landlord may collect the rents from the undertenure-holders or raiyats, and, after deducting therefrom the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection and the rent due to himself, he shall hold the balance in trust for the purchaser.

(3) If the rents so collected are not sufficient to discharge the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection, and the rent due to the landlord, the purchaser shall be liable for the deficiency, and the landlord may proceed against him for the recovery of the same.

[D. § 28. C. B., s. 53 (b) B. B., s. 45 (c)]

Application to Civil Court, if security tendered is refused.

41. (1) If the security tendered under section 38 by any transferee is rejected by the landlord, the transferee may, within three months from the date of the rejection, apply to the Civil Court for an order directing the landlord to receive the security, and the Court, if satisfied of the sufficiency of the security tendered, may make such order, or, if not so satisfied, may make an order rejecting the application.

(2) No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

[D. § 135. C. B., s. 133 B. B., s. 14

Recovery of arrears by summary sale.

42. If default is made in payment of the rent due in respect of a patní tenure, held immediately from a proprietor, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy given him by law, apply for the summary sale of the tenure in accordance with the rules for the sale of patní taluqs at the instance of zamíndárs, contained in Schedule III annexed to this Act:

Provided that nothing in those rules shall entitle a purchaser at any such sale to eject an occupancy-raiyat or cancel any contract entitling him to hold at a rent which was fair and equitable at the time the contract was made.

CHAPTER V.—OF OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS GENERALLY.

[B. B., s. 1 Expl. II.]

Interpretation.

43. For the purposes of this chapter—

(a) "village" means an area included in a village-map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, and, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as the Local Government or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine; and

(b) where two or more estates have been created by one or more partitions taking place since the first day of January, 1853, the area comprised in the parent estate of which they would have formed part if no such partition had taken place, shall be deemed to be a single estate.

[B. B., s. 19 (1), & Exp IV (e), prov so.]

Present occupancy-raiyats to become occupancy-raiyats under Act.

44. Every raiyat who, immediately before the commencement of this Act, has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom having the force of law, or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, become, for the purposes of this Act, an occupancy-raiyat of that land.

Acquisition of status of settled raiyat of village or estate.

45. (1) Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held, as a raiyat, raiyatí land situate in any village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, and though the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different, be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

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(*2*) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have held as a raiyat any raiyatí land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(*3*) Raiyatí land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have been held as a raiyatí holding also by each such co-sharer.

Loss of status of settled raiyat.

46. If a settled raiyat of a village or estate has ceased for a period of one year, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, to hold raiyatí land as a raiyat in that village or estate, either alone or as a co-sharer with others, he shall be deemed to have ceased, on the expiration of that period, to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

Settled raiyat to have occupancy-right in raiyatí land held by him in village or estate.

47. Every settled raiyat of a village or estate holding after the second day of March, 1883, as a raiyat any raiyatí land comprised in that village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to acquire or have acquired in that land a right of occupancy under the law for the time being in force:

[D. § 40, Expls. I & V. C. B., s. 19, Expl. IV. B. B., s. 19, Expl. IV (*d*).]

Provided that a person shall not acquire a right of occupancy under this section in respect of any land held by him alone as owner, tenure-holder or ijáradár.

Acquisition of occupancy-right by grant.

48. (*1*) A proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, from whom a person takes land as a raiyat, or immediately under whom a person holds land as a raiyat, may grant to that person an occupancy-right in respect of that land.

(*2*) An occupancy-right granted under this section shall be deemed to be an occupancy-right within the meaning of this Act.

[D. § 40, Expl. V. C. B., s. 19, Expl. 3 (*d*), Expl. (4) (*g*) B. B., s. 19, Expl. III (*b*), Expl. IV (*f*).]

Acquisition of occupancy-right in khamar land.

49. (*1*) Every person who, for a period of twelve years ending after the commencement of this Act, has held khamar land as a raiyat shall, unless he has held it for any portion of that period under a lease for a fixed period, acquire a right of occupancy in that land.

(*2*) The holding of the father or other person from whom a raiyat inherits shall be deemed to be the holding of the raiyat for the purposes of this section.

Incidents of occupancy-right generally.

50. When a raiyat has an occupancy-right in respect of any land, the following provisions shall, notwithstanding any contract between him and his landlord to the contrary, apply, namely:—

[B., s. 69.]

(*a*) he may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy:

[B., s. 77. B., s. 69.]

(*b*) he may make improvements on the land as by this Act provided:

(*c*) he shall pay rent at fair and equitable rates determined as by this Act provided: [D. § 42. B. B., s. 21. (*d*).]

(*d*) he shall not be ejected by his landlord from the land, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected: [C. B., s. 20 (*e*). B. B., ss. 21 (*e*), 31, 69 (*a*).]

(*e*) he may sub-let the land or any part thereof: [D. § 40, note 7. B. B., s. 71.]

(*f*) his interest in the land shall, subject to the rights reserved to the landlord by this Act, be capable of being transferred, and bequeathed by will in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property: [C. B., s. 20 (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*). B. B., s. 21 (*a*) and (*b*).]

(*g*) his interest in the land shall, if he dies intestate in respect of it, descend in the same manner as any other immoveable property: provided that, in any case in which, under the law of inheritance to which he is subject, his other property goes to the Crown, his interest in the land shall go to his landlord. [D. § 41, note 9. C. B., s. 20 (*e*). B. B., s. 21 (*c*).]

Landlord's right of pre-emption on voluntary sale of occupancy-right.

51. (*1*) When an occupancy-raiyat intends to sell his occupancy-right to any person other than the landlord, he shall file in the office of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the sub-division, for service on the landlord, a written notice of his intention, stating the person to whom he intends to sell the right, and shall defer proceeding with the sale for one month from the date on which he files the notice.

(*2*) The officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord may, within the period of one month from the date of the notice being filed, claim to purchase the occupancy-right from the raiyat at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of one month; and, if the landlord so claims, the raiyat shall sell the right to him accordingly.

(*4*) If a raiyat sells his right of occupancy in contravention of this section, the landlord may, within six months from the date of the sale, claim to purchase the right from the purchaser or any other person into whose hands it may have passed at a price ten per centum below its estimated value, and, if the landlord so claims, the purchaser or that person, as the case may be, shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Landlord's right of pre-emption on sale in execution.

52. Where an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, and two or more persons, one of whom is the landlord, respectively ad- [Act XIV of 1882, s. 310.]

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(Chapter V.—Occupancy Raiyats generally. Secs. 53—57,) and (Chapter VI.—Rent payable by Occupancy Raiyats. Secs. 58 & 59.)

vance the same sum at any bidding, the bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the landlord.

Landlord's right to take the place of mortgagee on foreclosure.

53. (*1*) Where a right of occupancy has been mortgaged by the raiyat and an order absolute for foreclosure is applied for in respect of it under section 87 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the Court shall, if it proposes to make the order, cause a notice of the application to be served on the landlord, and shall defer making the order for a period of one month from the service of the notice.

IV of 1882.

(*2*) If the landlord within the said period of one month pays into Court the amount requisite to redeem the mortgage, the Court shall pay that amount to the plaintiff in the suit, declare the landlord entitled to stand in the place of the plaintiff, and pass an order absolute for foreclosure in favour of the landlord.

(*3*) An order absolute passed under sub-section two shall have the same effect as if the landlord had been the mortgagee and the plaintiff in the suit.

Landlord's right to purchase in case of gift of occupancy-right.

54. (*1*) When an occupancy-raiyat makes a gift of his occupancy-right to any person other than his landlord, he shall forthwith file in the office of the Collector, or of the officer in charge of the sub-division, for service on the landlord, a written notice of the gift, stating the person to whom he has made it.

(*2*) The officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord.

(*3*) The landlord may, within the period of one month from the date on which the notice is filed, claim to purchase the right from the donee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of one month, and, if the landlord so claims, the donee or other person as aforesaid shall sell the right to him accordingly.

(*4*) If a raiyat makes a gift of his occupancy-right, and does not comply with the provisions of this section, the landlord may, within six months from the date on which the gift is made, claim to purchase the right from the donee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at a price ten per centum below its estimated value; and, if the landlord so claims, the donee or that person, as the case may be, shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Landlord's right to purchase where occupancy-right is bequeathed.

55. When an occupancy-raiyat dies, and any person, other than a person to whom, if the raiyat had died intestate, the occupancy-right would have descended, acquires that right under a bequest made by the raiyat, the landlord may, within the period of six months from the date on which the right is so acquired, claim to purchase the right from the legatee, or any other person into whose hands it may have passed, at such price as may be agreed upon between them, or, if they cannot agree upon a price, at such price as the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, made within the said period of six months, fix in this behalf, and if the landlord so claims the legatee or other person as aforesaid shall sell the right to him accordingly.

Raiyat of land of which landlord has acquired occupancy-right to be an occupancy-raiyat.

56. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, when the landlord of an occupancy-raiyat acquires, under the foregoing sections or otherwise, the occupancy-right in any of the land comprised in the holding, any person thereafter holding the land as a raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in respect of it, and, if immediately before the acquisition of the right by the landlord the rent of the land was a money-rent, shall be entitled to hold at a money-rent fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Acquisition of status of settled raiyat by succeeding to occupancy-right.

57. Every person succeeding by way of intestate succession to the occupancy-rights, or any share of the occupancy-rights, of a settled raiyat of a village or estate, in respect of any land situate in that village or estate, shall become a settled raiyat of the village or estate:

Provided that, when a person so succeeding holds as a raiyat at the time when he so succeeds other land in the same village or estate, he shall not, merely by reason of becoming a settled raiyat of the village or estate under this section, acquire, under section 47, an occupancy-right in that other land.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RENT PAYABLE BY OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

(A).—Of money-rents generally.

Existing money-rents payable until altered as herein provided.

58. A money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable, and shall continue to be paid by him until it is enhanced under this Act or reduced. [D. § 42. R. B., s. 21 (*d*).]

Enhancement of money-rents by contract.

59. (*1*) A money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing approved of, and registered by, a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) A Revenue-officer shall not, under this section, approve or register any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than *six* annas per rupee greater than that previously payable, or more than one-fifth of the estimated average annual

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value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the raiyat in entering into it acts as a free agent.

[B. B., s. 21 ...] **60.** Except as provided by section 59, or on account of an addition to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced otherwise than by a decree passed under this chapter.

Money-rents not enhanceable except as provided.

61. (*1*) When raiyati land which has previously been held by a tenant at a money-rent is let to a settled raiyat of the village or estate in which it is situate, that raiyat shall not be bound to pay therefor any rent higher than that which was paid by the previous tenant, unless the higher rent has been fixed by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

Limit of money rent payable by settled raiyat taking new holding.

(*2*) A Revenue-officer shall not under this section approve of or register any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the raiyat in entering into it acts as a free agent.

B.—Of the preparation of a table of rates and produce, and of suits to enhance money rents where such a table is in force.

B. B., ss. 131 & 132.] **62.** The Local Government may, by an order in the official Gazette, direct a Revenue-officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of such assessors as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, a table showing for each class of land comprised in that area the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land and the average value of that produce.

Power to direct preparation of table.

Contents of table. **63.** The table shall specify—

[B. B., s. 133.]

(*a*) the several classes of land for which, having regard to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, it is necessary to fix different rates of rent;

(*b*) the rate, or the maximum and minimum rates, of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats holding land of each such class; and

(*c*) the estimated average amount, or the maximum and minimum estimated average amounts, of the gross produce in staple crops of land of each such class, and the estimated average value or values of that produce.

Principle on which rent-rates are to be fixed.

64. In fixing the rate of rent for any class of land under section 63 regard shall be had— [B. B., s. 133.]

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the value of the average annual gross produce of land of that class and the cost of raising such produce about the time at which those rates were fixed, or, if that time or the value and cost about that time cannot readily be ascertained, to the value of the average annual gross produce and the cost of raising such produce about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the value of the average annual gross produce of land of that class and the cost of raising such produce at the time at which the table is prepared; and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that when the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value: [C. B., s. 23, (*b*). B. B., s. 24, (*b*).]

Provided that the rate fixed for any class of land shall not in any case exceed one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce in staple crops of land of that class, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time. [C. B., s. 23, (*c*). B. B., s. 24, (*c*).]

65. When the Revenue-officer has prepared the table, he shall publish it in the local area to which it relates in the vernacular language prevailing in that local area, in such manner as the Board of Revenue may from time to time prescribe. [B. B., s. 137.]

Local publication of the table.

66. Any person objecting to any entry in the table may present a petition to the Revenue-officer within a period of one month after the publication; and the Revenue-officer, with the aid of the assessors, shall consider any such objection, and may alter or amend the table. [B. B., s. 138.]

Revenue-officer to deal with objections.

67. If no objection is made within the said period of one month, or, where objections are made, after those objections have been disposed of, the Revenue-officer shall submit the table, together with his proceedings, a report setting forth the grounds of his decision on each point, and any petitions of objection which may have been [B. B., s. 139.]

Table to be submitted to superior Revenue-authorities.

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received, through the Commissioner of the Division, to the Board of Revenue for approval.

[B. B., s. 140.] **68.** The Board of Revenue may amend the table submitted under section 67 in any manner which appears to it proper, and may allow in whole or in part any objection forwarded therewith or subsequently made, or may return the case for further enquiry.

Proceedings of Board of Revenue thereupon.

[B. B., s. 141.] **69.** When a table of rates has been sanctioned by the Board, it shall be submitted to the Local Government, which may amend the same in any manner it thinks fit, and may direct, if it thinks fit, that the table or amended table shall be published in the official Gazette with a specification of the local area to which it applies.

Publication of table after final sanction.

[B. B., s. 143.] **70.** A table for any local area published under section 69 shall come into force on the date on which it is so published, and shall continue in force for such period, not less than ten or more than thirty years, as the Local Government at the time of publication may direct.

Period for which table remains in force.

[B. B., s. 142.] **71.** The publication of a table under section 69 shall be conclusive evidence in any proceeding under this Act—

Table to be conclusive evidence.

(1) that the proceedings for the preparation of the table have been duly conducted in accordance with this Act:

(2) that, except as in this Act provided, the rates shown in the table for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies:

(3) that the average gross produce of land of any class, and the average value thereof, are in accordance with the gross produce and the value specified in regard to that class in the table.

72. All expenses incurred by the Government in preparing a table of rates and produce for any local area, including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in its preparation, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in its preparation in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by occupancy-raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as the Local Government may from time to time determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

Expenses incurred in preparing table how defrayed.

[B. B., s. 144.] **73.** When a table is in force under the foregoing sections for any local area, the landlord of any holding within that area, held by an occupancy-raiyat at a money rent, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent then payable on the ground that it is below that which would be payable at the rates shown in the table; and the Court shall enhance the rent in accordance with the rates shown in the table, or, where for any class of land a maximum and a minimum rate are entered in the table, to such rate, not higher than the maximum and not lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit: Provided that—

Suit to enhance where table is in force.

1st.—Where the rent of any land comprised in the holding would, by reason of a change having taken place in or in regard to the land since the raiyat or his predecessor in interest began to hold it, be fixed under this section at a higher rate, and would, but for that change, have been fixed under this section at a lower rate, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) if the change has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of that land at the lower rate; [D. § 43. C. B., s. 22, cls. (3) and (4). B. B., s. 23, cls. (3) & (4).]

(*b*) if the change has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at such rate intermediate between the higher rate and the lower rate as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it thinks fair and equitable; and

(*c*) if it is not proved that the change has been effected by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at a rate equal to the lower rate, together with half the difference between the higher rate and the lower rate. [C. B., s. 23, cl. (*a*). B. B., s. 24 (*a*).]

2ndly.—When the raiyat proves that by contract or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than the rate applicable under this section, the Court shall fix the rent at the lower rate. [B. B., ss. 24 (*e*), 142, proviso.]

Illustrations.

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

when the land is irrigated from a well ... Rs. 4 per acre.
when the land is not so irrigated ... Rs. 2 „

The holdings of *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

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The well on A's holding is an ancient one existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, and that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

when such land is irrigated from a branch of a river ... ... Rs. 4 per acre,
when such land is not so irrigated ... Rs. 2 per acre.

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

C.—Of suits to enhance money rents where a table of rates and produce is not in force.

[B. § 43 (1) and (2). C. B., s. 22 (1), (3) and (4). B. B., s. 23 (1), (3) and (4).]

Grounds on which landlord may sue to enhance where table is not in force.

74. (*1*) The landlord of a holding held at a money rent by an occupancy-raiyat and situate in a local area for which a table of rates and produce, prepared under the foregoing sections, is not in force, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

(1) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

(2) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat, as compared with those powers at the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the productive powers at that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the productive powers at any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have increased otherwise than by the sole agency or at the sole expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest and from causes not merely temporary or casual; and

(3) that the average prices of produce in the locality, or at the usual markets, as compared with similar prices about the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the prices prevailing about that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the similar prices about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have increased otherwise than by the sole agency or at the sole expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, and from causes not merely temporary or casual.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract binding a landlord not to enhance the rent of a tenant. [B. B., s. 24 (*c*).]

Illustrations of Ground (1).

(*a*.) A's paternal grandfather seventy years ago reclaimed the land which A, an occupancy-raiyat, now holds, and which came to him by inheritance from such paternal grandfather. B is an occupancy-raiyat who holds land which was in a culturable state when B was first let into possession thereof. There is evidence that the hereditary descendant of a raiyat who, being the first settler, reclaimed the land has a special privilege. A and B are not raiyats of the same class.

(*b*.) A is in possession of a holding which has descended to him from his great-grandfather, who held it at the time of the Permanent Settlement. B was let into possession of his holding twenty years ago. There is evidence that the descendants of raiyats who were in possession at the time of the Permanent Settlement customarily hold at rates less than raiyats who have come into possession at a later period. A and B are not raiyats of the same class.

Rules for enhancement under section 74.

75. All enhancements of rent on the second or third of the grounds specified in section seventy-four shall be subject to the following rules, namely:— [C. B., s. 23 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). B. B., s. 24 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).]

(*a*) If the increase of the productive powers of the land, or of the prices of produce, has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, the landlord shall be entitled to the whole benefit of the increase:

(*b*) If the increase has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the benefit shall be divided between the landlord and the raiyat in such shares as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, thinks fair and equitable:

(*c*) If it is not proved that the increase has taken place by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, each shall be entitled to one-half of the benefit: Provided that in any such case the enhanced rent shall not bear to the rent previously payable a higher proportion than the increased productive powers or increased prices bear (as the case may be) to the former productive powers or former prices:

(*d*) The enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-*fifth* of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time.

D.—Rules applicable to suits to enhance money rents generally.

No enhancement beyond double the rent previously payable.

76. The rent of a holding shall not be enhanced in a suit under any of the foregoing sections of this chapter so that the enhanced rent shall be more than double the rent previously payable. [C. B., s. 23 (*b*). B. B., s. 24 (*b*).]

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[C.B., s. 23(*d*). B. B., s. 24 (*d*).]

Power to order progressive enhancement.

77. When a Court passing a decree for enhancement under any of those sections considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent would be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached.

[B. B., s. 143.]

Rent enhanced or commuted not enhanceable for 10 years.

78. When the rent of an occupancy-holding has been enhanced by a decree under any of those sections or under any enactment repealed by this Act, or by contract, or has been commuted under section 82, a suit for its enhancement shall not be instituted under this chapter within the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced or commuted, except on the ground that since the rent has been so enhanced or commuted an improvement has been made by the landlord which, but for this section, would entitle him to an enhancement.

E.—Of suits for the reduction of money rents.

[D. § 47. C. B., s. 25 (2) and (3). B. B., s. 25 (2) & (3).]

Occupancy-raiyat when entitled to reduction of rent.

79. (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money rent may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on either or both of the following grounds, and, except as provided by section 96, not otherwise, namely :—

(*a*) on the ground that the productive powers of the land, as compared with those powers at the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the productive powers at that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the productive powers at any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have decreased from some cause beyond the raiyat's control, and not merely temporary or casual;

(*b*) on the ground that the average prices of produce in the locality or at the usual markets, as compared with similar prices about the time when the rent was fixed, or, when that time or the prices prevailing about that time cannot readily be ascertained, with the average prices prevailing about any other time which it may appear equitable to take for purposes of comparison, have decreased from some cause beyond the raiyat's control, and not merely temporary or casual.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

F.—Special rules regarding money rents payable for pasture lands.

[C. B., s. 22, Expl. II. B. B., s. 23, Expl. II. & s. 24 (*e*).]

Special rules for pasture lands.

80. (*1*) Sections 62 to 79, both inclusive, shall not apply to land fit to be used, or which in accordance with local usage is used, only as pasture; but when such land is held at a money rent by an occupancy-raiyat, the landlord may, subject to any contract between the parties, institute a suit to enhance the rent on the ground—

(*a*) that the rate of rent payable by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, or

(*b*) that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity since the rent payable by the raiyat was fixed, it is reasonable to enhance that rent.

(*2*) Where an enhancement is applied for on the ground mentioned in clause (*b*), the Court shall fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable.

G.—Of rents payable in kind or varying with the crop.

[C. B., s. 2. B. B., s. 23.]

Limit to amount of rent payable in kind or varying with crop.

81. (*1*) Where an occupancy-raiyat pays rent in kind, or pays as rent the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce, the following rules shall apply, namely :—

(*a*) notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, the landlord shall not be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which staple crops are grown, more than half the gross produce or its value, as the case may be;

(*b*) the landlord shall not, except under a contract in writing, be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which other crops are grown, any other description or any greater amount of rent than a sum equal to one-half of the estimated average value of the produce of that portion of the holding if staple crops were grown on it.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall prevent a landlord recovering the value of any seed, labour or other assistance he may have contributed towards the production of the crop.

[C. B., s. 86. B. B., ss. 90 and 92.]

Commutation of rents.

82. (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat whose holding consists of raiyatí land, and who pays rent in kind, or pays as rent the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce of the holding, may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, sue to have his rent commuted into a money-rent.

(*2*) The money-rent shall be fixed at the discretion of the Court—

(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, or

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(*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years.

(*3*) When a money-rent is fixed under clause (*b*), a reasonable deduction shall be made by the Court from the average value aforesaid in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat.

H.—Supplementary provisions.

B., s. 122. B., s. 145.]

Collectors to prepare annual price-lists of staple crops.

83. (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare annually lists of the market-prices at harvest-time of staple crops grown in such local areas as the Board of Revenue may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette under the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Board.

(*3*) Any such price-list so published shall, in any proceedings under this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the prices prevailing in the local area at harvest-time in the year to which it relates.

B., ss. 120, and 23(c). B., ss 134, and 24

Power to make rules.

84. The Board of Revenue may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Local Government and to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of tables of rates and produce under this chapter;

(*b*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of price-lists under section 83;

(*c*) determining what crops shall be deemed to be staple crops for the purposes of this chapter in any local area;

(*d*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers registering contracts under section 59 and section 61.

(*e*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers and Courts in estimating the average annual value of the gross produce of land for the purposes of sections 59 and 61 and section 75, clause (*d*).

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE RIGHT OF A SETTLED RAIYAT IN BASTU LAND.

Settled raiyat to have permanent right in *bastu* land.

85. (*1*) A person who is under Chapter V a settled raiyat of a village or estate as defined in that chapter shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a right permanent, heritable and capable of being transferred and bequeathed, in any *bastu* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is not comprised in an occupancy-holding and which is held by him as the site of, or for the purpose of erecting, a dwelling-house suitable for himself and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(*2*) A person having a right under sub-section one in any land in a village or estate shall not lose that right merely by reason of his ceasing to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

[B. B., s. 72.]

Provisions regarding ejectment.

86. (*1*) Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, a person having in respect of any land a right under section 85 shall not be ejected from that land except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected, and, if he is so ejected, shall be entitled to compensation for any house or offices of the description referred to in section 85 which may have been erected on the land by him or his predecessor in interest whether before or after the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) A Court passing a decree for the ejectment of such a person shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due to him under sub-section one and shall make the decree conditional on the payment of that amount by the decree-holder.

[C. B., s. 42. B. B., s. 33.]

Rule for enhancement.

87. When a person has in respect of any land a right under section 85, and the rent of the land has not been enhanced during the previous ten years, the landlord may, unless barred by any contract between the parties, enhance the rent, so that it may be equal to the rent paid by other tenants for land in the neighbourhood having similar advantages and used for similar purposes, or at his option so that it may be equal to five per centum of the market-value of the land.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF ORDINARY RAIYATS.

Ordinary raiyat defined.

88. Every person holding raiyatí land as a raiyat and not having a right of occupancy in respect of it shall be deemed to hold it as an ordinary raiyat.

Rents regulated by agreement.

89. An ordinary raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of section 119, pay such rent as may, from time to time, be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord.

[C. B., s 79 (5). B. B., ss. 26, 72 (5).]

Grounds on which an ordinary raiyat may be ejected from raiyatí land.

90. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, an ordinary raiyat shall not be ejected from raiyatí land by his landlord as such except—

(*a*) as hereinafter provided for arrears of rent,

(*b*) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed in accordance with this Act on the ground

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that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected, or

(*c*) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent demanded by his landlord in accordance with the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Notice of enhancement to be served through Civil Court.

91. When a landlord wishes to enhance, within the limit fixed by section 119, the rent of an ordinary raiyat holding raiyatí land at a money-rent not fixed for a term by agreement, and the raiyat does not agree to the enhancement, the landlord may cause to be served on the raiyat through the Civil Court a notice of the enhancement not less than six months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which the landlord desires the enhancement to take effect.

Raiyat may agree to enhancement. If he does not, landlord may sue to eject.

92. (*1*) If, within the period of one month from the service of a notice under section 91, the raiyat on whom the notice has been served presents to the Court issuing the notice a statement in writing declaring his willingness to pay the enhanced rent, he shall be deemed to have agreed to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*2*) If the raiyat does not, within the said period of one month, present to the Court a statement as aforesaid, the landlord may, not less than ten weeks before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, institute a suit to eject the raiyat.

Procedure in suit.

93. (*1*) If, in any suit instituted under section 92, the defendant appears and agrees to pay the enhanced rent demanded, his agreement shall thereupon be recorded, and he shall not be ejected, but shall be liable to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the agreement.

(*2*) If the defendant does not appear, or if, on appearing, he does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, the Court may pass a decree for his ejectment on condition that, within fifteen days from the date of the decree, the landlord deposits in Court—

(*a*) such sum (if any) as may be declared by the decree to be payable to the raiyat as compensation for improvements; and

(*b*) a further sum as compensation for disturbance equal to *ten* times the yearly increase of rent demanded.

Decree when absolute:

94. (*1*) If these sums are so deposited, the decree shall be made absolute, and the sums deposited shall be paid to the raiyat.

when to become void.

(*2*) If these sums are not so deposited, the decree shall become void, and the raiyat shall remain in occupation of his holding at the rent previously paid by him.

Fresh proceedings not to be taken for ten years.

95. When a raiyat has agreed, under section 92 or section 93, to pay an enhanced rent for his holding, or a decree to eject him from the holding has become void under section 94, no notice shall be served on him under section 91 in respect of that holding during the ten years next following the date on which he has so agreed, or the decree has become void, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IX.

PROVISIONS REGARDING RENT APPLICABLE TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF TENANTS.

A.—Of alterations of rent consequent on alterations of the area of the holding of a tenure-holder or occupancy raiyat.

Additions to, and deductions from, rent in respect of alteration of area.

96. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in Chapter III or Chapter VI, every tenure-holder shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and every occupancy-tenant shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary,— [D. §§ 19, 2 43 (3) & 47. C. B., ss. 8 18, 22 (2) & 25 (1). B.B., ss. 8, 18, 23 (2) & 25 (1).]

(*a*) be liable to pay additional rent for all land added to the area of his holding by alluvion or otherwise, unless he can show that the land has reformed on the site of land which was formerly included in that area, and for the loss of which he has had no abatement of rent; and

(*b*) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any diminution of the area of his holding caused by diluvion or otherwise, unless it is proved that the land lost was added to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

(*2*) The amount added to the rent shall be calculated at the rates payable by occupancy-raiyats for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, less a deduction, in the case of a tenure-holder, of thirty per cent. for profits, risk and cost of collection.

(*3*) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable

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as the diminution of the total yearly value of the holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the holding.

B.—Instalments in which money-rents are payable by tenure-holders, raiyats and under-raiyats.

[C. B., s. 55 (a). B. B., s. 47 (a).]

Rent of tenure-holder in what instalments and on what dates payable.

97. A money-rent payable by a tenure-holder shall be paid in such instalments and on such dates as may have been agreed upon between the tenure-holder and his landlord; in the absence of agreement, in such instalments and on such dates as may be customary; and, in the absence of any agreement or custom, in such instalments and on such dates as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf for any local area.

[C. B., s. 53 (b). B. B., s. 47 (b).]

Rent of raiyat or under-raiyat in what instalments and on what dates payable.

98. A money-rent payable by a raiyat or under-raiyat shall, notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, be paid in such instalments, and on such dates, not being more than four in each year, as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf for any local area:

Provided that, when the instalments in which, and the dates on which, rent is payable are fixed by an agreement made before the commencement of this Act, or by a custom which has prevailed from before the commencement of this Act, the amount payable on each date fixed by the Board under this section for the payment of an instalment shall be equal to the aggregate of the instalments which would, under the agreement or custom, have fallen due since the date so fixed by the Board for the payment of the last previous instalment.

[B. B., s. 47 (b).]

Making and publication of orders under sections 97 and 98.

99. (1) Every order made by the Board of Revenue under section 97 or section 98 shall be made after a consideration of the prevailing customs and the time of harvest in the local area to which it is to apply.

(2) Every such order shall be published in manner prescribed not less than three months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which it is to take effect.

C.—Of the Receipts and Accounts to be given to tenants.

[D. § 61. C. B., s. 57. B. B., s. 49 (c) and (b).]

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

100. (1) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him.

(2) The receipt shall specify—

(a) the date of payment;

(b) the amount paid on account of principal and interest respectively, or, where the payments are made in kind, the quantity and description of produce delivered;

(c) where other money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force is paid with the rent, the amount so paid.

(d) the holding in respect of which the rent is paid;

(e) the name of the person (if any) registered in the landlord's serishta as the tenant;

(f) the annual rent payable for the holding and the amount of rent then in arrear; and

(g) the instalment and year on account of which the payment is declared by the tenant to be made, or, in the absence of any such declaration, the instalment and year on account of which it has been credited by the landlord.

(3) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterpart of the receipt containing similar particulars.

(4) Every receipt which does not contain substantially the above particulars shall be deemed to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

[C. B., s. 51 (b). B. B., s. 49 (c).]

Tenant entitled to statement of account at close of the year.

101. (1) Every tenant shall be entitled to receive from his landlord, within three months after the expiry of each agricultural year, a statement of account for that year showing—

(a) the holding for which the tenant pays rent to the landlord;

(b) the name of the person (if any) registered in the landlord's serishta as the tenant;

(c) the annual rent payable for the holding;

(d) the amount of rent in arrear at the beginning of the year;

(e) the payments made during the year on account of principal and interest respectively, or, when the payments are made in kind, the quantity and description of produce delivered;

(f) the portion of each payment credited to the rent of the year, and the portion credited to the arrears of previous years; and

(g) the amount, if any, remaining unpaid at the close of the year.

(2) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterpart of the statement containing similar particulars.

[D. § 65. C. B., s. 57(d) B. B., ss. 49 (d) and 96.]

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of accounts and failing to keep counterparts.

102. (1) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 100 for any rent paid by the ten-

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ant, the tenant may, within six months from the date of the demand, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

(2) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 101, the tenant may, within six months from the date of the demand, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during that year.

(3) If a landlord fails to prepare and retain a counterpart of a receipt or statement as required by section 100 or section 101, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

D.—Of the deposit of rent by a tenant in a public office.

[D. § 99. C. B., ss. 58 & 59. B. B., ss. 50 & 51.]

Application to deposit rent in public office.

103. (1) In any of the following cases, namely :—

(a) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe that the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive the same and to grant him a receipt therefor :

(b) when the money is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers therefor, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent in their behalf : or

(c) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent :

the tenant may present, to such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf for the local area in which the holding is situate, an application in writing for permission to deposit in his office the full amount of the money then due.

(2) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made, shall be signed by the tenant or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant, and shall be accompanied by a fee of eight annas.

[D. §§ 99 & 100. C. B., s. 60. B. B., s. 52.]

Receipt granted by public officer for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

104. (1) If it appears to the officer to whom an application is made under section 103 that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, he shall receive the rent and give a receipt for the same under his official seal.

(2) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the rent had been received—

(a) in case (a) of section 103 by the person specified in the application as the person to whom the rent was payable ;

(b) in case (b) of section 103 by the co-sharers jointly ; and

(c) in case (c) of section 103 by the person entitled to it.

[D. § 100 C. B., s. 61 B. B., s. 53 (a).]

Notification of receipt of deposit.

105. (1) The officer receiving a deposit under section 104 shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place in his office a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars contained in the application under section 103, and, when the deposit is made under section 103, clause (a), shall send a copy of the notification by post in a registered cover to the person to whom the rent is alleged by the depositor to be payable.

(2) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under section 106 within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is affixed as aforesaid the officer shall cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served (free of charge) upon every person who he has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

[D. § 100. C. B., s. 61 B. B., s. 53 (b).]

Deposit to whom payable.

106. (1) The officer may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to him to be entitled to the same, or may, if he thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(2) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Revenue-officer under this section ; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

[C. B., s. 61 (c). B. B., s. 53 (c).]

Refund to depositor.

107. If no payment is made under section 106 before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given under section 104.

E.—Of arrears of rent.

[D. § 101. C. B., s. 56. B. B., s. 48.]

Interest on arrears.

108. Every arrear of rent shall, unless otherwise provided by a written contract between the parties, be liable to interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

[D. § 68. C. B., s. 90. B. B., s. 96.]

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause.

109. If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount

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of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:—

Provided that, when damages are awarded under this section, interest shall not be decreed under section 108.

[D. § 69. C. B., s. 91. B. B., s. 97.]

Power to award damages to defendant improperly sued for rent.

110. If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff as it thinks fit.

[D. §§ 12 (5) & 93. C. B., ss. 79(5 & 152. B. B., ss. 72 (5) & 169.]

Ejectment from non-transferable holding for arrears.

111. (*1*) When an arrear of rent remains due in respect of a non-transferable holding at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fusli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of the plaintiff in any such suit shall specify the amount of the arrear together with the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court re-opens.

F.—Of rent taken by division or estimation of the crop.

[C. B., s. 84. B. B., s. 88.]

Commission for dividing or estimating crops.

112. Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of the crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the division, estimate or appraisement, or if there is a dispute about the division of the produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, to divide, estimate or appraise the crop.

Appointment of assessors, &c.

113. (*1*) When a Collector appoints a commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section 112, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the commissioner to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selecting those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the division, estimate or appraisement.

(*2*) The commissioner so appointed shall make the division, estimate or appraisement in accordance with those instructions, and submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector.

Remedy for error in division.

114. (*1*) If in any division under section 113 either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled, he may, within three months from the date on which the division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him at the price which prevailed on that date.

(*2*) If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

Procedure where crop has been estimated or appraised.

115. (*1*) When a crop has been estimated or appraised under section 113 the estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Collector by whom the commission was issued.

(*2*) The Collector shall consider the commissioner's estimate or appraisement, and, after such hearing and inquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass an order thereon either confirming or varying the estimate or appraisement; and that order shall be final.

Costs of proceedings under foregoing sections.

116. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of sections 112 to 115 (both inclusive) shall be payable by the landlord or tenant, or partly by one and partly by the other, as the Collector may in each case direct; and the amount payable by any person under such a direction shall be recoverable from him as if it was an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

[B. B., s. 9.]

Interference with produce of land otherwise than under section 112, criminal trespass.

117. If the landlord of any land of which the rent is payable in the manner mentioned in section 112, or any other person, interferes in any way, without the consent of the tenant, with the cutting or harvesting of any produce of the land except by an application to the Collector under section 112, he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860

[C. B., s. 85. B. B., s. 89.]

Danabandi or appraisement papers in Bihár to be deposited in Collector's office.

118. When the rent payable for land in Bihár is the equivalent money-value of a fixed proportion of the actual gross produce thereof, and such equivalent

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money-value is determined by an estimate or appraisement (*danabandi*) of the standing crop, or by some similar proceeding, the *danabandi* or appraisement papers shall, within fifteen days after the making of the appraisement, be lodged in the office of the Collector of the district.

G.—Further provisions regarding rent.

[C.B., s. 23 (c). B. B., s. 30.]

Limit to rents of raiyats and under-raiyats.

119. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, or in any contract made after the second day of March, 1883, a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not be bound to pay for his holding a money-rent exceeding *five*-sixteenths of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the holding in staple crops, calculated, in such manner as the Board of Revenue may from time to time, by rules, direct, at the prices at which raiyats sell at harvest time.

Presumption that rent continues unchanged.

120. The rent payable by a tenant in any agricultural year shall be presumed to be the rent payable by him in the following agricultural year until the contrary is shown.

[D. § 42.]

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

121. When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a fixed rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or

(*b*) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[D. § 9. C. B., s. 78. B. B., s. 70.]

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord without notice of the transfer.

122. (*1*) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has given notice of the transfer to the tenant.

(*2*) When there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

[D. §§ 13 & 17. C. B., s. 71. B. B., s. 63 (2).]

Abwab, &c., illegal.

123. All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwab*, *mahtut*, or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

[D. § 64. B. B., ss. 62 (2), 64 (*a*), 93.]

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

124. Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding five hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

[C. B., s. 64. B. B., s. 56.]

Rent first charge on tenures, occupancy-holdings and ba-tu holdings.

125 (*1*) The rent of a tenure, occupancy-holding or bastu holding shall be a first charge on the same.

(*2*) If the right, title and interest of the tenant is brought to sale in execution of a decree for money obtained by a person other than the landlord, the landlord shall be entitled to be first paid out of the sale proceeds any rent which may be due to him by the tenant.

CHAPTER X.

OTHER PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF TENANTS.

A.—Of improvements on raiyats' holdings and compensation therefor.

[C. B., s. 29. B. B., s. 69.]

"Improvement."

126. (*1*) For the purposes of this chapter the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the letting-value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it.

(*2*) It shall include for those purposes—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural

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purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(*f*) the erection of a dwelling-house suitable for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this chapter if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of the estate or tenure of his landlord.

(*3*) A work which benefits several holdings shall for the purposes of this chapter be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.

[..B., s. 77. B., s. 69]

Right to make improvements in case of occupancy-holding.

127. (*1*) The landlord of an occupancy-raiyat shall not be entitled as such to prevent the raiyat making an improvement in respect of his holding, and shall not, except as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of the holding without the permission of the raiyat.

(*2*) A landlord of an occupancy-holding who would, but for the want of his raiyat's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of the holding, may, if he desires that any improvement, other than an improvement of the description mentioned in section 126, clause (*f*), be made, deliver or cause to be delivered to the raiyat a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the raiyat is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

[. B., s. 77. . B. s. 69.]

Right to make improvements in case of ordinary raiyat's holding.

128. (*1*) An ordinary raiyat shall not, except as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission any improvement other than an improvement of the description mentioned in section 126, clause (*f*).

(*2*) An ordinary raiyat, who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

[. B., ss. (*e*) & 29].

Compensation for improvements payable to raiyat on ejectment.

129. (*1*) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been made.

(*2*) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(*3*) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(*4*) Improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make the improvement and was ready to make it himself.

Power to make rules for appointment of assessors.

130. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 129, for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

131. (*1*) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 129 for an improvement, regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the amount by which the letting-value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement; and

(*c*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement.

(*2*) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the landlord and raiyat may, if they think fit, agree that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

Certain stipulations in contracts to be void.

132. A stipulation in a contract providing—

(*a*) that a landlord shall be entitled to prevent a raiyat from making, or to eject him for making, such improvements on his holding as he is entitled to make under this Act, or

(*b*) that a raiyat ejected from his holding shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements

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in any case in which he would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

B.—Of the landlord's right to measure land.

[D. § 58. C. B., s. 75. B. B., s. 67.]

Landlord entitled to measure land unless restrained by contract.

133. Subject to the provisions of any contract, a landlord may, by himself or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, enter upon and measure all land comprised in any estate or tenure, of the rents of which he is in receipt, except land entered in the general register of revenue-free lands prepared under the Land Registration Act, 1876 (B. C.) of 1876:

Provided that, when any land has been measured by a landlord, whether before or after the passing of this Act, it shall not, without the written permission of the Collector, be again measured by the landlord within the ten years next following the date on which it was so measured.

Illustration.

A., a proprietor, grants a portion of his estate in patní to B, to whom the raiyats pay rent. Both A and B are entitled to make a general survey and measurement of the lands comprised in the patní lease.

[D. § 94. B. B., s. 176.]

Tenant bound to point out boundaries.

134. When a landlord desires to measure, under section 133, any land held by his tenant, the tenant shall, if the landlord requires him to do so, attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

[D. § 94 B. B., s. 176.]

Remedy when landlord is obstructed or tenant does not point out boundaries.

135. (*1*) When a landlord desires to measure any land under section 133, and any person occupying the land obstructs him in so doing, or any tenant, bound under section 134 to attend and point out the boundaries of his land, refuses or neglects so to do, the landlord may apply to the Court which would have jurisdiction to hear a suit for the recovery of the land, to make an order directing such person to permit the measurement, or such tenant to attend and point out the boundaries, as the case may be.

(*2*) The Court may, on receiving an application under this section, cause a notice to be served on the occupant or tenant, as the case may be, requiring him to show cause, at a time and place specified therein, why the order applied for should not be made.

(*3*) If the person on whom a notice is served under sub-section (2) does not show cause as aforesaid, the Court may make the order applied for.

[D. s. 94. B. B., s. 177.]

Presumption against tenant not attending to point out boundaries.

136. If a tenant ordered under section 135 to attend and point out the boundaries of the land held by him refuses or neglects to do so, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land prepared under the direction of the landlord, at the time the tenant was ordered to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Measurement in suits between landlord and tenant to be made according to Government measure.

137. (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bighá. [D. § 94. C. B., s. 76 (a). B. B., s. 68 (a).]

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any different local measure, the Government measure shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit.

Determination of the length of the standard in case of dispute.

138. (*1*) If any dispute as to the length of a standard used in a local measure arises in any suit under this Act, the Collector shall, on a reference made to him for this purpose by the Court, determine the proper length thereof. [D. § 98. C. B., s. 76 (b). B. B., s. 68 (b).]

(*2*) An appeal shall lie from the Collector's decision to the District Judge.

(*3*) If no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector, or, if an appeal be preferred, the decision of the District Judge thereon, shall be conclusive.

C.—Of surrender and abandonment.

Surrender by raiyat.

139. (*1*) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding; but notwithstanding the surrender he shall continue to be liable for the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless— [D. § 12 (3). C. B., s. 79 (3). B. B., s. 72 (3).]

(*a*) he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice in writing of his intention to surrender; or

(*b*) the holding is let to another person for a agricultural year following the surrender.

(*2*) If the landlord refuses to receive a notice, tendered to him under clause (*a*), or to sign a receipt for the same, the raiyat may apply to the Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate, and the Court shall thereupon cause the notice to be served on the landlord.

Non-transferable holding in certain cases to be deemed surrendered.

140. Any tenant of a holding which is not transferable, who leaves his holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of one year, shall, at the expiration of that period, be deemed to have surrendered the holding: [D. s. 12 (4). C. B., s. 79 (4). B. B., s. 72 (4).]

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Provided that, in reckoning that period, any time during which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond the tenant's control, it may have been impossible to cultivate the land, shall be excluded.

[C. B., ss. 43 & 44. B. B., ss. 34 & 35.]

D.—Of Merger.

Merger of tenant's interest in landlord's interest.

141. (*1*) When in the case of any tenancy the interest of the landlord and that of the tenant become, by transfer, succession or otherwise, united in the same person, so as to be owned by him in the same right, the interest of the tenant shall—

(*a*) during the period of three months mentioned in sub-section (*2*) be presumed to be merged in the interest of the landlord and extinguished, unless the person proves that he has not intended it to be merged, and

(*b*) after the expiration of that period be deemed to be so merged and extinguished, unless within that period the person executes an instrument declaring his intention that a merger shall not take place, and the instrument is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and is published in the prescribed manner.

III of 1877.

(*2*) The period of three months referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall, when the interests become united after the commencement of this Act, begin to run from the date on which they become united, and, when they have become united before the commencement of this Act, begin to run from the commencement of this Act:

Provided that, when, at the time the interests become united, the person in whom they become united has not attained his age of majority or is of unsound mind, the period shall not begin to run before he has attained that age or become of sound mind, as the case may be.

(*3*) A merger under this section shall not operate to the prejudice of any person having a lien upon the interest merged.

(*4*) When, at the time of a merger taking place in respect of a tenancy under this section, a sub-tenancy exists immediately under that tenancy, the person who becomes the owner of the consolidated interests shall, subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to sales of land for arrears of Government revenue and to the provisions of this Act as to sales for arrears of rent, have the same rights against, and be subject to the same obligations towards, the sub-tenants, as the owner of the tenant's interest had, and was subject to, before the merger.

E.—Of the appointment of a Manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure.

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

142. When co-owners of an estate or tenure disagree as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue, [D. § 16. C. B., s. 65(1). B. B., s. 57 (1).]

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served upon all the co-owners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under Act VII of 1876 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

143. If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under section 142, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served upon any co-owner who did not appear before it was made. [C.B., s. 65 (2.) B.B., s. 57(2).]

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

144. If the co-owners do not, within one month after the making of an order under section 143, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within one month after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may— [C. B., s. 66 (1). B. B., s. 58 (1.)]

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards assents to undertake the management thereof; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under section 144(*b*).

145. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under section 144, clause (*b*); and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager. [C.B., s. 66(2). B.B., s. 58 (2).]

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[C. B., s. 66(3). B. B., s. 58(3).]

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards under section 144 (a).

IX (B. C.) of 1879.

146. In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes the management of an estate or tenure under section 144, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

[C. B., s. 67. B. B., s. 59.]

Provisions applicable to manager appointed under section 144(b).

147. (*1*) A manager appointed under section 144, clause (*b*), shall receive by way of remuneration such fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager as the District Judge from time to time directs.

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised.

(*4*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts; and

(*5*) He shall be removeable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

[C. B., s. 68. B. B., s. 60.]

Power to restore management to co-owners.

148. When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 144, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners if he is satisfied that such management will be conducted by them jointly without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

F.—Miscellaneous.

[C. B., s. 79 (5), (6) & (7). B. B., s. 72 (5), (6) and (7).]

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

149. No tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

[B. B., ss. 21 (*b*), 37.]

Portion of holding not transferable.

150. Nothing in this Act shall entitle a tenant whose holding is transferable to transfer or bequeath, without the consent of his landlord, a portion only of the land comprised in the holding so that it may be held from the landlord by the transferee as a separate holding.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF RENTS BY A REVENUE-OFFICER.

Power to order Revenue-officers to settle rents.

151. (*1*) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that the rents of all tenants or of any class of tenants in any local area shall be settled by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords applies for such an order, and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the making of such an order is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing, or likely to arise, between the tenants and their landlords generally;

(*c*) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area, or the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure owned or managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(*3*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made, and an order so notified shall continue in force until it is rescinded by an order notified in like manner.

Bar to jurisdiction of Civil Courts while order is in force.

152. While an order under section 151 continues in force in respect of any tenants, a Civil Court shall not, except as provided by section 155, clause (*b*), entertain a suit for the enhancement or reduction of the rents of those tenants under this Act.

Rents of certain tenants to be fixed.

153. (*1*) When the rents of any tenants to whom an order under section 151 applies are subject to alteration by order of a Court, the officer appointed to settle the rents of those tenants under this chapter shall, without any application being made to him in this behalf, fix those rents in accordance with the principles embodied in this Act, and so that no rent fixed under this section shall exceed the maximum prescribed by this Act in cases of enhancement.

(*2*) Where the Local Government has, under this chapter, directed a settlement of the rents of the occupancy-raiyats of any local area, and a table of rates and produce has not been prepared under Chapter VI for that local area, it may further direct the officer appointed to settle the rents to prepare such a table before proceeding to fix the rents of those raiyats.

Rents of other tenants to be ascertained and recorded.

154. When the rents of any tenants to whom an order under section 151 applies are not subject to alteration as aforesaid, the officer appointed to settle the rents of those tenants shall, without any application being made to him in this behalf, ascertain and record the rents payable by them.

Power to refer question to Civil Court or leave case to be dealt with by Civil Court.

155. (*1*) If in the course of the proceedings taken for fixing the rent of a tenant under section 153 any question arises which, in the opinion of the officer conducting

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those proceedings, would be more properly decided by a Civil Court, the officer may in his discretion, but subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf,

(*a*) refer the question for decision to the Civil Court which would, but for section 152, have had jurisdiction to try a suit for the enhancement or reduction of the rent, or

(*b*) by order in writing direct that the tenant's case be excluded from the operation of this chapter and be left to be disposed of by suit in a Civil Court, as if the order under section 151 did not apply to it.

(*2*) When a Revenue-officer makes a reference under clause (*a*) of this section in respect of a tenant, he may either stay his proceedings in respect of that tenant, or, if the nature of the case admits of his doing so, pass an order in alternative form or otherwise fixing the rent contingent upon the decision of the Civil Court.

Preparation of jamabandí.

156. (*1*) A Revenue-officer settling rents under this chapter shall prepare, in the prescribed form, one or more jamabandís, comprising all or such numbers of the tenants whose rents he is appointed to settle as the Board of Revenue may direct.

(*2*) Every jamabandí prepared under this section shall show in respect of each tenant comprised therein—

(*a*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat;

(*b*) the land held by him;

(*c*) the name of his landlord;

(*d*) whether the rent has been fixed under section 153 or ascertained under section 154;

(*e*) the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained, and, when the rent is a gradually increasing one, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.

Publication of jamabandí and objections thereto.

157. Every jamabandí prepared under section 156 shall be published in the prescribed manner, and any person objecting to any entry therein may, within one month from the date of the publication, present to the Revenue-officer, for transmission to the Commissioner of the Division, a petition stating his objection to the entry.

Submission of jamabandí and petitions of objection to the Commissioner and Board.

158. (*1*) On the expiration of the said period of one month, the Revenue-officer shall submit to the Commissioner of the Division a copy of the jamabandí, with a report setting forth the grounds on which it has been prepared, and the petitions of objection (if any) which he may have received under section 157.

(*2*) The Commissioner shall consider the jamabandí and report, and the objections (if any), and, after allowing the objectors (if any) an opportunity of being heard, shall forward the papers to the Board of Revenue with his opinion regarding the same.

Sanction to and final publication of jamabandí, and date from which it comes into force.

159. (*1*) The Board of Revenue may return the papers for further inquiry, or may submit the jamabandí with or without modifications to the Local Government for sanction.

(*2*) The Local Government may return for further inquiry the papers received under sub-section (1) or may sanction the jamabandí with or without modification.

(*3*) When a jamabandí has been sanctioned by the Local Government under this section, it shall be published in the prescribed manner.

(*4*) A jamabandí published under this section shall come into force from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the publication.

Rent fixed under foregoing provisions to be deemed the rent payable.

160. When a jamabandí has come into force under section 159, a tenant's rent shown therein as fixed under section 153 shall be deemed to be the rent payable by him, and shall not, during the period of ten years next following the date on which the jamabandí comes into force, be enhanced in a suit instituted under this Act, except on the ground that since the jamabandí came into force an improvement has been made by the landlord which, but for this section, would entitle him to an enhancement:

Provided that—

(*1*) such rent may from time to time be altered in any other manner permitted by law; and

(*2*) nothing in this section shall prevent the rent shown in a jamabandí in respect of a tenancy from being called in question on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent;

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandí to belong;

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from, or more or less than, that shown in the jamabandí;

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandí has been fixed by a contract legally binding on the parties, and which has been brought to the notice of the officer preparing the jamabandí.

Rent ascertained under foregoing provisions to be presumed to be the rent payable.

161. When a jamabandí has been published under section 159 a tenant's rent shown therein as, ascertained under section 154, shall be presumed to be the

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rent payable by that tenant until the contrary is shown.

Certain other entries in jamabandí to be presumed to be correct.

162. An entry made in a jamabandí under clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 156 shall, after the jamabandí has been published under section 159, be presumed for all purposes to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Expenses incurred in proceedings under this chapter how defrayed.

163. All expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, in any case mentioned in section 151, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in carrying out those provisions therein, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in carrying out those provisions therein in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants in that local area whose rents are fixed or ascertained under this chapter, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE PREPARATION OF A RECORD-OF-RIGHTS BY A REVENUE-OFFICER.

Power to order preparation of record-of-rights.

164. (*1*) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a record-of-rights shall be prepared for all tenancies or any class of tenancies in a local area by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally; and

(*c*) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(*3*) The Local Government shall, in any order made by it under this section, specify the particulars to be included in the record-of-rights to be prepared under that order.

(*4*) The particulars so specified may be all or some of the following, namely:—

(*a*) the name of each tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat;

(*c*) the land held by him;

(*d*) the name of his landlord;

(*e*) the rent payable;

(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court or otherwise.

(*5*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

Presumption as to entries in record.

165. Every entry in a record-of-rights prepared under section 164 shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE RECOVERY OF RENTS FROM RAIYATS AND UNDER-RAIYATS BY DISTRAINING THE PRODUCE OF THE HOLDING

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

166. Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Court, having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the arrear, requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator, [B. B., ss. 101 104, 123.]

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, on a threshing-floor, or place for treading out grain or the like (whether in the fields or within a homestead) or in a storehouse.

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

(*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Bengal Land Registration Act, 1876, or a VII (B. C.) of 1876.

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mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(*2*) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

[B. B., ss. 71, 125.] (*3*) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sublet with the written consent of the landlord.

[B. B., ss. 104-5.] Form of application and fee payable.

167. (*1*) Every application under section 166 shall specify—

(*a*) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(*b*) the name of the tenant;

(*c*) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(*d*) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(*e*) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained; and

(*f*) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification.

(*2*) Every such application shall be liable to the court-fee which would be payable in a suit instituted for the recovery of the arrear therein claimed.

(*3*) Every such application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints; and, if the application so verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, that person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

[B. B., ss. 105 & 106.] Procedure on receipt of application.

168. (*1*) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under section 166, or as soon after as the Court permits, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application.

(*2*) The Court may examine the applicant, and may admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

[B.B., s., 107.] Procedure if application is admitted.

169. If the application is admitted, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court:

[D. § 211.] Provided that produce, which from its nature does not admit of being stored, shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering.

[B.B., s. 108.] Service of demand and account.

170. (*1*) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made.

(*2*) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(*3*) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on the outer door of the house in which he usually resides.

[B. B., ss. 109 and 110.] Right to reap, &c., produce.

171. (*1*) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

(*2*) In default of the person entitled to do so, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and shall store the same in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

(*3*) In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

[B.B., s. 113.] Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

172. (*1*) Unless the demand, with all costs of the application for distraint, be immediately satisfied, an officer distraining property

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under section 169 shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a specified day, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction.

(2) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

[B. B., s. 114.] **173.** The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Place of sale.

[D. s. III.] **174.** Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter upon the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

Power to sell produce before it is reaped or gathered.

[B. B., s. 115.] **175.** The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Manner of sale.

[B. B., s. 116.] **176.** If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day or (if a market be held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until such day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

Postponement of sale.

[B. B., s. 117.] **177.** The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

Payment of purchase-money.

[B. B., s. 118.] **178.** When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

[B. B., s. 119.] **179.** (1) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay to the applicant for distraint the expenses incurred by him on account of the distraint, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made by the Board of Revenue in this behalf.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

(2) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale, and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

180. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers. [B. B., s. 120.]

Certain officers may not purchase.

181. (1) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 170, together with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn. [B. B., ss. 111, 112 & 123.]

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

(2) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay the same into the Court.

(3) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(4) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section, the Court shall pay over the same to the applicant for distraint, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

182. (1) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under section 181, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and, if that landlord is not the defaulter, he shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord and so on until the defaulter is reached. [B. B., s. 124.]

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under section 181 to institute a suit for the recovery from

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the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

B.B., s. 126.] **183.** When land is sublet, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

184. When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail, but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid to the owner of the property under section 179 without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

[B. B., ss. 91, 122.] **185.** Any person who, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or prevents or attempts to prevent any person from reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of the holding, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Penalty for illegal distraint.

186. When any offence punishable under section 185 is committed for the benefit of, or in behalf of, any person owning or claiming any interest in the land in respect of which the offence is committed, or having or claiming any interest in a dispute which has led to the commission of the offence, or when any person has accepted or derived any benefit from the commission of any such offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both, if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

Persons benefiting, &c., by offences under section 185 liable to punishment.

[B. B., s. 127.] **187.** (*1*) The Local Government may, by an order published in the official Gazette, suspend the provisions of sections 166 to 184 (both inclusive) in any local area for such time as it thinks proper.

Power to suspend provisions of sections 166 to 184.

(*2*) So long as an order under this section continues in force, in respect of any local area, no Court shall receive an application for distraint for arrears of rent due on lands situate within that local area.

CHAPTER XIV.

SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE APPLICABLE TO SUITS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A.—Rules applicable to suits between landlord and tenant generally.

188. The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the land in respect of which the relation of landlord and tenant exists between the parties. [D. § 174 C. B., s. 148. B. B., s. 165.] XIV of 1882.

Place of suing.

189. Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit, be deemed to be the recognised agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending. [D. § 169. C. B., s. 150 B. B., s. 167(*a*).]

Náibs or gumáshtas to be authorised agents.

190. The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf. [D. § 173 C. B., s. 147. B. B., s. 164. XIV o 1882

Special register of suits.

B.—Rules applicable to particular classes of suits between landlord and tenant.

191. Sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 194 to 197 (both inclusive), 305, and 320 to 325C (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply in any suits of the following classes between landlord and tenant as such, namely:— [C. B., s. 165. B. B., s. 187.] XIV of 1882.

Sections 121 to 127, 129, 194 to 197, 305, and 320 to 325C of Code not to apply in suits for possession, rent or damages.

(*a*) suits for the recovery of rent:

(*b*) suits for penalties claimable under any provision of this Act:

(*c*) suits to recover possession of the land.

192. The plaint in every suit of a description mentioned in section 191 shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the extent, situation, designation and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification. [D. §§ 149 & 185. C. B., s. 167. B. B., s. 189. XIV of 1882.

Particulars to be specified in plaint in such suits.

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[D. § 192. C. B., s. 173. B. B., s. 195.]

Summons in such suits to be for final disposal.

193. The summons shall in every such suit be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only.

Service of summons in such suits by registered letter.

194. The service of a summons on a defendant in any such suit may, if the Court so directs, be effected by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.

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[D. § 108. C. B., s. 184. B. B., s. 206.]

Written statements not to be filed in such suits without leave.

195. A written statement shall not be filed in any such suit without the leave of the Court.

[B. B., s. 214.]

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Mode of recording evidence in such suits.

196. The rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in all such suits whether an appeal is allowed in them or not.

[D. §§ 177 & 223. C. B., ss. 155 & 197. B. B., ss. 171 & 219.]

Execution in such suits on oral application.

197. When a decree, not being a decree of the description referred to in section 111, sub-section (*2*), is passed in any such suit, the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof.

[D. § 179. C. B., ss. 157 & 220 B. B., ss. 173 & 242.]

No appeal in certain suits for arrears and penalties.

198. An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal in any suit instituted by a landlord, for arrears or by a tenant for a penalty claimable under any provision of this Act where—

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, and, if he is satisfied that a failure of justice has been caused by a substantial error, defect or irregularity in the proceedings or in the decision, may pass such order as he thinks fit.

Defendant in suit for arrear admitting arrear is due, but disputing plaintiff's title, to pay into Court.

199. (*1*) When, in a suit for an arrear of rent instituted against a tenant, the defendant admits that the arrear is due by him, but pleads that it is due to a person other than the plaintiff, the Court may, if it thinks fit, refuse to take cognizance of the plea until the defendant has paid the amount of the arrear into Court.

(*2*) When the amount of an arrear has been paid into Court under this section, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt for the same, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance for the arrear, in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been paid to the person entitled to it.

(*3*) The Court shall forward the amount paid in to the officer to whom an application to deposit the rent would be made under section 103 and it shall thereupon be deemed to be a deposit received under clause (*c*) of that section.

[C. B., s. 198. B. B., s. 220.]

When assignee of decree for arrears may apply for execution.

200. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become, and is vested in him.

[C. B., ss. 96 & 98 (*b*). B. B., ss. 128 & 130, cl. (*b*).]

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

201. (*1*) A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), it shall be in the discretion of the Court to fix the date from which any such decree shall take effect.

[B. B., ss. 21 (*e*), 31, 44 & 45 Vic., C. 41, s. 14.]

Relief against forfeitures.

202. (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has requested the tenant, where the damage or breach is capable of remedy, to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the damage or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the damage or breach, and whether, in

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the opinion of the Court, the damage or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the damage or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(3) The Court may from time to time extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (2) for remedying a damage or breach.

(4) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the damage or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the damage or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

[B., s. 80. B., s. 73.]

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

203. The following rules shall be applicable in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:—

(a) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment.

(b) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value:

Provided that a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section when, after the commencement of proceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

[B., s. 80. B., s. 73.]

Payment by raiyat for occupation of land under section 203.

204. When a landlord elects, under section 203, clause (a), to allow a raiyat to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that clause, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

All claims between landlord and tenant to be determined in ejectment-proceedings.

205. In all suits and proceedings for ejectment, the Court shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against the tenant as such, or by the tenant against the landlord as such.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money is due by the landlord to the tenant.

206. (1) When it appears to a Court making an inquiry under section 205 that the amount payable by the landlord to the tenant as such exceeds the amount payable by the tenant to the landlord as such, the decree or order for ejectment (if any) shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of the excess sum, specify a time within which it must be paid into Court.

(2) If it is so paid within the time specified, the Court shall eject the tenant; and

if it is not so paid, the Court shall refuse to eject the tenant.

C.—Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.

Suit to determine status, &c., of tenant.

207. Every landlord may institute a suit against his tenant, and every tenant against his landlord, for the determination of all or any of the following matters, namely:— [C. B., s. 151 B. B., s. 168.]

(a) the land held by the tenant;

(b) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether his rent is liable to enhancement; and

(c) the rent payable by him at the time the suit is instituted.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE SALE OF TRANSFERABLE HOLDINGS IN EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR ARREARS DUE ON THEM.

Definitions.

208. (1) "Incumbrance" in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created upon the holding by the tenant in limitation of his own interest therein, except— [D. §§ 12 (11) and 155. C. B., ss. 206, Expl., & 210. B. B., ss. 228, Expl., & 232.]

(a) a tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(b) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(c) a tenure of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals,

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places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) a right of occupancy;

(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly and in writing given the tenant permission to create.

[C. B., s. 208, Expl. B. B., s. 228, Expl.]

(*2*) "Registered incumbrance" in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy on which an arrear of rent is due, means any incumbrance which the defaulter or his predecessor in interest has created by an instrument registered under the Registration Act for the time being in force, and of which, after it has been registered, a copy has been served on the landlord under section 223, not less than six months before the arrear became due.

[C. B., s. 201. B. B., s. 223.]

Application for sale of holding.

209. (*1*) When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a transferable holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attachment and sale of the holding in execution of the decree, his application shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in that section and section 237 of the said Code, a statement of the annual rent of the holding.

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(*2*) When the holding is a permanent tenure, there shall be filed with the application a copy of so much of the register kept under Chapter III as relates to the tenure.

[D. § 152. C. B., s. 203. B. B., s. 225.]

Proclamation announcing sale.

210. (*1*) When an order has been passed for the sale of a holding upon an application made under section 209, the proclamation made under section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in that section, announce—

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(*a*) in the case of a tenure, that the tenure will first be put up to auction subject to the registered incumbrances and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day of which due notice will be given with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, or bastu holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(*2*) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

Sale of tenure subject to registered incumbrances and effect thereof.

211. (*1*) When a tenure has been advertised for sale under section 210, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

[C. B., s. 2 B. B., s. 228(and Expl.]

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure not being a registered incumbrance.

Sale of tenure with power to avoid all incumbrances and effect thereof.

212. (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure put up to auction under section 211 does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree-holder thereupon desires that the tenure be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

[C. B., s. 207 B. B., s. 229(a)]

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(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure.

[D. § 155. C. B., s. 2 B. B., s. 23

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances and effect thereof.

213. (*1*) When an occupancy-holding or bastu holding has been advertized for sale under section 210, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

[B. B., s. 2 (*b*)]

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 214, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

214. (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under section 211, section 212, or section 213, and desiring to avoid the same, may within one year from the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for a service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

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(Chapter XV.—Sale of Transferable Holdings in Execution, &c. Secs. 215—223.)

[B. B., s. 225 (c)

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.

215. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings in that local area shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

[D. § 246. C. B., s. 211. B. B., s. 233.]

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

216. (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say :— XIV of 1882.

(*a*) There shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the holding to sale.

(*b*) There shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made.

(*c*) If there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale, but not more than six months after the date of the final decree.

(*d*) The balance (if any remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

[D. § 153. C. B., s. 204. B. B., s. 226.] XIV of 1882.

Holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

217. (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon.

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to institute a suit to set aside the sale of a holding under this chapter.

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the holding.

218. (*1*) When any person having, in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon such sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale, [D. §§ 35, 36, 154. C. B., s. 205. B. B., s. 227.]

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per cent. per annum and secured by a mortgage of the holding to him ;

(*b*) his mortgage shall, subject to the provisions of section 125, be deemed to be the first charge on the holding ; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to take possession of the holding as mortgagee, and retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

219. When a holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord ; and, if that landlord is not the defaulter, he may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached. [D. §§ 35, 36, 154. C. B., s. 205. B. B., s. 227.]

Decree-holder may bid at sale ; judgment-debtor may not.

220. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a holding is sold under this chapter may without the permission of the Court bid for or purchase the holding. XIV of 1882. [C. B., s. 208 (1). B. B., s. 230 (1).]

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a holding so sold.

Operation of sections 313 and 326 of Code of Civil Procedure excluded.

221. Sections 313 and 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter. XIV of 1882.

Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.

222. Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any transferable holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act. III of 1877.

Registration-officers to serve copies of instruments creating incumbrances.

223. Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a transferable holding and creating an incumbrance on the holding, shall, at the request [C. B., s. 206. Expl. B. B., s. 228. Expl.]

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(Chapter XVI.—Limitation. (Secs. 224—225) and (Chapter XVII.—Supplementary. Secs. 226—230. Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments.)

of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, cause a copy of the instrument to be served on the landlord in the manner prescribed in Part VII of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, for the service of summons.

III of 1877.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF LIMITATION.

[D. §§ 77, 78 & 79. C. B., s. 92. B. B., s. 98.]

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule IV.

224. The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule IV annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

XV of 1877. [C. B., s 93. B. B., s. 99.]

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

225. Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in section 224.

CHAPTER XVII.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Saving as to service-tenures.

226. Nothing in this Act shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Power to make rules regarding procedure and powers of officers.

227 The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(*a*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*b*) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and

(*c*) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

228. (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

Náibs and gumáshtas of landlords.

229. Any appearance, application or act in, before, or to, any Court or other authority required or authorized by this Act to be made or done by a landlord may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by a náib or gumáshta of the landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord; and every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, a náib or gumáshta of the landlord empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to, the landlord in person.

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

230. The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like. [D. §. 82. C. B., s. 8. B. B., s. 3.] "Rent" and "land."

SCHEDULE I.

(See Section 2.)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793 .	A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zamíndárs, independent talukdárs, and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Bihár, and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September, 1789, the 25th November, 1789, and the 10th February, 1790, and subsequent dates.	Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64, and 65.
XII of 1805 .	A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Pattáspur, Kummadichour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur.	Section 7.
V of 1812 .	A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27.

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(*Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments*) and (*Schedule II.—Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.*)

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1812 .	A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof.	Preamble and Sections 2 and 3.
VIII of 1819 .	A Regulation to declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of zamíndárs and patní taluqdárs; also to establish a process for the sale of such taluqs in satisfaction of the zamíndár's demand of rent, and to explain and modify other parts of the system established for the collection of rents generally throughout Bengal.	The whole Regulation.
I of 1820 .	A Regulation for providing that all sales of certain taluqs, made answerable by sale for arrears of the zamíndár's rent, shall be conducted in the mode prescribed by Regulation VIII, 1819, for the sales therein described.	The whole Regulation.
XI of 1825 .	A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	In Clause 1 of Section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the Clause.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1862 .	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	The whole Act.
VIII of 1865 .	An Act to amend the law for the sale of such undertenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.	The whole Act.
IV of 1867 .	An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The whole Act.

SCHEDULE I—*concld.*

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1869 .	An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1879 .	An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers.	The whole Act.

Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
XXV of 1850 .	An Act for the forfeiture to Government of deposits made on incomplete sales of land under Regulation VIII, 1819, and Act IV, 1846.	So much as is unrepealed.
XXXIII of 1850 .	An Act for amending the forms necessary for the sale of patní tenures in Bengal.	The whole Act.
VI of 1853 .	An Act relating to summary suits for arrears of rent, to sales of pátní taluqs and other saleable Tenures, and to sales of land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent.	The whole Act.
X of 1859 .	An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See Section 36.*)

Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.

"In the exercise of the privilege * * * conceded to zamíndárs under direct engagements with Government, there has been created a tenure which had its origin on the estates of the Rájá of Bardwán, but has since been extended to other zamíndáris; the character of which tenure is, that it is a taluq created by the zamíndár, to be held at a rent fixed in perpetuity, by the lessee and his heirs for ever; the tenant is called upon to furnish collateral security for the rent, and for his conduct generally, or he is excused from this obligation at the zamíndár's discretion; but even if the original tenant be excused, still, in case of sale for arrears, or other operation leading to the introduction of another tenant, such new incumbent has always in practice been liable to be so called upon at the option of the zamíndár.

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"By the terms also of the engagements interchanged, it is, amongst other stipulations, provided that, in case of an arrear occurring, the tenure may be brought to sale by the zamíndár, and if the sale do not yield a sufficient amount to make good the balance of rent at the time due, the remaining property of the defaulter shall be further answerable for the demand.

"These tenures have usually been denominated patní taluqs, and it has been a common practice of the holders of them to underlet on precisely similar terms to other persons who, on taking such leases, went by the name of darpatní taluqdárs: these, again, sometimes similarly underlet to be patnídárs; and the conditions of all the title-deeds vary in nothing material from the original engagements executed by the first holder."

SCHEDULE III.

SUMMARY SALE OF PATNÍ TENURES.

(See section 42.)

Extract from Regulation VIII of 1819, amended in accordance with subsequent enactments.

Zamíndárs allowed sales of tenures, in which right to sell for arrears is reserved.

8. *First.*—Zamíndárs, that is, proprietors under direct engagements with the Government, shall be entitled to apply in the manner following for periodical sales of any tenures upon which the right of selling or bringing to sale for an arrear of rent may have been specially reserved by stipulation in the engagements interchanged on the creation of the tenure.

The exercise of this power shall not be confined to cases in which the stipulation for sale may have been unrestricted in regard to time, but shall apply equally to tenures held under engagements stipulating merely for a sale at the end of the year, in conformity with the practice heretofore allowed by the Regulations in force.

First sale to be applied for on first Baisákh.

Second.—On the first day of Baisákh, that is, at the commencement of the following year from that of which the rent is due, the zamíndár shall present a petition to the Collector, containing a specification of any balances that may be due to him on account of the expired year, from all or any taluqdárs or other holders of an interest of the nature described in the preceding clause of this section.

The same shall then be stuck up in some conspicuous part of the kachahrí, with a notice that if the amount claimed be not paid before the first of Jeth following, the tenures of the defaulters will on that day be sold by public sale in liquidation.

Should, however, the first of Jeth fall on a Sunday or holiday, the next subsequent day, not a holiday, shall be selected instead; a similar notice shall be stuck up at the sadr kachahrí of the zamíndár himself, and a copy or extract of such part of the notice as may apply to the individual case shall be by him sent to be similarly published at the kachahrí or at the principal town or village upon the land of the defaulter.

The zamíndár shall be exclusively answerable for the observance of the forms above prescribed, and the notice required to be sent into the mufassal shall be served by a single peon, who shall bring back the receipt of the defaulter, or of his manager, for the same; or in the event of inability to procure this, the signatures of three substantial persons residing in the neighbourhood, in attestation of the notice having been brought and published on the spot.

If it shall appear from the tenor of the receipt or attestation in question that the notice has been published at any time previous to the fifteenth of the month of Baisákh, it shall be a sufficient warrant for the sale to proceed upon the day appointed.

In case the people of the village should object or refuse to sign their names in attestation, the peon shall go to the kachahrí of the nearest munsif, or if there should be no munsif, to the nearest thánd, and there make voluntary oath of the same having been duly published; certificate to which effect shall be signed and sealed by the said officers and delivered to the peon.

Mid year sale to be applied for on first of Kártik.

Third.—On the first day of Kártik, in the middle of the year, the zamíndár shall be at liberty to present a similar petition, with a statement of any balances that may be due on account of the rent of the current year, up to the end of the month of Asin, and to cause similar publication to be made of a sale of the tenures of defaulters, to take place on the first of Aghan, unless the whole of the advertised balance shall be paid before the date in question, or so much of it as shall reduce the arrear, including any intermediate demand for the month of Kártik, to less than one-fourth or a four-anna proportion of the total demand of the zamíndár, according to the kistbandí, calculated from the commencement of the year to the last day of Kártik.

Sales how conducted.

9. All sales of saleable tenures applied for under the rules of this Regulation shall be made in public kachahrí; the land shall be sold to the highest bidder, and every one not the actual defaulter shall be free to bid, not excepting the person in satisfaction of whose demand the sale may be made, nor the under-tenants of the defaulter; fifteen per cent. of the purchase-money shall be paid immediately the lot is knocked down, and the officer conducting the sale shall be competent to refuse to accept a bid, or to knock down a lot to any bidder, unless he has assurance to his satisfaction that the amount

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required to be deposited is in hand for the purpose, or will be produced within two hours.

If the fifteen per cent. be not paid in cash, * * * * * * * * * * within two hours of the sale, or an equivalent amount in Government securities be not lodged, the lot shall be resold on the same day, and if the remainder of the purchase-money be not paid by noon of the eighth day, notice shall be given of resale on the following day, that is, on the ninth from the first sale, by proclaiming the same by beat of drum through the bázár of the sadr station of the zila, after which the lot shall be resold at the appointed time at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit the advance of fifteen per cent. already made, and be further answerable for any sum in which the proceeds of the second sale may fall short of the antecedent one; such deficiency to be levied by the process for the execution of decrees of the Civil Courts.

The forfeited deposit shall be applied to defray the expenses of the sale, and the surplus shall be credited to Government.

Forms to be observed in selling.

10. At the time of the sale, the notice previously stuck up in the kachahrí shall be taken down, and the lots be called up successively in the order in which they may be found in that notice.

A person shall attend on the part of the zamíndár, with a particular statement of the payments made up to the day of sale, on account of the balance of each advertised lot, together with the receipt for, or certificate of, the notice directed to be published in the mufassal, nor shall any lot be put up to sale until the statement produced shall have been inspected, and the existence of a balance for the year ascertained therefrom, nor until the receipt for the notice shall have been read; the observance of which forms shall be recorded in a separate rubakárí to be held upon each lot sold.

If the sale be of the description provided for in the third clause of section 8 of this Regulation, the kistbandí of the defaulter shall likewise be produced, in order that it may be seen that the balance remaining unpaid exceeds a four-anna proportion of the demand up to the date of sale; nor shall the sale take place unless this be ascertained.

The zamíndár shall be exclusively responsible for the correctness and authenticity of the papers to be thus exhibited, nor shall the public officer making the sale be answerable in any respect, except for its fairness and publicity, and for the observance of the rules prescribed for his guidance in this Regulation.

Tenure to be sold free of incumbrance by act of defaulter.

11. *First.*—It is hereby declared, that any taluq or saleable tenure that may be disposed of at a public sale, under the rules of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due on account of it, is sold free of all incumbrances that may have accrued upon it by act of the defaulting proprietor, his representatives or assignees, unless the right of making such incumbrances shall have been expressly vested in the holder by a stipulation to that effect in the written engagements under which the said taluq may have been held.

No transfer by sale, gift or otherwise, no mortgage or other limited assignment, shall be permitted to bar the indefeasible right of the zamíndár to hold the tenure of his creation answerable, in the state in which he created it, for the rent which is in fact his reserved property in the tenure, except the transfer or assignment should have been made with a condition to that effect, under express authority obtained from such zamíndár.

No under-lease to stand after sale.

Second.—In like manner, on sale of a taluq for arrears, all leases originating with the holder of the former tenure, if creative of a middle interest between the resident cultivators and the late proprietor, must be considered to be cancelled, except the authority to grant them should have been specially transferred; the possessors of such interests must consequently lose the right to hold possession of the land and to collect the rents of the raiyats; this having been enjoyed merely in consequence of the defaulter's assignment of a certain portion of his own interest, the whole of which was liable for the rent.

* * * * *

Reason for allowing under-tenants means of staying sale.

13. *First.*—With reference to the injury that may be brought upon the holder of a taluq of the second degree by the operation of the preceding rules, in case the proprietor of the superior tenure purposely withholds the rent due from himself to the zamíndár, after having realised his own dues from the inferior tenantry, it is deemed necessary to allow such taluqdárs the means of saving their tenures from the ruin that must attend such a sale; and the following rules have accordingly been enacted for this purpose.

How under-tenants may stay sale.

Second.—Whenever the tenure of a taluqdár of the first degree may be advertised for sale in the manner required by the second and third clauses of section 8 of this Regulation, for arrears of rent due to the zamíndár, the taluqdárs of the second degree, or any number of them, shall be entitled to stay the final sale, by paying into the Collectorate the amount of balance that may be declared due by the person attending on the part of the zamíndár on the day appointed for sale; in like manner they shall be entitled to lodge money antecedently, for the purpose of eventually answering any demand that may remain due on the day fixed for the sale, and should the amount lodged be sufficient, the sale shall not proceed, but after

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making good to the zamíndár the amount of his demand, any excess shall be paid back to the person or persons who may have lodged it.

Procedure in case of amount lodged being rent due from under-tenant;

Third.—If the amount so lodged shall be rent due by the inferior taluqdár to the holder of the advertised tenure, the same shall be stated at the time of making the deposit, and the amount shall be carried to the account of the tenant or tenants lodging it, and be deducted from any claim of rent that may at the time be pending, or be thereafter brought forward against him or them by the proprietor of the advertised tenure, on account of the year or months for which the notice of sale may have been published.

and in case of amount lodged being advanced from private funds.

Fourth.—If the person or persons making such a deposit, in order to stay the sale of the superior tenure, shall have already paid the whole of the rent due from himself or themselves, so that the amount lodged is an advance from private funds, and not a disbursement on account of the said rent, such deposit shall not be carried to credit in, or set against, future demands for rent, but shall be considered as a loan made to the proprietor of the tenure preserved from sale by such means, and the taluq so preserved shall be the security to the person or persons making the advance, who shall be considered to have a lien thereupon, in the same manner as if the loan had been made upon mortgage, and he or they shall be entitled, on applying for the same, to obtain immediate possession of the tenure of the defaulter, in order to recover the amount so advanced from any profits belonging thereto.

If the defaulter shall desire to recover his tenure from the hands of the person or persons who, by making the advance, may have acquired such an interest therein, and entered on possession in consequence, he shall not be entitled to do so, except upon repayment of the entire sum advanced, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum up to the date of possession having been given as above, or upon exhibiting proof, in a regular suit to be instituted for the purpose, that the full amount so advanced, with interest, has been realised from the usufruct of the tenure.

Sale not to be stayed unless arrear claim be lodged.

14. *First.*—Should the balance claimed by a zamíndár on account of the rent of any under-tenure remain unpaid upon the day fixed for the sale of the tenure, the sale shall be made without reserve, in the manner provided for in sections 9 and 10 of this Regulation; nor shall it be stayed or postponed on any account, unless the amount of the demand be lodged.

But suit to lie for its reversal.

It shall, however, be competent to any party desirous of contesting the right of the zamíndár to make the sale, whether on the ground of there having been no balance due, or on any other ground, to sue the zamíndár for the reversal of the same, and upon establishing a sufficient plea, to obtain a decree with full costs and damages.

The purchaser shall be made a party in such suits, and upon decree passing for reversal of the sale, the Court shall be careful to indemnify him against all loss, at the charge of the zamíndár or person at whose suit the sale may have been made.

Defaulter may apply for summary investigation.

Second.—In cases also in which a taluqdár may contest the zamíndár's demand of any arrear, as specified in the notice advertised, such taluqdár shall be competent to apply for a summary investigation at any time within the period of notice; the zamíndár shall then be called upon to furnish his kabuliyat and other proofs at the shortest convenient notice, in order that the award may, if possible, be made before the day appointed for sale.

Sale not to be stayed unless amount claimed be deposited.

Such award, if so made, will of course regulate the ulterior process; but if the case be still pending, the lot shall be called up in its turn, notwithstanding the suit; and if the zamíndár or his agent in attendance insist on the demand, the sale shall be made on his responsibility, nor shall it be stayed, or the summary suit be allowed to proceed, unless the amount claimed be lodged in cash, * * * * * * * * or in Government securities, by the taluqdár contesting the demand; and if such deposit be not made, the alleged defaulter will have no remedy, but by a regular action for damages and for a reversal of the sale.

Delivery of possession to purchaser.

15. *First.*—So soon as the entire amount of the purchase-money shall have been paid in by the purchaser at any sale made under this Regulation, such purchaser shall receive from the officers conducting the sale a certificate of such payment.

The purchaser shall then proceed with the certificate in question to procure a transfer to his name in the kachahrí of the zamíndár, and upon furnishing security, if required, to the extent of half the jama or annual rent, he shall receive the usual 'amaldastak' or order for possession, together with the notice to the raiyats and others to attend and pay their rents henceforward to him.

The zamíndár shall also be bound to furnish access to any papers connected with the tenure purchased, that may be forthcoming in his kachahrí; and should he in any manner delay the transfer in his office, or refuse to give the orders for possession, notwithstanding that good and substantial security shall have been furnished or tendered on requisition, the new purchaser shall be entitled to apply direct to the Collector; and he shall receive the orders for possession, and shall be

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put in possession, of the lands by means of the názir, in the same manner as possession is obtained under a decree of Court; * * *

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Procedure in case of opposition to purchaser.

Second.—When the new purchaser shall proceed to take possession of the lands of his purchase, if the late incumbent himself, or the holders of tenures or assignments derived from the late incumbent, and intermediate between him and the actual cultivators, shall attempt to offer opposition, or to interfere with the collections of the new purchaser, from the lands composing his purchase, the latter shall be at liberty to apply immediately to the Collector for the aid of the public officers in obtaining possession of his just rights.

A proclamation shall then issue under the seal and signature of the Collector declaring that the new incumbent having, by purchase at a sale for arrears of rent due to the zamíndár, acquired the entire rights and privileges attaching to the tenure of the late taluqdár, in the state in which it was originally derived by him from the zamíndár, he alone will be recognized as entitled to make the zamíndárí collections in the mufassal, and no payments made to any other individual will on any account be credited to the raiyats or others in any suit for rent or on any other occasion whatever when the same may be pleaded.

Procedure in case of continued opposition.

Third.—Should the late incumbent or his late under-tenants continue to oppose the entry of the new purchaser, notwithstanding the issuing of such a proclamation, or should there be reason to apprehend a breach of the peace on the part of any one, the aid of the Police-officers and of all other public officers who may be at hand and capable of affording assistance shall be given to the new purchaser, on his presenting a written application for the same; and in the event of any affray or breach of the peace occurring, the entire responsibility shall rest with the party opposing the lawful attempt of the purchaser to assume his rights.

* * * * *

Disposal of proceeds of sales.

17. *First.*—The following rules have been enacted for the disposal of the proceeds of any sale made under the rules of this Regulation.

Deduction on account of Government.

Second.—One per cent. shall first be deducted from the nett proceeds realised, and shall be carried to the account of Government, for the purpose of meeting the expense of any extra establishments which it may be necessary to maintain for carrying into effect the provisions of this Regulation.

Payment to zamíndárs.

Third.—The balance on account of which the sale may have been made shall next be made good in full (with interest and all charges incurred in bringing the taluq to sale) to the zamíndár or other person to whom the same may be due; provided, however, that no former balances, beyond those of the current year (or of that immediately expired, if the sale be at the commencement of the following year), shall be included in the demand to be thus satisfied.

Such antecedent balances, if the zamíndár shall have omitted to avail himself of the process within his reach for having them satisfied at the time, will have become in fact mere personal debts of the individual taluqdár, and must be recovered in the same way as other debts by a regular suit in the Court.

Disposal of remainder.

Fourth.—Any excess that may remain after satisfying the demand of the zamíndár, in the manner above described, shall be forthwith sent by the officer conducting the sale to the treasury of the Collector or Assistant Collector of the district, to be there held in deposit to answer the claims of the taluqdárs of the second degree, or of others who, by assignment of the defaulter, may be at the time in possession of a valuable interest on the land composing the taluq sold, or on any part of it.

Under-tenants free to prosecute for price of their interest or compensation.

Fifth.—It shall be competent to any one conceiving himself to possess such an interest to bring forward his claim to the price he may have paid for the same, or for a just compensation for the loss sustained by him in consequence of the sale, by instituting a regular suit at any time within two months from the date of sale.

If the Court shall, on investigation, consider the plaintiff's claim to be an equitable one, the Court will award to the claimant either the price he may have originally paid, or the value of the interest at the time of sale, or any other amount that may be deemed just and equitable under all the circumstances.

If there be more claimants than one, payment shall not be made from the deposit, until the whole of the claims be settled; and in case the value assessed upon the whole should exceed the amount in deposit, such amount shall be divided proportionately, and the remainder stand as a personal debt against the defaulter, to be realised from him by the usual process for the execution of decrees.

Suit not to lie if under tenant be himself in arrear at time of sale.

Sixth.—Provided, however, that no taluqdár of the second degree or other possessor of an assigned interest upon the land of the tenure sold, who may

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(*Schedule IV.—Limitation.*)

be holding under a stipulation for the payment of an annual amount in the way of rent, shall be entitled to recover compensation for the loss of such tenure or assignment upon its becoming cancelled by sale of the superior taluq, except after exhibiting proof that the whole amount of the rent demandable from himself has been paid or lodged for the purpose prior to the date of sale.

When defaulter to receive excess unclaimed.

Seventh.—Should no claims upon the purchase-money of a taluq sold as above be brought forward by any under-tenants or assignees, within the period of two months from the date of sale, or should the amount claimed by those who may have sued not equal the entire deposit, the defaulter whose tenure may have been sold shall be at liberty to petition the Court for the amount so held in deposit, or for the excess thereof, as the case may be, and he shall receive a certificate under the seal of the Court, of there being no claims to afford ground of detention for the whole or any part of the deposit; and upon exhibiting such certificate to the Collector, the amount set free thereby shall be paid to his receipt.

In the same manner, upon executing a decree passed in favour of any under-tenants or assignees, they shall receive certificates under the seal of the Court, declaring the amount adjudged to them out of the deposit; and upon exhibiting these certificates, the amount shall be paid severally to their receipts by the Collector.

Substitution of Government securities for cash in deposit.

Eighth.—It shall be competent to any party interested in a deposit, to withdraw the whole or any part thereof, on substituting Government securities, bearing interest, in lieu of the money so held in deposit; such securities to be taken at the rate of discount or premium of the day, as shown by the Government Gazette last received.

SCHEDULE IV.

(*See Section 224.*)

PART I.—*Suits.*

Description of suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach.	One year .	The date of the breach.

SCHEDULE IV—continued.

PART I.—*Suits*—concluded.

Description of Suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
2. For the recovery of an arrear of rent— (*a*) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made on account of the rent of the same holding under section 103.	Six months .	The date of the deposit.
(*b*) in other cases .	Three years .	The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails.

PART II.—*Appeals.*

Description of Appeal.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
3. From any decree or order under this Act to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days .	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
4. From any order of a Collector under this Act to the Commissioner.	Thirty days .	The date of the order appealed against.

PART III.—*Applications.*

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
5. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree, except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree.	Three years .	(1) The date of the decree of order; or (2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or (3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE history of landlord and tenant legislation in Bengal, and of the circumstances which have led to the preparation of the present Bill, is given in full detail in the papers which have been published. A very brief summary of it must suffice here.

Immediately before the Permanent Settlement was made, the Court of Directors, in conveying instructions to the Government here regarding it, wrote as follows*:—

"In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced. * * * * You will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere, from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the raiyats and subordinate landlords, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right as sovereigns of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government."

2. In conformity with these instructions, an article was inserted in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793, by which the Permanent Settlement was effected, expressly saving the right of the Government to legislate for the protection of persons having interests in the soil below those of the zamíndárs. It need hardly be said that any such saving was, strictly speaking, superfluous, inasmuch as the Government of an agricultural country like India would, apart altogether from it, be entitled, or rather bound, to legislate from time to time, as occasion might require, for the protection of the inferior occupants of the soil. But the article is important as showing that the view taken of the relations between the Government, the zamíndárs and the inferior landholders under the Permanent Settlement was the same in 1793 as it is to-day.

The article runs as follows:—

"To prevent any mi-construction of the foregoing articles" (fixing the Government revenue for ever) "the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to make the following declarations to the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land:— *First*, it being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who, from their situation, are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil; and no zamíndár, independent taluqdár or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay."

3. Again, it was enacted by section 67 of Regulation VIII of 1793 (a Regulation re-enacting, with modifications, the rules for the Decennial Settlement) that proprietors should be bound by the restrictions in their kabuliyats, and the 9th of these, as stated by Harington (Vol. II, page 255), was "that implicit obedience be shown to all regulations which have been or may be prescribed by Government concerning the rents of the raiyats and the collections from undertenants and agents of every description, as well as from all other persons whatever."

4. The most important enactment passed in pursuance of these provisions is Act X of 1859, the substantive provisions of which, either in their original form or as re-enacted in Act VIII of 1869† (of the Bengal Council), still govern the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal.

The effect of Act X of 1859 is admitted to have been on the whole beneficial; but on certain important points it cannot be considered a success. In particular, as will presently be explained at greater length, it placed the right of occupancy, which it recognized in the tenant, and the right to enhance rent, which it recognized in the landlord, on a most precarious footing. The result of this has been that, as usually happens with a law which is uncertain in its operation, it has added strength to the strong and further weakened those who were already weak. In Bihár, where the social and economical conditions of the country tend to give the landlords the upper hand, we hear of tenants rack-rented, subjected to *quasi*-feudal oppressions and arbitrarily ousted from their holdings; in Eastern Bengal, on the contrary, where circumstances favour the tenants, we hear of landlords who not only cannot obtain the enhancements of rent to which they are entitled, but at times, when tenants combine against them, cannot even recover what is admitted to be due at existing rates.

5. The difficulties connected with Act X of 1859 began to be felt at an early period. It received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th of April, 1859, and before the end of 1863 its amendment had been suggested by Sir Barnes Peacock, the Chief Justice of Bengal, and by the Revenue-authorities of the North-Western Provinces. Of late years, successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal have borne witness to the existence of chronic evils, which nothing short of comprehensive legislation could cure. In 1873, Sir George Campbell had no

* Harington II, pp. 191-92.

† Throughout this Statement Act X of 1859 only will be referred to. It will be understood that what is said regarding it applies equally to Act VIII of 1869.

doubt that the Government would be eventually compelled to deal with the whole question of the relations of landlords and raiyats in Bengal. In 1876, in the course of the debates on the Agrarian Disputes Act, a measure devised to meet the difficulties between landlords and tenants in Eastern Bengal, the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, a representative of the zamíndárs, urged that the indefiniteness of the principles of Act X of 1859 had brought suits for the adjustment of rents to a dead-lock. Sir R. Temple concurred in the opinion that some principle for determining rates of rent should be fixed by legislation, and in August, 1876, proposed to introduce a Bill to define the principles on which the rights of occupancy-raiyats and tenure-holders should be fixed, to simplify the procedure for realizing arrears of rent in undisputed cases, to extend the definition of "occupancy-raiyat," and to render the interest of a raiyat of that class liable to sale for default in paying rent and transferable by private agreement.

These proposals had not, however, been fully considered when Sir R. Temple, early in 1877, made over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship to Sir Ashley Eden; and it was then arranged that the larger amendment of the law should be deferred, and a Bill providing only for the realization of undisputed arrears introduced at once.

6. It was, however, found, when the Bill was introduced, that it was impracticable to limit its scope in this way. The discussion as to the transferability of the right of occupancy had materially advanced, and it had been recognized that the legislature would have to alter the law with reference to ejectment, distraint, instalments and deposits of rent, and possibly sub-letting. It began to be apparent that many of the proposed provisions would eventually prove to be intimately connected with other portions of the existing law not ostensibly affected by them; and in February, 1879, a majority of the Select Committee on the Bill recommended that the whole subject of a revision of the Rent Law should be once for all fairly faced. This proposal was supported by Sir Ashley Eden; and in April, 1879, the Government of India sanctioned the formation of a Commission to prepare a digest of the existing statute and case law, and to frame the draft of a consolidating Bill.

7. Meanwhile, a separate discussion had been proceeding with reference to the abuses already mentioned as prevailing in the relations between landlords and tenants in Bihár. As far back as the year 1868, Lord Lawrence, then Governor General, had recorded a minute relating to the depressed state of the peasantry in Bihár, in which he had said that he believed "that it would be necessary for the Government sooner or later to interfere and pass a law which should thoroughly protect the raiyat and make him—what he is now only in name—a free man, a cultivator with the right to cultivate the land he holds, provided he pays a fair rent for it." Again, in the years 1875 and 1876, when the condition of Bihár came under consideration, it was acknowledged that some remedies must be applied. Two years later, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a committee of experienced Bihár officials to advise upon the matter; and on the 8th March, 1879, they submitted their report, proposing so many changes of the existing law that they did not consider that the requirements of the case would be properly met by a mere amending Bill. They were of opinion that the whole rent law should be recast.

8. Thus, two independent committees arrived simultaneously at the same conclusion, namely, that the time for a complete revision of the existing law had arrived.

The report of the Bihár committee was referred to the Rent Law Commission, which was appointed under the sanction referred to above (paragraph 6), and that Commission, on the 19th June, 1880, submitted its report with a draft Landlord and Tenant Bill, which, having been revised by the Government of Bengal, has furnished the basis of the present Bill.

9. Before proceeding to give the explanations usual in a statement of this description, it should be mentioned, first, that these explanations will, as far as possible, be confined to points on which it is proposed to alter the existing law, and secondly, that the Bill is no more than it purports to be, namely, a Bill to amend and consolidate existing enactments.

10. With reference to this latter remark, it will be observed that the Bill prepared by the Rent Commission was intended to be in some sense a code of the law relating to agricultural tenancies. It, in many instances, incorporated portions of the common law or case law which have not hitherto been embodied in any legislative enactment in this country. In this respect the present Bill does not follow that of the Rent Commission; but it must not be inferred from this that the views of the Government of India on the important subject of codification have undergone any change. It may be desirable, at some future time, to carry out the design of the Rent Commission in its integrity, and make the Bengal Tenancy Act a complete and self-contained statement of the whole law; but it has been considered that the work of codification is one to be undertaken at a season of leisure, and not at a time like the present, when those, who are responsible for the framing of our legislative measures, are absorbed in the consideration of important substantive amendments of particular portions of the existing law, and are consequently unable to devote to the law as a whole that amount of attention, which would be required in order to carry out the work of codification with any prospect of success.

In the following portions of this Statement the order of the Bill will, as far as possible, be adhered to.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

11. The Bill, it will be observed (section 1), extends by its own vigour to the whole of the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa and the Scheduled Districts.

The Lieutenant-Governor is specially empowered by section 1 to extend the whole Bill, or any portion of it, to the Orissa Division, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and he can, with like sanction, extend the whole, or any portion of it, to any Scheduled District under the power conferred on him by the Scheduled Districts Act.

12. The classes of tenants, to which the provisions of the Bill apply, are (section 3 (8)) tenure-holders, raiyats, under-raiyats and persons having a certain interest in *bastu* land, which will be found explained further on under the head of Chapter VII.

13. The term "tenure-holder" as used in the Bill is defined (section 3 (3) and (4)) to include what are commonly known as undertenure-holders, that is to say, darpatnídárs, sepatnídárs, darijaradárs and such like; and also tenants of the class hitherto known as raiyats at fixed rates. The inclusion of tenants of this latter class in the definition is convenient from the draftsman's point of view, but is, it is believed, otherwise of little importance, inasmuch as the incidents which are attached to their holdings place them to all practical intents and purposes on the same footing as tenure-holders.

14. The term "raiyat" has, following the Bill prepared by the Rent Law Commission, been limited to tenants holding land for purposes of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or who have come into possession for such purposes, except where *bastu* or homestead land is included in a raiyat's agricultural holding, in which case it will be treated in the same way as the rest of the holding, and he will be deemed to hold it as a raiyat.

15. Except as just stated, no attempt has been made to define the terms "tenure-holder" and "raiyat," or to settle the distinction between these two classes of tenants.

The importance of this distinction for the purposes of the Bill has not been overlooked, nor has the possibility that cases may occur near the line of separation between the two classes, in which a doubt will arise as to whether the tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat; but it is believed that the distinction is generally well understood, and that, save in exceptional cases, no difficulty will arise. However this may be, no complete definition has as yet been suggested which would not be certain to give rise to difficulties greater than those which it is intended to remove.

16. Under-raiyat, as defined in the Bill, includes all tenants holding whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat.

17. Section 4, besides saving certain special laws which would, as a matter of course, be saved in a general enactment of this description, provides that nothing in the Bill "shall affect any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions."

A saving of this description is unavoidable in a measure which, as already observed, does not purport to be an exhaustive code, and its importance will be seen from the illustration appended, which shows that it will protect such rights as rights of occupancy enjoyed under a custom by under-raiyats, a class of tenants protected only to a limited extent by the Bill.

CHAPTER II.—*Of the distinction between khámár and raiyatí land.*

18. The second chapter of the Bill deals with the distinction between "khámár land," or the private land of the proprietor, and raiyatí land, or the land destined for occupation by raiyats. The importance of this distinction arises chiefly from the circumstance that raiyats occupying land of the latter class will, under the Bill, enjoy a much larger measure of protection than those occupying land of the former class. Bearing this in mind, and having regard to the efforts made by landlords in some parts of the country, under the existing law, to get into their own hands as large an amount of the raiyatí land as possible and convert it into khámár land, it has been thought necessary to make it clear by the definition that the existing stock of khamar land cannot hereafter be increased, and further to enact (section 6) that all land which is not khamar land shall be deemed to be raiyatí land, and that all land shall be presumed to be raiyatí land until the contrary is proved.

19. In Bihár, owing to the large extent of the khámár, or, as it is there termed, "zeraat", land, and the persistent efforts made by the landlords and their lessees to increase its extent, the question is one of cardinal importance; and there may be other exceptional tracts where the necessity of distinguishing clearly and finally between khámár and raiyatí land may prove to be pressing. To meet such cases, it is further thought necessary to provide (sections 7 to 13)

for making a complete survey and record of the existing khámár or zeraat, and thus preclude all possibility of future disputes on the point.

CHAPTER III.—*Of Tenure-holders generally.*

20. The alterations which it is proposed to make in the existing law regarding tenures, are not of great importance.

Section 14 converts the present raiyats at fixed rates into tenure-holders, but, as already explained (*supra*, paragraph 13), the change is unimportant.

21. Section 20, which saves to a landlord in a temporarily-settled tract a right to raise the rent of any tenure when a new settlement of the revenue is made, is new; but it may be defended as being in accordance with the views that prevail as to the relative position of the landlord, the tenant and the Government in such tracts. The Government has an undoubted right to raise its revenue on the occasion of a fresh settlement. Of this right no act of the landlord can deprive it; and accordingly, if the landlord were to be bound by a grant at fixed rates, made by him so as to extend beyond the term of the settlement, the result would be that, on the occasion of a new settlement, he might be exposed to the risk of having to pay an enhanced revenue without the possibility of recovering it from his tenant.

22. The Rent Commissioners observe that there are in the existing law no express provisions for the enhancement of the rents of tenures, and that the want of a definite enactment on the point has given rise to much expensive litigation. The sections of the Bill relating to this matter are based on those drafted by the Commissioners, and the grounds on which they rest will be best seen from the following extract from the Commissioners' report:—

"We have," they say, "provided for the enhancement of the rent of tenures and under-tenures, by enacting that, in any case in which such rent is liable to enhancement,—there are cases in which it is not so liable,—it may be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures or undertenures in the vicinity, or, where no such customary rate exists, up to such limit as to the Court shall appear fair and equitable, but so that the profit of the tenure-holder or undertenure-holder shall not (in the absence of certain special circumstances, to be noticed hereafter) exceed thirty per centum of the balance which remains after deducting, from the gross rents payable to him, the expenses of collecting such rents. It may be observed that, according to the rule contained in section 8 of Regulation V of 1812, ten per cent. of the balance just mentioned was allowed to the tenure-holder. This section was repealed by Act X of 1859, but, by some oversight, no provision was substituted by this Act, though the principle, as being fair and equitable in itself, and usual by reason of the provisions of the Regulation, was, on several occasions, acted upon by the Courts after that Act was passed. It appears to a majority of us, after careful consideration, that the limit of *ten* per cent. is too low, and we have accordingly allowed a higher limit, namely, that of a maximum not exceeding *thirty* per cent. in ordinary cases.* We have provided for the special and well-known case of *jangalbari* holdings by enacting that, when more than one hundred bíghás of land have been demised for reclamation purposes, more than half being at the time unreclaimed, and the whole having been subsequently reclaimed, the rent of the tenant may not be enhanced so as to leave him a profit of less than twenty per cent. of the net balance above-mentioned, and the Court may allow him such profit in excess of twenty per cent. as to it appears fair and equitable. In order to prevent these new provisions from working hardship by any sudden and great change, we have annexed the following checks:—(*a*) the enhanced rent shall not in any case be more than double the previous rent: (*b*) the Court may direct that the enhancement shall take effect gradually, or, in other words, that the rent shall increase yearly during any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached: and (*c*) that rent once enhanced shall not be altered for ten years unless on account of alluvion or diluvion."

23. The only further points calling for notice in connection with these sections are, that it has been provided that the tenure-holder's profits shall never be less than 10 per cent. of the net balance, that the provision regarding jangalburi tenures has been made applicable to all such tenures irrespective of the area comprised in them, and that a clause has been added providing that, when a tenure-holder has made improvements other than those referred to by the Commissioners, the Court may allow him such amount, by way of profit, as it thinks fit, provided it be not less than 10 per cent.

* Mr. Justice Levinge mentions, in his Minute on Act X, a case in which *two-thirds* (he does not say, whether of the gross or net collections) were given to the landlord and the residue to the middleman. If the calculation was here made on the net collections, the collection expenses being at ten per cent., the middleman got 30 per cent., being $100-\frac{2(100-10)}{3}-10$.

24. In section 26, it is enacted that a permanent tenure-holder shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of Court passed on the ground that he has broken a condition, on breach of which he is, under a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

25. The alterations which are made in the existing law by sections 27 to 35, relating to the registration in the landlord's serishta of transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures, are (so far as they seem to call for notice) as follows :—

(*a*) A fee is made payable in respect of the registration of every succession and every transfer other than a transfer on a sale for arrears of rent.

(*b*) An application for the registration of a voluntary transfer or a succession may, instead of being made to the landlord, be made to a Revenue-officer, who will serve a notice on the landlord requiring him to register.

(*c*) Where a tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent, the Court will cause a notice to be served on the landlord requiring him to register the transfer.

(*d*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to register for one month after he is bound to do so, the persons interested may apply to the Civil Court to compel him to register.

(*e*) Similarly, if the party or parties concerned do not apply for registration within six months from the date of a voluntary transfer or a succession, the landlord may apply to have him or them compelled to allow the registration and pay the requisite fee.

(*f*) The landlord is required to give to the parties concerned copies of entries in his register; the first copy to be given free of charge, subsequent copies on payment.

(*g*) The Board of Revenue is empowered to make rules regulating registration.

26. The proposal of the Rent Commission to extend the registration system to occupancy-holdings has not been adopted, as it is feared that there would be great difficulty in bringing home to persons of the raiyat class the details of such a system.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of Patní Tenures.*

27. The law relating to patní tenures is left substantially unchanged. The various proposals which have been made for the amendment of the summary sale procedure have not been overlooked; but it is thought that, as they touch only matters of detail relating to an institution of a very special nature, they would be best considered at the Select Committee stage of the Bill when it is hoped it may be found possible to simplify the form of the law very much without materially changing its substance. Meantime, the existing enactments have been thrown into Schedule III of the Act, and are made operative by section 42.

CHAPTER V.—*Of Raiyats with a Right of Occupancy.*

28. Chapter V, which treats of the acquisition of the occupancy-right and of the incidents generally of that right, is one of the most important chapters in the Bill.

It will be seen, from the papers that have been published in connection with this measure, that a controversy has arisen, and has been conducted on both sides with much ability and research, as to whether some such right as that which we usually term a right of occupancy did not originally belong, and ought not now to be recognized as belonging, to all raiyats in Bengal except those whose occupation of the land is of a merely transitory nature. It is unnecessary now to enter upon the merits of that question, inasmuch as, after a full consideration of the position, it has been determined that the legislation to be undertaken by the Government shall proceed on the assumption that the occupancy-right is to be recognized as appertaining only to such tenants as may be shown to be in some special sense settled or permanent. But the problem of defining the class of tenants in whom such a right should be recognized is, when limited by this assumption, one of considerable difficulty.

29. The conditions requisite to confer the status of the "khudkásht raiyat," so frequently referred to in our revenue enactments and records, may in earlier times, and especially when thoroughly organized village-communities prevailed, have been to a certain extent definite and ascertainable; but, in spite of all the learning and research which have been brought to bear, they are not now to be discovered. The probability is that they were always very vague; that, notwithstanding their vagueness, no difficulty arose so long as land was abundant, the pressure of the Government revenue heavy and the status of a privileged cultivator of little value; and that it was only with the progress of agriculture, the increase in the value of landed property and the consequent disputes regarding interests in land, that the need of some more precise definition came to be felt.

30. A definition framed under such circumstances would necessarily be to a great extent artificial, and in moulding its details there would necessarily be a good deal of room left for considerations of equity and expediency. We find accordingly, on referring to the proceedings connected with Act X of 1859, that those who framed that Act assumed a considerable latitude in settling the conditions on which the occupancy-status should be acquired. In the Bill

as read a first time, they proposed to confer on every "resident" raiyat a right of occupancy in the "land held by him," and they justified this on the ground that the word "khudkásht," as used in the Regulations, seemed to be synonymous with "resident"; but subsequently, it having been pointed out to them by the Revenue-authorities of the North-Western Provinces that "residence was not always a condition of occupancy," they adopted the rule embodied by them in the Act, namely, that twelve years' holding of the same land shall give a right of occupancy in that land. This rule, which was obviously to a large extent artificial, was copied by them from a similar rule which was issued by the North-Western Provinces Government, apparently as a mere executive suggestion to its officers, in the year 1836, as that "most consistent with the existing practice and recognized rights" in those provinces. The only feature common to the two rules is that of a raiyat in some sense permanent in, or settled in, the locality, and it would seem that the persons who framed those rules considered that as long as they maintained this feature, they were at liberty to define, in such manner as they might think equitable and expedient, the circumstances which should be taken to constitute the requisite degree of permanency or settlement. This is quite intelligible in the view above suggested, that, though the status of the khudkásht raiyat was still a recognized institution, the conditions requisite to establish it were so vague that they could not be described otherwise than as resting on a certain ill-defined degree of permanency in a particular locality.

31. Act X of 1859 is admitted to have done much towards improving the relations between landlord and tenant, but, in this particular matter of defining the conditions requisite to the establishment of a right of occupancy, it cannot be pronounced a success. It would be unjust to charge this want of success altogether against the Act itself. It has been held by the highest judicial authority that the provisions of the Act with respect to the establishment of the right of occupancy should be construed as cumulative and not as exhaustive or exclusive of all other modes of establishing that right; but, as a matter of fact, the Act has come to be regarded as a Code complete in itself, and as superseding all other modes of establishing the right. Its effect has consequently been to injure seriously the rights of the old established raiyats, by throwing upon them the burden of proving, not merely that they have held for twelve years in the village or estate, but further that they have so held in every one of the particular fields or plots, in respect of which they claim to have rights of occupancy, a burden which, it need hardly be said, it is impossible for them, in the absence of any trustworthy agricultural records, to discharge. And, as regards the acquisition of rights of occupancy by new comers,—a matter which is always regarded as absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the agriculturist class in this country,—it becomes almost impossible under a law which enables the landlord to prevent it by the simple device of shifting the tenant from one holding to another before the period of twelve years has run out.

32. It is unnecessary to state here the various remedies which have been proposed for these evils. They will be found described and discussed in paragraph 61 of the letter of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated 4th March, 1882. It is enough to state the amendment of the law which the Government, after a very full discussion of the question, has resolved to propose. That amendment follows with certain modifications a suggestion of the Famine Commissioners, and consists in making the acquisition of the status of the khudkásht raiyat, or, as he is termed in the Bill, the "settled raiyat," depend not on the holding of one and the same plot of land for twelve years, but (section 45) on the holding of any raiyatí land (whether the same or not it does not matter) in the same village or estate for a period of twelve years whether before or after the passing of the Act. The raiyat may, by ceasing for one year to hold land as a raiyat in the village or estate (section 46), lose the status so acquired, but while it continues to adhere to him, he will, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in any raiyatí land held by him as a raiyat in the village or estate after the 2nd March, 1883, the date on which it is proposed to introduce the Bill. It should be added that, in order to obviate the effect which the minute partitions of estates, so common of late in certain parts of the country, would have in reducing the area in respect of which a settled raiyat of an estate would enjoy his status as such, it is in effect provided by section 43 that the estate shall, for the purposes of this portion of the Act, be taken to be the estate as it would have existed if no partition had taken place since the 1st of January, 1853.

33. It will be observed from the above that a right of occupancy is acquired by a settled raiyat holding raiyatí land "*notwithstanding any contract to the contrary.*" It is considered essential to carry the enactment to this extent. As observed by the Government of India in paragraph 85 of their letter No. 6 of the 21st March, 1882, "such is the power of the zamíndárs, so numerous and effective are the means possessed by most of them for inducing the raiyats to accept agreements which, if history, custom and expediency be regarded, are wrongful and contrary to good policy, that to uphold contracts in contravention of the main purpose of the Bill would be, in our belief, to condemn it to defeat and failure. It is absolutely necessary that such contracts should be disallowed, and in this conclusion we have the support not only of the Bengal Government but also of the almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers."

34. These provisions apply only to raiyatí land. The acquisition of a right of occupancy in the landlord's khamar land is, by section 49, kept on the same footing as under the existing law

35. It is only necessary to add, as regards the acquisition of the right, that it is provided by section 44 of the Bill that every raiyat, who immediately before the commencement of the Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land, shall, when the Act comes into force, become an occupancy-raiyat of that land for the purposes of the Act, and that (section 48) a right of occupancy may be acquired by a grant from he landlord.

36. As regards the probable effect of the new provisions regarding the acquisition of the right of occupancy, it should be stated that no great increase of the area at present subject to that right is looked for from them; indeed, if the statement which has been made by a high authority, that 90 per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal already have that right, is correct, any such increase would scarcely be possible; but what is hoped for is, first, that a stop may be put to the vigorous efforts, which are at present being made by landlords in some parts of the country, to withdraw land from the operation of the right by preventing the natural growth of a fresh occupancy-right in the place of an old right which has determined; and secondly, that, where occupancy-rights do as a matter of fact exist, the proof of their existence may be a matter of less difficulty than it is at present to the ignorant and helpless raiyat.

37. Section 50 states in general terms the more important incidents of the occupancy-right. They attach to the tenancy notwithstanding any contract between the landlord and raiyat, and are briefly as follows:—

(1) the raiyat may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;

(2) he may make improvements on it as provided by the Bill;

(3) he must pay rent at fair and equitable rates as determined by the Bill;

(4) he cannot be ejected except under a decree passed for breach of certain conditions, or for using the land in such a way as to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;

(5) he may sublet the land;

(6) his interest is to be transferable subject to certain rights reserved to the landlord; and

(7) his interest is to descend as if it were land.

38. Several of these incidents will be referred to at greater length in connection with the portions of the Bill specially relating to them. The sixth falls to be considered here, inasmuch as most of the remaining sections of the chapter are occupied with the rules regulating the rights reserved to the landlord when an occupancy-holding is transferred by sale, mortgage, gift or bequest.

The question whether the right of occupancy should be made by express enactment freely transferable everywhere, as it is at present held to be by custom throughout a very large portion of the area to which the Bill applies, has been most fully and carefully considered. It has to be looked at from two points of view, namely, first, from the point of view of the landlord, and secondly, in the interests of the tenant.

39. From the former point of view the question presents comparatively little difficulty. The landlord is concerned only to see that we do not allow an objectionable tenant to be forced on him against his will, and this we can readily guard against by giving him a right of pre-emption, or something equivalent thereto, in every case of transfer. It has accordingly been provided that, in cases of voluntary sale, gift or bequest, the landlord shall have a right to purchase at a price to be fixed by the Civil Court; that in the case of a sale in execution of a decree, when the landlord and any other person bid the same amount, the landlord shall have the right of pre-emption; and that, when an order is passed for foreclosing a mortgage of an occupancy-right, the landlord shall be allowed an opportunity of paying in the amount of the mortgage-debt and taking the place of the mortgagee. The only doubt that has been felt about these provisions is whether, in the case of a voluntary sale, the landlord should not be required, if he exercised his right of pre-emption, to pay the price at which the raiyat has actually agreed to sell the occupancy, right instead of a price to be fixed by the Court; but, on considering the difficulties, by which the right of pre-emption would be clogged in cases of collusion between the vendor and purchaser, and in cases in which a spiteful neighbour might be willing to pay an exorbitant sum for an occupancy-right with a view to harassing the landlord, it has been thought best to put the case of voluntary sale on the same footing as those of gift and bequest.

40. Looking at the question of transferability next from the point of view of the occupancy-raiyat's interest, the Local Government and the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, in the absence of evidence of any evil consequences which have already followed from such transfers, or which may be anticipated as likely to occur in the near future, it would be unwise to oppose the growth of the very strong tendency towards transferability, which the prevailing customs show to existin rights of this class in almost all parts of the country.

The existence of such a tendency indicates—what, indeed, is clear from other evidence—that those most concerned regard the quality of transferability as an important incident of the right; and it cannot be doubted that the enactment of a law absolutely forbidding transfer would, even if it saved existing customs, be regarded as a hardship. It may be added that, if the custom of transferability is so widely established as is stated by some very competent authorities, the operation of a law of this sort would be so limited as to be of but little importance.

41. That the powers of transferring and sub-letting which the Bill recognizes may in time lead to a state of things, in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy-raiyats but under-raiyats with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but, if such a state of things should ever arise, we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it. There is nothing in the present Bill which ought in any way to hamper them in doing so—nothing to affect the principle that, in an agricultural country like India, the great mass of the actual cultivators of the soil whoever they may be, and however they may have come into the possession of the land, must be protected by the law.

42. The only other provision of Chapter V which appears to call for notice here is that contained in section 56, and is to the effect that, where a landlord, by way of pre-emption under the foregoing sections or otherwise, acquires an occupancy-right in his own land, any tenant, who subsequently takes the land from him, shall have a right of occupancy in it, and if the rent of the land was previously payable in money, shall be entitled to hold it at a money-rent to be fixed under the Act. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent a landlord, so acquiring an occupancy-right in land, from keeping the land in his own hands and cultivating it by his servants or by hired labourers. All the section would enact is that, if he chooses to let it to a tenant, that tenant shall at once acquire an occupancy-right. This seems necessary in order to guard against the possibility of a landlord buying up on a great scale the occupancy-rights existing on his estate or tenure with a view to locating ordinary raiyats on the land. To a landlord, who buys an occupancy-right, as contemplated by the pre-emption sections of the Bill, merely with a view to excluding an intending purchaser whom he objects to have as his tenant, there would be no appreciable hardship in the restriction.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Rent payable by Occupancy-raiyats.*

43. Chapter VI is devoted to the important subject of the rents payable by occupancy-raiyats. In regard to this particular matter, as in regard to that of the acquisition of the right of occupancy, Act X of 1859, whether owing to its inherent defects or to the peculiar construction put upon it by the Courts it is unnecessary now to enquire, has not proved a success. Leaving out of consideration the matter of additions to the rent of a holding on account of an increase of its area, a matter which is relegated to a completely separate division of the present Bill, Act X of 1859 provided by its 17th section that the rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat should be liable to enhancement only where—

1st—its rate was below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in places adjacent, or

2nd—the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land had been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat.

44. Having thus stated the cases in which the rent was to be liable to enhancement, the Act stopped, giving no indication, except such as might be gathered from the statement of those cases, as to the extent to which the Courts were to enhance the rent. In the first of the two cases, no difficulty would arise from this, as the intention of the Act in respect of that case was clear enough; but in the second of the two cases, the question as to the limit of enhancement gave rise to an important discussion, which was at length brought to a close in what is known as "the great rent case." The rule laid down in that case is commonly spoken of as "the rule of proportion," and is to the effect that the enhanced rent should bear to the previous rent the same ratio as the increased value of the produce or increased productive power bears to the value or productive power at the time the previous rent was fixed.

45. This rule, whatever may be said for it on theoretical grounds, has proved to be absolutely unworkable by the Courts in practice, inasmuch as it throws on them the necessity of undertaking elaborate and laborious inquiries into economical questions, with which they are altogether incompetent to deal, and which have reference not merely to the present time but also to past and possibly very remote times, for which no such evidence as could be acted on by a Court of justice is likely to be forthcoming. Moreover, it necessitates enquiries, which are of such a nature that they could with advantage be undertaken only generally, on a great scale, and once for all, being, instead of this, undertaken over and over again in a most imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in individual cases.

46. The result of this is that, though the right of the landlord to enhance is distinctly recognized by the law, and though definite rules are laid down for its enforcement, the law has become to a great extent a dead letter.

The most important object of the chapter we are now considering is, while guarding and limiting the right to enhance in certain respects, which will be presently noticed, to put it on such a footing that it will be readily enforceable in practice; and the chief means adopted for attaining this object is that of separating off the statistical and economical inquiries of a general nature, which have just been referred to, and providing for their being undertaken once for all on a large scale by Revenue-officers.

47. Passing from these preliminary observations to the details of Chapter VI of the Bill, it will be seen that section 60 provides that, except on account of an addition to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-tenant shall not be enhanced except by a decree of a Civil Court under the Bill, or by a contract of the nature described in the foregoing section.

48. It is considered, for reasons similar to those stated above in paragraph 33, that it would be destructive of the objects of the Bill if occupancy-raiyats were left perfectly free to deprive themselves by their contracts of the right to hold at fair and equitable rates secured to them by the law. But, on the other hand, absolutely to prevent such contracts would, it is thought, involve too great an interference with the freedom of the parties. A middle course has accordingly been adopted in section 59, which provides that a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and which goes on in its second sub-section to enact that a Revenue-officer shall not approve or register such a contract until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that he shall be absolutely debarred from registering any contract, by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than six annas in the rupee higher than the existing rent, or more than one-fifth* of the estimated annual value of the gross produce of the land.

49. This 59th section, which, it will be remembered, relates only to the enhancement of the rents of existing tenancies, is supplemented in section 61 by a somewhat similar provision applicable to cases in which a settled raiyat comes in as a new tenant on land previously held by another tenant at a money-rent. Here, too, it is considered that the objects of the law might be defeated if the parties were left absolutely free to contract; and it is accordingly provided that a settled raiyat, taking land under the circumstances referred to, shall not be bound to pay for it a higher rent than that paid by the previous tenant, unless that higher rent has been fixed by a contract registered and approved as already described.

50. Turning now to the matter of enhancement by a decree of the Civil Court, the sub-divisions of Chapter VI which are marked B and C proceed on the assumption that there are, at least in some parts of the country, certain rates of rent generally recognized as the rates payable by occupancy-tenants for the various classes of land held by them. Where this is so, it would, it is presumed, be not very difficult for a Revenue-officer to ascertain those rates, and then, starting from them as a basis, and taking into account such changes in the productive powers of the soil and in the prices of produce as may have occurred since they were fixed, to prepare tables of the enhanced rates, which, subject to allowance in exceptional cases, might fairly and equitably be demanded by the landlord for each class of land under the existing conditions. The Revenue officer, it is thought, might further show in his tables the average gross produce of each class of land and its estimated value. Supposing this to be done, the Civil Courts would be relieved almost entirely of those economical and statistical enquiries, which at present are involved in enhancement-suits. They would accept the rates and produce-statistics shown in the tables as *primâ facie* correct for lands of the classes to which the tables referred, and might restrict themselves to considering the comparatively simple and limited questions as to whether the particular lands in question in the suit belonged to the class alleged, and whether there were any exceptional circumstances connected with them which would require the rent to be fixed at a different rate from that set down in the table.

51. It is, of course, well understood that there would be many parts of the country for which, owing to the non-existence of recognized rates of rent or to the great varieties of the soil, no such tables could be prepared, and further that, even where it is possible to prepare such tables, their preparation must be a work of time. With a view to these considerations, the Bill has been so drawn as to provide, first, in sub-division B of Chapter VI, for suits to enhance money-rents where a table of rates has been prepared, and secondly, in sub-division C, for such suits where a table of rates has not been prepared.

52. It will be convenient, in explaining the details of these portions of the Bill, to begin with the latter set of provisions. The cases, in which a suit may be brought to enhance the money-

* See as to this limitation, para. 54 *infra*.

rent of an occupancy-holding situated in a tract, for which a table of rates has not been prepared, are stated in section 74. They will be found to be in the main the same as those provided for in the section of Act X of 1859 referred to in paragraph 43, the only difference of sufficient importance to call for notice here being, that, for the purpose of estimating the increase in the productive powers of the land or in prices, on which a right to enhance depends, the Court is not compelled, as under the present law, to look to the time at which the rent was fixed, but, when that time cannot be ascertained (as it frequently cannot), or when the productive power and the prices prevailing at that time are undiscoverable, may take, for the purposes of comparison, any other time which may appear to it fair and equitable.

53. Section 75, supplying the defect in Act X of 1859 referred to above (paragraph 44), fixes the limits up to which the Court is to enhance in cases, in which the enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the land or of prices. It provides that, if the increase has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, he shall be entitled to the whole benefit of it; that, if it has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord and partly by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, the benefit shall be divided between them in such shares as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the Court thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the increase has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the tenant, each of them shall be entitled to one-half the benefit: provided in this last case that the enhanced rent shall not bear to the previous rent a higher proportion than the increased productive powers or increased prices bear to the former productive powers or former prices, as the case may be. Thus the rule of proportion, instead of being, as it is at present, under the decision in the "great rent case," the measure of enhancement in all cases, will merely supply a maximum limit in one of the three cases dealt with by section 75; and, as it is not apprehended that landlords will often seek to press their rights of enhancement to the full extent, it seems unlikely that it will give rise to any considerable difficulty.

54. The only other rule relating to the limit of enhancement contained in section 75 is the concluding provision, that the enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time. This limit has been substituted for that of one-fourth originally proposed, as the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal considers that one-fourth of the value of the average crop would be too high a limit. It is to be understood, however, that the point is still under the consideration of the Government.

55. Coming next to the scheme for enhancement by means of a table of rates, it will be seen that section 62 empowers the Local Government to direct a Revenue-officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of assessors, a table showing, for each class of land comprised in that area, the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land, and the average value of that produce. The land is to be classified (section 63 (*a*)) according to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, and section 64 enacts that, in fixing the rates for each class, regard is to be had—

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, and the cost of raising that produce, about the time those rates were fixed, or, where these matters cannot be ascertained for that time, about such other time as it may be fair and equitable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the value of the average gross produce and the cost of raising that produce at the time the table is prepared; and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that, where the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the produce, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value.

The section concludes with a proviso, corresponding to that mentioned above in connection with section 75, limiting the enhanced rate of rent fixed for land of any class to one-fifth of the average gross produce of land of that class.

56. Sections 65 to 69 provide for a preliminary publication in the vernacular language of the table prepared by the Revenue-officer; for the consideration of objections urged against it by those interested; for the submission to the higher Revenue authorities, and by them to the Government, of the table, with a report setting forth the grounds of the Revenue-officer's decision on each point, and of all objections preferred; and for the further publication of the table when finally settled and approved of.

A table prepared under these provisions will remain in force for such period, not less

than ten years or more than thirty years, as the Local Government may direct, and while it remains in force it will (section 71) be conclusive evidence—

(*a*) that, except as provided by certain clauses to be presently referred to, the rates shown in it for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies; and

(*b*) that the statistics of gross produce and value given in the table are correct.

58. Section 72 empowers the Local Government to charge the expenses connected with the preparation of a table for any local area to the raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as it thinks fit.

59. Section 73 contains the rules for the guidance of a Court in suits instituted to enhance the rent of an occupancy-raiyat in a local area, for which a table of rates has been prepared, and a glance at it will show what an important simplification of the work of the Court will be effected by the table. The general rule is that the Court shall enhance up to the rate shown in the table for the class of land in question, or, where maximum and minimum rates are shown for land of that class (as will occasionally be the case) to such rate, not higher than the maximum or lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit. It is only in certain exceptional cases that the Court will be required to go behind the rates. Those exceptional cases are of two classes.

60. The first class comprises cases, which may be described with sufficient accuracy for our present purpose as cases in which, owing to some improvement having been effected or having taken place in reference to the land since the commencement of the tenancy, the land has been raised from a lower to a higher class of the table. The rules laid down for cases of this class by the first clause of the proviso to section 73 closely follow the corresponding rules laid down in section 75 and referred to above, paragraph 53. They are to the effect that, if the improvement has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed as if the land belonged to the lower class; that if the improvement has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed at such rate intermediate between that of the higher class and that of the lower class as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the improvement has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the raiyat, the rent shall be fixed at a rate half-way between the rate of the higher and that of the lower class.

The effect of these rules will be best seen from the illustrations appended to section 73 of the Bill, which are as follows:—

Illustrations.

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

When the land is irrigated from a well	Rs. 4	per acre.
When the land is not so irrigated	„ 2	„

The holdings of A, B, C and D, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

The well on A's holding is an ancient one, existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

When such land is irrigated from a branch of a river . . .	Rs. 4	per acre.
When such land is not so irrigated	„ 2	„

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

61. The other class of exceptional cases in which the Court will have to go behind the rates is that referred to in the second clause of the proviso to section 73, where the raiyat proves that by contract, or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than that fixed by the table for land of the class to which his land belongs; and in cases of this class, the Court is required to fix the rent at the lower rate at which the raiyat proves that he is entitled to hold.

62. To complete this portion of the subject it is only necessary to add that all suits for enhancement, whether under a table of rates or otherwise, are by sections 76 to 78 of the Bill made subject to the three rules already referred to under the head of tenures, namely, that a rent shall not be enhanced so as to be more than double the previous rent; that the Court may

order the enhancement to take effect by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five; and that, when rent has been enhanced, it shall not be again enhanced for 10 years.

63. How far it will be possible to give effect to the provisions of this chapter regarding the preparation of a table of rates it would be difficult to predict. The members of the Rent Law Commission entertained hopes of those provisions being largely used, and they appear to have thought that, in some cases, if the rates were once settled by authority, landlords and tenants would soon be able to adjust their differences. On the other hand, the result of recent inquiries would seem to show that, in some parts of the country, the rates vary so much from holding to holding as to render the preparation of a table impossible or practically useless. It must, however, be pointed out that it will not follow that, because a table of rates has not been, or cannot be, prepared for a local area, the landlords of that area will necessarily be reduced to the ordinary procedure by civil suit. They will, in many cases, be able to invoke the aid of a revenue-officer for the settlement of their rents under the provisions of Chapter XI, which will be noticed in their proper place.

64. Section 79 contains the provisions relating to the reduction of money-rents payable by occupancy-tenants. The cases, in which a claim for reduction is allowed are, with certain modifications in detail, which it is unnecessary to notice here, the same as under the existing law, that is to say, a reduction can be claimed only where there has been a decrease of productive power or of prices; and such cases are so rare that it has been thought unnecessary to lay down any elaborate rules for their treatment. Section 79 therefore simply provides that, when a case for reduction is made out, the Court may direct such reduction as it thinks fair and equitable.

65. The case of rents payable for pasture lands, which is provided for in section 80, is likewise one of no great practical importance, inasmuch as such lands are but rarely let to a tenant in this country. Accordingly, no provision for the reduction of rent has here been considered necessary, and it has been thought sufficient, as regards enhancement, to provide that a suit to enhance may be instituted on the ground that the rent is below the prevailing rate paid by raiyats of the same class for similar lands in the vicinity, or that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity, an enhancement would be reasonable. In either of these cases, the Court is empowered to fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable.

66. The next sub-division of the chapter relates to rents payable in kind or varying with the crop, and is of greater importance. Section 81 provides that, when the rent is of this nature, the following rules shall apply, namely :—

(*a*) notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, the landlord shall not be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding on which staple crops (such as rice, wheat, and so forth) are grown, more than half the gross produce or its value; and

(*b*) the landlord shall not, except under a contract in writing, be entitled to recover, in respect of any portion of the holding, on which other crops are grown, any other description or any greater amount of rent than a sum equal to one-half of the estimated average value of the produce of that portion of the holding, supposing staple crops to be grown on it.

67. The only objection which it is apprehended might be taken to these provisions is that in some cases a landlord, whose rent is payable in kind, contributes in the shape of seed, labour or otherwise, towards the production of the crop, recovering the price of his assistance in the form of an additional rent, and that, in such cases, the limits which it is proposed to fix might be too low. To meet this, a sub-section has been added, providing that nothing in the section shall prevent a landlord recovering from the tenant the value of assistance so rendered. The result accordingly will be that, though the landlord can no longer include the value of such assistance in the rent, where, by so doing, he would bring the rent above the prescribed limit, he can recover the same amount under another name.

68. Section 82 provides for the commutation into fixed money-rents of rents payable in kind or consisting of the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce.

It provides that an occupancy-raiyat, paying such a rent may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, sue to have his rent commuted, and that the Court shall fix the money-rent at its discretion either—

(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by raiyats of the same class for similar land in the vicinity, or

(*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years, subject, however, in this latter case, to a deduction of such

amount as the Court thinks reasonable, in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat.

69. The remaining provisions of Chapter VI are merely of a supplementary or subsidiary nature. Section 83 provides for the preparation of price-lists, which, when published with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, will be deemed to be conclusive evidence in proceedings under Chapter VI, and will thus save the Courts a certain amount of work, for the performance of which they are but ill-suited.

Section 84 empowers the Board to make rules for the guidance of officers and (as regards certain matters) of Courts acting under Chapter VI, in particular for determining what crops are to be deemed staple crops for the purposes of the chapter.

CHAPTER VII.—*Of the Right of a settled Raiyat in Bastu Land.*

70. The Bill prepared by the Rent Commission contained elaborate provisions regarding the use of land for building purposes, which were justified at length in paragraphs 108—113 of their Report. It is unnecessary here to discuss those provisions on their merits. It is enough to say that the present measure is strictly confined to the amendment of the law regarding agricultural tenancies, and can properly deal with the holding of land for building purposes only where the holding of such land is in some sense ancillary to an agricultural tenancy, as *e.g.*, where an occupancy-raiyat has built himself a house in a village with a view to living near his agricultural holding. In such a case there is so close a connection between his house and his agricultural holding that it would in many cases be vain to protect him in the possession of the holding without, at the same time, protecting him in the possession of the house. Besides the inconvenience he might be put to in being ejected from his house and compelled to reside at a distance from his work, it is clear that, if he were left at the landlord's mercy as regards the house, he would be liable at any time to have pressure brought upon him in regard to the holding also, which he might be unable to resist.

71. When the site of the house is included in an occupancy-holding, the raiyat is sufficiently protected under Chapters V and VI, but, when it is a separate holding, some special provision seems necessary; and it is thought that the requirements of the case will be best met by enacting that every settled raiyat of a village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a permanent heritable and transferable right in any *bastu* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is held by him as the site of a dwelling-house for himself and his family; that a person having such a right shall not be ejected except under a decree of the Civil Court for breach of a condition; that, if so ejected, he shall be entitled to compensation; and that his rent may be enhanced at intervals of ten years, so that it may be equal to the rent paid for similar lands in the neighbourhood, or, at the option of the landlord, so that it may be equal to five per centum of the market-value of the land.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Of Ordinary Raiyats.*

72. Chapter VIII deals with ordinary raiyats, that is to say (section 88) raiyats holding raiyatí land but not having a right of occupancy in respect of it. The principle on which this chapter is based is that, while it is desirable to interfere as little as possible between tenants of this class and their landlords, they should not be exposed to arbitrary rack-renting and eviction at the hands of their landlords, and, further, that the acquisition by them of the status of settled raiyat should in every reasonable way be promoted.

73. Section 89 accordingly provides that, subject to a certain maximum fixed for the rents of all raiyats and under-raiyats, which will be presently referred to, an ordinary raiyat shall pay such rent as may from time to time be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord; but, in order to check extravagant enhancements by the landlord, it is provided in the following sections that, if the landlord proposes an enhancement of the rent, to which the raiyat does not agree, the landlord shall not eject him without paying him, besides any amount that may be due to him as compensation for improvements under the provisions of the Bill, a further sum, by way of compensation for disturbance, equal to a certain multiple of the yearly increase of rent demanded. *Ten* times the increase is the amount provided for in the Bill as it stands; but it need hardly be said that a figure of this sort is, at this stage of a Bill, entered only tentatively and subject to future consideration. The object in view, it will be understood, is to fix a multiple of the increase high enough to deter the landlord from making an extravagant demand, but not so high that the raiyat would be induced by the prospect of obtaining it to refuse to accede to a reasonable enhancement.

74. The details of the procedure requisite to give effect to this important provision occupy the greater part of the chapter, but they are not such as to call for notice here. The only other provision of the chapter to which it seems necessary to refer is the rule in section 90

limiting the landlord's right to eject, and which is to the effect that a landlord shall not eject an ordinary raiyat except—

(*a*) for arrears of rent;

(*b*) on the ground that the raiyat has used the land in a manner, which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken some condition, on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract, liable to be ejected; or

(*c*) that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent on which the landlord insists.

It is in this last case that the provision as to compensation for disturbance will apply.

CHAPTER IX.—*Provisions regarding Rent applicable to several classes of Tenants.*

75. We now pass from the chapters dealing with particular classes of tenants to those dealing with matters common to several classes. Chapter IX, which is the first of these, contains most of the general provisions of the Bill regarding rent. It begins with a section (96) providing for such additions to, and deductions from, the rents of tenure-holders and occupancy-tenants as are made on account of an alteration in the area of the holding by alluvion or diluvion, by encroachment, eviction by title paramount to that of the landlord, and so forth. This section applies, in the case of a tenure-holder, only in the absence of a contract to the contrary, but, in the case of an occupancy-raiyat, it overrides any such contract.

76. In the case of land being added to the area of a holding, it provides that the amount added to the rent shall be calculated on the rates payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description, less a deduction, in the case of a tenure-holder, of thirty per cent. for profits, risk and cost of collection. This seems to be the fairest rule to apply in such a case, and it is, moreover, as observed by the Government of Bengal, in harmony with the law regulating additions to the Government revenue in alluvion cases.

77. On the other hand, in the case of a loss of a portion of an area, for the whole of which a single rent has been payable, the only equitable principle to adopt seems to be that the abatement from the rent should bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the yearly value of the land lost bears to the yearly value of the holding prior to the loss, and this is what sub-section (3) of section 96 enacts, adding, however, that, when the yearly value of the land lost cannot be satisfactorily proved, the abatement shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the area lost bears to the area of the holding prior to the loss.

78. Sections 97 to 99 give power to the Board of Revenue to fix the instalments in which rents are to be paid. The power is of little importance in the case of tenures, inasmuch as it can be exercised in respect of them only in the absence of any agreement or custom regulating the matter. In the case of raiyats' holdings, however, it is of considerable importance. Much of the harassment, to which the raiyats are subjected, is said to arise from the number of instalments in which their rents are payable, and, to remedy this, the Board is empowered, subject to certain reservations regarding agreements entered into and customs prevailing before the commencement of the Act, to fix the instalments, in which the rents of raiyats are to be payable, so that there may not be more than four in each year.

79. Section 100 requires every landlord to give to a tenant paying him rent a receipt, containing much fuller details than those prescribed by the existing law, and to keep a counterpart of every receipt so given. It also provides that, when a receipt does not contain the requisite particulars, it shall be deemed to be an acquittance in full up to date.

Section 101 requires every landlord to furnish to his tenant, for each agricultural year, a detailed statement of the account between them for that year, and to keep a counterpart of every statement so furnished.

Section 102, following the existing law regarding receipts, imposes penal damages for refusal or neglect to give receipts or furnish accounts, and further makes it an offence punishable with a fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, to neglect to keep a counterpart as required by the preceding sections.

It is believed that, if these provisions are fully enforced, much advantage will result to both parties. Not only will the tenants be supplied with proper evidence of the payments made by them and of the state of their accounts, but the landlords, if they keep their counterpart statements in a proper manner, will find them useful as evidence before the Courts.

80. Under the existing law, there is but one case, in which a tenant can deposit his rent in a public office, so that the deposit may operate as a payment to his landlord, namely, when he is prepared to declare solemnly that he has tendered the rent to his landlord, and that the landlord has refused to receive it.

It has been found that this declaration has become a mere form, and it is thought better to allow the tenant to deposit his rent whenever he has reason to believe that the landlord will not receive it and grant a receipt. It is also thought advisable that a tenant should be allowed to deposit his rent in two other cases, namely :—

(1) when it is payable to co-sharers jointly, and he is unable to obtain their joint receipt, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; and

(2) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent.

81. This extension of the right to deposit rent necessitates our conferring on the officer empowered to receive deposits a certain discretion not allowed by the present law. He is accordingly given by section 104 a discretion to refuse the deposit, if he does not think the circumstances of the case warrant its being made, and he is further given by section 106 a discretion to pay away the deposit, if he thinks fit, to such one of several rival claimants as may seem to be entitled to it, but subject, of course, to the right of any person actually entitled to it to recover the amount from the person, to whom it is so paid. As regards this last point, however, it will be seen that the officer will have power to retain the deposit if he thinks fit, pending the decision of the Civil Court as to the person entitled to it; and this latter course is doubtless that which he would adopt in all cases in which there might be any reasonable doubt as to the person entitled.

82. The provisions, contained in sections 112 to 116, for the division or appraisement of a crop by a public officer in cases, where the rent is paid in kind or is the value of a certain share of the gross produce, and a dispute arises between the parties, are based on the proposals made for Bihár by the Bihár Committee and the Rent Law Commission; but they are made generally applicable, and their details are taken, for the most part, from enactments in force in Upper India, where rent is very commonly paid in kind or in appraisement of the crops. They enact that, if either party neglects to attend at the proper time for making the division or appraisement, or if there is a dispute regarding the division or appraisement, the Collector may, on application made to him, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, directing him to divide or appraise the crop, and may further direct him to associate with himself any other persons as assessors for this purpose. If, in a division made in this way, either party receives less than his proper share, he may, within three months from the date of the division, sue the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, and, if he does not so sue, the division will be deemed to have been rightly made. When the case is one of appraisement, the commissioner is required to submit his appraisement in writing to the Collector, who shall, after such hearing and enquiry as he thinks necessary, pass an order either confirming or varying it, and that order will be final.

It will be seen that these provisions proceed upon the principle, already referred to in connection with the subject of enhancement, of entrusting to the Revenue authorities the duty of inquiring into, and adjusting, matters, which they are presumably more competent to deal with than the Civil Courts. It is, it will be observed, only the mechanical act of division and the mere framing of the estimate of the crops that, in the cases now in question, are to be entrusted to the Collector and the persons appointed by him, all questions of right being reserved for the Civil Court.

83. Section 117 provides that, if the landlord of any land, of which the rent is payable by division or appraisement of the crop, or any other person, interferes in any way, without the tenant's consent, with the cutting or harvesting of a crop, except by an application to the Collector, under the provisions just referred to, he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code. This is considered necessary in order to put a stop to the oppressive action of landlords in certain parts of the country, who are found to assume a power to prevent the cutting or harvesting of the crops, and to use it as an engine of extortion against their tenants.

84. Section 118, which applies only to Bihár, provides that all danabandi papers shall, within 15 days after the making of an appraisement, be filed in the Collector's office.

85. Section 119 provides that, notwithstanding any contract made after the 2nd March, 1883, the date on which it is proposed to introduce the Bill, a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not, in any case, be bound to pay a money-rent exceeding five-sixteenths of the estimated gross produce of his holding. The limit originally proposed was thirty-five per cent. It has now been lowered at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor; but the figures must be regarded as merely provisional and subject to reconsideration.

86. Section 120 in effect enacts that contracts fixing rents shall, in temporarily-settled tracts hold good only until a fresh settlement is made. The reasons for this provision are similar to those stated above (paragraph 21) in connection with section 20.

87. Section 124 makes the rent of a transferable holding the first charge on that holding.

CHAPTER X.—*Other provisions applicable to several classes of Tenants.*

88. The question as to the right of a raiyat to make improvements, and to claim compensation therefor on ejectment will, if the proposal to make occupancy-rights freely saleable in execution

of a decree is adopted, be of less importance in Bengal than in some other parts of British India. The great mass of the raiyats having a right of occupancy, and not being liable to be ejected except under peculiar circumstances of rare occurrence, and the question of compensation adjusting itself when an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, claims for compensation for improvements will be comparatively few. But the importance, from an economical point of view, of encouraging improvements is so great in this country, that special provision has been made for the matter to meet the case of ordinary raiyats, and such cases as may, from time to time, occur of occupancy-raiyats being ejected from their holdings.

The principle on which the sections of the Bill relating to this subject proceed is that that party to a tenancy whose interest in the land preponderates should have the preferential right to improve and take the full benefit of his improvements; but that, if the party having this preferential right is unable or unwilling to avail himself of it, it should be open to the other party to make an improvement and reap the benefit of it.

Section 127 accordingly confers upon an occupancy-raiyat the preferential right to improve, and provides (subject to one exception to be presently noticed) that, if he does not avail himself of this right and the landlord desires to have any improvement made, he may call upon the raiyat to make it, and that, if the raiyat does not within a reasonable time comply with the request, the landlord may make the improvement himself. Section 128 enacts what may be termed the inverse of these provisions for the case of the ordinary raiyat, that is to say, it gives the preferential right to the landlord, and allows the raiyat to improve only if the landlord, upon being requested by the raiyat to make an improvement, neglects to do so within a reasonable time.

89. There is however, as has been intimated, an exception made to these rules in the case of one sort of improvement, namely, a dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family. This, it is considered, is an improvement which every raiyat, an ordinary as well as an occupancy-raiyat, should be entitled to make; and it is further considered that it is not an improvement, which a landlord should be empowered to force on a raiyat against his will. As regards this improvement, accordingly, it is provided simply that any raiyat may make it; no right to make it, whether preferential or otherwise, being conferred on the landlord.

90. When a landlord makes an improvement under these sections, he will be entitled to reap the full benefit of it in the shape of an enhancement of the rent under the provisions of the Bill relating to that subject. When a raiyat makes an improvement under these sections, he will, if ejected, be entitled, under section 129 of the Bill, subject to certain exceptions which it is unnecessary to notice here, to receive compensation for it. An occupancy-raiyat will further, while he continues to hold, reap the full benefit of his improvements, inasmuch as his rent cannot, under Chapter VI, be enhanced on account of an improvement made by him. An ordinary raiyat under similar circumstances may possibly not be able, in all cases, to retain the full benefit of his improvements, but the check placed on the landlord by the provisions of Chapter VIII will, as a rule, amply protect him in the enjoyment of that benefit.

91. The only other provisions of the Bill, relating to improvements, which seem to call for notice here, are the last clause of section 129, which enacts that improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of the Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the Act (and therefore to give a claim to compensation), unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make them and was ready to make them himself, and section 132, which makes void all stipulations in contracts providing (*a*) that a landlord may prevent a raiyat from improving or eject him for improving, or (*b*) that a raiyat when ejected shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements.

92. In section 133, providing for the landlord's right to measure lands comprised within an estate or tenure the rents of which are payable to him, the existing law has been modified so as to give a landlord the right to measure all lands lying within the estate or tenure, whether rent-paying or not. As observed by the Government of Bengal, "a landlord has at present no right to measure lákhiráj, and a rent-free holder may, in virtue of a valid grant of ten bíghás, be holding double as much or more. The mere measuring by the landlord cannot harm him, as he could not be ousted from possession save through the Civil Court. But the landlord seems entitled to make a complete survey of his estate." (*Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 849T, dated 27th July, 1881, page 25.*)

93. The proviso to section 133 enacts that, when land has been measured under that section, it shall not again be measured for ten years without the written permission of the Collector. This seems but reasonable, a right to measure once in ten years being sufficient in all ordinary cases.

94. The only other provisions of this sub-division of the chapter, which deviate in any material respect from the existing law, are those of sections 137 and 138, relating to the standards of measurement. They adhere so closely to the corresponding provisions of the Bill prepared by the Rent Law Commission that the following extract from the Commission's Report (para. 140) will best explain them:—

"The length of the local standard pole, with which a measurement of land should be made, is a fertile subject of dispute and litigation. It is not uncommon for a land-

lord to make a measurement of his lands with a pole of his own selection, the actual length of which must be a subject of doubt upon the evidence, while the raiyats concerned aver not only that the standard pole of the pargana is different, but that during the measurement a third pole has occasionally been substituted for that which the landlord claims to be the standard. In order to remedy these difficulties as far as possible, we have enacted that all measurements made by order of the Civil Court or Collector shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bígha. It it be shown that the rights of the parties to the suit are regulated by any different local measure depending upon a pargana standard pole, the Government measure shall be converted into local measure for the purposes of the suit. In case of dispute as to the standard pole, the Collector shall, in any suit before himself, or in any suit before a Civil Court, on a reference made for this purpose by such Court, determine the proper length of such pole. We have followed the present law, as settled by the decisions, in enacting that an appeal shall lie from the Collector's decision to the District Judge, but that, if no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector shall be final."

95. It is stated in Mr. Field's digest, section 12 (4), as the result of decided cases, that a raiyat's interest in the land determines when he ceases to cultivate the land and leaves the neighbourhood without arranging for the payment of the rent. Mr. Field observes that the cases leave the matter thus indefinite, and that, if the proposition is adopted by the legislature, it should be made more precise. Section 140 of the Bill, following this suggestion, provides that, when a tenant of a non-transferable holding leaves the holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of one year, he shall be deemed to have surrendered, except in cases in which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond his control, it may have been impossible for him to cultivate.

96. Section 141, relating to the doctrine of merger, follows the corresponding provisions (sections 43 and 44) of the Bill prepared by the Rent Commissioners, who state in their Report that some such enactment is needed to settle the law in Bengal. It provides, subject to certain exceptions and qualifications which it is unnecessary to specify here, that, when, in the case of any tenancy, the interest of the landlord and that of the tenant become by transfer, succession or otherwise united in the same person, so as to be owned by him in the same right, the interest of the tenant shall, during the three months following, be presumed to be merged in that of the landlord, unless the person shows that he has not intended it to be so, and shall, after the expiration of the three months, be conclusively deemed to be so merged, unless, within the three months, the person has executed an instrument declaring his intention that a merger should not take place, and the instrument has been registered and published in a certain prescribed manner.

97. Sections 142 to 148, relating to the appointment of a manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure, are taken, with slight alterations in the drafting, from the Bill framed by the Rent Law Commission. Their history and the nature of the provisions they contain will be best seen by an extract from the Commission's report. After describing at some length (paragraph 134) the complications, litigation and even riots which arise when co-owners of an estate or tenure (or, as they are sometimes termed, coparceners) quarrel among themselves, and the grievous harassment, to which the tenants are exposed, in such cases, the report proceeds as follows:—

"135. The necessity of a remedy for this state of things was felt at an early period of British administration, and in 1812 it was enacted that, inasmuch as inconvenience to the public and injury to private rights had been experienced in certain cases from disputes subsisting among the proprietors of joint undivided estates, whenever sufficient cause shall be shown by the Revenue-authorities, or by any of the individuals holding an interest in such estates, for the interposition of the Courts of Judicature, it shall be competent to the Zila Judges to appoint a person duly qualified and under proper security to manage the estate; that is, to collect the rents and discharge the public revenue, and provide for the cultivation and future improvement of the estate (Regulation V of 1812, section 26). The Judge was also competent, upon the representation of the Revenue-authorities, or of any such person as aforesaid, to remove any manager so appointed (*ib.*, section 27). A subsequent Regulation (V of 1827) enacted that, when the Zilla Court thought it just and proper under the provision of that Regulation to provide for the administration or management of landed property, it should issue a precept to the Collector, directing him to hold the estate in attachment and appoint a person for the due care and management thereof, under good and adequate security for the faithful discharge of the trust in a sum proportionate to the extent thereof. The reference in Regulation V of 1827 to Regulation V of 1812 was repealed by Act XVI of 1874, so that it is not now competent to a District Judge to send a precept to the Collector directing him to provide for the management of an estate belonging to a joint undivided family. The fragment of Regulation V of 1812 which is still in force is incomplete, and in consequence almost inoperative.

"136. Such being the present state of the law, a majority of us have thought that this fragment might well be repealed and a complete set of effective provisions substituted

therefor. We have accordingly enacted that, when coparceners, who jointly own an estate, tenure or under-tenure, disagree as to the joint management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue, (*a*) inconvenience to the public, (*b*) injury to private rights, the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in such estate, tenure or under-tenure, direct a notice to be served upon the coparceners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager. If the coparceners do not, within a month, show cause why they should not appoint a common manager, the District Judge may direct them to do so. If they fail to obey that direction, the District Judge may either appoint a manager, or direct that the estate, tenure or under-tenure be managed by the Court of Wards, if it is willing to undertake the charge. We have thought it advisable to give the coparceners an opportunity of appointing a manager of their own selecting, before the District Judge proceeds virtually to depose them. When the Court of Wards undertakes the charge, it will govern itself by the provisions of *the Court of Wards Act*, IX (B.C.) of 1879. It is discretionary with the Court of Wards to undertake the charge or not. A majority of us have thought it advisable to render this system of management possible, as there may be cases in which no other management will be available. Mr. O'Kinealy doubts if it is advisable to extend the exceptional jurisdiction of the Court of Wards and empower it to manage the estates of persons who happen to disagree amongst themselves. When the District Judge appoints a manager, he is empowered to settle his remuneration, and the manner of it, whether, that is to say, by a fixed salary or a percentage of the collections. He is also empowered to require reasonable security for the proper discharge of the duties of the office. The manager is authorized to exercise the same powers as the coparceners jointly might, but for his appointment, have exercised. He is required to keep regular accounts and to allow the coparceners to inspect and take copies of them. He may be removed upon the application of the Collector, or of any person interested in the estate, tenure or under-tenure. The District Judge may at any time direct that the management be restored to the coparceners, if he is satisfied that they will conduct it without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights."

98. The only other section in this chapter which calls for notice is section 149, which enacts that no tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

CHAPTER XI.—*Of the Settlement of Rents by a Revenue-officer.*

99. It has been stated, in the remarks above made on Chapter VI, that it is apprehended that, in many parts of the country, the framing of a table of rates will be impossible. It should be added that, in many instances, the mere framing of a table of rates will not suffice to settle the disputes between landlords and tenants. In either case the only satisfactory remedy may be a settlement of individual rents by a Revenue-officer, conducted somewhat in the same manner as in a Government estate at present; and it is with a view to providing such a remedy that Chapter XI has been framed.

100. There is, however, one cardinal difference between the provisions of this chapter and those of the existing settlement law which should be noted at the outset. Under the existing settlement law, when a Settlement-officer has, after the most careful and protracted inquiry, settled the rents of an estate, and his proceedings have been scrutinized and checked by the superior Revenue-authorities, every individual rent fixed by him is liable to be called in question in the Civil Courts, and that not merely on the ground of error in respect of some matter, such as the status of a tenant or the validity of an alleged lease, falling most appropriately within the cognizance of a Civil Court, but also on the ground of an error in regard to the quality of the soil, the estimated amount of the produce, or some other such matter with which the Revenue-authorities, conducting their inquiries on a great scale, are far more competent to deal than any Civil Court trying a suit relating to a single holding can possibly be; in other words, an important portion of the work, after being done by those authorities, who are most competent to perform it, is liable to be pulled to pieces by another set of authorities, who are far less competent to perform it. The enormous amount of unnecessary expense, trouble and vexation, which this system entails on all concerned can be estimated from the fact, stated by the Board of Revenue in referring to a recent settlement, that out of 2,391 decisions in suits brought to contest the Settlement-officer's rates, 2,202 were absolutely adverse to the plaintiffs. An attempt has been made to avoid this in Chapter XI of the Bill by distinguishing, among the various questions which may arise in a settlement of rents, those which the Revenue-authorities are most competent to determine, and those which a Civil Court is most competent to determine, making the decision of the Revenue-authorities final on the former, and providing that the latter may ultimately be brought for decision before the Civil Court.

101. The procedure of this chapter, besides being available for the purpose of Government settlements, may be made applicable by the Local Government—

(*a*) when a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords desires that it should be applied, and

(*b*) when a resort to it is likely to settle or avert a serious dispute, existing or likely to arise, between landlords and tenants generally.

It is applicable to tenants of any class, but would probably be made use of chiefly for settling the rents of occupancy-tenants.

102. When the rents to be settled are rents, which are subject to alteration by order of a Court, they will be *fixed* according to the principles embodied in the Bill, and so that they shall not exceed the maximum prescribed by the Bill in cases of enhancement. When, on the contrary, the rents are not of this description, they will be merely ascertained and recorded as rents are under Regulation VII of 1822.

103. The Revenue-officer, having settled the rents, will prepare a jamabandi, showing the status of each tenant, the land held by him, the name of his landlord, whether the rent has been fixed or ascertained, and the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained. This jamabandí will be published, and, after an opportunity for urging objections against it has been allowed, will be submitted to the higher Revenue-authorities with the objections and a report setting forth the grounds, on which the Revenue-officer has proceeded. If ultimately sanctioned by the Local Government, it will be again published, and will then continue in force for 10 years.

104. While it remains in force it will be conclusive (except as will be presently explained) as to the rents payable by those tenants, whose rents are shown in it as fixed. As regards rents shown in it merely as ascertained, and as regards all other matters contained in it, it will be merely presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

105. It will be observed that, in thus empowering a Revenue-officer to fix rents so as to bind the parties, we necessarily empower him to decide certain questions (as, *e. g.*, that of the status of a tenant) which more properly appertain to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts and ought not to be finally decided by any other authority. It is not, however, intended that the Revenue-officer should finally decide such questions. He may, if he thinks fit, when such a question arises, abstain altogether from deciding it, and, under section 155, refer it to a Civil Court, or leave it to be raised before a Civil Court in a suit instituted by any party interested.

In most cases, he would probably decide the question on such evidence as might be readily available; but, whenever he takes this course, his decision will be liable to be challenged in a Civil Court under section 160, which provides that nothing contained in it shall prevent the rent fixed being called in question on the ground—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist, or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent, or

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandi to belong, or

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from, or more or less than, that shown in the jamabandí, or

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandi has been fixed by contract.

It is believed that the above list exhausts all the matters, in regard to which a Civil Court may be regarded as a better tribunal than the Revenue-authorities, and, if this is so, the determinations of the Revenue-authorities in regard to all other matters may safely be made final and conclusive.

106. It only remains to add that, by section 163, the Local Government is empowered to charge the expenses of all proceedings, other than Government settlements, under this chapter to the landlords and tenants concerned, in such shares as it thinks fit

CHAPTER XII.—*Of the Preparation of a Record-of-rights by a Revenue-officer.*

107. The provisions of Chapter XII are somewhat similar to those of Chapter XI, and have been introduced into the Bill with a similar object, but are more limited in their scope, inasmuch as the operations to be undertaken under them do not, like those under Chapter XI, embrace the *fixing* of rents, but are confined to the ascertaining and recording of existing rights and existing rates of rent. Moreover, as existing rights and existing rates of rent are matters the determination of which properly belongs to the Civil Courts, an entry in the record-of-rights prepared by a Revenue-officer under this chapter, is in every case merely to be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved.

108. The only other points calling for notice under this chapter are, first, that the Local Government may apply its provisions not only in the cases, in which it is empowered to apply those of Chapter XI, but also in any other case, in which the Governor General in Council may sanction their being applied, and secondly, that the provisions of this chapter being considered a sufficient substitute for those contained in Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869, sections 38-40, these latter are not reproduced in the present Bill.

CHAPTER XIII.—*Of the Recovery of Rents from Raiyats and Under-raiyats by distraining the produce of the Holding.*

109. This chapter may be said to be the result of a compromise. The Rent Commission, concurring with the Bihár Rent Committee, proposed to abolish the existing law of distraint as an offset of English law, of which the efficacy was impaired by the legislation of 1859, and which had been abused in Bihár and not always applied in a regular manner in other parts of the country. To this strong objections were urged, and the procedure provided by this chapter was then devised by the Government of Bengal, as being likely to secure to the landlords most of the advantages afforded by the existing law, without exposing their tenants to the evils now complained of.

110. The modified power of distraint, which it is now proposed to allow, can be used by any landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat for the recovery of an arrear of rent, which has not been due for more than a year. It extends, as a rule, to all the produce of the holding, including what may have been grown by, and be the property of, a sub-lessee of the tenant, and it may be exercised though the produce has been stored, provided it has not passed out of the possession of the cultivator. The landlord cannot himself interfere with the produce to be distrained, but must apply to a Civil Court to distrain it. The Court, after a brief examination of the case, will depute an officer to distrain and sell the produce, and nothing will stay the sale except the payment into court of the amount of the demand. Any sum paid into court will be retained for one month, with a view to the possibility of the owner of the distrained property claiming compensation as for a wrongful distraint, and on the expiration of that period it will be paid to the landlord.

111. Sections 185 and 186 are directed against illegal distraint and interference with crops. Section 185 provides, in effect, that any person who, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains any produce of a tenant's holding, or interferes with the harvesting of a crop, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code; and section 186 imposes a penalty which may extend to three months' imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, upon any person who benefits by, or is interested in, the commission of an offence under section 185 if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

112. Section 187 empowers the Local Government to suspend in any local area, for such time as it thinks proper, the sections which entitle a landlord to distrain.

CHAPTER XIV.—*Special rules of procedure applicable to Suits between Landlord and Tenant.*

113. Sections 191 to 198 are intended to embody all those modifications of the ordinary procedure proposed by the Rent Commission and the Government of Bengal, which seem likely to expedite, in any material way, the disposal of suits between landlords and tenants.

Sections 191 to 197 apply to—

(*a*) suits for recovery of rent;
(*b*) suits for penalties claimable under any provision of the Bill; and
(*c*) suits to recover possession of land.

They provide that, in such suits, the summons shall, as a rule, be issued for the final disposal of the case; that the summons may be served by a registered letter; that no written statement shall be filed without the leave of the Court; that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to interrogatories, discovery and affidavits shall not apply; that, whether an appeal lies or not, a simple memorandum of the substance of the evidence, such as is prescribed by the Code for unappealable cases, shall suffice; that, as a rule, execution may issue on the oral application of the decreeholder at the time the decree is passed; and that section 305 of the Code, which enables a judgment-debtor to obtain a suspension of an order made for the sale of his immoveable property, and sections 320 to 325C, which provide for the transfer of decrees to the Collector for execution, shall not apply.

114. A further simplification of the procedure is effected in suits for arrears of rent and for penalties (involving no question of title or of a right to enhance or vary rent) by taking away (section 198) the appeal in such cases from—

(*a*) a decree or order passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, where the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 100; and

(*b*) a decree or order passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government, where the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 50.

In so far as regards the class of cases marked (*a*), the Bill merely reproduces the existing law, with this difference, that it extends the rule to decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges, who, it is thought, may now safely be entrusted with final jurisdiction in cases of this class,

The extension of the provision to the class of cases marked (*b*) is based on a proposal of the Rent Law Commissioners supported by the Local Government. The Rent Commissioners would have fixed the limit of value in such cases at Rs. 10, but the Lieutenant-Governor, who must be regarded as the best judge of the qualifications of his officers, has recommended that it should be raised to Rs. 50, the limit fixed by the present Bill.

115. It will be observed that the final jurisdiction in this class of cases will be exercised only by specially selected officers, and that a power of revision is reserved to the District Judge by the proviso to the section.

116. Section 199 is completely new. It is intended for the benefit of a landlord in a suit for an arrear of rent, when, as sometimes happens, the defendant admits that the arrear is due, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to some rival claimant. In such a case, it seems only reasonable that the tenant should pay the amount of the rent into court; and the Bill accordingly provides that the Court shall refuse to take cognizance of his plea unless he does so.

117. It is hoped that, when the measure comes to be fully discussed, other expedients for simplifying the procedure in rent-suits may be discovered, but, with the exception of those above referred to, none have hitherto been suggested which the Government of India would be prepared to accept. As regards the possibility of devising any effectual procedure analogous to that on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any other form of summary or provisional remedy, the whole history of such remedies both in this country and elsewhere is against it.

A summary form of procedure can scarcely help a plaintiff unless his case is of the simplest description, admitting of being answered only in the simplest way, and he comes into court armed with documentary evidence of so reliable a character that the presumption against any defence being possible is extremely strong. In such cases the Court may very properly, and with great advantage to the plaintiff, be empowered to decline to hear the defendant, and to decide against him summarily and provisionally, unless he pays the amount of the claim into court or gives security for it. But what advantage could be hoped for from a procedure of this description in rent-suits in Bengal, which admit of the most varied and complicated defences, in which the evidence on both sides is usually of the most worthless character, and charges of forgery and perjury almost common forms in the pleadings? If the legislature consented to provide such a procedure for rent-suits, it would probably feel bound to surround it with so many safeguards that the plaintiff would gain nothing by adopting it; and, even if such safeguards were dispensed with in the Act, the Courts would naturally be so cautious about refusing leave to defend or requiring security from a penniless raiyat, that the so-called summary remedy would cease to be summary, and, like the summary suits of former days in some parts of India, become as lengthy and complicated as an ordinary suit, with the further disadvantage of not being final.

118. The truth would seem to be that facilities for recovering rents in Bengal should be sought for, not so much in novel forms of procedure as in a reliable record of tenancies and their incidents, and a simple mode of adjusting rents; in other words, by going to the root of the disputes which, though they may not always come to the surface, are believed to underlie a very large proportion of the contested rent-suits. If this view is correct, the provisions of the Bill regarding the preparation of tables of rates, settlement of rents and framing of records-of-rights, and those regarding receipts and accounts, may reasonably be expected to remove most of the difficulties of which the landlords now complain.

119. Section 200, following the Bill proposed by the Rent Law Commission, enacts that an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree, unless the landlord's interest in the land has become vested in that assignee.

120. Section 202, relating to relief against forfeitures, is based on section 14 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881. It enacts that a suit for ejectment of a tenant, on the ground of his having forfeited his interest by breach of a condition, or the like, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has given the tenant an opportunity of paying compensation and remedying the breach when it admits of remedy, and that, when a decree is passed in such a suit, it shall not be executed until the defendant is allowed a similar opportunity of repairing or atoning for his wrongful act.

121. The Rent Law Commissioners observe that "there are in the existing law no provisions regarding the away-going crop, and, as a natural consequence, when a tenant is ejected while the crop is on the ground, the right to this crop is a constant source of dispute and litigation." Sections 203 and 204 of the Bill have been framed to meet such cases. They provide, in effect, that it shall be in the option of the landlord to purchase the crop from the raiyat at a valuation, or to allow him to retain possession of the land at a reasonable rent till he gathers the crop. Similarly, when the raiyat has prepared the land for sowing before the date on which he is ejected, section 203 provides that he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the esti-

mated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing the land, together with reasonable interest on the same. These sections are, however, guarded by a proviso that a raiyat shall have no claim under them when, after the commencement of the ejectment-proceedings, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

122. Sections 205 and 206 require the Court in all suits and proceedings for ejectment to inquire into and adjust all claims between the landlord and the tenant. This provision will, it is believed, be found useful as tending to prevent a multiplicity of suits.

123. The origin and object of section 207, which provides for the institution of suits to determine the status of a tenant or the incidents of a tenancy, will be best explained by an extract from the report of the Rent Commissioners. After referring to the provisions of the existing law regarding suits for pattás and kabuliyats, they thus continue :—

"We have just observed that very little use has been made of these provisions by those for whose benefit they were intended. This observation was more particularly concerned with their use as a means of reducing to writing the conditions regulating the relation of landlord and tenant. There is, however, another purpose for which they might have been used, that is, as a means to obtain an authoritative settlement of some essential question connected with the tenancy and in dispute between the parties thereto; the rate of rent, for example, or the quantity of land held by the tenant. The landlord may contend that the raiyat holds twenty bíghás of land, while the raiyat declares that he has but fifteen. Year after year the contention is renewed The landlord threatens a measurement, which the raiyat, afraid of a venal *amín* and a varying pole, desires to avoid. A bribe to the *gomáshta*, or compliance with some petty cess defers the final settlement of the question for a year: and the following year it arises again, perhaps deterring the raiyat from going to his landlord's *kachahrí* to pay his rent, lest he should be subjected to a demand, the justice of which he will not admit. Or, some fields in the raiyat's holding are by him maintained to be second class rice-land and assessable with the prevailing or usual rate for land of this class, whilst the landlord avers that they are first class rice-land and should pay a higher rent. At every rent-day the point is discussed; and in a country where any discussion is prone to beget a wrangle, seldom conducted with a seemly choice of expressions, an amount of irritation is kept up, which is not in harmony with the friendly relations which should exist between a landlord and his tenantry. It is very desirable that facility be afforded for the ready settlement of questions like these, which are constantly arising in this country, more specially in consequence of the absence of boundaries and fences, and the want of an exact survey upon an uniform standard. It might have been thought that the landlord in the first case could easily have the questions settled by tendering a pattá and demanding a kabuliyat for twenty bíghás; and the landlord, in the second case, by tendering a pattá and demanding a kabuliyat for the field, as first class rice-land: but if the land turned out to be nineteen and a half bíghás instead of twenty, or one of the fields was found to be of some middle class kind of land, the suit, according to the decision of the highest tribunal in India, must fail, and the parties be sent away, the real question in dispute unsettled, and their feelings roused and embittered by litigation.'

"Thus these provisions of the existing law have become ineffectual for the only purpose for which the people cared to use them, and for which they might have been beneficially used. While omitting what has been found useless in practice, we have endeavoured to supply the want thus indicated by experience. Section 151 of the draft Bill accordingly allows either landlord or tenant to sue for the determination of any such questions which may arise between them. A copy of the decree passed in the case will have all the effect of a pattá or kabuliyat upon the point which the parties themselves wish to have determined."

CHAPTER XV.—*Sale of transferable Holdings in execution of Decrees for Arrears due on them.*

124. The provisions of this chapter are made applicable to all transferable holdings, including such tenures as are transferable, occupancy-holdings, and bastu holdings under Chapter VII, and involve, in certain other respects, substantive changes in the existing law.

The most important of those changes will be best explained in the words of the Rent Commissioners, with whom it originated :—

"The object," they say, "of making sub-leases and incumbrances voidable upon the sale of a tenure for arrears of rent is, that the superior landlord's security for his rent may not be impaired. If the sub-leases and incumbrances of a tenure have not absorbed so much of the tenure-holder's profits as to render the interest left him insufficient to meet the rent which he pays to the proprietor of whom he holds his tenure; if the tenure, subject to these sub-leases and incumbrances, will sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy any decree that can be passed for arrears of the rent payable by the tenure-holder, it cannot be said that the proprietor-landlord's security for his rent has been impaired so far as to bring the case within the above object. The right of sub-letting and creating incumbrances belongs to every tenure-holder: such is the common law

of the country. So long as the landlord is certain of the rent to which he is entitled, he cannot justly complain of the exercise of this right, or claim to interfere with it. When, however, the exercise of the right extends so far as to endanger the landlord's rent, to impair the security for such rent afforded by the sale of the tenure by public auction, the case is altered, and the landlord may reasonably demand that these sub-leases and incumbrances be avoided, which have rendered the remaining interest of the tenure-holder an insufficient security for the rent payable by him.

"In this view of the matter, we have enacted that a tenure, under-tenure or occupancy-holding, about to be sold in execution of a decree for arrears of its own rent, shall first be put up to auction subject to certain incumbrances, and, if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, shall be sold subject to such incumbrances. If the highest amount bid is not sufficient to liquidate the decree, the decree-holder, that is, the landlord, may then claim to have the tenure, &c., sold free of incumbrances. Such sale is not to be had immediately, but upon a subsequent sale-day not less than fifteen or more than thirty days afterwards; and a notification of such tenure being about to be offered for sale free of incumbrances must be posted upon some conspicuous place upon the land of the tenure. The effect of these provisions will be that persons who hold sub-leases and incumbrances will not be endamaged if the bidding on the first sale-day reaches an amount sufficient to satisfy the decree and the tenure is in consequence sold subject to incumbrances. If, on the other hand, the bidding on the first sale-day does not reach an amount sufficient to satisfy the decree, such persons will have time to protect themselves from injury by paying in the amount of the decree (which they can subsequently recover from the defaulter), and so preventing such a sale of the tenure as will avoid incumbrances."

125. Among the objections to the scheme thus propounded by the Commissioners was one to the effect that it was unsuited to the case of occupancy-holdings. This objection is admitted by Mr. Reynolds and by the Government of Bengal to be as a rule well-founded, inasmuch as an ordinary-occupancy-holding is not likely to be saddled with incumbrances which should be respected at a sale. It appears, however, that there are, in some parts of the country, occupancy-holdings of large extent, the land of which is sub-let on such terms that the interest of the lessee is of considerable value. Under these circumstances, the proper course appears to be that proposed by the Government of Bengal, namely, that occupancy-holdings should as a rule be sold at once with power to annul all incumbrances, but that the Local Government should have power to direct that the occupancy-holdings in any local area should be in the first instance put up subject to incumbrances as if they were tenures; and it is on these lines that the present Bill is drawn.

126. The general outline of the chapter will be clear from what has been said, but there are certain details of sufficient importance to call for further explanation. In the first place, it should be stated that the word "incumbrance" is used throughout in a special sense. When it is said that a holding will be sold "free of incumbrances," or as the Bill puts it, "with power to avoid incumbrances," it is not meant that it will be discharged free of everything that might in the wide sense of the word be termed an "incumbrance."

The following interests, which might be termed incumbrances, will not be affected by any sale under this chapter:—

(*a*) a tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(*b*) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) a tenure of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) a right of occupancy;

(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-tenant to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly and in writing given the tenant permission to create.

The last three of these are protected in similar sales under the existing law, and the first three have been added, because such interests, being protected under a sale for arrears of revenue, would seem to be *à fortiori* entitled to protection under a sale for rent.

127. Again, when the Commissioners propose that the holding shall be put up in the first instance subject to incumbrances, they do not mean that it should be sold subject to all incumbrances, but only to such incumbrances as have been created by a registered instrument of which a copy has been served on the landlord. This limitation they considered necessary to prevent sham incumbrances being fraudulently set up after the sale.

128. The Bill has been drawn in accordance with these views, and accordingly, if it becomes law, the result will be—

(*a*) that the interests referred to in paragraph 126 will be protected in the case of all sales;

(*b*) that, in the case of sales subject to encumbrances, the protection will extend also to incumbrances created by registered instruments of which a copy has been served on the landlord; and

(*c*) that, except as stated in (*a*) and (*b*), the holding will be sold with power to avoid all liens, sub-tenancies, easements and other rights or interests created upon it by the tenant in limitation of his own interest.

129. An incumbrance will not become void *ipso facto* on a sale under this chapter. It must be annulled by a notice served on the incumbrancer through the Collector within one year after the purchaser first has knowledge of the incumbrance. It may be added that it is proposed, by separate legislation, to apply a similar rule to the case of sales for arrears of revenue.

130. When an order for the sale of a holding is passed under this chapter, nothing will stop the sale, unless the amount due is paid into court or the decree-holder acknowledges that his claim has been satisfied.

131. When any person, having in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into court the amount requisite to prevent the sale, he will, with a view to the recovery of his money, be placed by section 218 in the position of a mortgagee of the holding with a first charge and a right to possession. If he is an inferior tenant of the holding, he will have a further remedy under section 219 which entitles him to deduct the amount from his rent.

132. The only other provision of this chapter which need be mentioned is section 220, which permits the decree-holder to bid at the sale without the permission of the Court, and precludes the judgment-debtor from bidding.

CHAPTER XVI.—*Limitation.*

133. The only provision of this chapter calling for notice is section 225, under which disability will not be recognised as affecting the running of limitation in suits for the recovery of rent. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Rent Law Commissioners.

"We think," they say, "that a minor ought not to be competent on coming of age to sue a raiyat for rent, which had accumulated during the whole period of his minority; that this kind of debt, which a poor man usually discharges year by year out of the produce of the year, ought not to be allowed to accumulate; and that, if the manager of a minor's estate neglects his duty of realizing rents as they fall due, the minor's remedy ought to be in an action for damages against such manager."

C. P. ILBERT.

The 2nd March, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 6 OF 1883.

THE INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL, 1883.

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Inland Steam-vessels Bill.

Chapter II.—Survey of Inland Steam-vessels.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey, and the Examination and Grant of Certificates to Engineers, of Inland Steam-vessels, and to provide for certain other matters relating to those vessels.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the survey of inland steam-vessels and the examination and grant of certificates to engineers of those vessels;

And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the grant of certificates to the masters of inland steam-vessels, and for investigations into casualties affecting, and into charges against masters and engineers of, those vessels, and for the protection of passengers and goods carried thereon from danger by fire; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1883; and

Extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Commencement.

2. (*1*) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the official Gazette directs.

(*2*) But any notification, rule or appointment may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof, but shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

(*3*) And nothing in this Act shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Repeal of enactments.

3. (*1*) On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the Acts mentioned in the first column of the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

(*2*) But all proceedings commenced, investigations held, and certificates granted, cancelled or suspended under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to have been respectively commenced, held, granted, cancelled or suspended under this Act or under the Indian Steamships Act, 1883, as the case may be.

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

(*2*) "steam-vessel" means every description of vessel propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam:

(*3*) "inland water" means any canal, river, navigable lake or water in British India:

(*4*) "inland steam-vessel" means a steam-vessel which ordinarily plies on inland water:

(*5*) "voyage" includes also the plying of a vessel at or about any place: [Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 1.]

(*6*) "owner" includes also an agent: and

(*7*) "master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a vessel.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEY OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

Inland steam-vessel not to make a voyage unless furnished with certificate under Act.

5. An inland steam-vessel shall not make a voyage unless she is furnished under this Act with a certificate of survey then in force. [Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 3. Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 1, as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s 4. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 1, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, s. 1.]

Appointment of surveyors and places of survey.

6. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be surveyors for the purposes of this Act at such places within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, appoint to be places of survey. [Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 4. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 2. Bom Act IV of 1873, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 2.]

(*2*) Every surveyor so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

(*3*) Every surveyor so appointed shall, for the purposes of the survey, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Powers of surveyors.

7. (*1*) For the purposes of a survey under this Act, the surveyors appointed under section six may, at any reasonable time, go on board any inland steam-vessel, and may inspect the steam-vessel and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments or articles on board thereof: [Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 5. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 3. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 3.]

Provided that they shall not unnecessarily hinder the loading or unloading of the steam-vessel, or unnecessarily detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage.

(*2*) The owner, master and officers of the steam-vessel shall afford to the surveyors all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steam-vessel, and her machinery and

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equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as they may reasonably require.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

Grant of certificate by surveyors.

8. Every survey under this Act shall be made by not less than two surveyors, and, when the survey is completed, the surveyors making it shall forthwith, if each of them is satisfied that the steam-vessel is sufficient, so far as it is his duty to survey her, for service as an inland steam-vessel, grant to the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed, on payment by him of the fees hereinafter mentioned, a certificate of survey under this Act.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

Form of certificate of survey.

9. Every certificate of survey granted under this Act shall be signed by each of the surveyors granting it, and shall contain a statement of the particulars specified, and be framed, as nearly as the circumstances of each case will admit, in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed, or shall contain a statement of such other particulars, or be framed in such other form, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 10. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 10, as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 10, as amended by Ben. Act III of 1871, s. 1.]

Fees for survey.

10. For every survey made under this Act, the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed shall pay to each of the surveyors making the survey—

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the vessel according to the rates in the third schedule hereto annexed, or according to such other rates as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe; and,

[Cf. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 13, and Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 5.]

(*b*) when the survey is made in any place of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense (if any) of the journey of the surveyor to the place, as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 11. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.]

Certificate to be affixed in conspicuous part of vessel.

11. The owner or master of every steam-vessel for which a certificate of survey has been granted under this Act shall forthwith, on the receipt of the certificate, cause it to be affixed, and kept affixed so long as it remains in force and the vessel is in use, on some conspicuous part of the vessel where it may be easily read by all persons on board thereof.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

Term of certificate.

12. A certificate of survey granted under this Act shall not be in force—

(*a*) after the expiration of twelve months from the date thereof; or

(*b*) after the expiration of the period, if less than a year, for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(*c*) after notice has been given by the Local Government, to the owner or master of the steam-vessel to which the certificate relates, that the Local Government has cancelled or suspended the certificate.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 13. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 13. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 13.]

Cancellation or suspension of certificate by Local Government.

13. Any certificate of survey granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended by a Local Government if it has reason to believe—

(*a*) that the declaration in the certificate of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-vessel has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or [17 & 18 Vic. c. 104, s. 315.]

(*b*) that the certificate has otherwise been granted upon false or erroneous information; or

(*c*) that, since the granting of the certificate, the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-vessel have sustained any injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

Power to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate.

14. The Local Government may require any certificate of survey which has expired or has been cancelled or suspended to be delivered up to such person as it directs.

Report to be made of cancellation or suspension of certain certificates.

15. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends under section thirteen a certificate is not the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted, the Local Government cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the fact of cancellation or suspension, together with the reasons therefor, to the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 14. Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 14. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 14.]

Power to order a second survey.

16. (*1*) If the surveyors making a survey under this Act refuse to give a certificate, or give a certificate with which the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, direct two other surveyors appointed under section six to survey the steam-vessel.

(*2*) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steam-vessel, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a certificate or give such certificate as under the circumstances seems to them proper, and their decision shall be final.

(*3*) Every survey made under this section shall be made subject to all the provisions and rules both as to the payment of fees and otherwise which are applicable to surveys made in ordinary cases under this Act.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 9. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 8. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 8.]

Power for Local Government to make rules as to surveys.

17. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the making of surveys under this Act.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters,

(*a*) declare the time and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(*b*) assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making a survey; and

(*c*) declare the form in which certificates of survey granted under this Act are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars which are to be stated therein.

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[New, but Cf. definition of surveyors in Act XVI of 1871, s. 2. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 17. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 16.]

Power for Local Government to exempt certain vessels.

18. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to the survey of inland steam-vessels shall not apply in the case of any specified class of inland steam-vessels, or shall apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

CHAPTER III.

MASTERS AND ENGINEERS OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

[Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 3. See also Act XVI of 1871, s. 20, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 18, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 11, which, however, lays down a different rule.]

Inland steam-vessels not to make voyage without certificated master and engineer.

19. (1) An inland steam-vessel shall not make a voyage unless she has as her master a person possessing a master's certificate, and as her first or only engineer a person possessing an engineer's certificate, duly granted under this chapter and then in force.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 21. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 20. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 13.]

Exception.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to any steam-vessel which does not ply with passengers or goods, or as a steam-tug, for hire, and which the Local Government may, by notification, exempt from its operation.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 17. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 15. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 8. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 2.]

Examiners to be appointed and rules of examination made.

20. The Local Government may, by notification, appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as masters or as engineers of inland steam-vessels, and make rules—

(a) for the conduct of these examinations, and as to the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining either of these certificates, and

(b) for the fees to be paid by all applicants for examination.

Grant of masters' certificates of competency.

21. (1) The Local Government shall grant, to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications, a master's certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as master of an inland steam-vessel.

(2) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 18. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 16. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 9.]

Grant of engineers' certificates of competency.

22. (1) The Local Government shall grant to every person—

(a) who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications, or

(b) who possesses an engineer's certificate under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts for the time being in force, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869,

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 23. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 2. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 15.] 32 & 33. Vic., c. 11.

an engineer's certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as engineer of an inland steam-vessel.

(2) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

(3) Before granting a certificate under section twenty-one or this section, the Local Government, if it has reason to believe that the report of the examiners regarding any applicant has been unduly made, may require a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

Grant of engineers' certificates of service.

23. (1) The Local Government shall grant to every person—

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 19. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 17. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 10.]

(a) who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as first or second engineer in any foreign-going steam-vessel having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or as first or only engineer in any other steam-vessel, or

(b) who has obtained or shall obtain the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty,

an engineer's certificate of service under this Act:

Provided that a certificate of service shall not be granted to any person until he—

(c) has proved himself to have served or obtained such rank as aforesaid, and has given his name and a full and satisfactory account of the length and nature of his previous services, and

(d) has paid such fees as the Local Government may, by notification, direct.

(2) Every certificate of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is granted, and shall be in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Certificates to be made in duplicate.

24. Every certificate granted under this chapter shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 24. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 22. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 16.]

Copy of certificate to be granted in certain cases.

25. Whenever a master or an engineer proves, to the satisfaction of the Local Government which granted his certificate, that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of it, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record kept as prescribed under section twenty-four, he appears to be entitled shall be granted to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 25. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 23. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 17.]

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Chapter IV.—Investigation into Casualties.

[Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 6.]

Certificated masters to be deemed pilots under Indian Ports Act.

26. (1) Every master of an inland steam-vessel who possesses a master's certificate duly granted under this Act and then in force shall, in ports to which section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, has been extended, be deemed, for the purposes of that section, to be the pilot of the steam-vessel of which he is in charge.

XII of 1875.

[Cf. Bom. Act I of 1863, ss. 9 et seq.]

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of Bombay Act I of 1863, which require persons in charge of vessels passing through any of the channels or tidal channels at the mouths of the river Indus to pay fees for pilotage.

CHAPTER IV.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO CASUALTIES.

[See Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 6. Cf. Act V of 1883, s. 6.]

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government.

27. (1) Whenever—

(a) any inland steam-vessel has been wrecked, abandoned or materially damaged, or

(b) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any inland steam-vessel, loss of life has ensued, or

(c) any inland steam-vessel has caused loss or material damage to any other vessel,

the master shall give immediate notice of the wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss to the nearest Magistrate.

(2) The Magistrate receiving the notice shall, without delay, communicate it to the Local Government.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 7, and Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation.

28. (1) If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts referred to in section twenty-seven, clause (a), (b) or (c), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether the notice is given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct the Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

(2) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs or the navigation of inland steam-vessels; and the other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs or with the navigation of inland steam-vessels.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 8.]

Power for principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

29. Any principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction and the Court of any District Magistrate may, when so directed by the Local Government, make the investigation referred to in section twenty-eight.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 9, and Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power for Court of Investigation to inquire into charges against masters and engineers.

30. (1) Any Court making an investigation under section twenty-eight or section twenty-nine may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of the investigation, against any master or engineer, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss referred to in section twenty-seven.

[Act XIII of 1875, s. 3.]

(2) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default as aforesaid, arises against any master or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry into the charge, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 10, & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

31. (1) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master or engineer of an inland steam-vessel with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section twenty-eight or section twenty-nine, it may transmit a statement of the case to the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, or the Court of the District Magistrate, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct the Court to make an investigation into the charge.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 9 (2), & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

(2) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

[See Act V of 1883, ss. 11 & 12, & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Person accused to be heard.

32. For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 13, & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Assessors.

33. (1) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master or engineer, the Court making the investigation under section twenty-nine or section thirty-one shall constitute as its assessors, for the purposes of the investigation, two persons having experience in the merchant service or in the navigation of inland steam-vessels; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor, for the purposes of the investigation, any person conversant with maritime affairs or the navigation of inland steam-vessels and willing to act as assessor.

(2) Every person appointed under this section shall attend during the investigation and deliver his opinion in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act shall rest with the Court.

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Act V of 1883, s. 12 Ben. Act of 1879,

Power of Court as to evidence and regulating proceedings.

34. For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

(*a*) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exerciseable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if the Court is a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction or the Court of the District Magistrate—the same powers as are exerciseable respectively by either Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction.

Act V of 1883, s. 15. Ben. Act of 1879.]

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

35. (*1*) If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. V of 1860.

(*3*) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Act V of 1883, s. 15. Ben. Act of 1879,

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

36. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any investigation, it appears that any person has committed, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may, from time to time, prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court; and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

Act V of 1883, s. 16(1). Ben. Act of 1879,

Depositions.

37. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such trial, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge or Magistrate, be admissible in evidence on proof—

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused, and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

(*2*) A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge or Magistrate that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had that opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made and that he had that opportunity.

Report by Court to Local Government.

38. The Court shall, in the case of every investigation under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence. [See Act V of 1883, s. 17 (1) Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power to investigate causes of explosions.

39. (*1*) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any inland steam-vessel, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it thinks fit. [See Act XVI of 1871, s. 15. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 8. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 6.]

(*2*) The person or persons so directed may enter into and upon the steam-vessel, with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steam-vessel, or of the machinery thereof, for the purpose of the investigation, and shall report to the Local Government what in their opinion was the cause of the explosion.

(*3*) Every such person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

CHAPTER V.

SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF MASTERS' AND ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES.

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

40. Any certificate granted under this Act to any master or engineer may be suspended or cancelled by the Local Government which granted it, or by any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:— [See Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 8, and Cf. Act V of 1883, s. 20.]

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the wreck or abandonment of, or loss or damage to, any inland steam-vessel, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct; or

(*b*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any non-bailable offence:

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made, into a charge against any master or engineer, a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) of this section unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the

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certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section thirty or section thirty-one, as the case may be.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 21.]

Obligation to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

41. Every master or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section forty shall deliver it to such person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended it directs.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 22.]

Report to other Local Governments.

42. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section forty, a certificate is not the Local Government which granted the certificate, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to the Local Government which granted the certificate.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 24.]

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and to grant new certificate.

43. (*1*) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section forty, or grant, without examination, to any person whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination.

CHAPTER VI.

PROTECTION OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS FROM DANGER BY FIRE.

[New.] [Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 8, cl. (*d*).]

Power for Governor General in Council to declare dangerous goods.

44. The Governor General in Council may, by notification, declare what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, dangerous goods.

[New.] [Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 16.]

Carriage of dangerous goods.

45. (*1*) A person shall not take with him on board an inland steam-vessel, and a person shall not deliver or tender for carriage on an inland steam-vessel, any dangerous goods without giving notice of their nature to the owner or master of the steam-vessel, or, in the case of goods delivered or tendered for carriage, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the goods.

(*2*) The owner or master of an inland steam-vessel may refuse to carry upon an inland steam-vessel any luggage or parcel which he suspects to contain dangerous goods, and may require the luggage or parcel to be opened to ascertain the fact previously to carrying the same; and, in case any such luggage or parcel is received for the purpose of being carried in any inland steam-vessel, the owner or master of the vessel may stop the transit thereof until he is satisfied as to the nature of its contents.

[36 & 37 Vic., c. 85, s. 26.]

Power to throw overboard dangerous goods.

46. Where any dangerous goods have been sent or brought on board any inland steam-vessel in contravention of section forty-five, the owner or master of the steam-vessel may cause the goods to be thrown overboard, together with any package or receptacle in which they are contained, and neither the owner nor the master shall, in respect of his having so thrown the goods overboard, be subject to any liability, civil or criminal, in any Court.

Power for Local Government to make rules for protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire.

47. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire. [New.]

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the conditions on, and subject to, which dangerous goods shall be carried on board inland steam-vessels;

(*b*) the precautions to be taken to prevent explosions or fires on board inland steam-vessels; and

(*c*) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires, which is to be kept on board inland steam-vessels.

(*3*) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Penalty for steam-vessel making a voyage in contravention of section 5.

48. If any inland steam-vessel makes a voyage in contravention of section five, the owner and master of the steam-vessel, or either of them, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees: [Act XV 1871, s. Bom. Act of 1864, Ben. A of 1862,

Provided that, if any steam-vessel is not in any place of survey when her certificate expires, no penalty shall be incurred for the want of a certificate in respect of any voyage which the steam-vessel may make from the place where she is when her certificate expires to the nearest place of survey. [Act XV 1871, s. Bom. A of 1864, Ben. Act 1862, s. amended Ben. Act 1868.]

Liability of master or officer, when a licensed pilot, to lose his license.

49. If the master or any other officer on board of an inland steam-vessel which makes a voyage in contravention of section five is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot taken away from him entirely, or suspended for any period by the Local Government, as the Local Government may see fit to order. [Act XV 1871, s. Bom. A of 1864, Ben. Act of 1862

Penalty for neglect to affix certificate of survey.

50. The owner and master of any inland steam-vessel, or either of them, on which the certificate of survey granted under this Act is not kept affixed, in manner provided by section eleven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [Act XV 1871, s Bom. A of 1864 Ben. A 1862, s.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to deliver up certificate as required under section 14.

51. If the owner or master of an inland steam-vessel, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate as required under section [Act X 1871, s. Bom. A of 1864 Ben. A 1862, s

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fourteen, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (5), & Act I of 1859, s. 13. See also Act XVI of 1871, s. 32. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 19. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 12. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 4.]

Penalty for serving, or engaging a person to serve, as master or engineer without certificate.

52. (*a*) Whoever, having been engaged to serve as master or first or only engineer of any inland steam-vessel to which section nineteen applies, proceeds on any voyage in that steam-vessel as master or first or only engineer without being at the time entitled to and possessed of the certificate required by that section, and

(*b*) Whoever employs any person as a master or first or only engineer of any inland steam-vessel to which section nineteen applies without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to, and possessed of, a master's or an engineer's certificate, as the case may be, under this Act,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 6. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 6.]

Master failing to give notice as required by section 27.

53. If any master wilfully fails to give notice, as required by section twenty-seven, of any wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 21.]

Master or engineer failing to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

54. Every master or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section forty, and who fails to deliver the certificate to such person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended it directs, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 30.]

Penalty for taking dangerous goods on board inland steam-vessels without notice.

55. Whoever, in contravention of section forty-five, takes with him on board any inland steam-vessel any dangerous goods, or delivers or tenders any such goods for the purpose of being carried on any inland steam-vessel, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[Cf. Act I of 1869, s. 79.]

Penalty for misconduct endangering vessel or life or limb.

56. Any person employed or engaged in any capacity on board an inland steam-vessel—

(*a*) who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate wreck, destruction or material damage of the vessel, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board the vessel, or

(*b*) who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving the vessel from immediate wreck, destruction or material damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of the vessel from immediate danger to life or limb,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Distress of vessel.

57. Where the owner or master of a steam-vessel is convicted of an offence under this Act committed on board of, or in relation to, that steam-vessel, and sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate may, in addition to any other power he may have for the purpose of compelling payment of the fine, direct the amount thereof to be levied by distress and sale of the vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

58. A Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class, shall not try any offence under this Act, or the rules under it.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Place of trial.

59. Whoever commits an offence against this Act or the rules under it shall be triable for the offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government may, by notification, direct in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any other law for the time being in force.

Saving of prosecutions under other Acts.

60. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules under it, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or the rules under it:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Fees recoverable as fines.

61. All fees payable under this Act may be recovered as fines under this Act.

Rules.

62. (*1*) All rules made under this Act by the Local Government shall be subject to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council; and all powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government to make rules may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

[Home Department Resolution No. 49, dated 8th November, 1882.]

(*2*) Every rule made by a Local Government under this Act shall, before being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in such manner, and for such time, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, with a notice of the intention of the Local Government to apply for sanction thereto.

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(3) The Local Government shall receive and submit for the consideration of the Governor General in Council any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to any rule published in pursuance of sub-section two, and the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, if he or it thinks fit, amend the rule with a view to meeting the objection or suggestion without again publishing the rule:

Provided that a failure of the Local Government to submit for the consideration of the Governor General in Council any objection or suggestion made with respect to any rule published in pursuance of sub-section two shall not be deemed to invalidate any rule sanctioned by him under this Act.

(4) A rule sanctioned under this Act by the Governor General in Council shall not take effect until it has been published in the local official Gazette.

(5) Subject to the provisions of section two, sub-section two, every rule when so sanctioned and published shall have the force of law.

Notifications.

63. (1) Except in the case of the notification under section two, sub-section one, all powers to issue notifications conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

(2) A notification issued by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section two, sub-section two, every notification shall, when published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, have the force of law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(*See Section 3.*)

(*a*) *Act of the Governor General in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1871	The Burmese Steamer Survey Act.	The whole.

(*b*) *Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1864 ...	To provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the ports, harbours, rivers or waters of the presidency of Bombay.	The whole.
IV of 1873...	To amend Bombay Act II of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam-vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam-vessels.	The whole.

(*c*) *Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1862 ...	To provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the port of Calcutta.	The whole.
I of 1868 ...	The Steam-boat Survey Amendment Act, 1868.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1871...	To increase the fees for the survey of steam-vessels.	The whole.
VII of 1879	To provide for the proper management of certain inland steam-vessels.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 9.*)

FORM OF SURVEYORS' CERTIFICATE.

Name of steam-vessel.	Tonnage.	When and where built, and material.	Power.	Description of engines and age.	Description of boilers and age.	Ground-tackle.	Condition of hull.	General equipment.	Name of master and number of officers and deck-crew and of engineers and engine-room crew.	When and where last coppered, repaired or cleaned.	Time if less than a year for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments will be sufficient.

We, the undersigned, declare that we have examined the above-named inland steam-vessel, and, to the best of our judgment, she and her engines, as shewn in the above statement, are fully sufficient for service for the period stated above.

A. B.
C. D.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 10.*)

RATES OF FEES.

	Tons.	Rs.
For steam-vessels of less than . .	200	20
" " 200 tons and up to .	350	25
" " 350 " " " .	700	30
" " 700 " " " .	1,000	40
" " 1,000 " " " .	1,500	50
" " 1,500 " and upwards .	...	60

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been found expedient to legislate in order to bring the law regarding the survey of sea-going steam-vessels into conformity with the law of England and to have one law on that subject applicable to the whole of British India. The present law regulating the survey of these vessels is contained in various local Acts, which also contain provisions relating to inland steam-vessels; and it was thought that it would be better to repeal the whole of these Acts and separately enact the parts relating to sea-going and inland steam-vessels than to repeal only so much as was necessary and leave the Acts in a mutilated and probably obscure form. Moreover, it was thought desirable that there should be one law regarding inland steamers relating to the whole of India. The present law is insufficient. Madras is unprovided for, and there is no law to govern steamers plying in the province of Assam. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It is drawn so that it may be brought into force along with the Indian Steamships Bill, and it repeals the seven local Acts, relating to steamships, which are now in force.

2. The Bill is divided into eight chapters. It deals with the survey of inland steam-vessels, the examination and grant of certificates to masters and engineers of those vessels, the investigation into casualties occurring to them, the suspension and cancellation of masters' and engineers' certificates, and the protection of the vessels from fire, and also prescribes the penalties for offences against the provisions of the Act, the jurisdiction of Magistrates and the place of trial.

3. In its main provisions the Bill follows the existing law so far as it goes. The points in which the law is changed and which require notice are as follows. The term for which the certificate of survey is to last is, by section 12 of the Bill, extended to one year, instead of six months as at present; but section 13 enables the Local Government, under certain circumstances, to cancel or suspend a certificate of survey. The power conferred by section 17 of the Bill of making rules to regulate a survey is somewhat larger than that given by the present law. The duties of each of the two surveyors are different, and the Bill therefore enables the Local Government to assign and regulate the duties of each. To meet local requirements, power is given in section 18 of the Bill to Local Governments to exempt any specified class of inland steam-vessels from all or any of the provisions relating to survey. In section 22 the Bill provides for the grant, without examination, of a certificate as engineer to a person who possesses a certificate granted under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act or a certificate which is by the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, equivalent thereto. It further provides in section 23 for the grant of certificates of service to engineers who have served for a certain time in certain steamships, or who have obtained the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty. The provisions of Chapters IV and V of the Bill, regarding investigations into casualties and the cancelling and suspending of the certificates of masters and engineers, are taken, with slight modifications, from the Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, which was recently passed.

4. The whole of Chapter VI is new. At present, there is no way of securing that due precautions are taken against fire and against the carriage of dangerous goods on passenger steamers. Chapter VI follows to a certain extent the provisions of the Indian Railway Act, 1879. It confers on the Governor General in Council power to declare what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the Act, dangerous goods, and prohibits persons from taking those goods on board except under certain conditions. Following section 23 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, it empowers (section 46) the master or owner of a vessel to throw overboard dangerous goods which have been brought on board without notice or without being marked as required by the Act. It also (section 47) enables the Local Government to make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire.

5. In Chapter VII a section (56) has been inserted, providing a penalty for misconduct on the part of persons employed on board inland steam-vessels. This section is taken from the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, section 79, the penalty being modified so as to permit of an offence being punished by fine only.

6. Lastly, with regard to the rules which may be made under the Act, the Bill, section 62, secures that they shall be duly published for general information and criticism before they are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

7. A statement is annexed showing how the provisions of the Acts which are repealed by the Bill are dealt with in this Bill and the Indian Steamships Bill.

The 5th March, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

Repeal Table showing how the Acts repealed by the Inland Steam-vessels Bill are dealt with.

ACT XVI OF 1871 (the Burmese Steamer Survey Act).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
1	Short title	This is formal	Ditto.
	Local extent	Ditto	Ditto.
2	Interpretation-clause . . .	This is not reproduced, the definition of "Chief Commissioner" being deemed unnecessary, and the object of the definition of "Surveyors" being sufficiently provided for by section 18.	Ditto, see sec. 22.
3	Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year.	This is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5.	Ditto, cf. s. 3.
4	Government to appoint Surveyors .	This is reproduced, section 6 . . .	Ditto, sec. 9.
5	Authority to Surveyors to go on board for purpose of surveying.	This is reproduced, section 7 . . .	Ditto, sec. 10.
6	Surveyor when to grant certificate and declaration.	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9.	Ditto, secs. 11 and 12.
7	No clearance to be given to steamer for voyage for which she has not got certificate.	This is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels.	This is reproduced, sec. 7.
8	Special survey may be ordered by Government for any British steamer.	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
9	Power to make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 17.	Ditto, sec. 21.
10	Fees to be paid for survey . .	This is reproduced, section 10 . . .	Ditto, sec. 13.
11	Certificate to be hung up in vessel .	This is reproduced, section 11 . . .	Ditto, sec. 14 (1).
12	Certificate to be in force only six months.	This is reproduced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*) .	Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*).
	Provision for vessels absent when certificate expires.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 48.	This is reproduced, sec. 5.
	Power to require delivery of expired certificate.	This is reproduced, section 14 . .	Ditto, sec. 17 (1).
13	Power to cancel certificate and declaration.	The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13. The residue is omitted as unnecessary.	Ditto, sec. 16. Ditto.
14	Power to order a second survey .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 16.	Ditto, sec. 19.
15	Power to investigate causes of explosions.	This is reproduced, section 39 . . .	Ditto, sec. 31.
16	Examinations to be instituted for Engineers.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto.
17	Examiners and rules of examination .	This is reproduced, section 20	Ditto with modifications, sec. 24.

ACT XVI OF 1871—continued.

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
18	Certificate of competency to be given	This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22.	Ditto, sec. 25.
19	Certificate of service to be given .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 23.	Ditto, sec. 26.
20	No certificate of survey if vessel have not a certificated engineer.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto, see sec. 29.
21	Power to exempt private steam-vessels	This is reproduced, section 19(2).	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn.
22	Withdrawal of certificate . .	This is not reproduced, as the subject is provided for in Chapter IV of the Bill.	Ditto, see Chap. III of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
23	English certificate to be available .	This is not reproduced, but see section 22(*b*)	This is not reproduced, but see sec. 29.
24	Certificate to be made in duplicate .	Paragraph one is reproduced, section 24. The second paragraph is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders.	Ditto, sec. 27.
25	Copy of certificate to be delivered .	This is reproduced, section 25.	Ditto, sec. 28.
26	Hindering survey or withholding required information.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary, see section 6(3) of Bill, and Penal Code, sections 176, 186 and 187.	Ditto, see sec. 9 (3).
27	Leaving without certificate and declaration.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48.	Ditto, sec. 5.
28	Master or officer who is a licensed pilot attempting to take ship out of port without certificate.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49.	Ditto, sec. 6.
29	Receiving unlawful fees for making survey.	This is not reproduced, see section 6(3) of Bill, and Penal Code, sections 161, *et seq.*	Ditto, see sec. 9 (3).
30	Neglect to hang up certificate and declaration.	This is reproduced, section 50.	Ditto, sec. 14 (2).
31	Refusal to comply with requirements of section 12.	This is reproduced, section 51.	Ditto, sec. 17 (2).
32	Plying without certificated engineer .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 52.	Ditto, sec. 30.
33	Offences under this Act by whom to be tried.	The first paragraph is reproduced with modifications, sections 58, 59. The second paragraph is reproduced, sections 57 and	Ditto, ss. 32, 33. As to fees see sec. 34.

BOMBAY ACT II OF 1864 (to provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the ports, harbours, rivers or waters of the Presidency of Bombay).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
1	Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year.	This, which has been amended by section 4 of Bombay Act IV of 1873, is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5.	Ditto, Cf. secs. 3 and 4.
2	Government to appoint one or more surveyors.	This is reproduced, section 6 . . .	Ditto, sec. 9.
3	Authority to surveyors to board steamers for purpose of surveying.	This is reproduced, section 7 . . .	Ditto, sec. 10.
	Penalty for hindering them in making survey or withholding information.	This is not reproduced (see section 26 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*).	Ditto.
4	Grant by surveyors of certificate and declaration.	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9.	Ditto, secs. 11 and 12.
5	No clearance to steamer for voyage for which she has no certificate.	This is not reproduced (see section 7 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*).	This is reproduced, sec. 7.
	Penalty for leaving port without a certificate.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48.	Ditto, sec. 5.
6	Master or officer being licensed pilot attempting to take ship out of port without certificate liable to lose license.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49.	Ditto, sec. 6.
7	Power to order special survey of British steamers in harbour of Bombay.	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
8	Power to make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 17.	Ditto, sec. 21.
9	Penalty for surveyor receiving fees, &c., not provided by Act.	This is not reproduced (see section 29 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*).	Ditto.
10	Fee for survey	This (as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, section 11) is reproduced, section 10.	Ditto, sec. 13.
11	Certificate to be hung up in conspicuous part of vessel.	This is reproduced, section 11 . . .	Ditto, sec. 14 (1).
	Penalty for non-compliance . .	This is reproduced, section 50 . . .	Ditto, sec. 14 (2).
12	Duration of certificate . . .	This is produced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*).	Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*).
	Proviso as to absence when certificate expires.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 48.	This is reproduced, sec. 5.
	Power to require surrender of expired certificate.	This is reproduced, section 14 . .	Ditto, sec. 17 (1).
	Penalty for non-compliance . .	This is reproduced, section 51 . . .	Ditto, sec. 17 (2).
13	Power to revoke and cancel certificate and declaration.	The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13.	Ditto, sec. 16.
	Power to require survey . . .	This is omitted, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto.
14	If correctness of survey doubted, Government may order second survey by other surveyors.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 16.	Ditto, sec. 19.

BOMBAY ACT II OF 1864—continued.

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
15	Sections of Merchant Shipping Act applied to steam-vessels proceeding to sea from ports in Bombay.	This is not reproduced, being inapplicable to inland steam-vessels.	This is reproduced, sec. 35.
16	Offences by whom tried . . .	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 58 and 59.	Ditto, secs. 32 and 33.
	Penalties and fees how recovered .	This is reproduced, sections 57 and 61.	As to fees see section 34.
17	Interpretation-clause	As to definition of "surveyors" see section 2 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*. The definition of "survey" is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto.

BOMBAY ACT IV OF 1873 (to amend Bombay Act No. II of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam-vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam vessels).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
1	Construction of Act . . .	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary.	Ditto.
2	Commencement of Act . . .	This is formal	Ditto.
	Exemption from Part III . .	This is not reproduced, but see section 22 (*b*).	This is not reproduced, but see sec. 29.
3	Short title	This is formal.	Ditto.
4	Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year.	This is not reproduced (see section 1 of Bombay Act II of 1864, *supra*.)	Ditto.
5	Duty of surveyor on boarding steam-vessels.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
6	Certificate to be delivered by surveyor.	This is not reproduced for same reason.	Ditto.
7	Penalty for receiving passengers on vessel not intended to carry them.	This is not reproduced for same reason.	Ditto.
8	Power to investigate cause of explosion or direct special survey.	This, so far as it relates to investigations into explosions, is reproduced, section 39. The rest is not reproduced, as it applies only to sea-going vessels, and is sufficiently provided for by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.	Ditto, sec. 31. The rest is not reproduced, being sufficiently provided for by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.
9	Order on receipt of report of investigation or survey.	This is not reproduced for same reason.	Ditto.
10	Expenses of investigation or survey by whom to be paid.	This is not reproduced for same reason.	Ditto.
11	Section substituted for section 10, Bombay Act II of 1864.	This is reproduced (see section 10 of Bombay Act II of 1864, *supra*).	Ditto.
12	Power to appoint ports of survey .	This is reproduced, section 6.	Ditto, sec 9.

BOMBAY ACT IV OF 1873—*continued.*

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
13	Power to impose additional fees .	This is reproduced, section 10 (*b*).	Ditto, sec. 13 (*b*).
14	Examinations to be instituted for engineers.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto.
15	Examiners and rules of examination to be provided.	This is reproduced, section 20 . . .	Ditto with modifications, section 24.
16	Certificates of competency to be given.	This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22.	Ditto, sec. 25.
17	Certificates of service to be given .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 23.	Ditto, sec. 26.
18	No clearance if vessel has not certificated engineer.	This is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.
19	Penalty for plying without certificated engineer.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 52.	Ditto, sec. 30.
20	Power to exempt steam-vessels .	This is reproduced, section 19 (2) . .	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn.
21	Withdrawal of certificate . .	This is not reproduced (see section 22 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*).	Ditto.
22	Certificate to be made in duplicate .	Paragraph one is reproduced, section 24 . The second paragraph is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders.	Ditto, sec. 27.
23	Copy of certificate to be delivered .	This is reproduced, section 25 . . .	Ditto, sec. 28.

BENGAL ACT V OF 1862 (to provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the port of Calcutta).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
1	Steam-vessels liable to be surveyed .	This is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5.	Ditto. Cf. sec. 3.
2	Government to appoint surveyors .	This is reproduced, section 6 . . .	Ditto, sec. 9.
3	Authority to surveyors to board steamers for purpose of surveying.	This is reproduced, section 7 . . .	Ditto, sec. 10.
	Penalty for hindering surveyor or withholding information.	This is not reproduced (see section 26 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*).	Ditto.
4	Grant of certificate and declaration .	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9.	Ditto, secs. 11 and 12.

BENGAL ACT V OF 1862—*continued.*

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
5	No clearance to steamer for voyage for which she has not got surveyor's certificate.	The first portion of this section is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels. The second portion is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48.	This is reproduced, ss. 7 and 5.
6	Master or officer who is licensed pilot attempting to take ship out without certificate liable to lose license.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49.	Ditto, sec. 6.
7	Power to order special survey of British steamer in survey port.	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
8	Government may make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 17.	Ditto, sec. 21.
9	Penalty for surveyors receiving unauthorised fee.	This is not reproduced (see section 29 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*).	Ditto.
10	Fee for survey	This, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1871, is reproduced, section 10.	Ditto, sec. 13.
11	Certificates to be hung up in conspicuous part of vessel.	This is reproduced, section 11.	Ditto, sec. 14(1).
	Penalty for non-compliance . .	This is reproduced, section 50.	Ditto, sec. 14(2).
12	Duration of certificate . . .	This is reproduced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*).	Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*).
	Proviso as to vessel absent when certificate expires.	This, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, is reproduced with modifications, section 48.	This is reproduced, sec. 5.
	Returning of expired or revoked certificate.	This is reproduced, section 14.	Ditto, sec. 17(1).
	Penalty for non-compliance . .	This is reproduced, section 51.	Ditto, sec. 17(2).
13	Power to cancel certificate and declaration.	The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13; the rest is omitted, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto, sec. 16, ditto.
14	When Government may order second survey by other surveyors.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 16.	Ditto, sec. 19.
15	Offences under Act by whom tried .	The first part is reproduced with modifications, sections 58 and 59. The second part, relating to distress of ships and recovery of fees, is reproduced, sections 57 and 61.	Ditto as to first part, ss. 32 and 33. As to fees, see sec. 34.
16	Surveyor includes surveyor acting alone.	This is not reproduced (see section 2 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*).	Ditto.

BENGAL ACT I OF 1868 (to make further provision for the survey of steam vessels plying within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
1	Steam-vessels liable to survey . .	This is not reproduced (see section 1 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra*).	Ditto.
2	Power to appoint ports of survey .	This is reproduced, section 6.	Ditto, sec. 9
3	Addition to sections 3, 5, 6 and 7 of Bengal Act V of 1862.	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary in Bill as drawn.	Ditto.

BENGAL ACT I OF 1868—*continued.*

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
4	Amendment of section 2 of Act V of 1862.	This is reproduced (see section 12 of Benga Act V of 1862, *supra.*)	Ditto.
5	Power to impose additional fees .	This is reproduced, section 10 (*b*).	Ditto, sec. 13 (*b*).
6	Power to investigate causes of explosion.	This is reproduced, section 39.	Ditto, sec. 31.
7	Examination of engineers . .	This is not reproduced (see section 16 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*)	Ditto.
8	Examiners and rules of examination to be provided.	This is reproduced, section 20.	Ditto with modifications, sec. 24.
9	Certificate of competency to be given	This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22.	Ditto, sec. 25.
10	Certificate of service to be given .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 23.	Ditto, sec. 26.
11	No certificate of survey if vessel has no certificated engineer.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
12	Penalty for plying without certificated engineer.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 52.	Ditto, sec. 30.
13	Power to exempt private steam-vessels	This is reproduced, section 19 (2)	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn.
14	Withdrawal of certificate	This is not reproduced (see section 22 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra.*)	Ditto.
15	English certificates to be available .	This is not reproduced, but see section 22 (*b*)	This is not reproduced, but see section 29.
16	Certificates to be made in duplicate .	Paragraph 1 is reproduced, section 24. The second paragraph 2 is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders.	Ditto, sec. 27.
17	Copy of certificate to be delivered .	This is reproduced, section 25.	Ditto, sec. 28.
18	Short title	This is formal.	Ditto.
19	Commencement. Repealed by Act XII of 1873.		
20	Construction	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary.	Ditto.

BENGAL ACT III OF 1871 (to increase the fees for the survey of steam-vessels).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
1	Increase of fees	This is reproduced (see section 10 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra.*)	Ditto.
2	Construction	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary.	

BENGAL ACT VII OF 1879 (to provide for the proper management of certain inland steam-vessels).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill	The Indian Steamships Bill.
1	Definition of inland steam-vessels .	This is reproduced with a modification, section 4 (4)	None of the provisions of this Act are reproduced in the Bill, as they are already provided for fully in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, No. 1 of 1859, and the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
2	Local Government may make rules .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 20.	
3	Commanders to have certificates .	This is not reproduced, but cf. section 19 (1).	
4	Penalty on owner if vessel is commanded by uncertificated commander	This is reproduced with modifications, section 52.	
5	Commanders deemed pilots under Indian Ports Act.	This is reproduced, section 26.	
6	Notice of accidents to be given to Local Government.	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 27 and 53.	
7	Investigation of accident . .	The subject-matter of this section is provided for at length in Chapter IV of the Bill.	
8	Local Government may suspend or cancel certificate.	The subject-matter of this section is reproduced at greater length in sections 40 *et seq.*	
9	Proceedings to enforce penalty when to be taken.	This is not reproduced, being no longer necessary.	
10	Commencement	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary.	

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 7 OF 1883.

THE INDIAN STEAMSHIPS BILL, 1883.

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Indian Steamships Bill.

Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey of Steamships and the Grant of Certificates to Engineers of those Ships.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the survey of steamships and the grant of certificates to engineers of those ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Steamships Act, 1883;

Extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

(*3*) And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the official Gazette directs.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(*1*) "steamship" means every description of vessel used in navigation and propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam: and

(*2*) "passenger" includes any person carried in a steamship other than the master and crew and the owner, his family and servants.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEY OF STEAMSHIPS.

[17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, ss. 291 & 318; see also 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 16. See also Act XVI of 1871, s. 3. Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 1, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, s. 4. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 1, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, s. 1.]

Steamship not to carry passengers unless furnished with certificate under Act.

3. A steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers between places in British India, and

a British steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers to or from any place in British India from or to any place out of British India,

unless she is furnished with a certificate of survey under this chapter then in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed.

[Cf. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4, paragraph 2.]

Exception of certain steamships from provisions of section 3.

4. Nothing in section three shall apply to—

(*a*) any steamship furnished with a certificate of survey, granted by the Board of Trade or any British Colonial Government, which is then in force and applicable to the voyage on which that steamship has proceeded or is about to proceed, or the service on which she has been or is about to be employed, unless there is reason to believe that the steamship has, subsequently to the grant of the certificate, sustained injury or damage, or been found unseaworthy or otherwise inefficient; or

(*b*) any inland steam-vessel as defined in the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1883; or

(*c*) any steamship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Penalty for carrying passengers in contravention of section 3.

5. If any steamship carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section three, the owner and master of the steamship, or either of them, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees: [Act XVI of 1871, s. 27. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 5. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 5.]

Provided that, if any steamship is not in any port of survey when her certificate expires, no penalty shall be incurred for the want of a certificate until she first begins to carry passengers after her next subsequent arrival at some port of survey. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

If master or officer of ship carrying passengers in contravention of section 3 is a licensed pilot, he is liable to loss his license.

6. If the master or any other officer of any steamship which carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section three, is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot cancelled or suspended for any period by the Local Government, as the Local Government may see fit to order. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 28. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 6. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 6.]

Port-clearance not to be granted until certificate of survey produced.

7. No officer of Customs shall grant a port-clearance, nor shall any pilot be assigned to any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required by section three, until after the production by the owner or master thereof of a certificate under this Act then in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 7. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 5. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 5. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 318.]

Power to detain ship not furnished with certificate.

8. If any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required by section three leaves or attempts to leave any port of survey without a certificate, any officer of Customs or any pilot on board the ship may detain her until she is duly furnished with the certificate.

Appointment of surveyors and ports of survey.

9. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be surveyors for the purposes of this Act at such ports within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, appoint to be ports of survey. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864 s. 2. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 12 Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 2. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 305.]

(*2*) Every surveyor so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

(*3*) Every surveyor so appointed shall, for the purposes of the survey, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Indian Steamships Bill.

Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 5. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 8. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 3. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 306.]

Powers of surveyors.

10. (*1*) For the purposes of a survey under this Act, the surveyors appointed under section nine may, at any reasonable time go on board any steamship, and may inspect the steamship and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments or articles on board thereof:

Provided that they shall not unnecessarily hinder the loading or unloading of the steamship, or unnecessarily detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage.

(*2*) The owner, master and officers of the steamship shall afford to the surveyors all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steamship and her machinery and equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as they may reasonably require.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, ss. 309-13.]

Grant of certificate by surveyors.

11. Every survey under this Act shall be made by not less than two surveyors, and when the survey is completed, the surveyors making it shall forthwith, if each of them is satisfied that the steamship is sufficient, so far as it is his duty to survey her, for the service on which it is intended to employ it, grant to the owner or master of the steamship surveyed, on payment by him of the fees hereinafter mentioned, a certificate of survey under this Act.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

Form of certificate of survey.

12. Every certificate of survey granted under this Act shall be signed by each of the surveyors granting it, and shall contain a statement of the particulars specified, and be framed, as nearly as the circumstances of each case will admit, in the form set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed, or shall contain a statement of such other particulars, or be framed in such other form, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 10. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 10, as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 10, as amended by Ben. Act III of 1871, s 1. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 314. [Cf. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 13, & Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 5.]

Fees for survey.

13. For every survey made under this Act the owner or master of the steamship surveyed shall pay to each of the surveyors making the survey—

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the ship according to the rates in the second schedule hereto annexed, or according to such other rates as the Local Government may from time to time by notification prescribe, and

(*b*) when the survey is made in any port of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense, if any, of the journey of the surveyors to the port, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 11. Bom Act II of 1864, s. 11.

Certificate to be affixed in conspicuous part of ship.

14. (*1*) The owner or master of every steamship for which a certificate of survey has been granted under this Act shall forthwith, on the receipt of the certificate, cause it to be affixed, and kept affixed so long as it remains in force and the ship is in use, on some conspicuous part of the ship where it may be easily read by all persons on board thereof. Bom. Act V of 1862, s. 1. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 317.]

(*2*) The owner and master of every steamship (or either of them), on which the certificate of survey granted under this Act is not kept affixed in manner provided by this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 30. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.

Term of certificates.

15. A certificate granted under this Act shall not be in force— [Act XVI of 1871, s 12. Bom. Act II of 1862, s. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 315.

(*a*) after the expiration of twelve months from the date thereof; or

(*b*) after the expiration of the period, if less than a year, for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(*c*) after notice has been given by the Local Government to the owner, agent or master of the steamship to which the certificate relates, that the Local Government has cancelled or suspended it.

Cancellation or suspension of certificate by Local Government.

16. Any certificate of survey granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended by a Local Government if it has reason to believe— [Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 13. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 13. Act XVI of 1871, s 13. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 316.]

(*a*) that the declaration in the certificate of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steamship has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or

(*b*) that the certificate has otherwise been issued upon false or erroneous information; or

(*c*) that, since the granting of the certificate, the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steamship have sustained any injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

Power to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate.

17. (*1*) The Local Government may require any certificate of survey which has expired, or has been cancelled or suspended, to be delivered up to such person as it directs. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12 Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

(*2*) If the owner or master, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate as required under this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 31. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

Report to be made of cancellation or suspension of certain certificates.

18. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends under section sixteen a certificate is not the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted, the Local Government cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the fact of cancellation or suspension, together with the reasons therefor, to the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted.

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Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships. Chapter III.—Examination and Certificates of Engineers.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 14. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 14. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 14. Cf. the appeal given by 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 14.]

Power to order a second survey.

19. (*1*) If the surveyors making a survey under this Act refuse to give a certificate, or give a certificate with which the owner or master of the steamship surveyed is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, direct two other surveyors appointed under section nine to survey the steamship.

(*2*) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steamship, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a certificate or give such certificate as under the circumstances seems to them proper, and their decision shall be final.

(*3*) Every survey made under this section shall be made subject to all the provisions and rules both as to the payment of fees and otherwise which are applicable to surveys made in ordinary cases under this Act.

[See 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 19.]

Survey of foreign steamships.

20. When a foreign steamship requires to be furnished with a certificate of survey under this Act, and the Local Government is satisfied, by the production of a certificate of survey attested by a British Consular Officer at the port of survey, that the ship has been officially surveyed at a foreign port, and that the requirements of this Act are proved by that survey to have been substantially complied with, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, dispense with any further survey of the ship in respect of the requirements so complied with, and give a certificate which shall have the same effect as a certificate given after survey under this Act:

Provided that this section shall not apply in the case of an official survey at any foreign port with respect to which Her Majesty has by order in Council directed that section 19 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, shall not apply.

[See 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 19.]

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 9. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 8. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 8. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, ss. 209-13.]

Local Government to make rules as to survey.

21. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the making of surveys under this Act.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters,

(*a*) declare the times and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(*b*) assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making a survey; and

(*c*) declare the form in which certificates of survey granted under this Act are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars which are to be stated therein.

[New. But cf. definition of "Surveyors" in Act XVI of 1871, s. 2. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 17. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 16.]

Power for Local Government to exempt certain steamships.

22. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification, declare that all or any of the provisions of this chapter shall not apply in the case of any specified class of steamships, or shall apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

CHAPTER III.

EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ENGINEERS.

Certificates to be of two grades.

23. Engineers' certificates shall be of two grades, namely, "first class engineers' certificates" and "second class engineers' certificates." [Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (1).]

Examiners to be appointed and rules of examination made.

24. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as engineers, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules— [Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, ss. 6 & 7. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 17. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 15. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 8.]

(*a*) for the conduct of these examinations, and as to the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining "first class engineers' certificates" and "second class engineers' certificates"; and

(*b*) for the fees to be paid by all applicants for examination.

Grant of certificates of competency.

25. (*1*) The Local Government shall grant to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications a certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as a first class engineer or as a second class engineer, as the case may be: [Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 8. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 18. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 16. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 9.]

Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that the report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Grant of certificates of service.

26. (*1*) The Local Government shall grant certificates of service as engineers, differing in form from certificates of competency, as follows, namely:— [Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 13, s. 9. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 19. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 17. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 10.]

(*a*) To every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as first engineer in any foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of engineer in the service of Her Majesty—a "first class engineers' certificate" of service:

(*b*) To every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as second engineer in any foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or as first or only engineer in any other steamship, or who has obtained or shall obtain the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty—a "second class engineers' certificate" of service:

Provided that a certificate of service shall not be granted to any person until he—

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Chapter III.—Examination and Certificates of Engineers.

(*c*) has proved himself to have served or attained such rank as aforesaid, and has given his name and a full and satisfactory account of the length and nature of his previous services, and

(*d*) has paid such fees as the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, from time to time direct.

(*2*) Each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is granted, and shall be in such form as the Local Government may from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 24. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 22. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 16.]

Certificates to be made in duplicate.

27. Every certificate granted under this chapter shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Act XVI of 1871, s. 25. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 23. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 17.]

Copy of certificate to be granted in certain cases.

28. Whenever an engineer proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government which granted his certificate that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of it, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record kept as provided under section twenty-seven, he appears to be entitled shall be granted to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. (2),(3) & (4), and Act I of 1859, s. 13. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 20, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 18, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 11, which however lay down a different rule.] 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104. 32 & 33 Vic., c., 11.

Number of engineers and nature of certificates necessary in case of different steamships.

29. (*1*) A foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards shall not go to sea from any port in British India unless she has as her first and second engineers two certificated engineers, the first possessing a "first class engineers' certificate" and the second a "second class engineers' certificate" or a certificate of the higher grade, granted under this Act or the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, for the time being in force, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

(*2*) A home-trade steamship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall not go to sea from any port in British India unless she has as her only or first engineer an engineer possessing a second class engineers' certificate or a certificate of the higher grade, of the nature referred to in sub-section one.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall apply to any steamship to which section 19 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act is applicable.

[See Act I of 1859, s. 118.]

(*4*) In this section "foreign-going steamship" includes every steamship employed in trading between any port of British India and any port or place not in British India, nor on the continent of India, nor in the island of Ceylon; and

[See Act I of 1859, s. 118.]

"home-trade steamship" includes every steamship employed in trading between any ports of British India, or between any port of British India and any port or place on the continent of British India, or in the island of Ceylon.

Penalty for serving, or engaging a person to serve, as engineer without a certificate.

30. (*a*) Whoever, having been engaged to serve in any of the capacities referred to in section twenty-nine in any steamship to which that section applies, goes to sea in that capacity without being at the time entitled to, and possessed of, the certificate required by that section, and [25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (5). Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 32. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 19 Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 12.].

(*b*) whoever employs any person in any capacity referred to in section twenty-nine in any steamship to which that section applies, without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to, and possessed of, the certificate required by that section,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Investigation into Explosions.

Power to investigate causes of explosions.

31. (*1*) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required under this Act, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it thinks fit. 1871, s. 15. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 8. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 6.]

(*2*) The person or persons so directed may enter into and upon the steamship with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steamship, or of the machinery thereof, for the purpose of the investigation, and shall report to the Local Government what, in their opinion, was the cause of the explosion.

(*3*) Every such person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

Miscellaneous.

Magistrate having jurisdiction.

32. A Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class, shall not try any offence under this Act. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Place of trial.

33. Whoever commits an offence against this Act shall be triable for the offence in any place in which he may be found, or which the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any other law for the time being in force. [See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Fees recoverable as fines.

34. All fees payable, and all fines imposed, under the provisions of this Act may be recovered in like manner as a fine may be recovered under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, Act I of 1859, section 113. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Indian Steamships Bill.

Schedule I.—Form of Surveyor's Certificate and Declaration and Schedule II.—Rates of Fees.

[See Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 15.] 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

Sections of Imperial Merchant Shipping Act applied to steamships going to sea from Presidency of Bombay.

35. Sections 292, 293 and 294 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the table marked S. in the schedule of that Act shall apply to all steamships going to sea from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

In calculating the penalties mentioned in section 293 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, ten rupees shall be taken as the equivalent of one pound.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 12.*)

FORM OF SURVEYORS' CERTIFICATE AND DECLARATION.

Name of steam-vessel.	Tonnage.	When and where built, and material.	Power.	Description of engines and age.	Description of boilers and age.	Ground-tackle.	Condition of hull.	General equipment.	Name of master and number of officers and deck-crew and of engineers and engine-room crew.	When and where last coppered, repaired or cleaned.	Limits (if any) beyond which the vessel is not fit to ply.	Time if less than a year for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments will be sufficient.

We, the undersigned, declare that we have examined the abovenamed steamship, and, to the best of our judgment, she and her engines, as shown in the above statement, are fully sufficient for the service on which it is intended to employ her, that is to say (*as the case may be*), and that the certificate (*or* certificates *as the case may be*) of the engineer (*or* engineers *as the case may be*) of the said steamship is (*or* are) such or in such condition as is required by this Act.

A. B.

C. D.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 13.*)

RATES OF FEES.

	Tons.	Rs.
For steamships of less than	200	20
" " 200 tons and up to	350	25
" " 350 " " "	700	30
" " 700 " " "	1,000	40
" " 1,000 " " "	1,500	50
" " 1,500 " and upwards	...	6

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A CASE having occurred in Bombay which showed that the Bombay law relating to the survey of steamships was not in harmony with the English law on the subject, it was thought desirable to amend the Bombay law. When, however, the question of legislation came to be considered, it appeared that there were no less than seven local Acts relating to steamships. Bombay, Bengal and Burma each had its special law regulating the survey of these ships, while there was no law on the subject in the Presidency of Madras. The multiplicity of laws relating to the survey of steamships, it was thought, could not but be inconvenient to shipowners whose ships traded between different Provinces. For instance, Act XVI of 1871, which is in force in Burma, requires every steam-vessel plying on any of the rivers or waters of British Burma, except steam-vessels plying between a port in British Burma and a port not in British India, to be surveyed twice a year. In the same way, the Bombay Act II of 1864, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, requires every British steam-vessel, not holding a Board of Trade, British Indian or Colonial certificate, carrying passengers between any port of the Presidency of Bombay and any other port, to be surveyed twice a year, and the Bengal Act V of 1862, as amended by Act I of 1868, also requires the survey twice in every year of all steam-vessels plying on any of the rivers or waters within the Province of Bengal, except steam-vessels which may ply between some port within that Province and some port not in British India. Under these laws, a steam-vessel which was surveyed in Bombay might, apparently, be required to undergo a fresh survey on arrival in Calcutta, and another survey on arrival at a port in Burma. As legislation is necessary, it is, therefore, clearly expedient to have one uniform law relating to the survey of steam-vessels applicable to the whole of British India.

2. Besides providing for the survey of steam-vessels, the local Acts provide also for the examination of, and the grant of certificates to, engineers, and for holding investigations into explosions occurring on board steam-vessels. In these matters uniformity in the law is desirable.

3. After consulting the Local Governments concerned, the Government of India has decided to legislate so as to provide one law relating to the survey of sea-going steamships, the examination and grant of certificates to engineers of those ships, and the investigation into explosions occurring thereon. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It was, however, found at the same time necessary to legislate in like manner for steam-vessels plying on rivers and inland waters, inasmuch as the provisions of the local Acts related, to a certain extent, to those vessels as well as to sea-going vessels. With this view, a separate Bill—the Inland Steam-vessels Bill—has been prepared, so as to keep the law relating to merchant shipping—a law liable to be affected by legislation in England—entirely separate from the law regulating inland steam-vessels, which is a matter solely within the scope of Indian legislation.

4. The present Bill is divided into three chapters. The first chapter is purely formal. The second deals with the subject of the survey of steamships. It provides that a steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers between places in British India, and that a British steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers to or from any place in British India from or to any foreign port, unless she is furnished with a certificate of survey. It exempts steamships furnished with Board of Trade certificates or Colonial certificates, provides for the appointment of surveyors and ports of survey, prescribes the powers of surveyors and the conditions on which they are to grant certificates. It provides for the fees which are to be paid for certificates and the term for which they are to last, and it confers on the Local Government the power, under certain circumstances, of cancelling or suspending a certificate. It further enables the Local Government to make rules to regulate the time, place and manner in which surveys shall be made, and to assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making it. To meet local requirements, a section (22) is also added, enabling the Local Government to exempt any specified class of steamships from all or any of the provisions of the chapter.

5. The principal changes introduced in the law by the provisions contained the second chapter are as follows:—

Section 3 follows the English law (39 & 40 Vic., cap. 80, section 16), and only requires a survey in the case of steamships carrying more than twelve passengers.

The law as at present in force in Bengal and Burma is thus amended in an important point, and cargo steamers are exempted from survey.

Another change in the law is made by section 15 of the Bill, which provides that a certificate of survey shall not remain in force for more than twelve months. At present, the law requires a survey twice a year, but it is thought that the power which the Local Government has under section 16 of the Bill of cancelling or suspending a certificate renders a survey every six months unnecessary.

Section 20 of the Bill enacts the provisions (regarding the grant of certificates of survey to foreign ships) of section 19, 39 & 40 Vic., cap. 80. It is considered that these provisions will be of use in India in the case of foreign ships which have been officially surveyed at a foreign port.

6. The third chapter of the Bill deals with the examination of, and grant of certificates to, engineers. It also contains a provision as to inquiries into cases of explosion, and miscellaneous sections regulating the jurisdiction and place of trial in cases of offences under the Act, and applies to steamships going to sea from a place in the Bombay Presidency, the provisions as to boats for sea-going ships of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

7. Following the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, the chapter provides that there are to be two grades of engineers—first class engineers and second class engineers. The Local Government is empowered to appoint examiners, and to make rules as to the conduct of the examinations, the qualifications to be required from the applicants and the fees to be paid by them. Certificates will be granted to those who, by the result of the examination, show themselves to be possessed of the necessary qualifications.

8. This chapter also provides (section 26) for the grant of certificates of service as engineers. A first class certificate may be granted to a person who has served, before the passing of the Act, for a period of not less than one year as first engineer in any foreign-going steamship carrying engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of engineer in Her Majesty's service.

A second class certificate may be granted to a person who has, before the passing of the Act, served as second engineer in such a steamship or as sole engineer in a smaller one, or who obtains the rank of first class assistant engineer in Her Majesty's service. It is doubtful whether it is necessary or expedient to provide for the grant of certificates of service. The attention of the Local Governments concerned will be drawn to the point.

9. It is further provided (section 29), that foreign-going steamships shall not proceed to sea without engineers possessing certain specified certificates. Similar provisions are made for home-trade steamships, the steamships which are inland steam-vessels within the meaning of the Inland Steam-vessels Act being excepted.

10. The provisions of section 31, as to investigations into explosions, require no comment; and the last four sections of the Bill merely re-enact the existing law as to jurisdiction, the place of trial, the recovery of fees and fines, and the application to steamships leaving a port in the Bombay Presidency of certain provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, concerning boats for sea-going ships.

The 5th March, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February, 1883:—

No. 8 OF 1883.

A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 22.

1. For the last clause of section 22, the following shall be substituted:—

"may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as he or it thinks fit, who, being

(*a*) members of the Covenanted Civil Service,

(*b*) members of the Native Civil Service constituted under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3,

(*c*) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces, or

(*d*) Cantonment Magistrates,

are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories mentioned in the notification."

Amendment of section 25.

2. In section 25, after the words "British India" the following shall be inserted:—

"Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of the territories administered by the Local Government under which they are serving".

Amendment of section 443.

3. In section 443, the words "and an European British subject" shall be omitted.

New section substituted for section 444.

4. For section 444 the following shall be substituted:—

Assistant Sessions Judges who may try European British subjects.

"444. An Assistant Sessions Judge shall not exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government."

Repeal of section 450 and of the last sixteen words of section 459.

5. Section 450 and the last sixteen words of section 459 are hereby repealed.

Construction of Act with Code of Criminal Procedure.

6. (*1*) In this Act "section" means section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(*2*) All references to that Code made in enactments heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed shall be read as if made to that Code as amended by this Act.

Saving for existing appointments.

7. Nothing in this Act shall affect the validity of any appointment made before the passing of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SHORTLY after the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, was passed, the question was raised whether the provisions of that Code which limit the jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns to judicial officers who are themselves European British subjects should not be modified. It was thought anomalous that, while Natives of India were admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service and held competent to discharge the highest judicial duties, they should be deemed incompetent to be Justices of the Peace and to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns.

2. After consulting the Local Governments, the Government of India has arrived at the conclusion that the time has come for modifying the existing law and removing the present bar upon the investment of Native Magistrates in the interior with powers over Euro-

pean British subjects. The Government of India has accordingly decided to settle the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects in such a way as to remove from the Code, at once and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions.

3. With this object the present Bill has been prepared. In section one it amends section 22 of the Code, which provides that only European British subjects can be appointed Justices of the Peace, and gives the Government power to appoint to that office such persons as it thinks fit belonging to the following classes:—

(*a*) Members of the Covenanted Civil Service;
(*b*) Members of the Native Civil Service constituted by the rules made under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3;
(*c*) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces; or
(*d*) Cantonment Magistrates,

and being persons invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

4. The Bill then in section two amends section 25 of the Code, and makes all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates *ex officio* Justices of the Peace.

5. Section three repeals so much of section 443 of the Code as limits jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns to Magistrates who are themselves European British subjects.

6. Section four repeals the similar provision of section 444 of the Code with regard to Sessions Judges.

7. Lastly, section five repeals section 450 of the Code, which provides for the case where the Sessions Judge of the division within which the offence is ordinarily triable is not an European British subject. The same section of the Bill also repeals so much of section 459 of the Code as provides that that section shall not be deemed to confer on Magistrates and Sessions Judges outside the Presidency-towns, not being European British subjects, jurisdiction over European British subjects.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 30th January, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1883.

FOURTH QUARTER.

BENGAL LIBRARY CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

FOR THE

Fourth Quarter ending 31st December 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						ARABIC BOOK—
3	Bibliotheca Indica. Old series, No. 245. A Biographical Dictionary of persons who knew Mohammad. Fasc. XXI. (Vol. III. No. 4.)	Arabic...	Edited by Maulavi Abd-ul-Hai.	Miscellaneous	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Asiatic Society.
						ASSAMESE PAMPHLET—
28	Máyá. Illusion, or Worldly Attachment.	Assamese.	Dibákar Sarmá	ditto ...	Printed at 12, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta, and published at Jorhát, Assam.	Printed by Bámácharan Majundár, and published by Dibákar Sarmá.
						ASSAMESE PAMPHLETS—
29	Kárya Shikshá. Instruction in Business.	ditto ...	Kálirám Baruá	ditto ...	Printed at 7, Shib Krishna Dán's Lane, Calcutta, and published at Gauháti.	Printed by Gopál Chandra Ghoshál, and published by Kálirám Baruá.
30	Uchán Hoá Gáon. The Deserted Village.	ditto ...	Translated by Mahendra Náth Phukan.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at 43-1, Bhabáni Charan Datta's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kedár Náth Bhattáchárya.
						BENGALI BOOKS—
906	Sákyamunicharit. The Life of Sákyamuni. Vol. II.	Bengali	Aghor Náth Gupta.	Biography	Printed and published at 6, College Square, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rámsarbasya Bhattáchárya.
907	Turuska Upanyás. Turkish Tales. Part I.	ditto ...	Translated by Shashibhushan Mukharji.	Fiction ...	Printed and published at 16, British Indian Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by B. Banerji & Co.
908	Go-pálan. The Rearing of Cattle.	ditto ...	Rajah Kamal Krshna Sinha.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Mymensingh.	Printed by Nabin Chandra Chakrabarti, and published by Golak Chandra Sen.
	cattle. The causes of that degeneracy are explained, and the measures which ought to be taken to improve power of cows may be increased, the manner in which cows should be fed and treated during pregnancy, the work is based upon certain English and Bengali publications and upon treatises on the indigenous system of experience.					
909	Páribárik Prabandha Essays on subjects of Domestic Interest.	ditto ...	Bhudeb Mukharji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Hughli Budhodaya Press.	Printed and published by Káshináth Bhattáchárya.
	the principle that the objects of domestic life should be health, happiness, love, virtue, benevolence, and high culture, and cognate relations; how the male and female members of a Hindu family should be educated, &c. The moral explained; and the subjects of marriage, re-marriage, sonship, celibacy, &c., are dealt with from the author's and displays profound respect for the social and domestic legislation of ancient Hindu sages.					
910	Saroja-Kánana The Lotus Garden. Part 1.	ditto	Tárak Náth Biswás.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Kar Press, 167, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Adhar Náth Chatterji, and published by Krishnadhan Banerji.
911	Kanojer Juddha. The Battle of Kanouj.	ditto ...	Nandalál Sarkár.	ditto ..	Printed and published at 18, Rámnáráyan Bhattáchárya's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Amritalál Mukharji, and published by Nandlál Sarkár.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Oct. 7th	96	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	Printed	.....	Asiatic Society, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	.....	3
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 18th	15	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Dibákar Sarmá, Jorhát, Assam.	Explains the popular—not the philosophical—view of *Máyá*.	28
EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 21st	69	8vo. ...	8th ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Kálirám Baruá, Gauháti.	No additions or alterations appear to have been made in this edition.	29
Nov. 1st	45	12mo. ...	1st ...	200	ditto ...	0 4 0	Mahendra Náth Phukan, Sonápur, Assam.	This is an Assamese metrical version of Goldsmith's celebrated poem.	30
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Aug. 27th	114	12mo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ..	0 8 0	Brahmo Samaj Mission Office, 6, College Square, Calcutta.	The first volume has been noticed in the catalogue for the third quarter (see non-educational Bengali book, No. 855). In this volume are described Sákyamuni's studies and meditations and his attainment of the condition of purity and sinlessness, the philosophy of *Nirvan*, the propagation of Buddha's doctrines, &c. The memoir is brought to a close in this volume.	906
Sept. 24th	122	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Shashibhushan Mukharji, Káli-ghát.	This is a translation of Reynolds' work entitled *Tales of the Harem*.	907
Oct 6th	191	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	1 0 0	Rajah Kamal Krishna Sinha of Durgápur, Sushang.	This is a work on the breeding, feeding, &c., of cows and oxen in this country, written with the view of preventing the growing degeneracy of Indian the health and the productive powers of Indian cattle are clearly set forth. The means by which the milk-giving treatment of the various diseases of cows and calves,—these and other points are explained by the author. The treating cattle disease, and embodies the knowledge which the author has derived from his own observation and	908
Sept. 20th	131	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Bhudeb Mukharji, Chinsurah.	Contains a number of essays, on subjects of domestic interest for the Hindus of Bengal. Taking his stand apparently on the author describes how a Hindu family should be constituted and managed, and deal with strangers and agnate principles involved in the different functions performed by the different members of a Hindu family are fundamental standpoint. Whilst evincing great independence of thought, the author writes like an earnest Hindu	909
Aug. 15th	126	8vo. ...	1st ...	322	ditto ...	1 0 0	Tárak Náth Biswas, Bagbazar, Calcutta.	A number of lyric poems, chiefly expressive of the sentiment of love. There is music, vigour, and eloquence in the author's language.	910
Sept. 22nd	138	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	.....	A poem in blank verse describing the *swayambar* marriage of Sanjuktá, the daughter of King Jayachánd of Kanouj, and the war which arose out of that event between Jayachánd and Prithwiráj of Delhi. The poem is full of patriotic expressions.	911

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI BOOKS—
912	Saral Jwara-Chikitsá. Simple Treatment of Fever. Part II.	Bengali	Jadunáth Mukharji, L.M.S.	Medicine, E.	Printed and published at 160, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Lakshminárayan Dás.
913	Chikitsá-Sár-Sangraha. Shishu Chikitsá. A work on the essential principles of medical treatment,—infant treatment. Part II.	ditto ...	Mahesh Chandra Ghosh.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 5, Musalmanpárá Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Piyári Mohan Banerji.
914	Homiopyáthik Jwara-Chikitsá. "Fevers and their Homœopathic Treatment."	ditto ..	Hariprasád Chakrabarti.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 80, Muktárám Babu's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bholánáth Chatterji, and published by Nrisinha Prasád Rakshit.
915	Datta's Homœopathic Series in Bengali. Vol. II, Nos. 5 & 6 (together).	ditto ...	Basanta Kumár Datta.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 34, Nilmani Mitra's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Hara Chandra Dás, and published by Basanta Kumár Datta.
916	Ayurbijnán. Science of Life.	ditto ...	Translated by Guru Gobinda Sen.	Medicine, N.	Printed and published at 15, Gopi Krishna Pál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Dwárakánáth Bidyárat-na.
	and most renowned physician and surgeon of India." The subjects on which translated texts are given by the of the human body, (3) soils of various kinds and climate, (4) the fundamental qualities of objects used as food used as food, drink or liniment, (7) vegetable and animal food, &c., (8) sleep, (9) preservation of food, and					
917	Shebaker Nibedana. The Representations of a Servant. Part V.	ditto ...	Keshab Chandra Sen.	Religion, B	Printed and published at 6, College Square, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rámsarbaswa Bhattáchárya.
918	Koran Sharif. The Koran. Part VIII.	ditto ...	Translated by Girish Chandra Sen.	ditto, M	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
919	Arya-dharma-Sár. Fundamental Principles of Hinduism.	ditto ...	Iswar Chandra Sen.	ditto, H	Printed at 7, Shiba Krishna Dán's Lane, Calcutta, and published at Sánkráil, Mymensingh.	Printed by Gopál Chandra Ghoshál, and published by Iswar Chandra Sen.
920	Adhyátma Rámáyan. The Rámáyan in a spiritual form. Part IV.	ditto ...	Translated by Balái Chánd Goswámi.	ditto ...	Printed at 117, Upper Chitpur Road, and published at 74, Balaram De's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Jogendra Náth Basu, and published by Dwáraká Náth Chandra & Co.
921	Rámáyan. Part III ...	ditto ...	Translated by Hem Chandra Bhattáchárya.	ditto ...	Printed at 40, Guru Prasád Cháudhuri's Lane, and published at 1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta.	Printed by Kálikinkar Chakrabarti, and published by Debendra Náth Bhanja.
922	Ditto. Part IV ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
923	Ditto, Part V ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
924	Sachitra Rámayan. Illustrated Rámáyan Part VII.	ditto .	Translated by Hara Prasád Shástri.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 12, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bámácharan Majundár, and published by Aghornáth Barát.

Quarter ending 31st December 1882—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
NON-EDUCATIONAL—continued.									
1882.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Oct. 2nd	312	12mo. ...	1st ...	2,000	Printed	2 4 0	Jadunáth Mukharji, L.M.S., 160, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	This is the second volume of the work of which the first volume was noticed in the catalogue for the second quarter of 1881 (see non-educational Bengali book No. 372). The diseases treated of in this volume are chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, chronic pneumonia, pleurisy, and diarrhœa. The causes, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of these diseases are fully and clearly explained in a style which is perhaps even more easy, idiomatic, and popular than the style of the first volume. The work is intended for family men and village practitioners.	912
Sept. 30th	253	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	2 12 0	Mahesh Chandra Ghosh, Calcutta.	Describes some of the diseases of infancy, and their treatment after the homœopathic method.	913
" 19th	140	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	Hariprasád Chakrabarti, Calcutta.	Describes various kinds of fever and their treatment after the homœopathic method. The author says that fever being now a very common and devastating disease in the villages of Bengal, where good medical practitioners cannot be found, he has prepared this work in the hope that the villagers themselves would be able, with its help, to treat that disease on the cheap and simple method furnished by homœopathy.	914
Aug. 25th	64	8vo. ...	1st ...	501	ditto ...	0 12 0	Basanta Kumár Datta, Calcutta.	In this volume are described the diseases of the male and female generative organs, and of the skin.	915
" 30th	128	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Guru Gobinda Sen, Calcutta.	This is "a treatise on hygiene, collected and translated from the original texts of Dhanwantari, a great sage and the first author are (1) the different Indian seasons and their influence on the health of the people, (2) the structure and for medicinal purposes, (5) enumeration and qualities of articles used as food, (6) qualities of liquid substances (10) house making, &c.	916
" 27th	111	8vo. ..	1st ...	500	ditto ..	1 0 0	Keshab Chandra Sen, 72, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	Sermons by Babu Keshab Chandra Sen explaining the religious principles of his church and the developments which those principles have recently undergone.	917
Sept. 13th	32	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Girish Chandra Sen, 6, College Square, Calcutta.	.....	918
Oct. 4th	115	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Iswar Chandra Sen, Sánkráil, Mymensingh.	This work is written with the view of counteracting the prevailing tendency of educated Hindus to adopt sceptical or un-Hindu forms of belief. It describes the fundamental principles of Hinduism in its ritualistic and in its contemplative or spiritual aspect. The necessity of those two aspects or stages and the forms of worship demanded by them respectively are explained. The writer considers the Hindu religion to be the best of all religions and Hindu learning to be the source of all other learning, ancient or modern.	919
" 1st	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,050	ditto ...	.....	.....	Goes on with the *Ajodhyá Kánda*.	920
Sept 15th	64	8vo. ...	2nd ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	Hem Chandra Bhattáchárya, Simla, Calcutta.	This is a revised edition. Going on with the first book.	921
Oct. 1st	64	8vo. .	2nd ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	The first book is finished, and the second book taken up in this number.	922
" 29th	64	8vo. ...	2nd ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	Goes on with the second book ...	923
Aug. 2nd	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Aghor Náth Barát, 12, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta.	Goes on with the second book. This is the most popular version of Valmiki's poem yet issued in this country.	924

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI BOOKS—
925	Sachitra Rámáyan. Illustrated Rámáyan. Part X	Bengali	Translated by Hara Prasád Shástri.	Drama ...	Printed and published at 12, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bámácharan Majundar, and published by Aghornáth Barát.
926	Ditto ditto. Part XI...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
927	Ditto ditto. Part XII	ditto ...	Translated by Ashutosh Chakrabarti.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
928	Ditto ditto. Part XIII	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
929	Rámáyan. Part II ...	ditto ...	Translated by Krishna Gopál Bhakta.	ditto ..	Printed and published at 15, Gopi Krishna Pál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Dwáraká Náth Bidyáratna.
930	Ditto. Part III ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
931	Ditto. Part IV ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
932	Purán-Sangraha. Mahábhárat. Haribansa Parba. Pauránik compilation. The portion of the Mahábhárat in which is described the history of the house of Hari. No. 9.	ditto ..	Translated by Chandra Mohan Tarkaratna.	ditto ..	Printed and published at 2, Abhaya Charan Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Haridás Mánná, and published by Chandra Náth Basu.
933	Ditto ditto. No. 10 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ..
934	Brihat Sapta Kánda Rámáyan. The entire Rámáyan in seven books.	ditto ..	.....	ditto ...	Printed at 90, Beadon Street, and published at 337, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Gobinda Chandra Datta, and published by Akshaya Kumár Ráya & Co.
935	Mahábhárat Astádas Parba. The Mahábhárat in eighteen books.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
936	Sakuntalá Nátak. The Drama of Sakuntalá.	ditto ..	Translated by Nanda Kumár Ráya.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 43-1, Bhabáni Charan Dátta's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kedár Náth Bhattáchárya.
937	Hemlatá Nátak. The Drama of Hemlatá.	ditto ..	Haralál Ráya .	ditto ...	Printed and published at 17, Bhabáni Charan Datta's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Káli Dás Ghoshál.
938	Suhásini (a name) ...	ditto ...	Tárak Náth Biswás.	Fiction ...	Printed and published at 167, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Adhar Náth Chatterji, and published by Krishnadhan Banerji.
939	Páriját (a name). Part I.	ditto ...	Kumár Nilkrishna Bahadur.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 13, Rámnáráyan Bhatáchárya's Lane, Calcutta	Printed by Amritalál Mukharji, and published by Kumár Nil Krishna Bahadur.
940	Gulistán. The Flower Garden. Part I.	ditto ..	Translated by Dinanáth Sinha.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	Printed by Amritalál Mukharji and published by Jnánendra Chandra Mitra.
941	Pratimurti Sahit Párasyopanyás. Illustrated Persian Tales.	ditto ..	Translated by Benimádhab Bhattáchárya.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 141, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Benimádhab Bhattáchárya.
942	Upanyás-Manjari. A collection of stories. Part I. No. 1.	ditto ...	Mánik Kumár Datta.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 167, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Adhar Náth Chatterji, and published by Mánik Kumár Datta.

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1882—continued.

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
NON-EDUCATIONAL—continued.									
1882.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Sept. 2nd	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	Printed	0 4 0	Aghor Náth Barát, 12, Patal-dángá Street, Calcutta	Goes on with the second book. This is the most popular version of Valmiki's poem yet issued in this country.	925
„ 13th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	926
„ 30th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	927
„ 30th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	928
Aug. 31st	32	4to ...	1st ...	1,500	ditto ...	0 6 0	Krishna Gopál Bhakta, Calcutta.	This is not so popular a version as the last mentioned one.	929
Oct. 6th	48	4to ...	1st ..	1,500	ditto ..	0 6 0	ditto ...	Goes on with the first book ...	930
„ 16th	32	4to ...	1st ...	1,500	ditto ...	0 6 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto. ...	931
„ 7th	40	4to ...	1st ..	1,000	ditto ..	0 6 0	Chandra Náth Basu, 2, Abhaya Charan Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	.....	932
Nov. 14th	40	4to ...	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	ditto ...	....	933
Sept. 24th	431	8vo. ...	...	2,000	ditto ..	1 2 0	.....	This is Krittibás's metrical version.	934
„ 20th	993	8vo. ...	Not known	2,000	ditto ...	1 12 0	.....	This is Káshidás's metrical version.	935
Nov. 5th	192	8vo. ...	2nd ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Nanda Kumár Ráya, Garifá.	In the first edition of this work, the translation was wholly metrical. In this edition many parts are given in prose, and errors are corrected. A brief biographical notice of the poet is given.	936
Oct. 18th	119	8vo. ...	3rd ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Haralál Ráya, Bádurbágán, Calcutta.	This is a revised and enlarged edition, containing critical and explanatory footnotes.	937
„ 18th	125	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	1 0 0	Sarat Kumári Biswás, 231, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	The heroine Suhásini loves a young man, who is also secretly loved by her friend Nirajá. The plot turns upon the efforts and intrigues of Nirajá to secure the young man's choice, and on her failing to do that, to produce ill-feeling between him and her rival. Seraj-ud-daula appears in this story, first as a depraved libertine, and afterwards as a sincere repentant.	938
Sept. 18th	86	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	An unfinished story in which several loves are described. Páriját is the name of a female lover. The scene of the story is laid in Rajputana.	939
Oct. 28th	128	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	.....	This is a translation of the celebrated Persian work of fiction by Shaik Sádi, called the *Gulistán*. The translator says that he has been induced to undertake this work by a consideration of the high moral value of the *Gulistán*. His translation is not strictly literal.	940
Sept. 27th	365	8vo. ..	1st ...	.....	ditto ..	1 10 0	Bonimádhab Bhattáchárya, 115, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	The translator says that existing Bengali translations of the *Persian Tales* do not include many of those tales. The present version, it is said, supplies those omissions.	941
„ 5th	72	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	Mánik Kumár Datta, Hátkholá, Calcutta	A *Sannyási* is represented as relating a number of stories to a Hindu Rajah. One story is finished in this volume It is an old-fashioned one, and contains, besides, supernatural elements like the genii and illusions of the Arabian Nights Entertainments.	942

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						BENGALI BOOKS—
943	Homiopethik Sachitra Pustakábali. Datta's Homœopathic Series in Bengali. Vol. II. Nos. 7 and 8 (together).	Bengali	Basanta Kumár Datta	Medicine, E.	Printed at 34, Nilmani Mitra's Street, and published at 812, Bartalá, Calcutta.	Printed by Hara Charan Dás, and published by Basanta Kumár Datta.
944	Shikshá. Education ..	ditto ...	Chandra Kánta Tarkálankár.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Sherpur.	Printed by Tamizuddin Ahmud, and published by Chandra Kánta Tarkálankár.
	determined by the nature of a nation's culture. Down to the period of Musulman rule, Hindus preferred neglecting Sanskrit learning, and the consequence is that they are thoroughly denationalised by the adoption improve and refine their own degenerate habits and manners. This they cannot do without studying ancient benevolent and patriotic Hindus to give to Sanskrit studies a place in Indian schools and colleges fully equal to a physical side too. Physical education is enjoined in Sanskrit works. Female education is advocated; but in ancient India. The life and discipline of the ancient Hindu student is contrasted with that of the modern cause of the deterioration which has taken place in this respect is to be found in the modern Hindu's increased					
945	Koran Sharif. The Koran. Part IX.	ditto	Translated by Girish Chandra Sen.	Religion, M.	Printed and published at 6, College Square, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rámsarbasya Bhattácharya.
946	Káli Bilás. The pleasure of reading an account of the exploits of the Goddess Káli.	ditto ...	.....	Religion, H.	Printed and published at 33, Ratan Sarkár's Garden Street, Calcutta.	Printed and publisheb dy Siddheswar Ghosh.
947	Prithibi. The Earth ...	ditto ...	Srimati Swarnakumári Debi.	Science (*Natural*).	Printed and published at the Adi Brahmo Samaj Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kálidás Chakrabarti.
						BENGALI BOOKS—
948	Nutan Bhugol. A new work on geography.	ditto ...	Matilál Chakrabarti.	Geography	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, Calcutta, and published at Dacca.	Printed by Biháriláll Banerji, and publish by Matilál Chakrabarti.
949	Shishubodhak. Infant Instructor.	ditto ...	.....	Language (*Primer*).	Printed and published at 140, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Gánesh Chandra Ghosh, and published by Nrisinha Kumár Ghosh.
950	Kshetra-tattwa. Geometry. Book I.	ditto ...	Mohan Chandra Basák.	Science (*Mathematical*).	Printed and published at 6, Dixon's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Biháriláll Chakrabarti.
951	Shubhankari. The indigenous arithmetic.	ditto ..	P. Ghosh ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at 216. Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Dwáraká Náth Nandan, and published by P. C. Chakrabarti.
952	Jamidári, Mahájani, and Bazar Hisab. Zemindari, Mahájani, and Bazar Accounts.	ditto ...	Rákhál Chandra Chakrabarti.	ditto ..	Printed at 140, Chitpur Road, and published at 40, Garánhátá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Ganesh Chandra Ghosh, and published by Nrisinha Kumár Ghosh.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—concluded.						Rs. A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Nov. 1st	64	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	Printed	0 12 0	Basanta Kumár Datta, 312, Bartalá, Calcutta.	Describes the diseases of the skin, the heart, the eye, &c., and their treatment after the homœopathic method.	943
Oct. 2nd	110	8vo. dy.	1st ...	700	ditto ...	0 12 0	Chandra Kánta Tarkálankár, Sherpur.	This is a treatise on Indian education. The author begins by saying that manners and customs, tastes, and aspirations constitute nationality and are	944
Sanskrit learning to all others, and were therefore able to retain their nationality. Under the British rule they are of foreign habits, manners, tastes, &c. But Hindus do not require new habits and manners; they simply want to Hindu society in Sanskrit books. It is, therefore, the duty of the English Government in India, as well as of all truly that which is occupied by English studies. But Indian education should not be purely intellectual; it should have male teachers in female schools are condemned as anomalous and improper. Zenana schools are said to have existed Hindu student very much to the discredit and disadvantage of the latter. The author thinks that the true love and respect for riches.									
" 19th	32	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Girish Chandra Sen, 6, College Square, Calcutta.	.....	945
" 10th	112	12mo. ...	...	3,500	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	An old Bengali metrical work containing an account of the exploits of the Hindu Goddess Káli as related in the *Márkandeya Purán* and other works.	946
Sept. 27th	184	12mo. ...	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Srimati Swarnakumári Debi, 5, Káshiábágán, Calcutta,	This book contains an easy and popular explanation of the geological formation of the earth, and the geological changes	947
which have occurred since that formation. The work is based on the writings of some eminent European geologists. The writer is a Hindu lady of a very respectable family in Calcutta.									
EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Aug. 25th	104	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Matilál Chakrabarti, Dacca.	The author says that this work is based on Babu Jadu Gopál Chatterji's English work entitl-	948
ed "Modern Geography." The general geographical features of the different continents are mentioned under the heads of division into countries, seas, gulfs and bays, islands, peninsulas, straits, isthmuses, lakes, rivers, mountains, chief towns, government, religion, climate, natural productions, commerce, &c.; but detailed accounts are given only of England and India.									
Sept. 10th	120	12mo. ...	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	The old-fashioned primer ...	949
Aug. 22nd	176	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 7 0	Mohan Chandra Basák, Dacca.	A new work on geometry based on Wilson, Playfair, Potts, Wallace, Hamblin Smith,	950
Lardner, and other writers, and prepared in such a way as to enable learners to acquire a *practical* knowledge of the subject. An easy commentary and numerous exercises with hints for solution are given.									
Oct. 25th	260	12mo. ...	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	P. Ghosh, 216, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	This book is written for use in Bengali pathsalas, where instruction in arithmetic is given	951
on the indigenous method. The writer says that he has not only given the rules of Shubhankar, but endeavoured to explain them in a manner which is calculated to impress them deeply in the mind of the student. He has also given additional rules in view of the present practice of making measurements by foot and inch, instead of, as before, by *hasta* and *anguli*.									
Sept. 27th	140	8vo. ...	2nd ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	Báneswar Ghosh, 140, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	This is a revised and enlarged edition.	952

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						BENGALI PAMPHLETS—
1730	Hara-biláp. The Lament of Hara.	Bengali	Rádhá Náth Mitra.	Drama ...	Printed and published at 167, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Adhar Náth Chatterji, and published by Rádhá Náth Mitra.
1731	Nala-Damayanti Nátak. A drama describing the well-known pathetic story of Nala and Damayanti.	ditto ...	Bholánáth Mukharji.	ditto ...	Printed at 17, Brindában Basák's Street, and published at 115, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Fakir Chánd Dás, and published by Bishwambhar Láhá.
1732	Krishnányeshana Nátak. A drama describing the story of the search made for Krishna. Part I.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1733	Ingreji Tiká. Vaccination.	ditto ...	Krishnadás Ráya.	Medicine. E.	Printed and published at the Dacca Arya Press	Printed and published by Baikuntha Náth Barál.
1734	Sangit Lahari. Waves of Music. Part I.	ditto ...	Baradákánta Sen Gupta.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Dacca New Press.	Printed by Nandakishor Basák, and published by Anukul Chandra Ráya.
1735	Sangit Pushpahár. Garland of Flowers of Music. Part II.	ditto ...	Durgánáth Ráya.	ditto ..	Printed and published at the Dacca E. B. Press.	Printed by Nabin Chandra De, and published by Durgá Náth Ráya.
1736	Kángál Garibchánd Fakirer Gitimálá. Kángál Garib Chánd Fakir's Garland of Songs. Part I.	ditto ...	Harináth Majundár and others.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Kumárkháli.	Printed by Prafulla Chandra Gánguli, and published by Dwáraká Náth Prámánik.
1737	Kángál Fakir Chánd Fakirer Gitábali. Songs of Kángál Fakir Chánd Fakir Part I.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed and published by Prafulla Chandra Gánguli.
1738	Ditto ditto. Part III. ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1739	Swáyatta Shásan. Self-government.	ditto ...	Dhirendra Náth Pál.	ditto ...	Printed at 160, Bowbazar Street, and published at 2, Sankar Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Lakshmi Náráyan Dás, and published by Basu Pál & Co.
1740	Kautuk Manjari. Blossom of Curiosities. Part I.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Printed and published at 8, Dixon's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Bihárilál Chakrabarti.
1741	Bául Sangit. Bául songs. Part I.	ditto ...	Nafar Chandra Datta.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 140, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Ganesh Chandra Ghosh, and published by Nrisinha Kumár Ghosh.
1742	Padábali. Songs. Part I.	ditto ...	Rákháldás Chakrabarti.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

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NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Aug. 18th	24	12mo. ...	1st ...	500	Printed	0 4 0	Rádhá Náth Mitra, Grey Street, Calcutta.	A small melodrama based on the well-known mythological story of the self-immolation of Shiba's consort Sati on the occasion of the great sacrifice performed by her father Daksha. The dialogue is maintained in blank verse.	1730
Sept. 4th	80	12mo. ...	3rd ...	1,300	ditto ...	0 1 0	Bishwambhar Láhá, 332, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Intended for ill-educated readers	1731
" 4th	72	8vo. ...	3rd ...	1,300	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1732
Nov. 5th	35	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Krishnadás Ráya, Dacca.	A practical treatise in which the manner of vaccinating and treating vaccinated patients, and the comparative merits of vaccination and inoculation, are explained in the form of questions and answers. The opinion of respectable Bengali pundits is also quoted to shew that vaccination is not opposed to the principles of the Hindu religion.	1733
Aug. 30th	16	16mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	Baradákánta Sen, Kayárpur.	Songs expressive of feelings of love and veneration for God and of philosophic disregard for earthly things.	1734
Sept. 17th	82	16mo. ...	1st ...	400	ditto ...	0 4 0	Durgá Náth Ráya, Dacca.	Brahmo songs in which God is spoken of in the style and spirit of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's new dispensation. The style is in many places of the figurative kind which characterises the school of Rámprasád Sen.	1735
Oct. 3rd	12	12mo. dy.	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Dwáraká Náth Prámánik.	Songs of the class of those which are sung by *Báuls*. The style of these songs is grotesquely figurative, and the spirit which pervades them is one of utter contempt for worldly things and maddening love for God.	1736
Sept. 6th	12	12mo. dy.	2nd ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Prafulla Chandra Gánguli, Kumárkháli.	ditto ditto ...	1737
" 12th	12	12mo. dy.	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1738
Aug. 25th	19	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	Basu Pál & Co., Calcutta.	This is a pamphlet on Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government. The writer explains briefly and clearly the leading ideas involved in that scheme, quoting portions of the resolutions of the Government of India and of the Bengal Government on the subject, and calls upon his countrymen to avail themselves of the boon which Lord Ripon is so sincerely anxious to grant them, and which he considers to be the greatest yet conferred by a conqueror on a conquered people.	1739
" 21st	96	16mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	A collection of facetious and witty anecdotes, chiefly Bengali, but occasionally from France, England, and other countries.	1740
Sept. 12th	36	12mo. ...	2nd ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Nrisinha Kumár Ghosh, Calcutta.	.....	1741
" 14th	70	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	ditto ...	Songs of Rámprasád and other old song-makers. Most of these songs are composed from the point of view of a *Sákta* or worshipper of Hindu female divinities.	1742

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						BENGALI PAMPHLETS—
1743	Deharshi Nárader Nabajiban Lábh. The attainment of new life by the divine sage Nárada	Bengali	Aghor Náth Gupta.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 6, College Square, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rámsarbaswa Bhattácharya.
1744	Astádas Mahápurán Anusthán Patra Prospectus relating to the eighteen Puráns.	ditto ...	Krishna Gopál Bhakta.	ditto .	Printed and published at 15, Gopikrishna Pál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Jogendra Náth Bidyáratna.
1745	Surendra Sambád. The case of Surendra.	ditto ...	Biháriláll Majundár.	ditto ..	Printed and published at 43-1, Bhabáni Charan Datta's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kedár Náth Bhattácharya.
1746	Bidyá-Sundar Nátyarásak Gita. The story of Bidyá and Sundar related in songs	ditto ...	Ráj Krishna Pál.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 84, Rádhábazar, Calcutta.	Printed by Mukharji & Co., and published by Rájkrishna Pál.
1747	Sámájik Samálochanár Samálochan o Mimánsá. Criticism of current criticisms, and a settlement of the question.	ditto ..	Shashibhushan Basu.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Dacca Arya Press.	Printed and published by Baikuntha Náth Barál.
1748	Rin-páglár Pralap. The ravings of a person gone mad under pressure of debt.	ditto ...	Kailásh Gobinda Datta Gupta.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at Mymensingh.	Printed and published by Nabin Chandra Chakrabarti.
1749	Bálya-prabandha. The compositions of a boy.	ditto ...	Ramánanda Gupta.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Sherpur in Mymensingh.	Printed by Tamizuddin Ahmed, and published by Ramánanda Gupta.
1750	Suránganá Kábya. Poem about the hero's wife. Part I.	ditto ...	Ananda Náth Maitra.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 22, Jhámápukar Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Benimádhab Chakrabarti, and published by Ananda Náth Maitra.
1751	Asahya Sok. Unbearable grief.	ditto ...	Bholánáth Mukharji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 99, Ahiritolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nrityalál Sil.
1752	Premsarobar. The Sea of Love.	ditto ...	Binodbihári Ghosh.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 99, Ahiritolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nrityalál Sil.
1753	Sádher Tarí. The Beloved Vessel.	ditto ..	Umesh Chandra Baitálik.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 221, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Matilál Mandal, and published by Gaurmohan Dás.
1754	Amár Bhálabásá. My Love.	ditto ...	Raghunáth Chatterji.	ditto ..	Printed at 84, Rádhábazar, Calcutta, and published at Howrah.	Printed by Mukharji and Co., and published by Raghunáth Chatterji.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—continued.						Rs. A. P.			
1883.	Pages.								
Aug. 27th	9	12mo ...	2nd ...	1,000	Printed	0 1 0	Brahmo Samaj Mission Office, 6, College Square, Calcutta.	The sage Nárada is represented as relating to Vyása how religious faith first sprang up in his mind, how it grew in depth and intensity, the manner in which he realized for a moment the nature of the Deity, how he had to free himself by patient and prolonged discipline from gross desires and inclinations, and how after doing all that he was able to give up his gross body, assume a new and purer and subtler body, and fill himself full of the real and ecstatic vision of Hari. The author's object is apparently to indicate the process of spiritual culture.	1743
Sept. 8th	16	8vo. ...	1st ..	2,500	ditto ...	Nil.	Krishna Gopál Bhakta, 15, Gopi Krishna Pál's Lane, Calcutta.	This is the prospectus of a scheme framed by the author for republishing in a serial form the eighteen principal Puráns with a Bengali translation.	1744
Oct. 1st	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	Nil.	Bihárilál Majundár, Nebutalá, Calcutta.	This is a letter addressed to the Vaidya community of Bengal. It is written with the view of shewing that the recent conversion of Surendranáth Barát to Christianity by the Rev. K. S. Macdonald was not a case of fair and sincere conversion, and that Surendra Náth has not therefore committed anything for which he must perform Hindu expiatory rites, in order to obtain readmission into his community.	1745
Sept. 22nd	20	8vo. ...	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	The songs are composed and arranged as they would be in an opera.	1746
Sept. 2nd	91	8vo. ...	2nd ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Shashibhushan Basu, Dacca.	The whole of the Tipperah caste question is reviewed and evidence is adduced to shew that the Tipperah *raj* family is Hindu and not non-Aryan.	1747
Sept. 30th	59	12mo. dy.	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	Kailash Gobinda Gupta of Báshi, Tángáil.	The author says that he has in the poems contained in this volume described the thoughts and sentiments of a manager of a Hindu family, who has been deeply involved in debt for the sake of his co-parceners, and whose disinterested services to the family are now returned with their ill-feeling and ingratitude. The author seeks to teach his countrymen that where the income of a family is smaller than its expenditure, all its principal members should get themselves employed abroad, leaving the management of their domestic affairs in the hands of a person who is unconnected with them.	1748
Oct. 1st	36	12mo. dy.	1st ...	700	ditto ...	0 3 0	Ramánanda Gupta, Sayádgáon.	Four poems written by a schoolboy. The first poem contains a prayer to God, in the second are described the evil effects of intemperance, patriotic sentiments are expressed in the third, and in the fourth and last Bengalis are called upon not to cast a slur upon their ancient good name by indulging in the cruel practice of slaying sheep and goats before their gods and goddesses.	1749
Aug. 29th	36	12mo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	Ananda Náth Maitra, Máldah.	Describes the story of the exile of Sitá in a half-lyrical, half-narrative form.	1750
„ 10th	16	16mo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	Nil	.....	This poem is written at the request of the clerks employed at the office of Messrs. George Henderson & Co. of Calcutta, and gives expression to their grief at the death of Mr. Herbert Knowles, a member of that firm. A brief account of the Indian career of the deceased is given, his honesty and integrity is highly praised, and fervent gratitude is expressed for his uncommon gentleness and kindness to the poor and needy of all castes and communities.	1751
„ 25th	18	16mo. ...	1st ...	100	ditto ...	Nil	.....	An amatory dialogue in verse between a lotus and a bee.	1752
Sept. 26th	32	12mo. ...	1st ..	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	Umesh Chandra Baitálik, Calcutta.	Describes the loss of a steam ship purchased by a liberal-minded zemindar of Assam for promoting trade between that province and Calcutta	1753
„ 28th	32	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	Describes the feelings of a lover (1) when first united with his beloved, (2) when living with his beloved, and (3) when death has taken away his beloved.	1754

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI PAMPHLETS—
1755	Brahmajnán. Knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit.	Bengali	Kálinárayan Gupta.	Religion, B.	Printed and published at the Dacca New Press.	Printed and published by Nandakishor Basák.
1756	Jnánchaitanya Darpan. The Mirror of True Knowledge.	ditto ...	Rádhánáth Datta.	Religion, H.	Printed and published at the Dacca Arya Press.	Printed by Baikuntha Náth Barál, and published by Shashibhusan Kar.
1757	Iswarpradatta Ratnamálá. The Garland of Gems presented by God.	ditto ...	Translated by Rev. G. H. Rouse.	Religion, C.	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rev. J. W. Thomas.
1758	The Epistle to the Hebrews.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1759	Prasnottarkrame Khristadharma Shikshá. "A Catechism of Christian Doctrine in Bengali."	ditto ...	Rev. J. Wenger.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1760	The Gospel of Mark ...	ditto ...	Rev. G. H. Rouse.	ditto ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 23, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.
1761	Dharma-tattwa. Religious Truth.	ditto ...	Hara Chandra Datta.	ditto ... C.	Printed at 249, Bowbazar Street, and published at Rámbágán, Calcutta.	Printed by J. C. Basu & Co., and published by Hara Chandra Datta.
1762	Mahátmá Syámácharan Sarkárer Jiban-Charit. Life of Syámácharan Sarkár.	ditto ...	Bechárám Chatterji.	Biography	Printed and published at the Adi Brahmo Samaj Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kálidás Chakrabarti
1763	Naba Malliká (the name of a flower).	ditto ...	Bámácharan Basu.	Fiction ...	Printed at 369, Upper Chitpur Road, and published at 26, Jhámápukar Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Bihárilál Ráya, and published by Bámácharan Basu.
1764	Muktakeshi (a name) ...	ditto ...	Banayárilál Goswámi.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Berhampore.	Printed by Rájkrishna Sinha, and published by Banayárilál Goswámi.
1765	Sannyási-mate Ayurveda Sangraha. Medical Knowledge derived from *Sannyásis*.	ditto ...	Bhuban Chandra Basák.	Medicine, N.	Printed at 14, Duff Street, and published at 8, Nimtalá Ghat Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Surendra Chandra Ghosh, and published by Bhuban Chandra Basák.
1766	Chumban. A Kiss.	ditto ...	Tárini Prasád Niyogi.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at 127, Masjidbári Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nafar Chandra Datta.
1767	Mán-milan Gitinátya. An opera describing a love scene between Krishna and Rádhá.	ditto ...	Rajah Mahendralál Khan Bahadur.	Drama ...	Printed and published at 249, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by I. C. Basu & Co.
1768	Milan-kánan. The Forest in which the Union took place.	ditto ...	Hem Chandra Basu.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Sáhitya Sudhákar Press, Bhowanipore.	Printed and published by Aghornáth Ghoshál.

Quarter ending 31st December 1882—continued.

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number
NON-EDUCATIONAL—continued.						Rs A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Oct. 12th	36	16mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	Printed	0 0 9	Kálinárâyan Gupta.	A Brahmo tract in which the relation of the Supreme Spirit to the human soul and the manner in which the soul may acquire a living conception of Brahma are explained. The form or nature of Brahma is also sought to be ascertained.	1755
Sept. 2nd	34	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Rádhánáth Datta, Dacca.	Contains a metrical description of Baisnab religious morality.	1756
„ 8th	14	18mo. ..	...	2,500	ditto ...	0 0 3	Rev. J W. Thomas, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	A few Biblical texts translated into Bengali.	1757
Aug. 19th	60	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	ditto ...	"Annotated in Bengali" ...	1758
„ 17th	68	12mo. ...	...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	ditto ...	.....	1759
„ 25th	75	16mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, 23, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	In Romanised Bengali ...	1760
Sept. 7th	59	16mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Hara Chandra Datta, Rámbágán. Calcutta.	Contains papers on subjects relating to Christian doctrine and Biblical history.	1761
Oct. 11th	45	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	Bechárám Chatterji, Behálá.	This is a memoir of the late Babu Syámácharan Sarkár, author of the celebrated work on Hindu law called the *Vyavasthá Darpan*. The deceased presented in his life an example of self-help and self-reliance coupled with many personal and social virtues, insatiable thirst for knowledge, and great capacity for work, which the author would desire to see emulated by his countrymen. The book is divided into chapters dealing with the different periods and acts of his life.	1762
Sept. 1st	78	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	Bámácharan Basu, Calcutta.	A young Bengali loves a girl. His uncle refuses his consent to his marriage with her, because she is a Calcutta girl, not likely to prove sufficiently gentle, modest, and submissive. Recourse is had to deceitful means, and the uncle is led to believe that the girl whom his nephew has married is a different one.	1763
„ 17th	14	8vo. ...	1st ...	300	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	A love story barely commenced.	1764
Oct. 16th	54	12mo. ...	1st ...	200	ditto ...	2 0 0	Bhuban Chandra Basák, 8, Nimtalá Ghat Street, Calcutta.	Describes the medicines which are used by *Sannyásis*, or which *Sannyásis* declare to be efficacious in the treatment of several diseases. It is commonly believed that Hindu *Sannyásis* cultivate medical knowledge and study the medicinal properties of objects with the view of alleviating human suffering, especially in difficult and extreme cases which have baffled the efforts of the medical profession and the resources of quackery.	1765
„ 28th	12	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	An amatory poem written in a tender, musical, and eloquent style.	1766
„ 3rd	59	8vo. ..	2nd ...	500	ditto ...	Nil	Rajah Mahendralál Khan, Nárájol.	Describes Rádhá's wrath at Krishna's paying secret visits to another lady named Chandrábali, Krishna's attempts to pacify her, and the ultimate re-union of the two lovers.	1767
„ 7th	86	12mo. rl.	1st ...	500	ditto ...	1 0 0	Priya Náth Mitra, Bhowanipore.	The Emperor Jehangir is represented as desirous to marry a princess of Boondi, whose hand has been already promised to the Commander-in-Chief of the Boondi State. The Commander-in-Chief therefore elopes with the princess and takes shelter with his *guru* or spiritual guide within a forest. Jehangir sends out men in all directions to search for the princess But on hearing that she is unwilling to marry him, his wife Noor Jehan dissuades him from his purpose. The princess is accordingly let off, and she is re-united to the man of her choice within the forest.	1768

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						BENGALI PAMPHLETS—
1769	Malin-málá. The Tainted Garland.	Bengali	Girish Chandra Ghosh.	Drama ...	Printed and published at the Adi Brahmo Samaj Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Kálidás Chakrabarti, and published by Bidhumauli Bágchi.
1770	Bara Babu. The Big Babu.	ditto ...	Keshab Chandra Ghosh.	ditto ...	Printed at 117, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta, and published at Borál.	Printed by Jogendra Náth Basu, and published by Abinásh Chandra Ghosh.
1771	Ak'kel-gurum. Struck Dumb.	ditto ...	Haripada Chatterji.	ditto ...	Printed at 10, Grey Street, and published at 118, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Krishnadhan Bidyápati, and published by Baisnab Charan Basák.
1772	Sankirtan. Songs sung in chorus	ditto ...	.....	Religion, C.	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 23, Chauringhi, Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Calcutta Tract and Book Society.
1773	Kirtan. Songs sung in chorus.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1774	Páp-báhi. The Bearer of Sin.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1775	Khrista Sankirtan. Christian songs sung in chorus.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1776	Práchin Kábini. "The Old, Old Story."	ditto ...	Calcutta Tract and Book Society.	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1777	Roman Catholic Error ...	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1778	Márka Likhita Susamáchár. The Gospel of St. Mark.	ditto ...	Translated by Rev. G. H. Rouse.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	Printed and published by Rev. J. W. Thomas.
1779	Gita Chatustaya. Four Christian songs.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	ditto ditto ...
1780	Tár Par? What Next?	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1781	Ahárbodh Byákaran. Grammar containing instruction on the subject of eating.	ditto ..	Lalit Mohan Mandal.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Bhowanipore.	Printed by Mitra & Co., publisher's name not given.
1782	Bimukta Beni-bandhan Tying the unloosed braid of hair.	ditto ...	Nagendra Náth Ghosh and Pandit Káliprasanna Kábyabisárad.	Drama ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed and published by Aghor Náth Ghosál.
1783	Panch-tattwa o Atma-tattwa Nirnaya. The philosophy of the five elements and of self.	ditto ...	Syám Sundar Goswámi.	Philosophy	Printed and published at the Dacca Bánglá Press.	Printed by Lakshman Basák, and published by Ananda Chandra Nág.

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1882—continued.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—continued.						Rs. A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 16th	42	12mo. ..	1st ...	1,000	Printed	0 8 0	Girish Chandra Ghosh, 13, Basupárá Lane, Calcutta.	Describes the story of a prince who is accused by his step-mother of having made improper advances to her, and is accordingly banished. He meets with various adventures, and ultimately arrives at the Maldive Islands. His father has in the meanwhile ascertained his innocence and the intriguing nature of his step-mother, goes out in quest of him, and on finding him presses him to return home. He feels glad at his father's discovery of his mistake, but refuses to return home, and goes his way after tearing off the garland which he wore round his neck, and which had become as it were tainted with the impurity of the accusation under which he has so long laboured.	1769
29th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	300	ditto ...	.....	.....	This little drama is directed against a class of Bengali village Babus who give themselves wise and patronising airs, but are essentially selfish and envious, and delight in fostering village factions, and ruining honest well-to-do neighbours by involving them in inordinate expenditure on the occasion of festivals and other religious ceremonies.	1770
Oct. 8th	25	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Baisnab Charan Basák.	An old man, who has married for the third time, cannot account for his young wife's indifference towards him except by supposing that she has formed an improper intimacy with a young man whom he has supported and educated at his residence. His wife, however, confounds him by declaring that she loves the young fellow as her son. He reflects and comes to the conclusion that his wife is chaste, but he himself a little too old to be liked by her. The moral of the story is that persons who are to be united in matrimony ought to be allowed to see and know each other before marriage.	1771
" 7th	2	12mo. ...	2nd ..	5,000	ditto ...	.....	Calcutta Tract and Book Society, 23, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	Five Christian songs ...	1772
" 7th	2	12mo. ...	2nd ..	5,000	ditto ..	.....	ditto ..	Six Christian songs ...	1773
" 7th	2	12mo. ...	2nd ...	5,000	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Verses addressed to Jesus Christ, the bearer of the sins of men.	1774
" 7th	2	12mo. ...	2nd ...	5,000	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	.....	1775
" 7th	18	18mo. ...	8th ...	10,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	.....	1776
" 7th	8	12mo. ...	3rd ...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Condemns the Roman Catholic belief in the *Bambino* as superstitious.	1777
" 18th	72	16mo. ...	...	10,000	ditto ...	.....	Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	.....	1778
" 7th	2	12mo. ...	2nd ...	5,000	ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	1779
" 7th	2	12mo ...	2nd ..	5,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	A Christian tract ...	1780
Aug. 21st	12	12m .dy.	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Mitra & Co., Bhowanipore.	Contains a facetious description of the different kinds of dishes and sweetmeats which compose large Hindu dinners in Bengal.	1781
Oct. 11th	13	12mo. rl.	1st ...	300	ditto ..	Nil	The Bhowanipore Amateur Theatre.	An opera describing the celebrated story of Draupadi's vow regarding her braid of hair.	1782
Nov. 4th	9	12mo. ...	2nd ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Syám Sundar Goswámi, Dacca.	The Hindu doctrine of the different elements is stated with mystifying brevity.	1783

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						BENGALI PAMPHLETS—
1784	Durgápujár Mahá Dhum. The great *ullát* of the Durgá Pujá.	Bengali	Krishna Chandra Pál.	Drama ...	Printed and published at 33, Ratan Sarkár's Garden Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Siddheswar Ghosh, and published by Krishna Chandra Pál.
1785	Gauri Gitiká. Songs relating to Gauri.	ditto ...	.....	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 249, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by J. C. Basu & Co.
1786	Tattwa-ratna-málá. Garland of Gems of Truth. Part I.	ditto ...	Girish Chandra Sen.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 6, College Square, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rámsarbasya Bhattáchárya.
1787	Ambastha Baidya Ranjiká. Of the Baidya caste.	ditto ...	Jádab Chandra Ráya.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
						BENGALI PAMPHLETS—
1788	Bhugol Parichaya. Instruction in geography.	ditto ...	Shashibhushan Chatterji.	Geography	Printed and published at 8, Dixon's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Biháriláll Chakrabarti.
1789	Bhugol-Sutra. Principles of geography.	ditto ...	Gopál Chandra Basu.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed by G. C. Basu & Co., and published by Jogendra Chandra Basu.
1790	Rachaná-pranáli. Method of composition.	ditto ...	Jadunáth Bhattáchárya.	Language (*composition*).	Printed and published at 20, Jhámápukar Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kshetramohan Mukharji.
1791	Sankshipta Byákáran. A short work on grammar.	ditto ...	Jagat Chandra Dás.	ditto ... (*grammar*).	Printed and published at the Sárad Press, Andarkillá, Chittagong.	Printed by Rámkumár Chakrabarti, and published by Akhil Chandra De.
1792	Bháshábodh Byákaran. Grammar containing instruction on the principles of language.	ditto ...	Matilál Chakrabarti.	ditto ...	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, Calcutta, and published at Dacca.	Printed by Bibárilál Banerji, and published by Matilál Chakrabarti.
1793	Bodhodayer Artha Pustak. Key to Bodhodaya.	ditto ...	Krishna Chandra De.	Language (*key*).	Printed and published at 17, Bhabáni Charan Datta's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Bipinbihári Ráya.
1794	Barnabodh. Instruction in the Alphabet.	ditto ...	Ishán Chandra Sarkár.	Language (*primer*).	Printed and published at 221, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Matilál Mandal.
1795	Bálya Shikshá. Children's Instructor.	ditto ...	Rámsundar Basák.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 8, Dixon's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Biháriláll Chakrabarti.
1796	Niti-Kadamba. The bunch of morals.	ditto ...	Atul Chandra Dás Gupta.	Language (*reader*).	Printed and published at Commillah.	Printed by Dwáraká Náth Ráya, and published by Atul Chandra Dás Gupta.
1797	Patra-málá. Letters ...	ditto ...	Bishwambhar Charan Dás.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 8, Dixon's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Biháriláll Chakrabarti.

Quarter ending 31st December 1882—continued.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—concluded.						Rs. A. P			
1882.	Pages.								
Oct. 14th	10	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	Printed	0 1 0	Krishna Chandra Pál, Jotsirám, Burdwan.	Street literature ...	1784
„ 17th	10	8vo. ...	1st ...	200	ditto ...	Nil	.....	Songs of the kind which are sung on the occasion of the advent of the goddess Durga. Such songs are technically called *Agamani*.	1785
Sept. 27th	46	12mo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	Girish Chandra Sen, 6, College Square, Calcutta.	Anecdotes of a moral and religious import compiled from a Persian work.	1786
„ 20th	14	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	Nil	Jádab Chandra Ráya, Bágbáti, Serajgunge.	Contains "miscellaneous religious defensive proofs on behalf of the Baidya's *Upanayan* system and their caste." The author's object seems to be to shew that the Baidya caste are entitled to the sacrament of *Upanayan*, or the holy thread, and that they can exercise Brahminical privileges like the worship of the *Sálgrám*, &c.	1787
EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Aug. 5th	69	12mo. ...	20th...	5,000	ditto ...	0 2 6	Shashibushan Chatterji, Konnagar.	No additions or alterations are announced in this edition.	1788
Sept. 20th	56	12mo. ...	30th...	12,000	ditto ...	0 2 6	Jogendra Chandra Basu, Surendra Chandra Basu, and Girindra Chandra Basu, 33, Bechárám Chatterj's Street, Calcutta.	The publisher says in the preface that in this edition "no pains have been spared to eliminate all errors and to bring all corrections up to date. Portions of the work have been re-cast and additions made in several places. A map of Bengal and an engraving shewing the curvature of the earth have been newly added. In the system of spelling, the principles laid down in the minute of the Central Text-book Committee have been adopted."	1789
„ 5th	48	16mo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	Jadunáth Bhattácharya, Calcutta.	A treatise on Bengali composition written on the principles which are followed by writers on English composition and with the help of similar works in English. The analysis of sentences, the manner of writing essays and descriptions of persons and places, and the different forms which require to be observed in writing letters to different persons, are the heads under which the author has written. The object of the work is to help boys reading for the vernacular scholarship examinations and who are required to pass a special examination in Bengali composition.	1790
„ 14th	34	12mo. ...	1st ...	600	ditto ...	0 1 6	.....	An elementary grammar embracing parts of speech, number, person, and *sandhi*.	1791
„ 2nd	40	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Matilál Chakrabarti, Calcutta.	Compiled on the principles of Sanskrit grammar.	1792
„ 1st	50	12mo. ...	2nd ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Krishna Chandra De, Sylhet.	"Revised and enlarged" ...	1793
„ 12th	16	16mo. ...	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	Ishán Chandra Sarkár, Ghátál.	Uncompounded letters ...	179[illegible]
Aug. 8th	56	12mo. ...	18th...	10,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	Rámsundar Basák, Dacca.	No additions or alterations are announced in this edition.	17[illegible]
Sept. 6th	36	12mo. dy.	2nd ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	Moral lessons in prose and verse in the shape of fables.	1796
Aug. 15th	57	12mo. ...	2nd ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 6	Bishwambhar Charan Dás, Sylhet.	Forms of letters, with general directions for writing them. Several additions and alterations are announced in this edition.	1797

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Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI PAMPHLETS—
1798	Dui Bhái. The Two Brothers.	Bengali	Tárini Náth Majundár.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at Sherpur.	Printed by Tamizuddin Ahmud, and published by Iswar Chandra Datta
1799	Padya-sopán. Ladder of Poetry.	ditto ...	Madan Mohan Mitra.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Mymensingh.	Printed and published by Nabin Chandra Chakrabarti.
1800	Kabitákaláp. A collection of poems. Part I.	ditto ...	Akrur Chandra Sen.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Dacca New Press.	Printed by Nandakishor Basák, and published by Akrur Chandra Sen.
1801	Dhárápát o Maukhik Anka. Arithmetical tables and mental arithmetic.	ditto ...	Mafiz-uddin ...	Science (*mathematical*).	Printed and published at the Dacca Girish Press.	Printed by Maula Buksh, and published by Mafiz-uddin.
1802	Amár Básgriha Arthát Mánabdeha Bibaran. The house I live in or the Human Body.	ditto ...	Rámcharan Náth.	Science (*Natural*).	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed and published by Maula Buksh.
1803	Swásthya-shikshá. Instruction in hygiene.	ditto ...	Bhárat Chandra Banerji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Dacca Árya Press.	Printed by Baikuntha Náth Barál, and published by Krishna Chandra Káya
1804	Swásthya-rakshá Bisayak Prasnottar. Sanitary Catechism.	ditto ...	Mahendra Náth Chattopádhyáya.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Syádábád.	Printed by Rámnáth Siddhánta, and published by Mahendra Náth Chatterji.
1805	Chárubodh Byákaran. Grammar easily understood.	ditto ...	Jádab Krishna Chakrabarti.	Language (*grammar*).	Printed and published at 13, Rámnárayan Bhattácháryá's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Amritalál Mukharji, and published by Jádab Krishna Chakrabarti.
1806	Bodhodayer Artha. Key to Bodhodaya.	ditto ...	Benimádhab Bhattáchárya.	ditto (*key*)	Printed and published at 141, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Benimádhab Bhattáchárya.
1807	Bidyá Darpan. Pratham Bhág Barnaparichaya, Mirror Knowledge. Part I. Alphabetical Primer.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto (*primer*).	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1808	Ditto ditto. Part II.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1809	Sáhitya-sopán. "A Stepping-stone to Bengali Literature." Part I.	ditto ...	Sarat Chandra Chaudhuri.	ditto (*reader*).	Printed at 12, Pataldángá Street, and published at 55, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bámá Charan Majundár, and published by Sarat Chandra Chaudhuri.
1810	Báliká-ranjan. The Delight of Girls. Part II.	ditto ...	Biswoswar Chakrabarti.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at 43-1, Bhabáni Charan Datta's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kedár Náth Bhattáchárya.
1811	Gita-prabesh. "A Manual of Hindu Vocal Music." Part I.	ditto ...	Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 15, Gopi Krishna Pál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Dwáraká Náth Bidyáratna, and published by Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore.
						ENGLISH BOOKS—
264	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Indian Oaths Act, 1873.	English	Edited by C. G. Lewis.	Law ...	Printed and published at 19, Lálbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by C. J. A. Pritchard.

Quarter ending 31st December 1882—continued.

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
EDUCATIONAL—concluded.						Rs. A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Oct. 3rd	23	24mo. dy.	1st ...	1,000	Printed	0 1 0	Tárini Náth Majundár, Sherpur.	Small poems on interesting subjects, written in a style which is likely to be attractive to children.	1798
„ 6th	29	12mo. dy.	12th...	3,000	ditto ..	0 3 0	Madan Mohan Mitra, Dacca.	Easy and small poems inculcating moral principles in the shape of fables.	1799
Sept. 4th	22	12mo. ...	8th ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	Akrur Chandra Sen, Bayará.	.....	1800
Oct. 12th	17	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 3	Mafiz-uddin, Tángáil.	The ordinary tables and Shubhankar's rules of calculation with questions for exercise.	1801
Nov. 1st	52	12mo. ...	4th ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Rámcharan Náth, Dacca.	An elementary work on human physiology with diagrams for illustration.	1802
Sept. 4th	82	12mo. ..	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	Bhárat Chandra Banerji, Dacca.	This work has been written on the plan of excluding from it those topics which, although usually included in works on hygiene, cannot be easily understood by little children, and the bearings of which on the subject of health are not so direct as those of food, drink, air, &c.	1803
„ 22nd	48	12mo. ...	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 6	.....	A catechetical exposition of sanitary science based on the works of Dr. Cunningham, Babu Rádhiká Prasanna Mukharji, Dr. Jadunáth Mukharji, and others.	1804
Oct. 30th	44	12mo. ...	2nd ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	"Revised and enlarged" ...	1805
Sept. 24th	18	12mo. ...	9th ...	.....	ditto ...	0 2 0	Benimádhab Bhattáchárya, 115, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Gives the meanings and in some instances the *Sandhis* of words.	1806
„ 20th	24	12mo. ...	9th ...	.....	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ...	Treats of the uncompounded letters.	1807
„ 22nd	27	12mo. ...	8th ...	.....	ditto ...	0 1 3	ditto ...	Treats of the compound letters ...	1808
Oct. 20th	97	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Sarat Chandra Chandhuri, 30, Sitárám Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	A new reader intended for Bengali boys and girls. The author says that he has introduced sufficient variety into his book in order to render its study a little tiresome as possible to children, and has communicated moral truths not in the repulsive form of maxims or didactic expositions, but in the attractive and entertaining shape of stories and anecdotes.	1809
Nov. 15th	18	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Bisweswar Chakrabarti, Nuddea.	Contains easy poems on familiar objects, such as birds, trees, rivers, &c., and on familiar sights and scenes. The poems are all short and composed in a clear, smooth, and graphic style. Each lesson conveys a moral, which is inculcated in a felicitous and impressive manner.	1810
Oct. 10th	40	8vo. ..	1st ...	2,500	ditto ...	0 4 0	Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Calcutta.	A musical primer composed at the request of Mr Anderson, Magistrate of Bankura, for use in the schools of that district. Only the most elementary principles of Hindu vocal music are explained and a few easy songs are given.	1811
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Oct. 3rd	162	8vo. ...	1st ...	4,000	ditto ..	2 8 0	C. G. Lewis, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.	"With the speeches delivered by the Law Member with reference to the Indian Evidence Bill while it was before the Legislative Council, and notes shewing the construction put on the sections by the High Courts in India; and containing much other useful information connected wh the subject of evidence."	264

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						ENGLISH BOOKS—
265	The New Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, with notes.	English	Edited by D. E. Cranenburgh.	Law ...	Printed and published at 57, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by D. E. Cranenburgh.
266	The Indian Penal Code, with notes.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
267	Digest of Criminal Rulings.	ditto ...	Gopál Chandra Ghoshál.	ditto ...	Not given ...	Printed by B. Banerji and Co, and published by Gopál Chandra Ghoshál.
268	The Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882, with notes.	ditto ...	Edited by N. Goswámi, B.L.	ditto ...	Printed at 134, Amherst Street, and published at 12, Government Place, Calcutta.	Printed by Mahendralál Dás, and published by Brown & Co.
269	The Improved Indian Ready Reckoner.	ditto ..	Joshua Marsden.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by the Calcutta Central Press Co., Ld.
270	Sterling Freight Tables...	ditto ...	Published by D. M. Traill.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by D. M. Traill.
271	The Bengal Police Manual.	ditto ...	T. F. Botelho...	Law ...	Printed and published at 12, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by P. S. D'Rozario & Co.
272	Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan. By Lieut.-Colonel Tod. Vol. 1. No. 1.	ditto ...	.....	History ...	Printed at 134, Amherst Street, and published at 8, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mahendralál Dás, and published by Brajendralál Dás.
273	Ditto ditto. Vol. I. No. 2.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
274	Faith and Progress of the Brahmo Somaj.	ditto ...	P. C. Majundár	Religion, B.	Printed and published at the Calcutta Central Press.	Printed and published by the Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited.
	complete idea of the principles of the Brahmo Somaj has been often felt and expressed. It is to remove this author has written from time to time during the last fifteen years." The work is divided into three parts, of the third with the new dispensation. In the first part are explained the difference between deism and Brahmoism; on that Somaj. Social reforms, missionary operations, practical activities, and the devotional movement in the ceremonies, &c., are touched upon in the third part.					
						ENGLISH BOOKS—
275	Elements of Arithmetic...	ditto ..	P. Ghosh ...	Science (*mathematical*).	Printed and published at 216, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Dwárakánáth Nandan.
276	Mensuration of Plane Surfaces with Land Surveying.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto dltto ...	Printed by Dwárakánáth Nandan, and published by Purna Chandra Chakrabarti.
277	A Companion to Rev. B. Smith's Algebra.	ditto ...	Jogendra Náth Chatterji.	ditto	Printed at 17, Bhabáni Charan Datta's Lane, Calcutta, and published at Jeypore.	Printed by Ashutosh Ghoshál, and published by Jogendra Náth Chatterji.

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1882—continued.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—concluded.									
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 1st	440	8vo. ...	2nd ...	1,000	Printed	3 0 0	D. E. Cranenburgh, 57, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	.....	265
Oct. 22nd	264	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	4 0 0	ditto ...	.....	266
Sept. 11th	444	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,010	ditto ...	12 0 0	Gopál Chandra Ghoshál, 12, Charakdángá Street, Calcutta.	"The object of the present work is to collect and bring within the easy reach of every legal practitioner all the rulings and decisions in criminal law and procedure in India commencing	267
from 1862 down to December 1881. The work contains similar and conflicting decisions of the several High Courts, on different points of criminal law and procedure, placed side by side to assist legal practitioners in the discharge of their professional duties."									
" 17th	153	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	5 0 0	N. Goswámi, B L., 31, Pataldángá, Street, Calcutta.	.....	268
" 11th	293	8vo. ...	2nd ...	1,000	ditto ...	3 0 0	J. M. Bridgnell, Entally.	.....	269
" 25th	160	4to. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	10 0 0	D. M. Traill, 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta.	Published with the view of "assisting compilation of freight on every article of produce shipped between Indian and British and other ports	270
where sterling money is used." It is stated that the work will "meet a want long felt by every section of the mercantile community."									
" 26th	1,370	8vo. ...	2nd ...	700	ditto ...	10 0 0	.....	"Comprises the circulars and circular memorandums of the Inspector-General of Police,	271
Lower Provinces, from 1862 to 15th August 1882, together with extracts from circulars of other departments and enactments referring directly and indirectly to the Bengal Police." A "revised and enlarged" edition.									
Oct. 2nd	48	8vo. ..	1st ...	2,500	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	This is a new and, as the publisher states, a "popular edition" of Colonel Tod's great work.	272
Nov. 2nd	64	8vo. ...	1st ...	2,500	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	.....	273
Oct. 29th	419	16mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	P. C. Majundár, Calcutta.	The author writes in the preface :—"The absence of a book, which can give a tolerably	274
want as far as possible that the following pages are offered to the public. They contain the substance of what the which the first deals with speculative and doctrinal matters, the second with devotional and practical matters, and the origin, development, and essential religion of the Brahmo Somaj, and the influence of Hinduism and Christianity Brahmo Somaj form the subject of the second part. The new dispensation and its characteristic doctrines									
EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Nov. 20th	480	12mo. ...	2nd ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	P. Ghosh, 216, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	A "revised" edition ...	275
July 19th	129	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,500	ditto ..	0 12 0	ditto ...	"Contains geometrical proofs of all the rules, numerous examples and examination papers." The author seems to be of opin-	276
ion that treatises on mensuration written up to this time for entrance students do not give geometrical proofs of the rules relating to the subject.									
Nov. 1st	179	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	Jogendra Náth Chatterji, Jeypore.	Contains solutions of the questions given for exercise in Mr. Smith's work on Algebra.	277

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						ENGLISH BOOKS—
278	Algebraical Exercises with Solutions.	English	Mathuránáth Chatterji.	Science (*mautical*).	Printed at 17, Bhabáni Charan Datta's Lane, and published at 14, College Square, Calcutta.	Printed by Bipinbihári Ráya, and published by the Ráya Press Depository.
						ENGLISH PAMPHLETS—
271	A Child of the Day ...	ditto ...	Mary E. Leslie	Biography.	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rev. J. W. Thomas.
272	Hindu and Mahomedan Law of Inheritance.	ditto ...	Goláp Chandra Sarkár, M.A.	Law.	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 25 & 27, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by B. Banerji & Co.
273	The Ordinary Labour Contract.	ditto ..	H. L. Mukharji	ditto	Printed at 21, Bowbazar Street, and published at 78, New China Bazar, Calcutta.	Printed by G. P. Ráya & Co., and published by H. L. Mukharji.
274	The Bengal and Assam Pleadership and Mukhtarship Examinations for 1883 and 1884.	ditto ...	Edited by Baradá Prasád Banerji.	Law ...	Printed at Serampore, and published at Calcutta.	Printed by Shashibhushan Ghosh, and published by B. Banerji & Co.
275	A collection of Pleadership Examination papers.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
276	A Handbook for Visitors to Delhi and its neighbourhood.	ditto ...	H. G. Keene ...	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink & Co.
277	The Rules and Objects of the National Mahomedan Association.	ditto ...	Amir Ali ...	ditto ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 14, Royd Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev J. W Thomas, and published by Ameer Ali.
278	English Fiction—Past and Present.	ditto ...	Nilkantha Majundár.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Dacca New Press.	Printed and published by Nandakishor Basák.
279	The Calcutta Police Court.	ditto ...	A. F. Heberlet.	Poetry ...	Printed at 309, Bowbazar Street, and published at 2, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	Printed by G. C. Basu & Co., and published by Lewis & Co.

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EDUCATIONAL—concluded.						Rs. A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Aug. 25th	344	16mo. ...	1st ...	1.000	Printed	1 8 0	Mathuránáth Chatterji, Báli.	"Compiled from Dr. Wood's Algebra, Cambridge, Dublin, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and other school and college examination papers, remodelled, simplified, arranged in progressive order, and adapted to general use in schools."	278
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Nov. 6th	68	16mo. ...	1st ...	250	ditto ..	... ..	Rev. J. D. Bhattáchárya, Mahánád	This is the memoir of a Native Christian girl, whose education, charater, and plan of life are recommended for imitation to all Christian converts in this country.	271
Sept 29th	60	8vo. ..	1st ...	500	ditto ...	1 0 0	B. Banerji & Co., 25 & 27, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	The principles of the Hindu law of inheritance explained in this treatise are those which relate to the Benares and Bengal schools, and those of the Mahomedan law expounded by the author relate to the Sunni school.	272
Oct. 16th	9	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 8 0	H L. Mukharji, 66, Nebutalá Lane, Calcutta	"A collection of laws, authorities, and reports," published with the view of setting forth the superior advantages of an ordinary labour contract as compared with the advantages of a contract under the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882.	273
" 25th	12	8vo. rl.	1st ...	250	ditto ..	0 4 0	Baradá Prasád Banerji, Calcutta.	Contains the rules relating to the qualification, admission, and enrolment of pleaders and mukhtars in mofussil courts,	274
framed by the Calcutta High Court on the 12th September 1874, with the amending rules passed on the 13th June 1878, as well as the list of subjects for examination prescribed on the 19th July 1882.									
Nov. 22nd	28	8vo. rl.	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	ditto ...	"This collection of question papers is published with the hope that it may prove useful to the candidates for the pleadership examination"	275
" 1st	.....	.....	4th ...	1,500	ditto ...	2 8 0	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.	The author says in the preface to this edition that "errors have been corrected, additions made, and a more accurate system of transliteration adopted."	276
Aug. 23rd	24	8vo. ...	1st ...	150	ditto ...	.....	Amir Ali, 14, Royd Street, Calcutta.	.....	277
Oct. 29th	45	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	Nilkantha Majundár, Medinipur.	The different characteristics of English works of fiction at different periods commencing	278
with the times of the Saxons and ending with the present, are briefly and pithily explained, compared, contrasted, and also accounted for, and a critical estimate is given of the leading English novelists and writers of fiction, past and present.									
Sept. 15th	10	16mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	A. F. Heberlet, Calcutta.	This is a sketch of the Calcutta Police Court in which a brief and smart description is given of the stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates, Pleaders, Reporters, Police Inspectors the nature and classes of cases which are tried in the Police Court, &c. Written in verse.	279

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						ENGLISH PAMPHLETS—
280	Occasional papers on missionary subjects. No. 10.	English	Rev. Father Benson.	Religion, C.	Printed and published at the Oxford Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rev. E. F. Willis.
281	Church Records. No. 2	ditto ...	Translated by Rev. E. F. Brown.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ..
282	Ditto. No. 3.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ..
283	The Uniqueness of Christ's character and work.	ditto ...	Rev. W. R. James.	ditto ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 23, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W Thomas, and publishe by the Calcutta Trac and Book Society.
284	Christ and Buddha ...	ditto ...	Calcutta Tract and Book Society.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ..
285	A brief exposition of the principles of the New Dispensation.	ditto ...	Jaya Krishna Sen.	Religion, B.	Printed and published at 6, College Square, Calcutta.	Printed and published b Rámsarbasya Bhattá chárya.
						ENGLISH PAMPHLETS—
286	Progressive Lessons on English Composition. Part I.	ditto ...	Bholánáth Pál, M.A.	Language (*composition*).	Printed at 17, Bhabáni Charan Datta's Lane, and published at the Canning Library, Calcutta.	Printed by Ashutosh Ghc shál, and published b Jogesh Chandra Banerj
287	The Student's Friend ...	ditto ...	Ananda Mohan Datta.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Burrisal Satya Prakásh Press.	Printed and published b Dwáraká Náth Basu.
288	The English Spelling Book. No. 2.	ditto ...	Calcutta School Book Society	Language (*primer*).	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 7, Ducre's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W Thomas, and publishe by the Calcutta Schoo Book Society.
289	The First Geography ...	ditto ...	H. Blochmann	Geography	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto
290	Key to Mensuration of Plane Surfaces with Land Surveying.	ditto ...	P. Ghosh ...	Science (*mathematical*).	Printed and published at 216, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Dwáraká Nát Nandan, and publishe by Purna Chandra Ch krabarti.
						FRENCH PAMPHLET-
1	Les Amateurs ...	French	E. Rampezzotti.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 20, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published l H. C. Gánguli & Co.
						HINDI BOOKS-
56	Prem Ságar. Ocean of Love. By Lallulál.	Hindi ...	.....	Religion, H.	Printed and published at 99, Ahiritolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published b Nrityalál Sil.
57	Sinhásan Battisi. The Thirty-two Thrones. By Lallulál.	ditto ...	.....	Fiction ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—concluded.						Rs. A. P			
1882.	Pages.								
Nov. 6th	23	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	Printed	0 4 0	Rev. E. F. Willis, 154, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	The subject of this essay is the "Mystery of the Holy Trinity."	280
Sept. 20th	89	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	An English translation of St Athanasius' *Discourse against the Greeks.*	281
Nov. 10th	96	.....	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	An English translation of St. Athanasius' *Discourse on the Incarnation of the Word.*	282
Oct. 7th	4	8vo. ...	3rd ...	5,000	ditto ...	.....	Calcutta Tract and Book Society, 23, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	A Christian tract ..	283
" 7th	4	8vo. ...	2nd ...	5,000	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	A Christian tract in which the life and teachings of Buddha are compared with those of Christ, the latter being stated to have been infinitely superior to the former.	284
Aug. 27th	31	12mo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	Brahmo Samaj, Mission Office, 6, College Square, Calcutta.	A Brahmo tract ..	285
EDUCTIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 30th	79	12mo. ...	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Bholánáth Pál, M.A., Simla, Calcutta.	This part deals chiefly with simple sentences. The use of the subject and the predicate, and the inflections which nouns and verbs undergo, and the manner of using pronouns, articles, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, the different cases, &c., are explained in easy and clear language, and under distinct heads. Under each head is given a collection of questions for exercise.	286
Oct. 18th	24	10×6 inches.	1st ...	1,050	ditto ...	0 2 0	Ananda Mohan Datta.	Exercises in English composition in the form of questions and answers, "designed for students of the first five classes of higher class English schools."	287
" 7th	72	12mo. ...	...	...	ditto ...	.....	Calcutta School Book Society, 7, Dacre's Lane, Calcutta.	"Numerous spelling lessons progressively arranged."	288
Sept. 8th	50	12mo. ...	20th .	20,000	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	.....	289
" 9th	93	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ..	1 4 0	P. Ghosh, 216, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Contains solutions of questions...	290
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Oct. 2nd	4	4to. ...	1st ...	200	ditto ...	1 8 0	E. Rampezzotti, 16, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	A work on music ...	1
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Aug. 20th	356	8vo. ...	6th ...	3 000	ditto ..	0 5 0	.....	A well known work ...	56
Sept. 15th	116	8vo. ...	4th .	2,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	ditto ...	57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						HINDI BOOKS—
58	Bihár Darpan. The Behar Mirror.	Hindi ...	Rámdin Sinha	Language (*reader*).	Printed and published at the Branch Budhodaya Press, Bankipur.	Printed by Naba Kumár Banerji, and published by Rámdin Sinha.
59	Bháshábodhini. Hindi Reader. No. IV.	ditto ...	Rádhálál ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	Printed by Naba Kumár Banerji, and published by Rádhálál.
						HINDI PAMPHLETS—
127	Sapne ki Sampati. The subject-matter of a dream.	ditto ...	Sáheb Prasád Sinha.	Miscellanous.	Printed and published at Bankipur.	Printed and published by Saheb Prasád Sinha.
128	Phág Anurág The Holi Festival.	ditto ..	Maharaj Kumár Lál Kharag Bahadur.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
129	Kheyál Khibá Awul ká. The Loves of Khibá and Awul.	ditto ..	Nanulál Ránu	Poetry ...	Printed and published at 60, Cross Street, Calcutta.	Printed by C. L. Misra, and published by Jabáhar Mul Poddár.
130	Kheyál Nala Raja. The story of King Nala.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at 65, Cross Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Durgá Prasád Misra.
131	Hanumán Báhuk. Hymns to Hanumán. By Tulsidás.	ditto ..	.....	Religion, H.	Lithographed and published at the Sarun Press.	Lithographed and published by Akshaya Kumár Chatterji.
132	Bharathari Charitra. Life of Bharathari. By Káshináth.	ditto ...	.....	Poetry ...	Printed and published at 99, Ahiritolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nityalál Sil.
133	Baitál Pachisi. Twenty-five tales of the Demon. By Lallulál.	ditto ...	.....	Fiction ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
						HINDI PAMPHLETS—
134	Pratham Shiksá Pustak. Hindi Primer. Part I.	ditto ...	Srikrishna Shástri.	Language (*primer*).	Printed and published at 99, Ahiritola Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nityalál Sil.
135	Pahará Hindi. Hindi Primer.	ditto ...	Not known ...	ditto ..	Lithographed and published at the Sarun Press.	Lithographed and published by Akshaya Kumár Chatterji.
136	Bháshá Byákaran. A grammar of Hindi.	ditto ...	Babu Gopál Chandra.	ditto (*grammar.*)	Printed and published at Bankipur.	Printed by Káli Prasád Tewári, and published by Rámdin Sinha.
137	Chhotá Bhugol Barnan. Geographical Primer. Part I.	ditto ...	Ganapat Sinha	Geography	Printed and published at the Branch Budhodaya Press, Bankipur.	Printed by Naba Kumár Banerji, and published by Ganapat Sinha.
138	Bháshábodh. Hindi Reader. No. III.	ditto ...	Biháriláll Chaube.	Language (*reader*).	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, and published at Ranchi.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by Biháriláll Chaube.

Quarter ending 31st December 1882—continued.

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EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Sept. 30th	216	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	Printed	0 12 0	Rámdin Sinha, Bankipur.	A Hindi reader consisting of short biographical notices of distinguished Beharis, Hindu and Musulman. The persons whose memoirs are given lived mostly during the Moghul regime, belonged to many different professions and ranks in life, and were possessed of qualities of the heart and intellect which made them useful members of society, and which should be therefore imitated by all.	58
Oct. 20th	106	8vo. ...	6th ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	Rádhálál, Arrah	No additions or alterations are announced in this edition.	59
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Nov. 25th	24	8vo. dy.	1st ...	600	ditto ...	0 1 6	Sáheb Prasád Sinha, Mozufferpore.	The author describes a dream in which he visited several places where he met many beautiful women who sang love songs. The songs are given.	127
" 25th	48	8vo. dy.	1st ..	600	ditto ..	0 3 0	Maharaj Kumár, Rámdin Sinha, Mauza Repurá.	Songs composed for the Holi festival.	128
Sept 16th	46	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Jabáhar Mul Poddár, Calcutta.	A story of two lovers in which are described the sufferings of the female lover when separated from her husband and the restoration to life of the deceased husband by the favour of Shib and Durga, whose compassion was moved by the wife's prayers. A description of the twelve months, as they appear to separated lovers, is also given.	129
Oct. 22nd	48	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Durgá Prasád Misra, 65, Cross Street, Calcutta.	Describes the marriage of Nala with Damayanti, and concludes, like the last mentioned pamphler, with a description of the 12 months from the point of view of a separated lover.	130
Nov. 26th	14	8vo. ..	1st ...	2,000	Litho-graphed.	0 0 6	.....	Describes the praises of the Monkey-General Hanumán.	131
Aug. 16th	14	12mo. ..	2nd ...	2,000	Printed	0 1 0	.....	A traditional account of Bharathari in Hindi verse.	132
" 18th	99	8vo. ...	...	2,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	A well-known work ..	133
EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Aug. 14th	19	12mo. ...	...	3,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	.....	The uncompounded letters and their combinations, with illustrative lessons.	134
Nov. 25th	16	16mo ...	2nd ...	1,000	Litho-graphed.	0 0 6	.. ...	The uncompounded letters and their combinations, a few arithmetical tables, and some forms of letters.	135
Sept. 20th	14	12mo. ..	1st ...	2,000	Printed	0 1 0	Babu Rámdin Sinha, Bankipur.	An elementary Hindi grammar written in verse.	136
Nov. 4th	74	8vo. ...	5th ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	Ganapat Sinha, Bankipur.	Treats of Asia summarily and of India in detail.	137
" 12th	38	12mo. ...	1st ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Bihárilál Chaube, Ranchi.	Belongs to a "new series of Hindi readers for the use of schools." In this number are given moral lessons and lessons on animals, trees, the atmosphere, the motion of the earth, &c. The meanings of the most difficult words used in each lesson and questions for testing the pupil's knowledge of it are given. All the lessons are illustrated with pictures.	138

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						KHASI PAMPHLET—
1	Jingiathukhana Babha. Khási Catechism.	Khási ..	Rev. J. Jones	Religion, C.	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 23, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas and published by the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.
						MUSULMANI-BENGALI BOOKS—
69	Gule Hurraz. The story of Gul and Hurraz.	Musulmani-Bengali.	Mohummud Tahir.	Fiction ...	Printed and published at 140, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Shaik Abul Azim, and published by Báneswar Ghosh.
70	Mahabbatnáma. A book describing a story of love.	ditto ...	Translated by Mazibulla.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Chandanpur, Chittagong.	Printed by Rámkumár Chakrabarti, and published by Mazibulla.
71	Jangnáma. The story of the war. By Munshi Yakub.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ..	Printed at 155, Musjidbari Street, and published at 115, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Tazuddin Mohummad.
72	Jaigun. The story of Jaigun. By Syud Hamza.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
73	Paribánu Sahzadi. The story of the Princess Paribanu.	ditto ..	Ayazuddin Mohummud.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
74	Amir Hámzá The story of Amir Hámzá. By Garibulla.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
						MUSSULMANI-BENGALI PAMPHLETS—
135	Zamám-ul Ferdous. Security for Heaven.	ditto ...	Janab Ali ...	Religion, M.	Printed at 155, Musjidbari Street, and published at 115, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Tazuddin Mohummad.
136	Kalir Nuseehut. Advice for the Kali Yugs.	ditto ...	Shaik Ramzanulla.	Miscellaneous.	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
137	Nek Bibir Kechchhá. The story of Nek Bibi. By Garibulla.	ditto ...	.....	Fiction ...	Printed at 155, Musjidbári Street, and published at 115, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Tazuddin Mohummud.
138	Surju Ujál. The story of the lady who was brighter than the sun. By Bukhtar Khan.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
139	Bedar-ul Gafelin Awakening the negligent. By Sumiruddi.	ditto ..	.....	Religion, M.	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
140	Ditto ditto ditto...	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Printed at 17, Brindában Basák's Street, and published at 115, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Fakir Chánd Dás, and published by Bishwambhar Láhá.
141	Leili-Mujnu. The story of Leili and Mujnu. By Golam Akbar Ali.	ditto ...	.....	Fiction ..	Printed at 141, and published at 233, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Benimádhab Bhattáchárya, and published by Mahesh Chandra Sil.

Quarter ending 31st December 1882—continued.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Sept. 9th	48	12mo. ...	2nd .	5,000	Printed	...	Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, 23, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	.....	1
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 17th	216	8vo. ...	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	1 12 0	Báneswar Ghosh and Mohummad Tahir, Calcutta.	A long and rambling story of love in which supernatural agencies play an important part and the element of incredibility is very strong. The hero Hurraz takes an ugly oil woman for a princess and marries her, and employs a real princess named Gul in her service. In the end, however, Gul's high parentage is discovered by the exercise of certain charms known only to herself and she becomes the hero's wife; whilst the oil woman, who has given herself out as a princess, betrays her mean origin by her vulgar tastes and proclivities. The moral of the story seems to be that the nature of a person's origin cannot be kept concealed and is generally revealed by his character and conduct.	69
Oct. 15th	254	8vo. ..	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	.. ...	This is a translation of a Persian work describing the Biblical story of Joseph and Zuleikha.	70
Sept. 4th	160	8vo ...	...	2,000	ditto ...	1 4 0	Tazuddin Mohummad, Calcutta.	Often noticed ...	71
„ 7th	146	8vo. ...	...	2,000	ditto ...	1 2 0	ditto ...	ditto ...	72
„ 20th	141	8vo. ...	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	1 5 0	ditto ...	The well-known story of *Alif Leila* in a slightly altered form.	73
„ 16th	240	4to. ...	Not known	1,000	ditto ...	4 8 0	ditto ...	Often noticed ...	74
NON-EDUCATIONAL									
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 17th	81	8vo. ...	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 9 0	ditto ...	Describes the actions which, according to the Musulman religion, secure admission into heaven, as well as the actions which being of a sinful character carry with them penalties in the world to come.	135
„ 13th	24	8vo. ...	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ..	Describes what are considered to be the characteristic vices of the Kali Yuga, dwelling especially upon the irreverent and unruly disposition of children, daughters-in-law, &c.	136
Sept. 10th	28	8vo. ...	...	...	ditto ...	0 3 0	Tazuddin Mohummud, Calcutta.	Often noticed ..	137
„ 8th	23	8vo ...	...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	ditto ..	138
„ 14th	104	8vo	...	2,000	ditto ...	0 14 0	ditto ..	ditto ...	139
Aug. 20th	98	8vo. ..	...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	Bishwambhar Láhá, 332, Chitpur, Road, Calcutta.	ditto ..	140
Oct. 1st	54	8vo. ...	4th ...	...	ditto ..	0 2 6	Mahesh Chandra Sil, 333, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	ditto ...	141

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					MUSULMANI BENGALI PAMPHLETS—	
142	Ajayebul Ajud. Strange properties of existing things.	Musulmani-Bengali.	Maulvi Rajab Ali.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Dacca Mohummudi Press.	Printed and published by Mohummud Jan.
143	Isá bá Mohummud. Jesus or Mohummud?	ditto ...	Rev. J. W. Thomas.	Religon, C.	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 23, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Calcutta Tract and Book Society.
						SANSKRIT BOOKS—
148	Báchaspatya. A comprehensive Sanskrit Dictionary. Part XIX.	Sanskrit	Táránáth Tarkabáchaspati.	Language (*dictionary*).	Printed at 20, Jhámápukar Lane, and published at 2, Ramánáth Majundár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Kshetra Mohan Mukharji, and published by Jibánanda Bidyáságar.
149	Agni Purán. One of the eighteen Puráns.	ditto ...	Edited by Jibánanda Bidyáságar.	Religion, H	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
150	Rámáyan Uttar Kándam. The Posterior Book of the Rámáyan.	ditto ..	Edited by Brajendra Kumár Bidyáratna.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Burdwan.	Printed and published by Purushottam Debráj.
151	Mahábháratam. Part IV.	ditto ..	Edited by Pratáp Chandra Ráya.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 367, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Pratáp Chandra Ráya.
152	Chandi. The Goddess Chandi.	ditto ...	Edited by Gopál Chandra Chakrabarti.	ditto ..	Printed and published at 149, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Ganesh Chandra Ghosh, and published by Nilmani Bhattáchárya.
						SANSKRIT PAMPHLETS—
68	Tattwa dipa. The Lamp of Truth. Part I.	ditto ..	Edited by Ambiká Datta Vyás.	ditto ..	rinted and published at 65, Cross Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Durgá Prasád Misra.
69	Laghu Kábya Sangraha. A compilation of easy poems.	ditto ...	Edited by Káli Prasád Tewári.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at Bánkipur.	Printed and published by Káli Prasád Tewári.
						SANSKRIT PAMPHLET—
70	Sáhitya-Sár. Useful Reader.	ditto ..	Edited by Satya Prasád Sarbádhikári.	Language (*reader*).	Printed at 17, Bhabáni Charan Dutta's Lane, and published at 58, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Ashutosh Ghoshál, and published by Sambhu Chandra Adhya.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—concluded.						Rs A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 7th	88	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	Printed	0 8 0	Maulvi Rajab Ali.	Describes the properties of various kinds of charms used in this country, the wonderful results which may be secured by reading certain parts of the Koran on certain days, &c.	142
Oct. 16th	8	8vo. ...	1st ...	5,000	ditto ...	... ..	Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, 23, Chauringhi, Road, Calcutta	Contrasts the leading features in the lives of Jesus and Mohummud, with the view of shewing that the former was superior to the latter, and that for the purpose of salvation the former can be relied on, but not the latter.	143
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 20th	240	4to. ...	1st ...	1,050	ditto ...	6 0 0	Jibánanada Bidyáságar, Calcutta.	From *Párba* to *Badhi* ..	148
„ 25th	1037	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ..	7 0 0	ditto .	In this, as in other Puráns, the subjects treated are very various and numerous,—cosmogony, history, mythology, theology, ritualism, politics, physiology, grammar, poetry, rhetoric, &c.	149
„ 18th	356	8vo. rl.	1st ...	500	ditto ..	Nil.	Maharajah of Burdwan,	.....	150
Nov. 1st	120	8vo. ..	1st ...	1,500	ditto ...	Nil.	Pratáp Chandra Láya, 367, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Goes on with the *Adi Parba* ...	151
Sept. 12th	221	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto	4 0 0	Báneswar Ghosh, Calcutta.	The *Chandi* contains an account of the exploits of the goddess Durgá, and it is the firm belief of the people of this country that its recital is particularly efficacious in averting danger of all kinds. The *Chandi* forms a part of the *Márkandeya Purán*. Published in the form of a native *puthi* or MS.	152
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Nov. 12th	12	12mo. ..	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Durgá Prasád Misra, 65, Cross Street, Calcutta.	The *Tattwadipa* is stated to be a work by Ballabhácharya, purporting to shew that Krishna and Brahma or the Supreme Soul are one and the same. The work is of great authority among Baisnabs.	68
Sept. 30th	36	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 2 0	Káli Prasád Tewári, Bankipur.	In this little volume are collected moral and descriptive pieces from such poems as *Bhramardshtakam*, *Cháhtakáshtakam*, *Mohamudgar*, &c. The poems are characterised by poetic beauty, sententiousness, and pointedness of expression.	69
EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Oct. 19th	95	12mo. ..	1st ..	500	ditto .	0 10 0	Satya Prasád Sarbádhikári, Bowbazar, Calcutta.	A new Sanskrit reader compiled for the use of "those students who are preparing for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination." It consists of extracts in prose from the *Panchatantra*, the *Hitopadesa*, the *Betálpanchabinsati*, the *Kádambari*, and the *Vishnu Puran*, and of poetical extracts from the *Rámáyan*, the *Mahábhárat*, the *Rájatarangini*, and the *Nitisár* by Kámandaka. The two classes of extracts are given separately. The preface, which is in English, contains a brief account of the works from which extracts have been made, and short biographical notices of Kámandaka the author of *Nitisár* and Bánabhatta the author of *Kádambari*.	70

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						URDU PAMPHLETS—
72	Khumsut-un-nujebá. Five Good Personages	Urdu ...	Syud Furzund Ahmud.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at Arrah.	Printed and published by Mohummud Hashim.
73	Hadiyut-uz Zayereen. Present for Pilgrims.	ditto ..	Hakim Syud Reza.	Religion, M.	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
						URIYA BOOK—
25	Kártik Máhátma. The Sacredness of the month of Kártik.	Uriya ...	Mahádeb Dás	Religion, H.	Printed and published at the Balasore De's Press	Printed by Káli Prasád Dás, and published by Kumár Baikuntha Náth De.
						URIYA PAMPHLETS—
124	Bidhabá Bibáha Uddipaka. A work written in support of widow-marriage.	Uriyá.	Gobinda Rath.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Company.
125	Arata Trán. The Deliverance of the Soul.	ditto ...	Dina Krishna Dás.	Religion, H.	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
126	Gaur-Hari Janána Prayer to Gaur-Hari.	ditto ...	Gangá Prasád Chaudhuri.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
						URIYA PAMPHLETS—
127	Jamidári o Mahájani Sherestár Adarsa Prasnábali. Model questions relating to zemindari and mahájani office matters.	ditto ..	Dwáraká Náth Pálit.	Miscellaneous.	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
128	Ankasár. Elements of Arithmetic.	ditto ...	Dwáraká Náth Das.	Science, (*mathematical*).	Printed and published at the Balasore De's Press.	Printed by Káli Prasád Dás, and published by Dwáraká Náth Dás.
129	Kshetra-tattwara Prasnottar. Geometrical Problems with solutions. Part I.	ditto ...	Chaturbhuj Pátnáyak.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Káli Prasád Dás, and published by Bhagabán Chandra Dás.
130	Prathamánka. First work on arithmetic.	ditto ...	Ramánáth Dás.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Káli Prasád Dás, and published by Kumár Baikuntha Náth De.
131	Adarsha Prasnábali Model questions.	ditto ...	Bholánáth De, and two others.	Geography	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
132	Saral Barna Parichaya Easy alphabetical primer.	ditto ...	Kumár Baikuntha Náth De.	Language (*primer*).	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 31st December 1882—continued.

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Dec. 1st	56	.....	1st ...	250	Printed	0 3 6	.....	Contains poems praising Mohumud, Fatimah, Ali, Hossein, and Hassan.	72
Nov. 13th	32	.....	1st ...	250	ditto ...	0 2 0	Mohummud Hashim, Arrah.	Contains a description of the acts which Shiah Musulmans are required to perform in connection with the Mohurrum festival and during the space of 30 days after its celebration.	78
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Nov. 8th	185	12mo. ..	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 12 0	.....	Describes the religious acts and ceremonies which Hindus are required to perform during the month of *Kártik* (October and November), which is considered very sacred among them. The religious merit which accrues and the temporal advantages which may be derived from their performance are also described, and Pauránik stories are given by way of illustration.	25
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 25th	16	16mo. dy.	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	It is the object of the writer in this treatise to shew the justice and necessity of the institution of widow-marriage among Hindus, and to recommend it to high caste Uriyás. In Orissa, widow-marriage prevails only among the lower castes. Written in verse.	124
Oct. 10th	16	16mo. dy.	2nd ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	.....	Contains a hymn to Krishna or Vishnu praying for mercy and deliverance of the soul.	125
Sept. 25th	14	16mo. dy.	1st ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	.....	A hymn in praise of Chaitanya, who is believed by Baisnabs to have been the same as Krishna or Hari. Chaitanya's mission is described in this hymn.	126
EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Oct. 14th	35	12mo. dy.	1st ...	4,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	.....	Measurement of land, preparation of *chittahs*, and other matters relating to landed estates in this country, and the method of keeping mahájani accounts, &c., are explained in a catechetical form	127
Dec. 10th	15	12mo. ...	1st ..	1,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	.....	The Bengali multiplication table, the ordinary pathsala calculation tables, tables of some of the weights and measures, &c.	128
.....	62	12mo. ..	2nd .	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	.....	129
Nov. 5th	62	12mo. ...	2nd ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	Weights and measures, the multiplication table, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, both simple and compound, and the rule of three	130
Dec. 10th	91	12mo. ..	1st	1,000	ditto ..	0 4 6	.....	Questions on political and physical geography with answers.	131
.....	12	12mo. ...	2nd ..	2,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	.....	.....	132

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						RI-LIN
					BENGALI AND ENGLISH BOOKS—	
55	Barát's Pronouncing, Etymological, and Pictorial Dictionary of the English and of the Bengali Language. No. 27.	Bengali and English.	Lakshmi Nárávan Mallik Prasanna Kumár Gupta.	Language (*Dictionary*).	Printed and published at 12, Patáldángá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bámá Charan Majumdár, and published by Trailokya Náth Barát.
56	Ditto ditto. No. 28 ..	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
					BENGALI AND ENGLISH BOOKS—	
57	The Student's English Grammar in Bengali.	ditto ...	Mathuránáth Barma.	Language (*Grammar*).	Printed and published at 13, Rámnárayan Bhattáchárya's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Amritalál Mukharji, and published by Mathuránáth Barma.
58	Sankhyá-lipi-jnánámrita. Instruction in Arithmetic and Letter-writting.	ditto ...	Jaya Gopál Dás	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 20, Jhámápukar Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kshetra Mohan Mukharji.
					BENGALI AND ENGLISH PAMPHLET—	
77	The Yearly Theistic Record.	ditto ...	Edited by Durgádás Ráya.	Religion, B.	Printed and published at the Dacca E. B. Press.	Printed and published by Krishnadás Basák.
					BENGALI AND ENGLISH PAMPHLETS—	
78	Hints on the Pronunciation of Bengali.	Bengali and English.	S. J. Hill ...	Language (*General*).	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rev. J. W. Thomas.
79	A Companion to Young Boys. Part I.	ditto ...	Dwáraká Náth Mukharji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Dacca New Press.	Printed and published by Nanda Kishor Basák.
					BENGALI AND SANSKRIT BOOKS—	
341	Sarbajna-jnán-manjari. Blossom of Complete Knowledge.	Bengali and Sanskrit.	Edited by Nandia Kumár Datta.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 17, Brindában Basák's Street, and published at 115, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Fakir Chánd Dás, and published by Biswambhar Láhá.

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1882—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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GUALS.						Rs. A. P.			
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 15th	32	4to. ...	1st ...	1,500	Printed	0 8 0	Trailokya Náth Barát, 12, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta.	English from *Guz* to *Hoi*; Bengali from *Tág* to *Tikhá*.	55
Oct. 7th	32	4to. ...	1st ..	1,500	ditto ..	0 8 0	ditto ...	English from *Hel* to *Hon*; Bengali from *Tikshna* to *Tes*.	56
EDUCATIONAL.									
Nov. 8th	291	12mo. ...	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	.....	The author says in the preface:—"In pursuance of the minute of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the effect that candidates for the Middle English Scholarship Examination should be taught English grammar through the medium of the Indian vernaculars, a few works on English grammar have been published in Bengali. The present work is intended mainly for those who are studying for the Middle English Scholarship Examination." The author has principally followed Mr. Bain's plan, which he has supplemented and modified with the views of other eminent grammarians.	57
Aug. 20th	125	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Jaya Gopál Dás, Calcutta.	Contains notation, the ordinary indigenous methods of calculating *gandás*, *panas*, *buris*, &c., the forms in which ordinal and cardinal numbers are expressed, the names of the English months, forms of letters, a portion of English grammar explained in Bengali, Hindu formulæ relating to morals, ritualism, military art, &c.	58
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
Sept. 15th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	150	ditto ...	0 8 0	Durgádás Rayá, Dacca.	This is a Dacca publication, containing essays on subjects of religious interest, report on Brahmo missionary work, &c. The present publication relates to the year 1881-82, and contains, among other papers, one in which the leading features of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's New Dispensation, and the points on which that dispensation differs from previous dispensations, are explained. Accounts of branch Brahmo Somajes in Chittagong, Mymensingh, Noakholly, and other places are given in Bengali.	77
EDUCATIONAL									
Sept. 11th	12	12mo ...	1st ..	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	S. J. Hill, Berhampore.	Directions are given in English for pronouncing Bengali vowels and consonants, the sounds of vowels when combined with consonants, and the sounds of consonants when combined with each other.	78
„ 29th	36	12mo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Dwáraká Náth Mukharji, Nalgola, Dacca.	English words relating to different classes of objects, with their Bengali meanings, the different meanings of English adverbs and prepositions explained in Bengali, and illustrated with examples, &c.	79
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
„ 9th	100	16mo. ...	...	2,500	ditto ..	0 1 0	Biswambhar Láhá, 332, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	A well-known work on fortune-telling, consisting of three different treatises, entitled *Hanumán Charitra*, *Kák Charitra*, and *Spandan Charitra*. The first is based upon astrological rules, the second foretells events as they are indicated by different sounds made by crows in different directions, and the third makes forecasts of events according to the motion or quivering of different parts of the human body.	341

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					BENGALI AND SANSKRIT BOOKS—	
342	Jyotish-Sár-Sangraha. A compilation of important astrological rules.	Bengali and Sanskrit.	Edited by Rámchandra Bidyábágish.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 99, Ahirtolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nrityalál Sil.
343	Amarártha Chandriká. The Moonlight of meanings of words given by Amar Sinha	ditto ...	Edited by Gopi Náth Sil.	Language (*dictionary*).	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
344	Jagannáthballabh Nátakam. A drama relating to Krishna.	ditto ...	Translated by Rámnáráyan Bidyáratna.	Drama ..	Printed and published at Berhampore.	Printed by Mohummud Hossein, and published by Rámnáráyan Bidyáratna.
345	Lalita Mádhab Nátakam. A drama relating to the beautiful Krishna, No. 11	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
346	Ditto ditto No. 12.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
347	Shat Sandarbha. The Six Essays. Part I.	ditto ...	Translated by Rámnáráyan Bidyáratna.	Religion H.	Printed and published at Berhampore.	Printed by Mohummud Hossein, and published by Rámnáráyan Bidyáratna.
348	Ditto ditto. Part II ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
349	Haribhaktibilás. The Pleasure of Faith in Hari. No. I.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
350	Manu Sanhitá. The Institutes of Manu No. 2.	ditto ..	Translated by Baikuntha Náth Mukharji.	ditto ...	Printed at 22, Jhámápukar Lane, Calcutta, and published at Dacca.	Printed by Benimádhab Chakrabarti, and published by Baikuntha Náth Mukharji.
351	Sanhitá. No. 6. Institutes. No. 6.	ditto ..	Translated by Hara Sundar Tarkaratna.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Sherpur.	Printed by Tumizuddin Ahmud, and published by Hara Sundar Tarkaratna.
352	Purán Prachár. Promulgation of Pauránik Knowledge.	ditto ..	.....	ditto ..	Printed and published at 46, Rajah Rajballabh's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by K. P. Bhattáchárya, and published by Mahim Chandra Bhattáchárya.
353	Mahábhárat and Matsya Purán.	ditto ...	Edited by Káli Prasanna Bhattáchárya.	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Káli Prasanna Bhattáchárya, and published by Haridás Bhattáchárya.
354	Samveda Sanhitá. No. 14.	ditto ...	Edited by Satyabrata Sámasrami.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 16, Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Satyabrata Sámasrami.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—continued.						Rs. A. P.			
1882.	Pages								
Aug., 12th	152	16mo. ...	...	1,000	Printed	0 4 0	.....	This is also an old work consisting of Hindu astrological rules bearing on matters of great practical interest to the people of this country, such as the making of houses, determining auspicious moments for marriage, important journeys, the first rice ceremony, &c.	342
Sept., 20th	614	12mo. ..	3rd .	1,000	ditto ...	1 4 0	.....	The celebrated dictionary called *Amarkosh*, with a Bengali translation.	343
Dec., 22nd	116	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto .	1 0 0	.....	This is not a drama strictly so called. It consists of accounts of Krishna's loves with Rádhá in the form of a dramatic dialogue. The dialogue is interspersed with songs in the style of Jayadeb.	344
Oct., 13th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	This is a work of Rupa Goswami and of the same nature as the last mentioned one. It embraces, however, a larger variety of events in Krishna's life than *Jagannáthballabh Nátakam.*	345
„ 13th	70	8vo. ...	1st ..	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	.....	346
Dec., 2nd	48	8vo ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	This is a work by Jiba Goswámi, an authoritative Baisnab writer. Its object is to explain and defend the enunciation of Chaitanya's religious doctrines and of his own character and mission as a religious reformer contained in six different treatises composed by the reformer's six immediate disciples. The author supports his views by a reference to old Sanskrit works like the *Srimadbhágbat*, the *Puránas*, &c.	347
„ 22nd	48	8vo ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	.....	348
„ 2nd	80	8vo ..	1st ..	500	ditto ..	0 12 0	.....	This is another authoritative Baisnab work by Gopál Bhatta Goswámi. It is given with the commentary of Jiba Goswámi and a Bengali translation by the editor.	349
Aug., 27th	80	8vo ...	1st ...	1,014	ditto ...	0 4 0	Harimohan Sen Ráya Chaudhuri, Dacca.	In this number the second chapter treating of the state of pupilage is finished and the third chapter treating of the duties of domestic life is taken up. The original is given with the commentary of Kulluka Bhatta and a Bengali translation.	350
Sept., 28th	50	8vo dy.	1st ...	500	ditto ..	0 5 0	Hara Sundar Tarkaratna, Sherpur.	Goes on with the institutes of Yájnavalkya.	351
Oct., 1st	778	8vo. ...	3rd ..	300	ditto ...	5 8 0	Mahim Chandra Bhattáchárya, Bagbazar, Calcutta.	Contains portions of the *Matsya Purán*, the *Márkandeya Puran*, and the *Rámáyan* with Bengali translations.	352
Sept., 10th	882	8vo. ..	3rd ..	300	ditto ...	8 8 0	Haridás Bhattáchárya, Bagbazar, Calcutta.	Portions of both the works with Bengali translations.	353
Oct., 3rd	80	8vo. ...	1st ..	250	ditto	1 0 0	Satyabrata Sámasrami, 16, Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	In the introduction, the editor discusses the question, whether the notion of a Supreme Deity is found in Vedic literature or not. He answers the question in the affirmative.	354

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					BENGALI AND SANSKRIT BOOKS—	
355	Srimadbhágbatgitá. The Divine Song. No. 5.	Bengali and Sanskrit.	Edited by Mathuránáth Tarkaratna.	Religion, H.	Printed and published at the Prákrita Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Bholánáth Chakrabarti, and published by Mathuránáth Tarkaratna.
356	Brahmabaibarta Purán. Purán describing evolution from Brahma No. 10.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
357	Ditto ditto No. 11 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
358	Sarbasástra Sangraha. A collection of all the Sástras. Vol. II. No. 5.	ditto ..	Edited by Káli Náráyan Sányál.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Mymensingh.	Printed and published by Nabin Chandra Chakrabarti.
359	Rámáyanam. Part 13.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ..	Printed and published at 367, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Prataр Chandra Ráya.
360	Mahábháratam. No. 104.	ditto ...	Edited by Sridhar Churámani.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Alfred Press, Serampore.	Printed by Thákurdás Ghoshál, and published by Umesh Chandra Bhattácharya.
361	Ditto No. 105 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
362	Káshikhandam. The portion of the Skanda Purán which describes the history, &c., of the sacred city of Benares. Nos. 61 to 64 (together).	ditto ...	Edited by Naba Kumár Tarkapanchánan.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Káshi Khanda Press, Táliganj.	Printed by Rámkumár Dás, and published by Káli Krishna Mandal.
363	Ditto ditto. No. 65 to 67 (together).	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
364	Adhyátma-Rámáyanam. The Rámáyan in a spiritual form. Part VI.	ditto ...	Edited by Káshi Náth Bhattácharya.	ditto ...	Printed at 243, Bowbazar Street, and published at 62, Rámmohan Mallik's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by B. H. Banerji & Co., and published by Káshináth Bhattácharya.
365	Astádas Puránam. The Eighteen Puráns. No. 2.	ditto ...	Edited by Rasik Mohan Chatterji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 7, Shib Krishna Dán's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopál Chandra Ghoshál, and published by Rasik Mohan Chatterji.
366	Tantrasár. The Essence of the Tantras. No. 18.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
367	Ditto ditto. No. 19	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
					BENGALI AND SANSKRIT BOOK—	
368	Rijubodhini. Key to Rijupáth. Part I.	ditto ...	Baikuntha Chandra Náth.	Language (*key*).	Printed and published at the Dacca E. B. Press.	Printed and published by Nabin Chandra De.
					ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT BOOK—	
17	Bibliotheca Indica. New Series. No. 482. The Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali. Fasc. III.	English and Sanskrit.	Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E.	Philosophy	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Asiatic Society.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—concluded.						Rs. A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Oct. 27th	32	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	Printed	0 4 0	Mathuránáth Tarkaratna, 23, Pataldángáh Street, Calcutta.	The original is given with three different commentaries and a Bengali translation.	356
„ 27th	52	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	356
„ 27th	48	8vo. ...	1st ..	1, 00	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ..	.....	357
„ 6th	112	8vo. dy.	1st ...	1,500	ditto ...	0 6 0	Kali Náráyan Sányál, Mymensingh.	Goes on with the second book of the *Rámáyan*.	358
Nov. 3rd	120	8vo. ...	1st ..	2,200	ditto ...	Nil	Pratáp Chandra Ráya, 367, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	The *Kiskindhyá Kánda* in the Deva Nagri character with a Bengali translation.	359
„ 17th	80	8vo. rl	1st ...	300	ditto ...	0 8 0	Jadunáth Seth, Serampore.	Goes on with the *Bhisma Parba*.	360
Dec. 21st	80	8vo. rl.	1st ...	300	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto	361
Oct. 14th	160	8vo. dy.	1st ...	5 0	ditto ...	1 4 0	Káli Krishna Mandal, Táliganj.	.....	362
„ 14th	120	8vo. dy.	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 15 0	ditto ..	.....	363
Nov. 10th	40	8vo. ..	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Káshi Náth Bhattácharyá 62, Rám Mohan Mallik's Street, Calcutta.	The *Kiskindhyákánda* is finished and the *Sundarákánda* taken up in this number. The nature of this work, as compared with Valmiki's great poem, has been often explained.	364
Sept. 30th	62	4to ...	1st ...	1,050	ditto ...	1 0 0	Rasik Mohan Chatterji, 7, Shib Krishna Dán's Lane, Calcutta.	Goes on with the *Garura Purán*, of which a Bengali translation is also given.	365
„ 12th	48	4to ...	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	.....	366
Nov. 20th	48	4to ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	....	367
EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Oct. 16th	128	12mo ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	Baikuntha Chandra Náth, Dacca.	The author says that he has prepared this key on a plan which will be better appreciated by readers of Rijupáth, Part I, than the plan of other existing keys to that work. The points to which he has paid particular attention are syntactical construction, *samás*, cases, affixes of various kinds, translation into Bengali, &c.	368
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Oct. 10th	88	8vo ..	1st ..	500	ditto ...	.....	Asiatic Society, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	The original is given with the commentary of Bhoja Rájá and an English translation.	17

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						HINDI AND SANSKRIT
7	Rijupátham Satika. Key to Rijupáth. Part II.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Rámlál Sáhu ...	Language (*key*).	Lithographed and published at the Sarun Press.	Lithographed by Akshaya Kumár Chatterji, and published by Rámlal Sáhu.
						URIYA AND SANSKRIT
15	Sámudrika. Palmistry...	Uriya and Sanskrit.	Edited by Bhagirath Sathia.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Co.
16	Kishorichandrananda Champu. A poem in the *Champu* metre, describing the loves of Krishna and Rádhá.	ditto ..	Edited by Abhin Náyak.	Poetry ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
						TRI-LIN
						BENGALI, ENGLISH, AND SANSKRIT
2	The "National Anthem"	Bengali, English, and Sanskrit.	Translated by Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 249, Bowbazar Street, and published at 65, Páthuriághát Street, Calcutta.	Printed by I. C. Basu & Co., and published by Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore.
3	Ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
						BENGALI, ENGLISH, AND URDU
1	Huddi-e Yusufi. Yusuf's present.	Bengali, English, and Urdu.	.....	ditto ...	Printed and published at 5, Kalutolá Bye Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Mohummud Wuzir.
						UNI-LINGUAL
						BENGALI PERIODICALS—
689	Bángálá La Riporta. Bengal Law Reports. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 4.	Bengali	Edited by Syámákánta Ráya and others.	Law ...	Printed and published at Mymensingh.	Printed and published by Nabin Chandra Chakrabarti.
690	Adarini. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 8.	ditto ...	Edited by Tárak Náth Biswás.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 167, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Adharnáth Chatterji.
	for man in this life, and that man lives only in expectation of happiness. The writer of another paper, which in this country than wealth. The writer of the concluding paper holds that the feeling of friendship is a deeper					
691	Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. No. 9.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
692	Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. No. 10.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	paper on the re-marriage of Hindu wives, in which the writer argues that such re-marriage is permitted by the on Mukundarám Chakrabarti endeavours to show that *Chandi* was written by the poet about his 40th or 45th					

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1882—continued.

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
PAMPHLET—EDUCATIONAL.						Rs. A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Nov., 14th	90	8vo. ...	1st ...	125	Litho-graphed.	0 8 0	Rámlál Sáhu, Chupra.	Quotes in consecutive order all the couplets from the Sanskrit lessons given in Bidyáságar's *Rijupáth*, Part II, and gives the Hindi meanings of all the words used therein.	7
PAMPHLETS—NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Aug., 30th	26	12mo. dy.	1st ...	1,000	Printed	0 2 0	.....	Describes a Hindu system of fortune-telling.	15
" 30th	34	12mo. dy.	3rd ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	.....	16
GUALS.									
PAMPHLETS—NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Sept., 13th	32	4to. ..	1st ...	250	ditto ...	Nil	Rajah Souriindro Mohun Tagore, Calcutta.	The National Anthem translated into Sanskrit and Bengali verse, and set to twelve varieties of Indian melody. An explanatory preface is given.	2
Oct., 11th	18	4to. ...	1st ...	50	ditto ..	Nil	ditto ...	This is the same as the last mentioned pamphlet, but without the introductory matter.	3
PAMPHLET—NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Aug., 19th	28	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,500	ditto ...	Nil	Mohummud Wuzir, Patna.	Poems in Bengali, English, and Urdu, praising Lord Ripon for appointing Mr. Justice Mitter as Officiating Chief Justice, and congratulating the Judge on his appointment The book is so named probably because the poems collected in it were read at a congratulatory meeting of Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen, called by the Hon'ble Mahomed Yusuf at his residence.	1
PERIODICALS.									
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Oct., 5th	48	8vo. rl.	1st ...	500	ditto ...	1 8 0	Syámákánta Ráya and others, Mymensingh.	Gives important decisions of the Indian High Courts and the Privy Council in England.	689
Aug., 7th	28	8vo. ...	1st ..	600	ditto ...	0 4 0	Tárak Náth Bis wás, Bagbazar, Calcuta.	The writer of the opening article, which is written in a sentimental and rhapsodical style, says that there is no real happiness seems designed to be taken for a facetious piece, appears to think that at the present time learning is more honoured and nobler feeling than maternal love, conjugal love, or feeling of any other kind.	690
" 15th	28	8vo. ...	1st ...	600	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ..	Among the papers in this number is one in which Hindu widow-marriage is advocated, and women in the married state, who are neglected or ill-treated by their husbands, are considered to be entitled to re-marry.	691
" 28th	28	8vo. ...	1st ..	600	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	This number opens with a metaphysical article, and contains the concluding portion of the celebrated text of Parásara on which Bidyáságar also relies in regard to widow-marriage. The writer of the paper year and between 1589 and 1604 A.D.	692

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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						BENGALI PERIODICALS—
693	Adarini. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 11.	Bengali	Edited by Tárák Náth Biswas.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 167, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Adharnáth Chatterji.
694	Arya Darsan. A monthly paper. Vol. VII. Nos. 10 and 11 (together).	ditto ...	Edited by Jogendra Náth Banerji.	ditto ...	Printed at 309, Bowbazar Street, and published at 148, Báránasi Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by G. C. Basu and Co., and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.
	local self-government in a comprehensive and highly developed form, and that compared with them the muni- But though imperfect, they will be good things in their own way. The writer says that the right of election palities in the backward districts should have for chairmen highminded district officers like Messrs. Stevens, writer of another paper endeavours to shew that the strength of a nation is derived not from the strength of gives brief notices of eminent personages who have taught the principle of self-sacrifice and themselves practised					
695	Ditto. Ditto. Vol. VII. No. 12.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
696	Atithi. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 7.	ditto ...	Jnánabharan Mukharji.	ditto ...	Printed at 16, British Indian Street, Calcutta, and published at Behálá.	Printed by B. Banerji & Co., and published by Ráya and Friends.
697	Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. No. 8.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
698	Bámábodhini Patriká. A monthly paper for the instruction of women. No. 212.	ditto ...	Edited by Umesh Chandra Datta.	ditto ...	Printed at 309, Bowbazar Street, and published at 27, Jhámápukar Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by G. C. Basu & Co., and published by Ashutosh Ghosh.
699	Ditto ditto. No. 213.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 309, Bowbazar Street, and published at 11, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.	ditto ditto ...
700	Ditto ditto. No. 214.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
701	Bándhab. The Friend. A monthly paper. Vol. VII. No. 2.	ditto ...	Káli Prasanna Ghosh.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Dacca Girish Press.	Printed and published by Maula Buksh.
702	Ditto ditto. Vol. VII. No. 3.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	its different forms of action. In another paper a brief account is given of Rámánanda Chakrabarti, a brother of writings. A brief account of the principal Baisnab poets is given in another paper, which will be continued. The nadás Kabiráj, Lochandás, Gobindadás, Ráyasekhar, Ráya Basanta, Jnánadás, Básudeb Ghosh, Bhimadás, Sukha- and Dampatináth. Extracts are given from the writings of all these poets.					

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1882—continued.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—continued.						Rs. A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Oct. 5th	28	8vo. ...	1st ...	600	Printed	0 4 0	Tárak Náth Biswás, Bagbazar, Calcutta.	The writer of the opening article thinks that everything earthly is unstable and precarious, and that man ought not to be proud of his power or possessions, because his life itself is only a dream. The writer of a facetiously conceived paper entitled *Agamani* condemns the vicious tastes and inclinations of educated Bengalis and their unthrifty habits.	693
„ 1st	96	8vo. ...	1st ...	850	ditto ...	0 8 0	Jogendra Náth Banerji, M.A., Jessore.	Opens with an article on the subject of local self-government. The writer says that the old Indian village communities represented the principle of cipalities and local boards, which are proposed to be established, will be very imperfect specimens of self-government. should belong to education and not to property, that Englishmen being better men of business than Indians, munici- Wyer, and Skrine; and that a Central Board of Control will be the cause of much mischievous interference. The the body, but from the strength of the mind. The writer of another paper entitled *Atmotsarga*, or self-dedication, it, such as Buddha, Christ, Chaitanya, William Wallace, William Tell, &c.	694
„ 25th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	850	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	The paper entitled *Atmotsarga* is continued. A brief account of the early history of the Parsis of Bombay is given.	695
Sept. 15th	24	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	Jnánábharan Mukharji, Konnagar.	The writer of the series of papers on Buddhism describes the different forms of *Joga* practised by the followers of that religion for the purpose of attaining *Nirbán*. Another writer contrasts in this number the British policy of religious toleration in this country with the policy of religious persecution followed by the Musulman rulers and even by some of the Mahratta chiefs.	696
Oct. 18th	24	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	ditto ...	A series of papers on the social condition of Bengal is commenced in this number. The topic first taken up is the system of *Dalá-dali* prevailing among Hindus in this country. The circumstances out of which the system arose will be first explained.	697
Sept. 2nd	36	8vo. .	1st ...	800	ditto ...	0 4 0	Umesh Chandra Datta, 27, Jhámápukar Lane, Calcutta.	Poems, female compositions, and essays on a variety of subjects, some of which possess a special interest for the women of this country.	698
Oct. 4th	32	8vo. ...	1st ...	800	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	The writer of one of the papers in this number says that the enforced widowhood of Hindu women is no measure or proof of their conjugal love and virtue, and that where a wife's love for her husband is really deep and sincere, she naturally prefers, on the death of the latter, to remain a widow. It is such voluntary widowhood that can be admired as a really noble thing.	699
Nov. 3rd	32	8vo. ...	1st ...	800	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	The writer of a very short paper in this number is of opinion that the condition of Musulman women is even more miserable and degraded than that of Hindu women. For, though in other respects equally unfortunate, the latter have souls to look after which the former are believed not to have. The consequence is that Musulman women are ill-treated by their husbands and compelled to spend their lives more brutishly than Hindu women.	700
Oct. 7th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,250	ditto ...	0 8 0	Káli Prasanna Ghosh, Dacca.	This number contains an interesting account of the celebrated Rajah Rajballabh Sen of Dacca, and of a new religious sect called *Kumbhapatya*, which has recently appeared in some parts of Orissa and Sambalpur.	701
„ 17th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,250	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ..	This number opens with a paper in which the sentiment of ambition and the manner in which it works are likened to fire and the celebrated poet Mukundarám Chakrabarti. Rámánanda was also a poet, and some extracts are given from his poets noticed in this number are Bidyápati, Chandidás, Rupa Goswámi, Sanátan Goswámi, Jiba Goswámi, Krishmayadás, Kinkardás, Rámchandradás, Rámánanda Basu, Jadunáthdás, Durlabhdás, Rádháballabhdás, Murárigupta	702

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						BENGALI PERIODICALS—
703	Banga Bandhu. The Friend of Bengal. A fortnightly paper. Part XIII. No. 11.	Bengali	Edited by Durgá Náth Ráya.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the East Bengal Press, Dacca.	Printed by Nabin Chandra De, and published by Durgá Náth Ráya.
704	Ditto ditto ditto. Part XIII. No. 12.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
705	Ditto ditto ditto. Part XIII. No. 13.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
706	Ditto ditto ditto. Part XIII. No. 14.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
707	Ditto. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. B. C. Ghosh.	ditto ...	Printed at 10, Rámmohan Datta's Road, Bhowanipore, and published at 9, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.	Printed by Braja Mádhab Basu, and published by Rev. P. M. Mukharji.
	of the Christian community in particular. The journal professes sympathy with all that is good and beneficial intention to do all that it can to diffuse the light of Christianity in India. There are 12 papers in this number in people of this country would assuredly become gradually fit for the charge which is proposed to be entrusted to					
708	Ditto ditto. Vol. I. No. 2	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
709	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 3.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	work consisted not in preaching an entirely new religion, but in effecting a harmonious synthesis of those prin- upon the original religion of the Arabs. A Bengali metrical version of Longfellow's celebrated *Psalm of Life* is					
710	Banga Darsan. A monthly paper. No. 94.	ditto ...	Edited by Sanjib Chandra Chatterji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Johnson Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rádnánáth Banerji.
711	Ditto ditto. No. 95 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
712	Ditto ditto. No. 96 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
713	Ditto ditto. No. 97 ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	of Kamalákánta Chakrabarti. The writer of the concluding paper thinks that the people of this country England has superior industrial power, and it is of the very nature and essence of power, as it is indeed of with England. The writer makes some suggestions for making scientific education in this country thoroughly country, and that scientific teaching should commence very early in life, about the 10th or 12th year. Dr. Sar-					

Quarter ending 31st December 1882—continued.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—continued.						Rs. A. P			
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 16th	16	8vo. ...	1st ...	150	Printed	0 2 0	Durgá Náth Ráya, Dacca.	This journal is chiefly devoted to religious matters connected with the Dacca branch of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's Church. Prayers, reports of proceedings of religious meetings, sermons on religious subjects, &c., are published in this journal.	703
Oct. 1st	16	8vo. ...	1st ...	150	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	.....	704
„ 17th	16	8vo. ...	1st ...	150	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	.....	705
Nov. 1st	16	8vo. ...	1st ..	150	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	.....	706
Oct. 2nd	24	8vo. rl.	1st ..	300	ditto ...	0 2 0	Rev. P. M. Mukharji, 9, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.	A new magazine started by a Bengali convert to Christianity with the view of helping the the political, social, moral, and religious progress of the people of this country in general and on the social customs and usages and in the religious principles and ordinances of this country, and declares its one of which Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government is briefly considered, the writer being of opinion that the them.	707
„ 30th	24	8vo. rl.	1st ...	300	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ..	The writer of the opening article thinks that the present condition of Bengal is one of progress in knowledge, morality, social freedom, &c.	708
Nov. 29th	24	8vo. rl.	1st ...	300	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	The writer of a paper on Mahomed and Mahomedanism is of opinion that Mahomed's real ciples of Judaism and Christianity, which the Huneefas had been endeavouring from before his birth to engraft given in this number.	709
Aug. 18th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	.....	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	The novel entitled *Kánchanmálá* is continued, and a series of articles on the spurious Rajah Pratáp Chánd of Burdwan is begun in this number. The writer of a paper on *Adrishta* or Fate is of opinion that there is an uncertain, unascertainable, and incalculable element in human affairs, which is scientifically demonstrable, and which constitutes what is really meant by fate. The theory of fate requires to be therefore taken into account in connection with the subject of social economy and personal and social morality.	710
Sept. 16th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	.....	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	The novel of *Kánchanmálá* and the paper on the spurious Rajah Pratáp Chánd of Burdwan are continued. The writer of another paper endeavours to shew that the voice of the Indian bird *kokil* typifies the form and spirit of progress and evolution.	711
Oct. 9th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	.....	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	Besides the novel of *Kánchanmálá* and the paper on the spurious Burdwan Rajah, there is in this number a paper on the conquest of Bengal by the Musulmans, in which evidence and arguments are adduced to shew that the account ordinarily received and given in English works on Indian history of the conquest of Bengal by Bukhtiar Khilji, with the assistance of only 17 horsemen, is a fiction. The author endeavours to shew that Musulman historians of India, though principally relied on by English writers, are in the highest degree one-sided and unveracious, and that the histories of India and Bengal require to be rewritten.	712
Nov. 21st	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	.....	ditto ..	0 8 0	.....	The paper on the spurious Burdwan Rajah is concluded in this number. *Kákátuá* is a sarcastic paper written in the style do not shew much good sense when they accuse England of destroying the indigenous industries of the country force in general, that it must assert itself. The best course for India in this crisis is to learn science and compete effective. Two of the most important suggestions are that science should be taught in the vernaculars of the kár's Association is expected to do much work in this direction.	713

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						BENGALI PERIODICALS—
714	Bhárati. A monthly paper. Vol. VI. No. 5.	Bengali	Dwijendra Náth Tagore.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Adi Brahmo Samaj Press, and published at 6, Dwáraká Náth Tagore's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Kálidás Chakrabarti, and published by Prasanna Kumár Biswás.
715	Ditto ditto. Vol. VI. Nos. 6 and 7 (together).	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
716	Bidrup. A weekly paper. Vol. I. No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Káli Prasád Chatterji.	ditto ...	Printed at 117, and published at 112, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Jogendra Náth Basu, and published by Akshaya Kumár Dás.
717	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 2.	ditto ...	Edited by Káli Kumár Chakrabarti.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Jogendra Náth Basu, and published by Káli Kumár Chakrabarti.
718	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 3.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
719	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
720	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 5.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
721	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 6.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
722	Bijnán-Darpan. Mirror of Philosophy. Vol. I. No. 5.	ditto ...	Edited by Pránánanda Kabibhushan.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 18, Grey Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Krishnadhan Bidyápati, and published by Jogendra Náth Sádhu.
723	Bisabairi. The Enemy of Poison. Vol. III. No. 6.	ditto ...	Edited by Priya Náth Mallik.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 101, Musjidbári Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Upendra Kumár Gupta, and published by the Band of Hope.
724	Ditto ditto. Vol. III. No. 7.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
725	Biswabandhu. The Universal Friend. A monthly paper. No. 12.	ditto ...	Edited by Kishorilál Ráya.	ditto ...	Printed at 221, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, and published at Kákiná.	Printed by Matilál Mandal, and published by Kishorilál Ráya.
726	Darpan. The Mirror. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 3.	ditto ..	Published by the Surhid Samaj, Commillah.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Baradeswari Press, Commillah.	Printed by Dwáraká Náth Ráya, and published by the Surhid Samaj.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—continued.						Rs. A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Aug. 30th	56	8vo. ..	1st ...	600	Printed	0 6 0	Dwijendra Náth Tagore, 6, Dwáraká Náth Tagore's Street, Calcutta.	The summary account of Ibn Batuta's travels is continued. The writer of a critique on Michael M. S. Datta's *Meghnádbadh Kábya* is of opinion that that poem does not come up to the standard of an epic or *mahákábya*. A Bengali apprentice on a tea-garden in Cachar describes how coolies are treated by their masters. He is of opinion that they are not yet very kindly treated. Another writer explains the attitude of poets towards the social opinions and usages of their time. An interesting paper appears in this number, in which various lines of industry are pointed out and described as being exceedingly well fitted to afford independent occupation to the people of this country.	714
Oct. 10th	96	8vo. ...	1st ...	600	ditto	0 6 0	ditto ...	The writer of another critique on the *Meghnádbadh Kábya* says that there is not much true poetry or high development of character in that poem. But the author of the poem has undoubtedly done a great service to Bengali literature by his introduction and use of blank verse. The dates of the three Baisnab poets, Chandidás, Basanta Ráya, and Bidyápati are discussed in another paper. The interesting paper on independent industrial occupations for the people of this country is continued. An account of the political principles of Russian Nihilists is also given.	715
Aug. 27th	8	.....	1st ..	2,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	A new journal apparently intended for the exposure of what is considered by the writers to be current Bengali vices, follies, failings, &c. The tone of the journal is one of vulgar levity, and its style essentially low.	716
Sept. 5th	8	.....	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	The style seems slightly improved in this number.	717
" 17th	8	8vo. ...	1st ...	2,000	ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	718
" 17th	8	8vo. ...	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	719
" 30th	8	8vo. ...	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	720
" 30th	8	8vo. ..	1st ...	2,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	721
Oct. 13th	32	8vo. ..	1st ...	600	ditto ...	0 4 0	Jogendra Náth Sádhu, Jorásánko, Calcutta.	The writer of the opening article assigns several causes for the absence of industrial enterprise and independence among the educated people of this country. Early marriage, the family system, want of capital, and want of union are considered to be the chief causes. Articles of scientific interest predominate in this journal.	722
Sept. 16th	8	8vo. ...	1st ...	600	ditto ...	Nil	Band of Hope, 21, Beadon Street, Calcutta	This is a temperance journal. This number contains a short article in which Mr. Rivers Thompson is exhorted to abolish the outstill system.	723
Oct. 16th	8	8vo. ..	1st ...	600	ditto ...	Nil	ditto ...	.....	724
Sept 26th	8	12mo. ...	1st ...	250	ditto ...	0 1 0	Kishorilál Ráya of Kákiná.	A rational interpretation of the Hindu doctrine of the ten incarnations is given in this number, and a brief account of the philosophical opinions of Anaxagoras is also put in.	725
" 6th	24	8vo. ..	1st ...	300	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	This journal contains articles of social, philosophical, and scientific interest, and seems conducted on liberal principles. There are in this number two articles of a scientific nature on the use of tobacco and the sundial.	726

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					BENGALI PERIODICALS—	
727	Dilliká Láddu. The Sugar Ball of Delhi. Vol. I. No. 1.	Bengali	Edited by Shashibhushan Mukharji.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Britannia Indica Printing Works, Bhowanipore.	Printed by Mitra and Co.; publisher's name not given.
728	Gopál Bhánr. A monthly satirical journal. Vol. I. No. 3.	ditto ...	Edited by Kishanlál Barman.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 13, Rámnáráyan Bhattácharya's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Amritalál Mukharji, and published by Kishanlál Barman.
729	Ditto ditto. Vol. I. No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 13, Rámnáráyan Bhattácharya's Lane, and published at 8, Táráchánd Datta's Lane, Calcutta.	ditto ditto ...
730	Hindu Darsan. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 8.	ditto ...	Edited by Bidhubhushan Mitra.	ditto ...	Printed at 20, Jhámápukar Lane, and published at 66, Patuátolá Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Kshetra Mohan Mukharji, and published by Panchánan Mitra.
731	Ditto ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 9 and 10 (together).	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
732	Ditto ditto. Vol. II. No. 11.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
733	Kalpalatá. A monthly paper. Nos. 3 and 4 (together).	ditto ...	Edited by Táran Chandra Gánguli.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Bhowanipore.	Printed by Krishna Chandra Chaudhuri, and published by Bhudhar Chandra Gánguli.
734	Kalpaná. Fancy. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 7.	ditto ...	Edited by Haridás Banerji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 53, Kalutolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Shashibhushan Dás, and published by Jogendra Náth Chatterji.
735	Ditto ditto. Vol. II. No. 8.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
736	Khristiya Mahilá. The Christian Woman. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 6.	ditto ...	Edited by Miss Kámini Sil.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 88, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by S. M. Sardár.
737	Málá. Garland. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Makhanlál Datta.	ditto ..	Printed at 243, Bowbazar Street, and published at 8-1, Chauringhi Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by B H. Banerji and Co., and published by Harish Chandra Biswás.

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1882—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
NON-EDUCATIONAL—continued.						Rs. A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 15th	12	16mo. rl.	1st ...	5,000	Printed	0 0 6	Mitra and Co., Bhowanipore.	Contains an unfinished account of some of the mysteries of Calcutta life. By *Dilliká Láddu* is meant an up-country sweetmeat which has an attractive appearance, but which, when eaten, proves disappointing.	727
„ 2nd	16	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 5 0	.....	It is the object of this periodical to expose the vices, follies, foibles, &c., of modern Bengali life.	728
Oct. 1st	16	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	This number is full of literary recriminations against some other Bengali periodicals and newspapers.	729
Aug. 20th	24	8vo. rl.	1st ...	666	ditto ...	0 12 0	Bidhubhushan Mitra, 66, Patuátolá Lane, Calcutta.	.....	730
Nov. 1st	48	8vo. rl.	1st ...	666	ditto ...	0 12 0 each No.	ditto ...	The paper on ancient Indian geography is continued. Many ancient names of rivers and mountains, with their corresponding modern names, are given in this number. In another paper ordinary accounts of Indian history by English historians are condemned as incorrect and unreliable, the particular subject taken up for discussion being the life and character of Seraj-ud-daula.	731
„ 5th	24	8vo rl.	1st ...	666	ditto ...	0 12 0	ditto ...	The writer of the opening paper is of opinion that the present degraded condition of Hindu society is owing to—(1) want of social equality, (2) want of social unity, (3) want of education, (4) early marriage, (5) absence of widow-marriage, (6) polygamy, (7) want of moral instruction for boys, (8) want of zeal and energy.	732
Oct. 2nd	72	12mo. dy.	1st ...	250	ditto ...	0 12 0	Bhudhar Chandra Gánguli, Bhowanipore.	Contains a short account of a railway journey by the loop line, and an article on heat.	733
„ 12th	24	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Haridás Banerji, 99, College Street, Calcutta.	The writer of the opening article advocates free trade, but thinks that Lord Ripon's tariff policy is marked by partiality to Manchester interests. In another paper the chief faults of Bengali authors, readers, and reviewers are pointed out.	734
„ 26th	24	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	ditto ..	Contains an article on Bidyádhar, a Bengali Pandit, who lived in the court of Jey Sing of Jeypore, and planned that beautiful city. In another paper fears are expressed that high education in this country may in all probability be made over o Christian missionaries. It is earnestly hoped, however, that that will not be done. Another writer says that it has become necessary for the future prosperity of India that Hindus and Musulmans should forget their old animosity, and become one in thought and feeling.	735
„ 2nd	24	12mo. ...	1st ...	200	ditto ...	0 1 4	Jaya Gobinda Shom, 88, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	Easy papers in prose and verse, possessing a religious and moral interest, and written by females.	736
Aug. 1st	8	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Makhanlál Datta, Jasrá.	This is a new periodical, intended to contain interesting reading for persons of all ages and both sexes. In this number are found two small poems and a portion of a tale.	737

1	2	3	4	5.	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI PERIODICALS—
738	Nabin. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 2.	Bengali	Edited by Prasanna Kumár Guha.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Dacca E. B. Press.	Printed by Nabin Chandra De, and published by Prasanna Kumár Guha.
739	Nalini. A monthly paper. Vol. III. No. 2.	ditto ...	Edited by Narendra Náth Basu.	ditto ..	Printed at 117, Upper Chitpur Road, and published at 21, Rámkánta Basu's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Jogendra Náth Basu, and published by Debendra Náth Basu.
740	Prabáha. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No 6.	ditto ...	Edited by Dámodar Mukharji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 11, Simla Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by H. M. Mukharji and Co.
741	Sadánanda. A monthly journal. Vol. I. No. 12	ditto ...	Edited by Harihar Nandi.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Dacca Arya Press.	Printed by Baikuntha Náth Barál, and published by Harihar Nandi.
742	Ditto ditto. Vol. II No. 1.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
743	Shibadáyiká Patriká A paper of uncertain issue. Vol. I. No. 4.	ditto ..	Edited by Káli Chandra Láhiri.	ditto .	Printed and published at the Sáhitya Sudhákar Press, Bhowanipore.	Printed and published by Aghor Náth Ghoshál.
744	Ditto ditto Vol. I No. 5.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
745	Swadesh Sanskárak. The Reformer of the Country. A monthly paper. Vol I. No. 3.	ditto ...	Edited by Harimohan Ráya	ditto ...	Printed at 11. Simla Street, and published at 55, Balaráin De's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by H. M Mukharji & Co., and published by Batakrishna Ráya.
746	Upahár. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 4.	ditto ...	Edited by Rájendra Krishna Ghosh.	ditto ...	Printed at the Johnson Press, and published at 67, Mániktalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rádhánáth Banerji; publisher's name not given.
747	Khristiya Bándhab. The Christian Friend. Vol IV. No 9.	ditto ...	Edited by G. H Rouse.	Religion, C.	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press.	Printed and published by Rev. J. W. Thomas.
748	Ditto ditto Vol. IV. No. 10.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
749	Ditto ditto Vol. IV. No. 11.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ditto ..	ditto ditto ...
						ENGLISH PERIODICALS—
343	The Calcutta Journal of Medicine. A monthly journal. Vol. X. No 7.	English	Edited by Mahendralál Sarkár, M.D.	Medicine, E.	Printed and published at 51, Sánkáritolá Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thákurdás De.
344	Ditto ditto Vol. X. No. 8.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto .	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
345	Ditto ditto Vol. X. No. 9.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
346	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol LI. Part II. No. I. 1882.	ditto ...	Edited by the Natural History Secretary.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at the Asiatic Society, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Asiatic Society.
347	Ditto Vol. LI. Part II No. 2. 1882.	ditto ...	Edited by the Philological Secretary.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—concluded.						Rs. A. P			
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 4th	48	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	Printed	0 4 0	Prasanna Kumár Guha, Dacca.	Contains a moral allegory specially applicable to the present condition of educated Bengalis, and a small poem and an article in which India's ancient glories are described, and its present appearance is likened to that of a vast cremation ground, where nothing lives, and all the things that exist are either burning or have been reduced to ashes.	738
" 18th	24	8vo. ...	1st ...	3,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	The writer of a paper in this number says that, though *Government* or *authority* is established by force or power, benevolence or the desire to do good to others is its truest cause.	739
" 16th	32	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	Dámodar Mukharji, 11, Simla Street, Calcutta.	The paper on dramas and dramatic representations, written with special reference to Bengali dramas and the Calcutta stage, is continued. The kind of dramatic composition in which success may be achieved in the present state of Bengali literature and society, and the style in which Bengali dramas should be written, are the two points discussed in this number.	740
Aug. 30th	8	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 1 0	Harihar Nandi, Dacca.	A comic and satirical journal ...	741
.....	16	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ..	.....	742
Nov. 20th	32	8vo. dy.	1st ...	200	ditto ...	0 4 0	Káli Chandra Láhiri, Bhowánipore.	Comments at length on a case instituted and decided in Zillah Moorshedabad.	743
Dec. 9th	16	8vo. dy.	1st ...	200	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	.....	744
Sept. 25th	8	8vo. ...	1st ...	400	ditto ...	0 2 0	Harimohan Ráya, 35, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	This number contains articles against intemperance, selfishness, and the bad social institutions of the country.	745
Aug. 31st	32	8vo. ...	1st ...	250	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	Tales, poems, two scientific articles, &c.	746
" 26th	28	8vo. ...	1st ...	725	ditto ...	0 1 6	Rev. J. W. Thomas, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	The usual contents ...	747
Sept. 26th	26	8vo. ...	1st ...	725	ditto ...	0 1 6	ditto ...	ditto ...	748
Nov. 18th	28	8vo. ...	1st ...	725	ditto ...	0 1 6	ditto ...	ditto ...	749
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Aug. 30th	42	8vo. ...	1st ...	250	ditto ...	1 0 0	Mahendralál Sarkár, M.D.,	.....	343
Sept. 26th	42	8vo. ...	1st ...	250	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	.....	344
Oct. 30th	40	8vo. ...	1st ...	250	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	.....	345
Aug. 21st	58	8vo. ...	1st ...	700	ditto ...	2 0 0	Asiatic Society, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	.....	346
" 30th	74	8vo. ...	1st ...	700	ditto ...	2 0 0	ditto ...	.....	347

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Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the teiti-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						ENGLISH PERIODICALS—
348	Progress. "A Monthly Encyclopædia of Information." Vol. I. No. 5.	English	Edited by F F. Wyman.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.	Printed by the Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited, and published by F. F. Wyman.
349	Ditto ditto. Vol. I. No. 6.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
350	The Bengal Magazine. A monthly paper. No. 121.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev Lálbihári De.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 88, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by S. M. Sardár.
	Chandi by Mukundarám Chakrabarti. The stories of both the merchants are briefly related as an evidence of the purpose of shewing that *Manashá*, the goddess of serpents, was a non-Aryan deity, received into the Hindu nearly so, and flourished at a time immediately preceding the conquest of Bengal by the Musulmans.					
351	Ditto ditto. No. 122 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
352	The Calcutta Magazine. A monthly paper. August 1882.	ditto ...	Edited by Owen Aratoon.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 49, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Owen Aratoon.
353	The Calcutta Review A quarterly paper. No. 110.	ditto ...	Edited by J. W. Furrell.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thomas S. Smith.
354	The Indian Forester. A Quarterly Magazine of Forestry. Vol. VIII. No. 2.	ditto ...	Edited by W. R. Fisher.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Calcutta Central Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by the Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited.
355	The Masonic Herald. A Monthly Journal of Free Masonry. September 1882.	ditto ...	Edited by W. Burroughs.	ditto ...	Printed at 249, Bowbazar Street, and published at 11, Wood Street, Calcutta.	Printed by I. C. Basu & Co., and published by W. Burroughs.
356	Ditto ditto. October 1882.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
357	Ditto ditto. November 1882.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
358	The Oriental Miscellany. A monthly paper. Vol. IV. No. 9.	ditto ..	Edited by Benimádhab Banerji.	ditto ..	Printed and published at 20, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by H. C. Gánguli & Co.
359	Ditto ditto. Vol. IV. No. 10.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
360	Ditto ditto. Vol. IV No. 11.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
361	The Indian Baptist. A monthly paper. September 1882.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. R. Robinson.	Religion, C.	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rev. J. W. Thomas.
362	Ditto ditto. October 1882.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
363	Ditto ditto. November 1882.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1882—continued.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—continued.						RS. A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Sept. 18th	20	4to. ...	1st ...	100	Printed	1 0 0	F. F. Wyman, Calcutta.	Contains an interesting article on ancient and modern houses.	348
Oct. 18th	18	4to. ...	1st ...	100	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	.....	349
Sept. 3rd	36	8vo. ...	1st ...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	Rev. Lálbihári De, Chandernagore, and Jayagobinda Shom, 88, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	The number opens with an exceedingly interesting account of two ancient Bengali merchants, Chánd Sadágar and Srimanta Sadágar, of whom detailed accounts are given in the well-known poems *Manashár Bhásan* by Kshamánanda Dás and commercial activity and enterprise of Bengal in past times; whilst the story of Chánd Sadágar is also used for the pantheon after much opposition and struggle. The writer thinks that the two merchants were contemporaries, or	350
" 30th	32	8vo. ...	1st ...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	351
" 5th	44	8vo. ...	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Owen Aratoon, 49, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	.....	352
Oct. 5th	240	8vo. ..	1st ...	325	ditto ...	4 0 0	Thomas S. Smith, Calcutta.	.....	353
" 31st	120	8vo. ..	1st ...	200	ditto ...	3 0 0	W. R. Fisher, Dehra Doon.	.....	354
Sept. 2nd	14	8vo. ...	1st ...	116	d to ...	1 0 0	W. Burroughs, 11, Wood Street, Calcutta.	The usual contents ...	355
Oct. 2nd	16	8vo. ...	1st ...	116	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	ditto ...	356
Nov. 4th	14	8vo. ...	1st ...	116	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	ditto ...	357
Sept. 1st	40	8vo. ...	1st ...	300	ditto ...	0 8 0	Benimádhab Banerji of Bechárám Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.	The two wonders of London described in this number by a Bengali student in England are Westminster Abbey and the Crystal Palace. Another writer has very little fault to find with the condition and operations of the Calcutta Municipality during the year 1881, but he objects strongly to the appointment of Mr. Hope as Public Works Minister. Mr. Hope, it is said, has no technical knowledge of the subject with which he will be called upon to deal.	358
Oct. 2nd	40	8vo. ...	1st ...	300	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	"News from the sun" deals popularly with a scientific subject. The Bengali student in England describes the Foundling Hospital in London as one of its wonders.	359
Nov. 1st	40	8vo. ...	1st ...	300	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	The writer of the first paper in this number, who professes to have "considerable experience" of public works in India, thinks that the excessive costliness of those works is mainly due to the predominance of the military element in the Public Works Department, and that the official belief that every officer in that department is "fit for any and every description of work" is responsible for the failure of many costly public works in India. The British Museum is the London *wonder* described in this number.	360
Sept. 1st	40	8vo. ...	1st ...	250	ditto ...	0 6 0	Rev. J. W. Thomas, Calcutta.	.....	361
" 30th	40	8vo. ...	1st ...	250	ditto ...	0 6 0	ditto ...	.....	362
Nov. 3rd	40	8vo. ...	1st ...	250	ditto ...	0 6 0	ditto ...	.....	363

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Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name of firm or publisher.
						ENGLISH PERIODICALS—
364	The Indian Evangelical Review. "A Quarterly Journal of Missionary Thought and Effort." Vol. IX. No. 34.	English	Edited by Rev. K. S. Macdonald.	Religion, C.	Printed and published at 88, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by S. M. Sardár.
365	Stray Feathers. A Journal of Ornithology for India and its Dependencies. Vol. X. No. 4.	ditto ..	Edited by A. O. Hume.	Science (*Natural*).	Printed and published at 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by the Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited.
						HINDI PERIODICALS—
13	Kshatriya Patriká. A monthly paper. Vol. II. Nos. 3 and 4 (together).	Hindi ...	Edited by Maháráj Kumár Rámdin Sinha.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Bankipur.	Printed and published by Saheb Prasád Sinha.
14	Ditto ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 (together).	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
15	Bháratendu. The Indian Moon. A bi-monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 2	ditto ...	Edited by Pandit Jawalá-datta Prasád Goswámi.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	hating Indians as "black niggers," because the negroes of Africa are very much blacker. He is also of who speaks of Lord Ripon's administration in terms of praise, asks His Lordship to stop the slaughter of					
						URDU PERIODICALS—
3	Guldisteh Natije Sokhan Bundle of Conclusions. A monthly paper No. 1.	Urdu ...	.....	Miscellaneous.	Lithographed and published at 48, Ratan Sarkár's Lane, Calcutta.	Lithographed by Mohammad Ahsanulla, and published by Mohammad Wazir.
4	Ditto ditto. No. 2.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5	Ditto ditto. No. 3.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6	Ditto ditto. No. 4	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Lithographed and published at 5, Kalutolá Bye-Lane, Calcutta.	Lithographed and published by Mohammad Wazir.
7	Ditto ditto. No. 5.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Lithographed and published at 6, Rámprasád Sháhá's Lane, Calcutta.	ditto ditto ...
						BI-LINGUAL—
						BENGALI AND ENGLISH PERI-
26	The Indian Homœopathic Review. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 8.	Bengali and English.	Edited by B. L. Bháduri.	Medicine, E.	Printed and published at 8, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by J. N. Ghosh.
27	The Bengal Miscellany. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 3.	ditto ...	Edited by Vishnupada Chatterji.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 243, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed by B. H. Banerji & Co., and published by Jyotish Chandra Chatterji.
28	Ditto ditto. Vol. II. No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 243, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, and published at Chinsurah.	ditto ditto ...
						TRI-LINGUAL—
						BENGALI, HINDI, AND SANSKRIT PERI-
38	Dharmaprachárak. The Propagator of Religion. A monthly paper. Vol. IV. No. 47.	Bengali, Hindi, and Sanskrit.	Edited by Srikrishna Prasanna Sen.	Religion, H.	Printed at 22, Jhámápukar Lane, Calcutta, and published at Monghyr.	Printed by Benimádhab Chakrabarti, and published by Srikrishna Prasanna Sen.
39	Ditto ditto. Vol. IV. No. 48.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 31st December 1882—concluded.

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NON-EDUCATIONAL—concluded.						Rs. A. P.			
1882.	Pages.								
Oct. 5th	136	8vo. ...	1st ...	500	Printed	1 4 0	Rev. K. S. Macdonald, 32-6, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	.....	364
Sept. 25th	154	8vo. ...	1st ...	400	ditto ...	2 0 0	A. O. Hume, Simla.	.....	365
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
Nov. 20th	128	8vo. dy.	1st ..	400	ditto ..	0 8 0	Maháráj Kumár Rámdin Sinha, Mauzah Repurá.	The dramatized version of the Rámáyan is continued.	13
Dec. 1st	144	8vo. dy.	1st ...	400	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	The dramatized version of the Rámáyan is continued, and a further instalment of the songs which are sung on the occasion of the Holi festival is given.	14
" 2nd	20	8vo. dy.	1st ...	250	ditto ...	0 4 0	Pandit Jawalá-datta Prasád Goswámi, Lahore.	This is a new Hindi periodical. The writer of the opening article in this number says that Englishmen are wrong in opinion that the highest offices in the Indian Army should be thrown open to Indian soldiers. Another writer, cows in this country. The number closes with a few articles of scientific interest.	15
NON-EDUCATIONAL.									
1882.	Pages.								
April 15th	60	8vo. ...	1st ...	700	Litho-graphed.	0 4 0	Mohammad Wazir, Patna.	A new Urdu periodical, containing brief notices of distinguished persons, poems on various subjects, brief statements of the mode in which Indian taxes are levied, and of the rules relating to the Post and Telegraph Offices, &c.	3
" 15th	40	8vo. ...	1st ..	500	ditto ..	0 4 0	ditto ...	.....	4
June 15th	48	8vo. ...	1st ..	700	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	A brief notice of Sir Ashley Eden is found in this number.	5
Sept. 1st	40	8vo. ...	1st ..	.....	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	A brief laudatory notice of Lord Ripon's administration appears in this number.	6
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Aug. 21st	24	8vo. ...	1st ...	300	ditto ..	0 4 0	Vishnupada Chatterji, Chinsurah	Contains an account of a visit to Assam.	27
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				1882.		1882.
568	The Elements of Algebra, by James Wood, D D. Remodelled, simplified, and adapted for general use in schools. Part I.	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, and published at 93, Rádhábazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed by J. G. Chattorji, and published by P. Ghosh.	Feb., 27th ...	P. Ghosh, 216, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Sept., 27th.
569	Látiganit. Arithmetic ...	Printed and published at 44, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Bihári Lál Banerji.	„ 13th ...	ditto ..	ditto.
570	Mensuration of Plane Surfaces with Land Surveying.	Printed and published at 216, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed by D. N. Mandal, and published by P. C. Chakrabarti.	July, 19th ...	ditto ...	ditto.
571	The Elements of Arithmetic.	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, and published at Thacker, Spink and Co.'s.	Printed by Bihári Lál Banerji, and published by Thacker, Spink and Co.	Jan., 25th ..	ditto ...	ditto.
				1881.		
572	Entrance Examination papers with solutions.	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, and published at 34, College Street.	Printed by Bihári Lál Banerji, and published by M. M. Majumdár and Co.	April, 25th ...	ditto ...	ditto.
					ditto ..	ditto.
				1880.		
573	Euclid's Elements of Geometry. Parts I and II.	Printed and published at Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Press.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink and Co.	Nov., 18th ...	ditto ...	ditto.
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574	Pátha Manjari. A collection of lessons.	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, and published at 97, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bihári Lál Banerji, and published by the Medical Library.	Jan., 2nd ...	Rajani Kánta Gupta, 28-3, Akhil Mistri's Lane, Calcutta.	ditto.
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575	Sáhitya Sangraha. Literary compilation.	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, and published at 97, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bihári Lál Banerji, and published by Gurudás Chatterji.	Nov., 3rd ...	ditto ...	ditto.
				1882.		
576	Prabandha Málá. Collection of essays.	Printed at 37, Mechuábázár Street, and published at 97, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sarat Chandra Deb, and published by Gurudás Chatterji.	Mar., 4th ...	ditto ...	ditto.
				1881.		
577	Naba Charita. The New Memoirs.	Printed at 17, Bhowáni Charan Dattá's Lane, and published at 97, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bipin Bihári Ráya, and published by Gurudás Chatterji.	June, 16th ...	ditto ...	ditto.
				1882.		
578	Bhárat Itihás. History of India.	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, and published at 97, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bihári Lál Banerji, and published by Gurudás Chatterji.	Jan., 12th ...	ditto ...	ditto.

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				1882.		1882.
579	Aitihásik Pátha. Historical lessons.	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, and published at 97, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bihári Lál Banerji, and published by Gurudás Chatterji.	Aug., 1st ...	Rajani Kánta Gupta, 28-3, Akhil Mistri's Lane, Calcutta.	Sept., 27th.
580	Kabitá Sangraha. Poetical compilation.	Printed at 37, Mechuábázár Street, and published at 97, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sarat Chandra Deb, and published by Gurudás Chatterji.	„ 15th ...	ditto ...	ditto.
				1881.		
581	Prabandha Kusum. Essays.	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, and published at 97, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bihári Lál Banerji, and published by Gurudás Chatterji.	Nov., 20th ...	ditto ...	ditto.
				1879.		
582	Sipáhi Juddher Itihás. History of the Sepoy War.	Printed at 2, Bentinck Street, and published at 97, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Jadu Náth Mandal, and published by Gurudás Chatterji.	July, 3rd ...	ditto ...	ditto.
				1882.		
583	Bháshábodh. A Hindi Reader. Parts II and III.	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J W. Thomas, and published by Bihári Lál Chaube.	June, 3rd and Sept, 12th respectively. ...	Bihári Lál Chaube, Ranchi.	„ 29th.
584	Saral Jwara Chikitsá. Simple Treatment of Fever. Part II.	Printed and published at 160, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Lakshmi Náráyan Dás.	Oct., 2nd ...	Jadu Náth Mukherji, L.M.S., 160, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Oct., 12th.
585	A Handbook for Visitors to Delhi and its neighbourhood.	Printed and published at Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink and Co.	Nov., 1st ...	Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta.	Nov., 17th.
586	The Regimental Staff Officer's Duty Companion, and a Guide to the Examination of Infantry Officers.	Printed and published at Thacker, Spink and Co's Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink and Co.	„ 25th ...	Thacker, Spink and Co., Government Place, Calcutta.	„ 28th.
				1876.		
587	Sadrisa Chikitsá Sár. Principles of Homœopathic Treatment.	Printed at 34, Nilmoni Mitra's Street, and published at 20, Sankar Háldár's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Hara Chandra Dás, and published by Basanta Kumár Datta.	Feb. ...	Basanta Kumár Datta, 20, Sankar Háldár's Lane, Calcutta.	„ 29th.
				1882.		
588	An account of a three months' tour from Simlá, through Bussahir, Kunowar, and Spiti to Lahoul.	Printed and published at Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink and Co	Nov., 26th ..	Mrs. J. C. Murray Aynsley, Cavendish Square, London.	„ 30th.
589	Braja Lilá Nátyagitiká Opera describing the sports of Krishna.	Printed at 13, Rám Náráyan Bhattácháryya's Lane, and published at the Bengal Theatre, Calcutta.	Printed by Amrita Lál Mukharji, and published by the Bengal Theatre Company.	Dec., 2nd ...	Mathurá Náth Chatterji, 164, Mániktolá Street, Calcutta.	Dec., 2nd.

The Catalogue of Books received into the Bengal Library during the Fourth Quarter, ending 31st December 1882, contains the following :—

No.	Languages.	Books.		Pamphlets.		Total.
		Non-educational.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Educational.	
	Uni-Linguals.					
1	Arabic	1	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Assamese	.....	.....	1	2	3
3	Bengali	42	5	58	24	129
4	English	11	4	15	5	35
5	French	.....	.....	1	.....	1
6	Hindi	2	2	7	5	16
7	Khasi	.....	.....	1	.....	1
8	Musulmani-Bengali	6	.....	9	.....	15
9	Sanskrit	5	.....	2	1	8
10	Urdu	.....	.....	2	.....	2
11	Uriya	1	.....	3	6	10
	Total Uni-linguals ...	68	11	99	43	221
	Bi-Linguals.					
1	Bengali and English	2	2	1	2	7
2	Bengali and Sanskrit	27	1	.....	.....	28
3	English and Sanskrit	1	.....	.....	.....	1
4	Hindi and Sanskrit	.....	.....	.....	1	1
5	Uriya and Sanskrit	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Total Bi-linguals ...	30	3	3	3	39
	Tri-Linguals.					
1	Bengali, English, and Sanskrit	.....	.....	2	.....	2
2	Bengali, English, and Urdu	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Total Tri-linguals ...	.....	.....	3	.....	3
	Uni-Lingual Periodicals.					
1	Bengali Periodicals	61	.....	.....	.....	61
2	English Periodicals	23	.....	.....	.....	23
3	Hindi Periodicals	3	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Urdu Periodicals	5	.....	.....	.....	5
	Total Uni-lingual Periodicals ...	92	.....	.....	.....	92
	Bi-Lingual Periodicals.					
1	Bengali and English Periodicals	3	.....	.....	.....	3
	Total Bi-lingual Periodicals ...	3	.....	.....	.....	3
	Tri-Lingual Periodicals.					
1	Bengali, Hindi, and Sanskrit Periodicals	2	.....	.....	.....	2
	Total Tri-lingual Periodicals ...	2	.....	.....	.....	2
	Grand Total of Books, &c. ...	195	14	105	46	360

CHUNDERNATH BOSE,

Librarian of the Bengal Library and Keeper of the Catalogue of Books under Section XVIII, Act XXV of 1867.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 12 of 1883.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 10th March 1883.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding;*
The HON. G. C. PAUL, C. I. E., *Advocate-General;*
The HON. H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.;
The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS;
The HON. C. P. L MACAULAY;
Colonel the HON. S. T. TREVOR, R.E.;
The HON. J. E. CAITHNESS;
The HON. BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, C.I.E.;
The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF;
The HON. HARBUNS SAHAI;
and
The HON. CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The debate on the Bill to extend the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal was resumed.

The HON MR. CAITHNESS said: "In accordance with the wish expressed by you, Sir, when a motion for leave to introduce a Bill for the extension of Local Self-Government in these provinces was made in this Council, that members would be prepared, on the presentation of the Bill, to state their views as to the general principles advocated by Government in the introduction of this important measure, I venture with much diffidence to offer a few remarks upon it.

I can lay no claim to the trained ability and learning, the long familiarity with legislative measures, or the accustomed knowledge of native ways of thought, habits, and predilections, which characterise previous speakers, and it is therefore only on the broad and general principles of the measure as set forth in Government Resolutions, and in the speech of the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill, that I can pretend to form a judgment.

And at this stage the consideration of the measure resolves itself into three main points—(*1st*) What is the object which the Government have in view in the introduction of this Bill? (*2nd*) Is that object one which recommends itself to our understanding and sympathies? and (*3rd*) Is the object in view likely to be gained by the measure under consideration.

On the first point there is neither doubt nor obscurity. The Governor-General in Council declares: "It is not primarily with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward. It is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education."

The object therefore is to educate the people of Bengal to a closer and livelier interest in their own local affairs, to awaken their dormant energies and intelligence, to induce them to study the first principles of village sanitation and municipal government, and to provide scope for their ambition and talent by extending to them a larger share in the administration of affairs.

With reference to the second point from which I am considering this measure, it appears to me no nobler programme could be set forth than this, which appeals both to our understanding and sympathies; and no higher ambition could be entertained by any Government than the endeavour to elevate and lift up the people under their rule, by exciting in them a desire to learn the true art of self-government, and providing for them a scheme of political and popular education.

The third point on which I venture to express an opinion is: Are the objects in view likely to be gained by the Bill now before the Council? And I am bound to say that, after a careful consideration of the matter, I do not think that the Bill, as it at present stands, is likely to achieve the desired result.

The position appears to be that the large majority of the people are entirely ignorant of the new and important duties which, under this measure, they would be required to initiate and carry out, and I fail to see how, if left to their own devices, they can be expected to master them.

They shewed no inherent aptitude for improvement in municipal administration (at all events up to anything like the modern standard) during the days of the *punchayet* system which, as referred to by my hon. friend who preceded me, extended so widely over the country, and so far back in the past; and there is little reason to suppose that, without trained supervision and guidance, they would be likely to make any greater progress now.

In the best interests of the people, it would surely be desirable to afford them every advantage at the beginning of their task to render the lessons to be learnt as easy as possible, and to secure the ultimate success of the measure, as far as practicable, by placing at their disposal the best directions and assistance the Government can give.

To compare great things with lesser, it would appear to me, from a practical point of view, that if any controller of works or manager of a large concern were to endeavour to educate his people in the business by giving them work to do which they could not accomplish, and leaving them to teach themselves as best they could, his success would be questionable, compared with the result to be achieved by placing the same persons under proper direction and guidance.

The Bill will doubtless receive careful consideration in Committee; it will, therefore, not be necessary for me to refer more particularly to its provisions. I may say, however, that it appears to me to lack something in

simplicity. The Union Committee, under the control of the Local Board, hedged about with restrictions, and generally supervised and restrained by the district officers and the distant Central Board, will give our native fellow-subjects a lively idea of a circumlocution office, and effectually teach them an art they are not slow to learn—the art of "how *not* to do it."

There is one other point which I should wish to refer to. It has been pointed out to me that the elective system now sought to be extended is by no means a new institution in Bengal. The system has existed for some time, but the people generally have evinced no desire to avail themselves of its advantages. From section 16 of Act V (B. C.) of 1876, it will be seen from the last paragraph that on a petition of one-third of the rate-payers of any district the elective system might be introduced into that district. If many districts had availed themselves of this right, it might be thought the people were becoming interested in the idea of local administration; but, as far as I am aware, few or no petitions of this nature have reached the Government."

The Hon. Bhudeb Mukerji was understood to say he would like to say only a few words on the Bill before the Council. The subject had been very largely discussed, and from different points of view; consequently, he would confine himself to making a few remarks on certain principles of the Bill. It had been said that the Bill was a mistake, because the people of the country were not fit for the responsible work of self-government, and because the measure had originated in a mere sentiment of benevolence. He could not agree with this very broad assertion. He read out paragraph 142 from the report of the Famine Commission, and said that the measure contemplated was inspired as much by sound statesmanship as by the sentiment of benevolence. He looked upon the establishment of Unions and Local Boards as very profitable educating agencies, which would be useful in collecting statistics and supplying various local information. He did not think that any better machinery could have been devised for the purpose. But while he approved of the establishment of Unions and Local Boards, he, with a very wide circle of the intelligent native community and the native Press, regretted the absence altogether of any provision in the Bill for the formation of District Committees. He regretted that the germs of self-government should vanish from where they had first been sown as Road Cess Commitees, District School Committees, &c.

The Hon. Chunder Madhub Ghose said that he did not propose on that occasion to make any detailed observations upon the Bill which had been presented before the Council, for it was proposed to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, and he had no doubt that the Committee would examine the various provisions of the Bill very carefully. After the Select Committee had made their report, he would take the liberty of making such observations as should then appear necessary. He begged, however, leave to make one or two observations on one or two matters. The first was as regards the question raised, whether the system of Local Self-Government should be extended to this country. He was free to admit, after hearing the observations of the learned Advocate-General, that people in certain districts in Bengal were not sufficiently advanced to undertake the task of self-government, but he was not prepared to admit that the people in Bengal generally were so far back in education, progress, and culture that they could not be trusted with the duty of self-government. He believed that before the Government of India passed the Resolution which gave rise to the Bill before them, the subject had been carefully considered by the different Local Governments concerned in the matter. They had received various reports from district officers, and he believed he was not wrong when he said that the majority of these officers, who had experience of the knowledge and habits of the people, were of opinion that a good portion of the people were fitted for the boon. They who lived in the metropolis had not the same opportunities of knowing the habits, manners, and education of the people in the mofussil, and could not, therefore, speak with any degree of authority on the subject; but those who lived and worked in the mofussil were people whose opinions were entitled to the greatest consideration and respect; and the opinion of several district and sub-divisional officers who had been consulted on the subject was sufficiently indicative that there were various districts in Bengal sufficiently advanced in culture to be entrusted with self-government.

But there was another view which could be taken of the matter, and that was that self-government was not a new introduction in the country. They had in various parts of Bengal municipal boards, school committees, committees for the management of charitable institutions, and so forth; and what he understood to be the object of the Government was the blending together in one of these different local bodies. The people had for some time been trained in the science of self-government, and he thought the time had come when larger powers should be entrusted to them. He did not think that the scheme would be a failure, as had been predicted by the learned Advocate-General. There ought to be some time or other when there should be a beginning, and the question was whether the people of Bengal were sufficiently advanced to begin now. In answer to this he begged to say that public feeling was in favour of the Bill, and there ought not to be any objection to the scheme. But then if the measure was to be a success, its success would depend mainly, 1st, on the proper constitution of the Local Boards; 2nd, on the power to be entrusted to them; 3rd, on the proper appointment of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman; 4th, upon the funds which may be left to their disposal, and 5th, upon supervision. Now, it was undoubted that the Bill which had been introduced in Council had these considerations in view; but after studying the Bill with some attention and care, he must say there was one matter in regard to which he, and the educated portion of his countrymen, felt some anxiety; and that was the absence of any provision for the establishment of District Boards. He had heard with great care the arguments advanced to show why District Boards were not required, but he regretted that he could not come to the same conclusion as the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill. It appeared to him that Local Boards would be established, not in the principal towns of the districts, but in sub-divisions, where they would not find men of sufficient education and culture who should be able to undertake without much control the onerous duties which the Bill proposed to confer on them. He had no doubt that the Central Board would be able to supervise the work of local bodies carefully; but the fear was that by reason of the Central Board being located in the metropolis, the people in the interior of the country would not come forward very readily to lay their grievances and complaints before them; but if District Boards were established, they would be in a far better position to deal more intelligently with local affairs which were passing under their eyes, and to give instant remedy, than it would be possible for the Central Board to do. Then there was another aspect of the question, and that was that if they had no District Boards they would be practically excluding a large body of educated people, who would be found in the principal towns of the districts, from taking a share in the work of self-government. True it was that there would be Local Boards in the metropolitan sub-divisions, and the educated people residing there would be asked to be members of those Boards, but the field for the operation of their skill and knowledge would be so small as not to attract them. If they did not have District Boards, they could not have the co-operation and sympathy of the very class of people, the training up of whom for the important work of self-government was the special scope and object of the Bill. He hoped that the Select Committee would consider whether it would not be wise to introduce a section in the Bill providing for the establishment of District Committees. Then he observed that the Bill was to extend to all the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal which were not included within the limits of the town of Calcutta, or within the districts of Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Chittagong Hill Tracts, or any place or town to which the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act had been extended. There were other districts which, as he had said, were not yet fit for self-government; and he hoped, as he was sure they would, the Select Committee would give this matter their best consideration.

The HON. MR. DAMPIER said:—"To say that a desire of self-government in the sense of localised management of local affairs is a proper aspiration of a people, the natural outcome of education in the largest sense of the word, is to utter a truism. To say that it is the duty of a Government to give effect to the wishes of its people in this respect, as far as may be compatible with other considerations of good government, is, as an abstract proposition, another truism. Whether any exceptional reasons exist for limiting the full play of

these abstract principles in India is not a question which I am called on to discuss in this place. Sir Ashley Eden sounded a note of warning as to dislodging the district officer from the position he now occupies, and this has, no doubt, received the fullest consideration of those who are responsible for maintaining what he called the general frame-work of Government; but the Supreme Government of this country has deliberately accepted the conclusion that no such reasons exist other than those arising from the degree of competency or incompetency of the people for the management of their own local affairs. Any further discussion of this question here would be out of place. It is not only to the governed that the management of their local affairs is an object. It has been said that the burden of administration on the shoulders of the governing body is becoming more and more onerous as civilization and material prosperity progress. The alternatives before us are either to supply to the people an administration which avowedly falls short of the requirements of the country, or to call on the people themselves to relieve us of a portion of the burden which is becoming too heavy for us to bear.

The only reasonable course open to the Government, as has been said by the Government of India, is "to induce the people themselves to undertake, as far as may be, the management of their own affairs, and to develop, or create, if need be, a capacity for self-help in respect of all matters that have not, for Imperial reasons, to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government."

Such being the object up to which we should work, the important question is by what means it may best be attained in these provinces.

I have no hesitation in following the Government of India, Sir Ashley Eden, and your Honor in rejecting such propositions, as that "the people of this country are themselves entirely indifferent to the principle of self-government; that they take but little interest in public matters; that they prefer to have such affairs managed for them by Government officers; that the apathy and indifference which exists on their part will prove an insuperable obstacle to any attempt to interest them in Local Self-Government; and that this is a sufficient reason for taking no step forward now. As a general description of the popular feeling, this might have been said thirty years ago; but since then the schoolmaster has been abroad. Not only Mr. Croft and his departmental subordinates and the public press, but also the Political schoolmaster, such as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with his legislative measures in his Council, under which the old Ferry Fund Committees have expanded into District Road Committees; and the old Chowkidari Unions into Municipalities; and also with his executive measures which have covered the country—or more accurately—dotted the country with School Committees, Charitable Medical Committees, and so forth, and have familiarised the people with the idea of self-management.

When I say that there is no such general apathy and indifference overspreading the country, I must not be understood to mean that the bulk of the people, even in the most advanced districts, take a genuine interest in the matter. I mean only that many, perhaps most parts of the province, contain a class of men who take a real interest in these matters. There is great danger of the value of the agitation on the subject being overrated. It is an instructive fact brought out in the reports of the Commissioners and Collectors consulted that, however much interest the bulk of the people take in the matter, it does not reach the pitch which induces them to take the trouble to sign the petition for the elective franchise which the Government has suggested.

On the other hand, such a petition has been received from Banka, a very backward sub-division, abutting on a semi-barbarous tract; a petition of this kind is quite worthless except to refer to in a speech as a proof of interest taken, but it is no such proof; it is only a warning against putting faith in such petitions as genuine indications of the popular feeling of the bulk of the people. The interest and agitation are really confined to comparatively small classes. Still it seems to me that the Government of India has well said that, as such education as I have mentioned advances, "there is rapidly growing up all over the country an intelligent class of men," whom it is not only bad policy, but sheer waste of power, to fail to utilise.

It cannot of course be denied that there are parts of these provinces which can still only be described as apathetic and indifferent to these matters; and were this a fair description of the state of the province generally, I should join the Advocate-General in protesting against such legislation as is proposed; but I believe that different parts of the province have arrived at different stages of preparation to receive such a measure; advanced qualification shades off into utter incapacity. As I read the despatches, the Governor-General in Council has imposed no obligation on the Government of Bengal to go further than can safely be done in transferring the virtual responsibilities of self-government to non-official bodies; and the obvious means of meeting the requirements is by a general scheme so broadly laid down that the application of it may be capable of as much graduation as the qualifications of the different bodies to which it shall be applied are graduated. It was said in paragraph 10 of the Resolution of the Government of India, of the 18th May last, that the Local Governments will also maintain and extend throughout the country a network of Local Boards; but this was only to be done "where intelligent non-official agency could be found." The Government of India seemed to have contemplated legislation which shall give the Local Government the widest powers for going as far as can safely be done; but after giving an unmistakeable expression of their own forward views, to have desired that a wide discretion be left to the Local Government in the application of the principles to their respective charges.

The result is that the responsibility of not going further than could be properly done under the circumstances of each case is shifted to the shoulders of the Local Government; with the Local Government it must rest to prevent any such mistakes as over-estimates of so-called expressions of popular feeling, or of that independence and moral courage on the part of those who would probably constitute the Local Boards. With the Local Government it must rest to give full weight to such disqualifying considerations in each case, as local class jealousies, difficulties arising from the relative proportions of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and so on And I think that the Local Government would not be able to avoid the responsibility for a mistake made in this direction, by pointing to the expression of general opinions by a superior authority which had not the same opportunities of arriving at a knowledge of such local details.

In this view I shall support the motion to refer the Bill to a Committee; but must express my hope that the Committee will see their way to making, and the Council to adopting, some material alterations from the Bill as it now stands.

The adoption as a general rule of the smaller area rather than the district as the unit of Local Self-Government seems a wise measure; and as regards the provisions of the Bill in respect of the election of the members of Union Committees and Local Boards, I am well satisfied, because, as regards Unions, section 10, and as regards Local Boards, sections 16 and 19, do in fact leave complete discretion to the controlling authority in each case. While considering the reservation of such a discretion to be essential, I am quite in favour of gradually extending the elective system. No doubt in some places to which it will be extended under the influence of Brummagen popular petitions, and so forth, it will be the merest sham; but it does not seem to me a very mischievous sham. On the one hand it is a means of diffusing the political education and interest which we desire to encourage; on the other hand it is not attended with such a danger of mischief as counterbalances this good; and under these conditions I suppose that not even the Advocate-General would object to making use of legislation as an instrument of popular political education.

But as regards the mode in which the Bill deals with the question of Chairmen to Boards, I hope to see its provisions very materially altered in Committee.

I desire here to add mine to the voices which have already been raised in acknowledgment of the earnest thought, the thoroughness, and the ability on the part of its framer which the Bill as laid before the Council evinces. Knowing the author of the piece of work as we do, there is nothing in this to surprise us; and I recognise this measure as affording him another

step upwards in that ladder of public estimation on which he already holds a place so high and so well deserved.

Having saluted the hon. gentleman with my foil, I should like to know what has induced him to ask this Council to fetter the discretion which the Supreme Government has, as I think, so wisely desired to leave in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—I mean as regards the Chairmen of Local Boards.

I will read what the Governor-General in Council has said on the subject.

In the Resolution of 18th May, at paragraph 18, after saying that the Governor-General in Council did not see his way to accepting the principle that the district officer shall be *ex-officio* Chairman in the case of *Municipal* Committees (thus showing that even in the case of municipalities the question was one deserving consideration), it is said: "Further consideration has led the Governor-General in Council to the belief that on the whole it is better to lay down no such general rule in the case of any class of Local Boards."

The following are the views of the Governor-General in Council on the subject:—

"The Governor-General in Council therefore would wish to see non-official persons acting, wherever practicable, as Chairmen of the Local Boards. There may, however, be places where it would be impossible to get any suitable non-official Chairman, and there may be districts where the chief executive officer must for the present retain these duties in his own hands. But His Excellency in Council trusts that the Local Governments will have recourse sparingly to the appointment of executive officers as Chairmen of Local Boards; and he is of opinion that it should be a general rule that, when such an officer is Chairman of any Local Board, he shall not in that capacity have a vote in its proceedings. This arrangement will, to some extent, tend to strengthen the independence of the non-official members, and keep the official Chairman, where there must be such, apart from the possible contentions of opposing parties."

and then ten days later, addressing himself specially to the Government of Bengal, the Secretary to the Government of India wrote:—

"It will not, moreover, be overlooked by the Government of Bengal that the suggestions made by the Government of India on the subject of election and non-official Chairmen have more direct reference to Town or Municipal Boards than to the District and Rural Boards."

Why, Sir, this last passage is a distinct caution to the Government of Bengal against any idea that the Governor-General in Council wishes to go too far in this direction.

In the Government of Bengal's letter of 5th July 1882, I find that the Lieutenant-Governor still recognizes this question of official or non-official Chairmen as one to be decided as regards individual localities.

These being the views of the Supreme and Local Governments as expressed in the papers which have been laid before this Council, I hope, Sir, that I am justified in assuming that the following uncompromising section of the Bill presented to us is the outcome of the cogitations of the Hon. Mover of the Bill himself, and not the embodiment of any deliberately adopted opinion of the head of the Local Government.

"Every Local Board *shall* at a meeting elect its Chairman and Vice-Chairman." No exception made, no discretion left. The line is sharply drawn. If the inhabitants of any locality can be deemed capable of discharging the full functions of Local Boards under the Bill, unassisted from the first by a professional guide and co-operation, then that locality is to be admitted to the full functions, independence, and powers of Local Self-Government; but for any locality of which it cannot, by any stretch of the official conscience, be said that the inhabitants are fit to be safely trusted with such functions and powers, the penalty is absolute exclusion from participation in the benefits of this Bill.

For them no "sedulous fostering of the small beginnings of independent political life;" for them no "tentative and patent procedure in the introduction of the new policy;" for them no "progressive period of leading-strings till they can walk without support." "*Aut Cæsar aut nullus.*" For those, the full blaze of municipal glory; for these a continuation of Cimmerian darkness and political nonentity.

"There is no reason why most of the Local Boards should not elect their own Chairmen" is the enunciation of the views of the Government of

Bengal speaking through Mr. Secretary Macaulay on the 5th of July last. "Each Board will be allowed to elect its Chairman, subject to confirmation by Government," is the short but pregnant announcement of the policy of this Bill in the statement of objects and reasons laid before the Council on the 20th February. Perhaps the Hon. Mover will explain what has led to this very marked change of policy. I do not think that he can point to the reports of the local officers consulted as bridging over the chasm between the two positions.

I would fain hope that the explanation is to be found in the fact that, while he has been absorbed in this great subject, my hon. friend has naturally enough warmed to it, and that his earnestness in it has to some extent clouded the clearness of his view; that he has been carried away by the influences which are recognized in the proverb "There is nothing like leather."

I hope, Sir, that this may be the true explanation, and that your Honor's mind is as yet not made up in this direction.

However that may be, Sir, I ask you, and I ask the Members of the Select Committee, to hesitate before you adopt a step which I must call so ruinous to the working of the proposed measure, which is so calculated on the one hand to increase the number of failures and to intensify the inevitable dangers of mal-administration which we admit must necessarily be accepted to some extent for the sake of giving the desired training and political education; so mischievous on the other, as leading to the exclusion of the less advanced communities from any such training; so calculated to warp the judgment of the Government and its representatives, who will naturally stretch their consciences to the utmost before they condemn any given community to exclusion from all participation in the benefits of this measure on the ground of being found wanting in fitness; and therefore so likely to bring discredit on this great measure by multiplying instances of failures. Even if it be admitted that the inhabitants of some or many or most localities may in spite of the absence of a "Demos" be in such a state of advancement that they may without undue danger to those whom they will represent be trusted to exercise the powers and functions of the Bill without the assistance of an official Chairman, can it be contended that there will be no debateable ground between such communities and the most backward and half savage communities who are not even fit to begin their education in these matters? Why refuse to those who occupy this debateable ground the assistance of a professional expert to guide them on their way?

It seems to me that there will be found communities containing members who have all the natural intelligence and who would very soon acquire the natural interest which is required for such self-management, but who are absolutely ignorant of the first elements of such business; absolutely ignorant at any rate of those branches of public business of which the management is being now for the first time handed over to local management. I think that such men, instead of fretting at the overshadowing influence of the official Chairman, would genuinely desire his help, his guidance, and his support. I think that at the stage of advancement of which I am speaking, the titles of Members, and Vice-Chairmen and Rai Bahadoors, the summons to attend the meetings for deliberation and all such paraphernalia, would be real attractions and sources of gratification, and not (as at a more advanced stage) provocatives of dissatisfaction at the little real power which is attached to them. May not the Government official legitimately make use of such influences to draw the people into the education which is so desirable? Why not act in this matter as you would if you wished to teach a trade to a number of men, however generally intelligent and anxious to learn, especially a trade which is attended with some danger to themselves, and with important effects to others? For such a purpose, is it not the obvious course to give the learners the help of a professional foreman until one of themselves is eligible for the post?

Is it not the case that, with an official Chairman subject to official responsibilities and control, certain local Committees might be employed in much more than could, with a due regard to the public and local interests,

be left in their hands without such a responsible and professional Chairman? If this be admitted, I venture to say that I have established my case.

I have directed my arguments only to the case of the less advanced communities, because my object is only to insist on the importance of the Legislature not withholding from the Executive Government the exercise of a discretion which the Governor-General in Council considered, which your Honor considered at any rate in July last, to be essential to the success of this wide measure. It is easy, it is pleasant, to move forward with "advanced liberality" in such matters; but I believe that this is a case in which it may be said with peculiar truth that the most effective advance is that which leaves no regret for any step which has been taken; a step forward will be easy at any time; but for any false step hastily taken there remains nothing but regret. There is practically no possibility of correcting a mistake by retrogression to a so-called "less liberal policy."

Eleven months ago Sir Ashley Eden said that it was an indispensable condition that the Magistrate should be Chairman of the Local Boards.

A month later the Governor-General in Council recognized the possible necessity of official Chairmen in some places. Two months later your Honor recognized also that "there may be sub-divisions where it would be preferable to maintain the local executive officer as Chairman of the Board in order to avoid a certainty of failure." Within six months of that the Hon. Mover of the Bill would have us absolutely exclude the Executive Government from the exercise of its discretion in appointing an official Chairman, but his Bill leaves it open to the members of any Local Board to elect the Magistrate of the district or any other official as their Chairman.

But a rolling stone cannot be so easily stopped; within another fortnight the Hon. Member from Shahabad is asking us actually to put it out of the power of some of the Local Boards to elect an official as their Chairman.

This complete revolution of opinion within eleven months!—But the descent to some places has been proverbially easy from the days of the Latin poet.

As regards the question of official Chairman for Local Boards of advanced districts, I must make one or two remarks, although they are not essential to my contention that a free discretion should be left to the Government.

In the first place, I must say that the portion of the utterances of the Government of India, which least commends itself to my judgment, is that which is contained in the last part of paragraph 18 of the Resolution of 18th May of last year. I think that a great deal too much has been made of the argument that the presence of the Magistrate of the district as Chairman of Committees is an obstacle to effective training of non-official members, and would prevent non-official members from taking any real interest in the business. No doubt there are individual Magistrates who allow their views to be narrowed by the surroundings of the moment, and who, without taking much pains to study the questions involved, would probably describe themselves as not being believers in all these now-fangled notions. The influence of such men has no doubt been baneful to the progress and popularity of ideas of Local Self-Government in the district. But credit must be taken *per contra* for the good done by another stamp of men, the real thinkers, who take broader and more statesmanlike views. I have in my mind men who have been in real sympathy with the people of their districts in these matters; and of whom all connected with them, European and Native, would bear genuine testimony that the only effect of the exercise of their direct power and influence as Chairmen of the Committees has been to foster the interest taken in public affairs by the non-officials with whom they were associated, and to raise their position by a sense of the value put upon their services, and of the confidence imposed in them.

However I must now, in fairness, call the attention of Hon. Members to one of the arguments against allowing the active intervention of the chief executive officer of the district, which the Hon. Mover has, in his capacity of Secretary to Government, set before the Commissioners. He wrote, in connection with the objections to allowing such intervention—

"In Calcutta, the Chairman is Commissioner of Police, but he has no other executive authority. Two-thirds of the Commissioners are elected, and the practical interest which, as

a body, they now display in the administration of the affairs of the town is beginning to have excellent results."

That, then, is the model up to which we are to work. To arouse a practical interest in the affairs of the Local Government Circles is one of our avowed objects, and it is patent to all that this object has been thoroughly attained in Calcutta.

As for the rest, we have the assurance of so high an authority as the Secretary to the Government that this practical interest is beginning in Calcutta at any rate to have results which are "excellent."

I will revert for a moment to the reference which I have made above to an opinion expressed by the Hon. Hurbans Sahai. I have the advantage of knowing his views more fully than they were expressed in his speech, because we discussed the same question in the Select Committee on the Municipalities Bill. The Hon. Member is of opinion that the members of advanced Local Committees should not be allowed the option of electing the Magistrate to be their Chairman, because he assures us that to leave such a discretion to them will at once have the effect of destroying all independence of the local bodies. It will be enough for the Magistrate, he says, to let it be known that he wishes to be elected Chairman; it will be enough for any one whom it may suit to set about a rumour that the Magistrate wishes to be elected Chairman. The certain result will be his election: no one will dare to vote for any other candidate.

I ask you, Sir, I ask the Members of this Council in all earnestness, are we playing at a game, or are we dealing seriously with matters affecting the interests, the welfare, the life of human beings? As long as any body of men, however advanced they may be, are admitted to be so wanting in moral courage that they dare not vote for any other person than the Magistrate whom they do not wish to have as their Chairman, will any person in this Council, or out of it, seriously argue that that body is fit to be entrusted with the independent control of matters affecting the interests and welfare of the inhabitants of the local government area which they are supposed to represent? Are not other influences, still less desirable than that of the Magistrate, likely to be brought to bear upon the Members of the Boards, before which their independence and power of resistance may fail? For instance, in some local government areas the influence of a local magnate will be all-pervading and all-powerful. Questions are likely to arise in which the interests of such a magnate as an owner of property are in conflict with the sanitary or other interests of the humbler inhabitants. Could such a body, as the Hon. Member (Hurbans Sahai) supposes, be trusted to act independently, and to be proper guardians of the communal interests in such a case? Would it not rather be highly desirable that the Magistrate's influence should be there to counteract such other influences. I hope that the Hon. Member's estimate as to the number of local bodies, at any rate of advanced local bodies, to whom his apprehensions will be applicable, is unduly high.

Whether it be so or not, I hope that the Select Committee and the Council will repudiate the position proposed to them by the Hon. Member, that the members of any Local Board can be so weak that they cannot be trusted with power to elect the Magistrate as their Chairman, and yet so independent and so deserving of public confidence that they can be trusted with large commercial interests and powers.

I turn now to the question of control to be exercised over the Local Boards. After considering all that the Hon. Mover has said in support of the scheme of no authoritative control being exercised except by the Central Board, I regret that I cannot bring myself to think that so distant a controlling power could ever use authority sufficiently well-informed as to local circumstances, sufficiently prompt in action, and sufficiently effective, to afford a reasonable protection against the mistakes of inexperience and of inefficiency, which are fully anticipated. A guarantee of such protection against avoidable mistakes the humbler inhabitants of these rural communes have a right to demand from the Government of the country before they are handed over as subjects of these experiments in administration by the intellectual or influential leaders of their community. No doubt they are so handed over for their own ultimate

good, but for the present their interests are avowedly to some extent sacrificed. Those who suffer will not be those who make the mistakes.

The degree of supervision required will obviously depend largely on the course which may be adopted as regards official and non-official Chairmen; but the country is too large for the exercise from one distant centre of the sustained close supervision, and the occasional prompt action of intervention, which it seems to me will be essential to give the scheme as it now stands a fair chance of success to minimize the evils which are accepted as unavoidable, while they are more than counterbalanced by other advantages. One considerable objection to which the proposed scheme seems to me to be open is that it imposes on the local officers the burden of responsibility without giving them corresponding power. They are to keep a close watch on the proceedings of these inexperienced Local Boards; they are to be Argus-eyed, ready to give their advice for what is right and to remonstrate against what is wrong, but they must not act. Except under very exceptional circumstances, they can only report the Local Boards to their distant superiors. Now it is evident that, when this great project is floated, it will be almost a political object to avoid finding fault with the Local Boards or attributing failure to them. The consequence is obvious to all officials. Whether the local representative of Government has wounded the susceptibilities of the Local Board by obtruding his advice too freely, or whether his own sensibility has shrunk from taking up a position of open opposition to them, when the failure comes under review, some one from above will be "constrained to say that if Mr. Magistrate scapegoat had exercised his legitimate influence more judiciously, these unsatisfactory results might have been avoided" It is so easy to write in this strain from a Calcutta bureau, when one is safely removed from mofussil anxieties and difficulties, and when one's sympathies with mofussil officers has grown cold.

It is no satisfaction to me, Sir, to make these remarks. I know too well the difficulties of construction and the cheapness and ease of mere destructive criticism; but notwithstanding the difficulties which would attend such an arrangement, I must express my conviction that the immediate control should not be removed further at any rate than the head-quarters of the Commissioners of Divisions.

Then whatever is done in Calcutta should be done by the Government itself. If the answer be that it is impossible to throw the additional burden on a Government of which the whole responsibility rests on the shoulders of a Lieutenant-Governor who stands alone and who is already so overweighted as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, I should be inclined to suggest another way out of this frequently recurring difficulty, than by creating subordinate central authorities to discharge functions which avowedly would be better discharged by the Government itself; but this again is approaching a subject which is out of place here."

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said:—"I think, Sir, that no one who has listened to the debate which is drawing to a close can fail to congratulate the Council and the Select Committee on the postponement which has led to this full and instructive discussion. To myself personally, the debate has been particularly gratifying, and I must acknowledge the many appreciative remarks which have been made regarding my share in this measure. I particularly value the compliment paid to me by the respected Father of the Bengal Civil Service, and my sense of that compliment is not diminished by the fact that my Hon. friend has made several inaccuracies in other respects in the course of his speech. I naturally cling to the hope that in the estimate of my humble self he may have exercised something of that wisdom and precision for which he is so distinguished. At the same time I cannot accept these flattering testimonies without saying that I have been credited with a very unduly large share in whatever credit may attach to the conception and execution of this Bill.

I do not propose to make any attempt to answer in detail the various criticisms which have been offered on the several provisions of the Bill. To do so would be to protract the debate to an unreasonable length, for I should have to repeat the greater part of two orations which I have already inflicted upon the Council. As I have trespassed very largely upon the indulgence of the Council in connection with this subject, it is right I should spare them any

discussion upon details which can be considered in Select Committee. There is, however, one class of criticism to which I must endeavour to reply. I refer to criticism which condemns the policy of Local Self-Government upon general grounds, while deliberately ignoring the provisions of the Bill which is before the Council. Such criticism is, to my mind, unfair in the course of a debate upon a particular measure. Now when the Hon. Advocate-General began his address by saying that "the present measure" was, in his opinion, a mistake, I was prepared for some valuable criticism on the Bill, for advice and counsel regarding its provisions, or its short comings, which no one can be better qualified to offer than the Hon. gentleman. But what followed? Not a word regarding the provisions of the Bill, not a reference to a single one of its provisions. It turned out that what the Hon. gentleman designates as "the present measure" was not the Bill before the Council, nor anything like it, but an expression of the general views of the Government of India upon the very broadest features of a policy to be observed for the whole of Her Majesty's dominions in India. It is true that the Hon. gentleman himself admitted that his observations, being directed to questions of principle, might have been more opportunately made at an earlier stage. But I do not regret that he should have taken this opportunity of urging his views on the general question of Local Self-Government. His views will always be received with respect in this Council. But I regret, and I consider I am entitled to complain, that he should have formed and expressed his views regarding self-government in Bengal upon a general expression of opinion regarding the whole of India, without seeing whether that expression of opinion was intended to have, or must have, or could have, special application to Bengal, and that he should ignore the particular measure which had been placed in his hands, when that measure had been framed with a view to suit the particular circumstances of Bengal; when that measure was the only measure before the Council; and when, in framing that measure, an attempt had been made, to the best of our ability, to guard against the very dangers which he apprehends, and to maintain the very efficiency which he applauds. The Hon. gentleman has more than once referred to municipalities. Any remarks and criticisms which he may have to make regarding the Municipal Bill will, I doubt not, be sufficiently answered by my Hon. friend, Mr. Reynolds, at the proper time But the present Bill has nothing to do with municipalities. The Hon. gentleman proceeded to say that it is proposed "to transfer some of the most important powers, duties and obligations of Government to a class of people who are not fitted to exercise them." But he does not specify those powers and duties and responsibilities. If he considers that it is intended that the Government should divest itself absolutely of any of its duties or responsibilities, he is mistaken. But what are these duties, responsibilities and powers which it is proposed to transfer "to a class of people who are not fitted to exercise them"? Does he refer to roads? Local bodies already have the control over roads. Does he refer to schools? Local bodies have already large powers in respect of schools, and have had larger powers; and I appeal to the Hon. Member opposite (Babu Bhudeb Mukerji), whose experience in this respect is not surpassed even in the distinguished service to which he belongs, to say whether it is not a fact that throughout the country the villagers do take a most keen and lively interest in their primary schools. Does he refer to dispensaries? These are already in charge of special committees. Does he refer to the maintenance of village drains and tanks in a state consistent with the interests of the public health? If he does, it will be well to remind him that this is not a power which is now to be surrendered, but a power which does not exist, and that this is not a duty which may be performed with less efficiency than hitherto, but a duty which has hitherto not been performed at all, and which can only be performed by the agency to which we propose to assign it. Does he refer to census taking; to famine relief? If so, it may be well to remind him that the late census was taken, to a large extent, through unpaid agency, and that it is not probable that that agency will be less efficient, because it is organized. He will also probably admit that Government will be able to administer relief measures with greater efficiency if, in addition to its own staff, it has a net work of local bodies bound to assist it. Upon what, then, does

the Hon. gentleman base the indictment that the scheme is "speculative" and, "under present circumstances, sure to be a failure."? Is it upon the system of Union Committees? That system simply seeks to extend and to give legal status to a system under which many of our best and most experienced officers have provided for the execution of village works through the most important villagers. Is it upon the system of Local Boards? The Local Boards will simply possess the powers of District Committees extended They will have more manageable areas to deal with. They will have duties and responsibilities to perform which are now either neglected, or scattered over a variety of bodies, or performed with difficulty and in haste by hardworked officers of Government. They will be amenable to local responsibility, provided with a local executive, actuated by local interest and guided by local knowledge, which are now generally wanting. Is it upon the system of control? I apprehend that this must be the point where my Hon. and learned friend sees a blot, for the imaginary measure which he attacks is evidently some measure in which there would be no provision, or at least an insufficient provision, for control. His apprehensions on this point appear to be shared by my Hon. friend, Mr. Caithness, who has spoken of the Boards being "left to their own devices." If, however, these gentlemen will turn to Part VI of the Bill, they will find that provision has been made for a very complete and thorough system of control. It is quite true that we look to this measure as a valuable instrument of political education, and that we do not look for perfect efficiency at once and in every case. It is quite true that we recognize that work may, at first, be neglected, or be badly done. After all, the interests affected will be those of the people themselves. But we provide for a rectification of this, and we guard against its constant repetition. But what institution or system is there that does not admit of the execution, and the faulty execution, of work in the process of education? No one is in a better position than the Advocate-General to say whether mistakes are not committed, and hardships caused, by inexperienced judicial officers. Would he allow these officers to try no cases at all? Or would he not rather provide for the correction of their errors? This latter is precisely the system we propose to follow, with the important addition that, if those responsible make mistakes, they will make mistakes, not regarding other peoples' business, but regarding their own business. In any case we shall provide for the rectification of those mistakes, just as the Hon. gentleman has often assisted an appellate court in rectifying the mistakes of some subordinate court. But, as my Hon. friend, Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose, has pointed out, the Hon gentleman's objections would apply to the beginning of Local Self-Government as well as to any extension of it. In every other department, apparently, he would allow experience to be gradually acquired. It is only in the matter of Local Self-Government that he insists on experience being intuitive. I can assure the Hon. gentleman that we have no more idea of going into a backward district and looking for a ready-made elective Board with full powers, than the Hon and learned gentleman has of going into the Bar Library to select the ready-made Colonel of his imaginary regiment or the ready-made Engineer of his imaginary bridge. What we propose is to give powers gradually as we see that they can be properly exercised, and to bring out gradually, but to the fullest extent, the practical knowledge and interest of the people in the management of their own affairs. The scheme claims to be eminently a practical one, and, as such, sound as an educational one. It provides for gradual extension, for expansion as efficiency is attained, and for thorough and careful, though not exacting, supervision. As I have said before, I do not regret that the Hon. gentleman should have taken this opportunity of expressing his views on the general policy of Local Self-Government. What I regret is, that he should have formed and expressed his views without reference to the measure before the Council. I can only look forward to the pleasure of discussing the Bill with him in Select Committee. I proposed to take that opportunity of inducing him to examine the Bill, and of obtaining the assistance of his great ability, experience, and learning in correcting its defects. And I hope, and believe, that when the Bill is again presented to the Council, I shall have the pleasure of seeing him stand forward as its most powerful supporter."

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said: "I can scarcely allow this opportunity to pass without some remarks of my own with especial reference to the speeches which have been addressed to the Council in the course of the debate. I am glad we have arrived at a stage in our legislative proceedings which gives some hope of a practical solution of the measure with which we have to deal. And though I very much regret that the hope I once entertained that we might be able to pass the Bill during this session cannot be realised, I think all are agreed that the time which has been spent on it, and the further time that will be required for its fullest consideration in all its details, is not lost in deferring the final action on a measure which affects so widely this large province of Bengal. But there is another advantage in the delay. Since the first promulgation of the scheme suggested by the Government of India, the question has undergone very long and detailed criticism both at the hands of the official and non-official classes. It is still undergoing that process of sifting in the speeches we have heard in the course of this debate, and I am glad to know that the process will be continued by its reference to a Select Committee, who would have to consider the Bill, section by section, before presenting it to the Council for the purpose of its being passed into law. Now, regarding the delay which has taken place, it is to my mind one of its great advantages that I think we come to the consideration of the question in a much more sober and a more rational spirit as to the requirements of the case than we had when the measure was first brought to our notice. The time which has elapsed has destroyed a great many illusions and has led to the abandonment of a great many political aspirations. There used to be some talk in the first enthusiasm that there was going to be a general kind of district management made over to local bodies, and I have heard it said that the Magistrates were to be excluded entirely from any connection with district affairs; and even some aspiring souls anticipated that provincial independence in local administration would be conceded shortly. I think all these far-reaching ideas have now subsided into very much more moderate dimensions. It has been rightly observed by some one that the keynote to the policy of the Bengal Government in this matter is localisation; that is, that we hope to enlist in the cause of social and administrative reform with which we have to deal local knowledge and local interest for the local management of every part of each district. And my own conviction is that this gives us not only a better hope of advantage in the relief of overburdened district officers in the discharge of their duties, but also greater probability of success in the education of the people, in the administration of their own small affairs as regards their village schools, their village roads, their pounds and ferries, and similar institutions. Then as to the question of any Central Committee directing as a District Committee the whole business of district works. It is on this point of the establishment of District Committees that I know we are at issue with a great many people who have a right to be heard on the question. I do not question that there is something to be admitted in favour of District Committees; they already exist, and have been in existence for some time, though, I think, it begins to be admitted that generally they are failures. But an opinion prevails in many minds that, with enlarged powers and greater independence from the control of the Magistrate, District Committees, constituted on a more popular basis, supervising and directing the entire affairs of the district, would establish Local Self-Government in the best form in which we could establish it. Now it may be interesting, and certainly it is instructive, if we look back at this question and see the course it has run, at least as regards the official correspondence on the subject. It is a little more than a year ago that the first note was struck by the Government of India, of which I then had the honour to be a member, which gave an impulse to the interest which has since prevailed regarding the introduction of the system of Local Self-Government in India. It originated, as you are aware, in a wider extension of the decentralisation scheme; and in communicating their views the Government of India expressed the opinion that, in the interests of the practical development of the extension of the scheme of Lord Mayo's Government, the Provincial Governments might well, in their turn, make over to local bodies a good portion of the work of local administration, and that these bodies might be partly composed of non-official

members, subject only to such control as may be reserved to it by the Legislature. That shows the kind of idea which first existed. The first intimation of the general system to be adopted was in the direction of the establishment of District Committees under the direct control of the Magistrate of the district and of the Sub-Divisional Officers. In the letter of the 10th October 1881, which was the first intimation of the thing, it was said by the Government of India with reference to District Committees:—

"With reference to District Committees, I am desired to state that His Excellency in Council is disposed *primâ facie* to consider the most desirable and effective policy to be that of concentrating all the local administration, other than that embraced by municipalities, in the hands of one committee for each district, having ancillary subordinate sub-committees for each tehsil or sub-division (as the case may be). Of the former, the Magistrate and Collector would be President; of the latter the Assistant or Deputy in charge of the sub-division would be Chairman, and in each case the local body should comprise persons not in the service of Government, and elected or nominated, as may seem best, in a proportion not less than from one-half to two-thirds. In districts where more than one committee now exists for different objects, the possibility of their amalgamation should be considered; where no such committees have yet been formed, their constitution is evidently desirable."

So you see the first suggestion of the Government of India was that there should be a District Committee and Branch Committees, to be presided over directly by the Magistrate of the district or the Sub-Divisional Officer. Sir Ashley Eden, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, consulted the officials throughout the province on these proposals. The outcome of his inquiries was communicated to the Government of India in his letter of 8th April 1882, just three weeks before he made over charge of the administration to myself. He said:—

"The committees constituted under the Cess Act should be carefully reviewed and strengthened, inactive members being eliminated, and members added who will consent to take a genuine interest in the administration of the district affairs.

* * * * *

"If any practical result is to be obtained from the extension of Local Self-Government, it is essential that the unit of administration should be the *Local* or Sub-divisional Board, and not the *District* Board. The District Board should have the general control of the scheme of the district work; it should have the allotment of funds, and it should direct the policy of the district as a whole. But the details of Local Self-Government can only be performed by working local bodies with limited areas of jurisdiction. Where these cannot be formed, as much use as possible must be made of District Committees."

Here you see accepted the theory of District Boards, positively presided over by the District Magistrate, and Sub-Divisional Boards presided over by the Sub-Divisional Officer. Then came, to show the growth of the idea of Local Self-Government, the Resolution of the Government of India of 18th May 1882, which is a very large development of the original plan; and it not only shows the extensive growth of the idea, but how the Government of India themselves eventually abandoned the notion of a District Board as the right form of constitution for Local Self-Government. It is only necessary to read a short paragraph of the Resolution to establish this:—

"The Government of India desires then that, while maintaining and extending, as far as practicable, the plan of Municipal Government in the cities and towns of each province, the Local Governments will also maintain and extend, throughout the country, in every district where intelligent non-official agency can be found, a net-work of Local Boards to be charged with definite duties and entrusted with definite funds. The Governor-General in Council considers it very important that the area of jurisdiction allotted to each Board should in no case be too large. If the plan is to succeed at all, it will be necessary to secure among the members both local interest and local knowledge. Experience proves that District Committees are, as a rule, very badly attended by members not actually residing in the vicinity of the head-quarters' station. Those who do attend have frequently no intimate acquaintance with the wants of outlying parts of the district. The consequence is, either that undue attention is given to the requirements of the immediate neighbourhood of the central station, or that the business falls entirely into the hands of the district officer, this committee contenting itself with formally endorsing his proposals. Modifying, therefore, to some extent the suggestions made in paragraph 8 of the Circular letters of the 10th October last, the Governor-General in Council desires that the smallest administrative unit—the sub-division, the taluka, or the tahsil—shall ordinarily form the maximum area to be placed under a Local Board."

And again, in the supplementary letter addressed directly to the Government of Bengal, in reply to Sir Ashley Eden, it was said:

"It does not seem to be necessary to maintain the overruling power of the District Board in any of the purposes mentioned in your letter * * * . It would seem that

the Sub-Divisional Boards might very well be left free of the control of a District Board, arranging all matters of common interest by sending delegates to a District Council."

Now you see that the Government of India had, as an intimation of its views rather than an order, said that District Boards should not form part of the constitution of a Local Self-Government scheme. Of course I am aware that if the Local Government had very seriously pressed a view contrary to that which the Viceroy had suggested—if the Local Government had asserted its own wish to establish District Boards for the direction of district affairs,—the Viceroy, in the readiness with which he has always been prepared to accept the views of Local Governments as regards the form which the scheme should take as long as the principle of the scheme was accepted, I have little doubt would have been quite willing to accede to our wishes. It unfortunately happened that I myself quite concurred with the theory that the proper working of the scheme was not to be found in the establishment of District Committees managing district affairs, but that there was much more chance of giving a good administrative education to the people, and less risk of failure, if we worked up from the bottom to the top. I have received a letter by a recent mail from England from a gentleman of high authority, and if I were to mention his name you would recognise that he is one who has a right to speak on a question connected with India with very great authority. He told me that he had seen the telegraph summary in the *Times* giving the general outlines of the scheme as proposed in Mr. Macaulay's speech, and this is what he wrote about it:—

"I am much pleased with the telegraphic summary sent home of your proposed plan of Local Self-Government. So far as I can judge, it seems just what was wanted. I was afraid from what I first heard that it too much pointed to putting power into the hands of a limited class of educated natives, and telling them to try their prentice hands on large plans. Whereas I believe the right course is to begin at the lowest grade of communal institutions, and to work up to higher things by granting the smaller ones for certain purposes under representative institutions. I very much doubt whether the natives can rightly govern Calcutta, but I believe they may govern their own villages at once"

Now I am not going to say anything about the Calcutta Municipality, because, in the first place, the system of municipal administration in Calcutta is at present on its trial; but I do most clearly say that I emphatically protest against the establishment of any system for the general administration of our districts, which would correspond at all to that obtaining in Calcutta. My objections are made on several grounds. Clearly it would be opposed to the principle on which our Bill has been framed, which is to begin from the lower and rise to the higher. Then if you look at the general run of our sudder stations, who are the men you call the educated men? They are composed of members of the Bar and gentlemen who are connected with the educational work of the station; in some of your large cities there are local merchants, and in other cases there are some leading tradesmen who take an interest in the town and in its surroundings. But the pleaders, to take them first, are not always men of the district. They are gentlemen who come from Calcutta and other places to earn a living by their profession; they have no family or other connections with the district, and they have no more personal interest in the place than they would have in any other in which they were only temporarily resident. Similarly, gentlemen who are in the Education Department. They are for the most part sent there by the Government. They have no personal concerns in the district, and they may be in one district to-day and in another to-morrow. For local interests beyond those which come under their immediate notice, or any wide knowledge of local wants, I believe they have little or none. Merchants in the town or tradesmen have no experience or acquaintance with anything beyond their place of business, and certainly not with the conduct of such affairs as our Local Boards will have to deal with. Now to compose District Committees of such materials would be to court failure. On account of the difficulties of communication, those who are really concerned and have a real interest in the district would very rarely be able to attend and give expression to their views in District Committees, and a committee composed of such elements would neither be a help to the Magistrate, nor of any advantage to the people. I am afraid they would be a talking and a talkative body, and would not do any good work, and that matters would lapse very much into that kind of confusion which comes from entrusting powers to persons who, even if educated, have no interest in

the duties which they have to carry out, and no means of carrying them out; and I think that all the objections which the Hon. the Advocate-General has taken to the general scheme would have strong force if we contemplated anything in the direction of the management of district affairs by District Committees merely constituted at head-quarters. If such a thing was resolved upon, I should go back to the position that the Magistrate must be at the head of affairs, because I do not believe that a committee constituted chiefly of people at the sudder station, and connected with no permanent and personal interests in the district, can ever really conduct to any satisfactory issue work of the nature involved in the administration of the district. There would also be the tendency that committees so established would talk a great deal about many other things than those which we consigned to them, and it would get to be a kind of an institution where they would criticize and discuss everything which belonged to their district, calling into question the action of Magistrates, and claiming to be a kind of representative body with a right to investigate how all the affairs of the district were to be administered. Now all this is far from my thoughts, and nothing which any gentlemen could say would induce me to accept such a theory of Local Self-Government. There is another objection as regards the constitution of the District Committee. We have, under our present plan, divided the district into Union Committees and Local Boards, and at the sudder stations we should have to find first a Municipal Committee to administer the affairs of the town; and a great many of those educated gentlemen who had been referred to would clearly be the best men to undertake the work within municipal limits. But, then, you would require at the same place a committee to manage the business of the Local Board at the sudder sub-division, and this second committee at head-quarters would necessarily be composed of many of the same gentlemen who are connected with the Municipal Committee. Now you wish to have the District Committee in the same place. I don't know who you are to get to form a third committee, because I give up the idea of distant zemindars coming into the sudder station to take part in work which would require continuous attention. Take, for instance, the Nuddea district, and see how it would be possible for district affairs to be managed from Kishnaghur by committees comprising residents in Kushtea, Santipore or Bongong. That is all I wish to say on the subject of District Committees. The basis we wish to work upon has a much less ambitious aim. We would give over the petty affairs of villages and unions to minor and local bodies, who have local knowledge and local interests, and we propose that they should be supervised by the Local Boards to which they will be subordinate.

Then it has been recognized that some kind of control is necessary, and you come to the question of a Central Board. The idea is not an original one. It comes from English Procedure and Acts. But, admitting the necessity of some form of control, if you do not approve the Central Board idea, you find that you must either have the local personal interference of some one on the spot, or you must have Government interference from a distance. My reason, briefly, why I adopted the principle of a Central Board, was that the work which it will entail upon the Government in dealing with some 66 to 68 millions of people, in gradually establishing Local Boards, several of them with large areas, in laying down bye-laws, rules, and directions, and in disposing of an immense mass of minute details, would at least require a large addition to our Secretariat arrangements to relieve the Government of a great burden; and that some intermediate agency was necessary to help us. I felt at the same time that in the strong plea that had been put forward by the people for freedom from constant and direct interference, it was right to give it a fair trial, and the best way for the Government to do that was to be as little connected with it as possible. We are quite agreed that the Magistrate should be invested with certain powers to see that things do not go wrong, that completed works should not be allowed to go into disrepair; that works newly undertaken were not carried out badly; and that the Magistrate should have the right and the authority to suppress whatever was dangerous to the peace, safety, or health of the community. My belief is that in most cases the influence of the Magistrate over the Local Boards would be such as to lead committees to pay attention to his representations. There must be some

power to make them do what was right, and to make them undo what was wrong. If it is not to be the Magistrate on the spot, I confess I should like to see the Government relieved from the duty of interference; and it is in this view that I have proposed the constitution of a Central Board, which, though acting in communication with the Government, would consist of independent men who would be able to settle differences of that kind which may come up between the Magistrate and the Local Boards. Whether the proposal will be sanctioned or not, I cannot tell, but as far as I am concerned, it seems to be the best solution. As regards the objection taken to the magnitude of the work as beyond the power of any Board sitting in Calcutta, I think it would be a quite reasonable objection if it was expected that the whole scheme of Local Self-Government was to be introduced and established through Local Boards within a month after the introduction of the Act. But that, I think, is not likely to take place. Progress in the organization of Local Unions and Local Boards will be very gradual. While I have always maintained that we can introduce and adopt a system of Municipal Government in towns and cities on a wider basis within a year of the passing of the Municipalities Bill, I have as consistently urged that I do not believe that the introduction of Local Self-Government in the interior of districts can be fairly established throughout these provinces in less than ten or twelve years. It must be a matter of slow growth; it must be a matter of very experimental introduction. There are districts where we may introduce it at once, and there are others which we must leave alone for the present. To give the new system any chance of success, I believe that it must gradually grow up as in the case of municipalities, from very small beginnings to larger proportions. To show exactly the view I take, I will read to you a portion of a letter which I wrote to the Government of India in July last, and said :—

"When we approach the discussion of the constitution of Local Boards, the difficulties of the problem are manifestly greater; and these difficulties arise primarily from the fact that, in this direction at least, the experiment of Local Self-Government, based upon election, is entirely an innovation, foreign alike to the genius and instincts of the people and to the system of rule which has obtained since the British power was established in India. The Government on this side of India has no past experience to fall back upon for its guidance, nor probably could it find in any of the independent Native States in the country precedents of a kind to help it in such a novel undertaking. The Lieutenant-Governor is anxious, nevertheless, to give to the views expressed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council the fullest and the fairest trial; and, though he has no fears as to the results of the measure, and no doubts as to its ultimate succe s, he is bound from his position to give the warning that, if any solid and permanent results are to be achieved, it can only be by a tentative and patient procedure in the introduction of the new policy. We are dealing with untried men in an untried system."

Well, I may be wrong; but I do not think any one who knows the country can suppose that the time I have mentioned is too short for the establishment of Self-Government, on a basis such as that which is contemplated, throughout the country. But with these safeguards, I have no hesitation in trying to give practical effect to a scheme which is intended for the good of the people, and in the knowledge which we possess from our intercourse with them of their capabilities and fitness for the work. I certainly deprecate the political timidity which the learned Advocate-General's speech expresses. I believe that there are in many places a class of people who are really and earnestly interested in the promotion of the welfare of their own villages and their own affairs, and if they managed their own small affairs well, larger powers may gradually be given to them. On these outlines I have no apprehension of the results of the legislation now under discussion.

My Hon. friend Mr. Macaulay has just reminded me that the Hon. Mr. Dampier had made an appeal to the Government regarding the advisability of allowing all Local Boards to elect their own Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen. That, I may say, has been done advisedly. There were before the Government one of three courses: first, that the Magistrate should be absolutely excluded from being appointed or elected; secondly, that the Government should nominate an official, which would entirely do away with the independence which His Excellency the Viceroy desired to see established; or, thirdly, that the right of election should be conceded. I confess I was actuated a good deal by the response which has been received to inquiries made on the subject whilst I was on tour, and that was the almost universal repre-

sentation made to me that what they wanted was the power of election; but how that will work it is impossible to say. The people are not unanimous, even in the most advanced districts like Burdwan, to accept the exclusion of the Magistrate; and it is certainly wise to have trained men in places where there would be Local Boards; but still it would be difficult for the Government to say, "You must have a Government official." Of the three courses I think it wisest to leave it free, subject to the confirmation of the Government, except in such places where it is clearly shown that there are no persons fit to be placed at the head of local affairs. My belief is that generally they will elect a Government official to be the Chairman, by reason of the distrust of their own powers to deal with a system of Local Self-Government, and in that view I have left the Bill in the terms in which it stands. If the Select Committee has reason to qualify that freedom of action, I shall be quite willing to defer to the opinion of the majority of the Council."

The motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was then carried, and the following members were appointed on the Committee. The Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, the Hon. Mr. Allen. Col. the Hon. S T. Trevor, the Hon. Bhudeb Mookerjee, the Hon. Mahomed Yusuf, the Hon. Hurbuns Sahai, and the Mover.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday the 17th March.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1883.

No. 920RC.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 755LF, dated the 7th March 1883, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending the 30th September 1882.

RESOLUTION.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the fourth quarter of the cess year 1881-82 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and be circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal, and to the Financial Department of this Government, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

G. F. E. S NEILL, *Major*, M.S.C.,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept

DISTRICT

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District

ending 30th

RECE

	Districts.	Balance in treasury on 1st July 1882.	Provincial Rates. Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	Cess on houses.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.	Public Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts.	1 Burdwan	56,181 1 5	29,329 12 3	6,516 1 9	.....	5 15 6	35,851 13 6	.....	.....
	Bankoora	37,002 6 1	5,623 12 4	.....	.....	73 6 7	5,697 2 11	.....	.....
	Beerbhoom	12,701 14 0	10,140 3 7	.....	.....	300 0 0	10,440 3 7	.....	.....
	Midnapore	8,882 7 7	42,341 13 11	.....	.....	112 8 8	42,454 6 7	.....	.....
	5 Hooghly and Howrah ...	55,173 0 2	27,298 0 0	.....	.....	0 2 0	27,298 2 0	.....	.....
	24-Pergunnahs...	42,829 10 10	27,236 8 4	.....	.....	.....	27,236 8 4	.....	.....
	Nuddea	64,910 6 7	16,226 11 9	.....	.....	33 7 4	16,260 3 1	.....	.....
	Jessore	10,541 8 5	28,608 8 9	.....	.....	7 12 3	28,616 5 0	.....	.....
	Moorshedabad	17,804 15 7	14,635 15 3	.....	.....	18 6 0	14,654 5 3	.....	.....
	10 Dinagepore	13,369 2 2	24,817 14 6	.....	.....	.....	24,817 14 6	.....	.....
	Rajshahye	18,347 4 9	18,132 5 1	.....	.....	.....	18,132 5 1	.....	.....
	Rungpore	18,994 3 2	33,790 12 6	.....	.....	1 0 0	33,791 12 6	.....	.....
	Bogra	5,611 9 6	11,552 1 5	.....	.....	.....	11,552 1 5	.....	.....
	Pubna	5,785 0 6	11,452 5 9	.....	.....	23 13 0	11,476 2 9	.....	.....
	15 Darjeeling	21,856 4 0	1,520 11 7	3,712 3 9	.....	.....	5,232 15 4	.....	.....
	Julpigoree	1,555 12 7	13,064 1 7	.....	.....	.....	13,064 1 7	.....	.....
	Dacca	22,469 2 8	13,253 2 10	.....	.....	25 5 3	13,278 8 1	.....	.....
	Furreedpore	7,575 10 1	13,529 8 0	.....	.....	21 14 1	13,551 6 1	.....	.....
	Backergunge	61,072 6 9	23,814 0 8	.....	.....	96 6 7	23,910 7 3	.....	.....
	20 Tipperah	11,309 10 0	19,610 13 2	.....	.....	1,766 10 3	21,377 7 5	.....	.....
	Mymensingh	68,788 7 7	37,010 0 2	.....	.....	—287 15 7	36,722 0 7	.....	.....
	Chittagong	17,014 9 6	19,100 1 3	.....	.....	63 7 8	19,163 8 11	.....	.....
	Noakhally	1,03,096 7 6	14,822 14 11	.....	.....	353 11 0	15,176 9 11	.....	.....
	Patna	1,21,199 11 6	27,412 3 3	.....	.....	170 11 4	27,582 14 7	.....	.....
	25 Gya	1,27,377 1 2	43,397 3 9	4 9 0	.....	72 7 0	43,474 3 9	.....	.....
	Shahabad	25,951 14 0	30,942 14 9	0 2 0	.....	.....	30,943 0 9	.....	.....
	Mozufferpore	50,469 2 11	22,518 10 9	.....	.....	20 8 4	22,539 3 1	.....	.....
	Durbhunga	9,854 6 3	28,343 9 4	.....	.....	4 7 9	28,348 1 1	.....	.....
	Sarun	46,722 12 8	38,902 8 4	.....	.....	.....	38,902 8 4	.....	.....
	30 Chumparun	10,012 1 7	17,788 13 10	.....	.....	.....	17,788 13 10	.....	.....
	Monghyr	53,499 2 7	21,306 1 1	.....	.....	42 4 0	21,348 5 1	.....	.....
	Bhagulpore	30,505 0 7	15,877 15 9	.....	.....	10 5 0	15,888 4 9	.....	.....
	Purneah	15,090 4 2	22,212 7 8	.....	.....	43 4 1	22,255 11 9	.....	.....
	Maldah	4,799 9 9	7,200 1 4	.....	.....	.....	7,200 1 4	.....	.....
	35 Cuttack	18,111 11 3	2,573 5 1	.....	.....	.....	2,573 5 1	.....	.....
	Pooree	14,489 11 0	1,129 14 1	.....	.....	.....	1,129 14 1	.....	.....
	Balasore	16,534 2 11	1,326 8 8	.....	.....	.....	1,326 8 8	.....	.....
	Hazaribagh	9,605 1 11	7,129 15 5	3,952 4 8	.....	.....	11,082 3 8	.....	.....
	Lohardugga	24,304 9 2	10,994 15 11	6 9 5	.....	.....	11,001 9 4	.....	.....
	40 Manbhoom	13,235 0 7	6,084 9 11	412 4 0	.....	.....	6,496 13 11	.....	.....
	Total ...	12,74,724 9 5	7,62,054 2 6	14,604 2 2	.....	2,979 14 1	7,79,638 2 9	.....	.....
Non Cess Districts.	41 Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	27 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	42 Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	921 13 4	.....	.....	.....	1 4 0	1 4 0	.....	.....
	43 Singbhoom	10,750 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	11,699 13 6	.....	.....	.....	1 4 0	1 4 0	.....	.....
	Grand Total ...	12,86,424 6 11	7,62,054 2 6	14,604 2 2	.....	2,981 2 1	7,79,639 6 9	.....	.....

FORT WILLIAM,

The 5th February 1883.

IPTS.

Works.	Irrigation.	Miscellaneous.				Districts.	
Total.	Canal tolls.	Rents of serais and staging bungalows.	Fees, fines, and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
.....	.....	31 0 0	232 5 6	1,249 9 10	1,512 15 4	Burdwan	1
.....	.....	.....	530 9 2	577 7 9	1,108 0 11	Bankoora	
.....	.....	19 0 0	107 3 3	23 10 0	149 13 3	Beerbhoom	
.....	.....	.....	2,323 8 0	3,331 1 3	5,654 9 3	Midnapore	
.....	637 9 0	.....	990 4 3	2,260 12 10	3,251 1 1	Hooghly and Howrah ...	5
.....	.....	.....	488 4 7	1,086 13 6	1,575 2 1	24-Pergunnahs	
.....	.....	20 8 0	2 8 0	701 14 6	733 14 6	Nuddea	
.....	.....	.....	131 0 0	1,039 12 8	1,170 12 8	Jessore	
.....	.....	.....	338 9 6	569 9 6	908 3 0	Moorshedabad	
.....	.....	.....	374 14 0	758 9 0	1,133 7 0	Dinagepore	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	825 1 5	825 1 5	Rajshahye	
.....	.....	20 0 0	1,055 11 0	627 8 0	1,703 3 0	Rungpore	
.....	.....	180 0 0	29 0 0	339 12 5	548 12 5	Bogra	
.....	.....	.....	2,424 11 6	833 9 5	3,258 4 11	Pubna	
.....	.....	.....	375 9 6	0 5 0	375 14 6	Darjeeling	15
.....	.....	133 10 0	21 15 2	300 0 9	455 9 11	Julpigoree	
.....	.....	.....	996 4 11	617 5 3	1,613 10 2	Dacca	
.....	.....	.....	2,120 7 7	660 2 9	2,780 10 4	Furreedpore	
.....	.....	.....	1,804 0 7	1,004 13 6	2,808 14 1	Backergunge	
.....	.....	.....	273 1 9	937 15 9	1,211 1 6	Tipperah	20
.....	.....	.....	2,037 11 6	2,602 6 4	4,640 1 10	Mymensingh	
.....	4,375 1 0	.....	28 0 0	2,666 15 11	2,694 15 11	Chittagong	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,052 2 2	1,052 2 2	Noakhally	
.....	.....	383 6 0	2,149 4 7	671 6 0	3,203 10 7	Patna	
.....	.....	3 0 0	768 13 6	8,769 7 5	9,541 4 11	Gya	25
.....	.....	183 0 0	2,949 5 6	350 8 0	3,482 13 6	Shahabad	
.....	.....	188 0 0	449 2 8	1,018 1 4	1,655 4 0	Mozufferpore	
.....	.....	164 8 0	764 8 9	1,031 3 0	1,960 3 9	Durbhunga	
.....	.....	229 0 0	2,577 8 0	780 7 4	3,586 15 4	Sarun	
.....	.....	.....	.....	522 0 0	522 0 0	Chumparun	30
.....	.....	.....	487 8 0	1,040 5 5	1,527 13 5	Monghyr	
.....	.....	8 0 0	632 3 0	1,020 10 0	1,660 13 0	Bhagulpore	
.....	.....	.....	342 14 6	677 5 1	1,020 3 7	Purneah	
.....	.....	.....	563 7 3	323 9 3	887 0 6	Maldah	
.....	.....	13 15 6	1,831 4 3	1,285 1 8	3,130 5 5	Cuttack	35
.....	.....	.....	80 12 6	361 0 3	441 12 9	Pooree	
.....	.....	51 1 0	675 5 11	457 5 10	1,183 12 9	Balasore	
.....	.....	34 12 0	392 13 11	476 4 0	903 13 11	Hazaribagh	
.....	.....	4 0 0	473 4 0	458 11 9	935 15 9	Lohardugga	
.....	.....	538 3 3	240 12 0	266 12 8	1,045 11 11	Manbhoom	40
.....	5,062 1 0	2,213 9 9	32,064 12 1	43,577 10 6	77,856 0 4	Total.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	41
.....	.....	99 8 0	4 0 0	32 1 0	135 9 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,370 0 0	2,370 0 0	Singhbhoom	43
.....	.....	99 8 0	4 0 0	2,402 1 0	2,505 9 0	Total.	
.....	5,062 1 0	2,313 1 9	32,068 12 1	45,979 11 6	80,361 9 4	Grand Total.	

Cess Districts.

Non-cess Districts.

	Districts.	Irrigation.	Miscellaneous.				Contribution to Provincial Government.
		Canal toll establishment and contingencies.	Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies.	Staging bungalow petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts.	1 Burdwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bankoora	.....	43 7 0	.....	9 6 0	52 13 6	.....
	Beerbhoom	.....	33 0 0	.....	16 2 0	49 2 0	.....
	Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5 Hooghly and Howrah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	24-Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....	96 12 0	96 12 0	.....
	Nuddea	.....	69 0 0	114 7 6	.....	183 7 6	.....
	Jessore	.....	60 9 9	97 12 3	112 6 3	270 12 3	.....
	Moorshedabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 Dinagepore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rajshahye	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rungpore	.....	82 11 0	6 8 0	.....	89 3 0	.....
	Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pubna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	15 Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Julpigoree	.....	95 8 0	24 15 6	302 4 0	422 11 6	.....
	Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Furreedpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Backergunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20 Tipperah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chittagong	213 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Noakhally	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patna	.....	308 0 0	331 5 6	.....	639 5 6	.....
	25 Gya	.....	148 0 0	.....	.....	148 0 0	.....
	Shahabad	.....	85 9 9	16 9 6	.....	102 3 3	.....
	Mozufferpore	.....	136 0 0	105 10 8	.....	241 10 8	.....
	Durbhunga	.....	64 1 0	127 9 6	.....	191 10 6	.....
	Sarun	.....	48 15 0	89 14 5	.....	138 13 5	.....
	30 Chumparun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhagulpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purneah	.....	.....	.....	1 11 0	1 11 0	.....
	Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	35 Cuttack	.....	196 0 0	231 7 3	.....	427 7 3	.....
	Pooree	.....	36 0 0	45 9 1	.....	81 9 1	.....
	Balasore	.....	77 0 0	.....	.....	77 0 0	.....
	Hazaribagh	.....	30 13 0	36 2 3	.....	66 15 3	.....
	Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	40 Manbhoom	.....	.....	344 7 8	.....	344 7 8	.....
	Total ...	213 8 6	1,614 11 0	1,872 6 8	533 9 3	3,625 10 11	.....
Non-cess Districts.	41 Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	42 Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	.....	223 6 2	89 7 6	.....	312 13 8	.....
	43 Singbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	223 6 2	89 7 6	.....	312 13 8	.....
	Grand Total ...	213 8 6	1,738 1 2	1,961 14 2	533 9 3	3,938 8 7	.....

ROAD FUND.

(Road) Committees for the Fourth Quarter of the Cess year 1881-82,

September 1882.

DITURE.

Suspense Account. Advances.	Suspense Account. Deposits.	Suspense Account. Total.	Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others, increased.	Balance of uncashed cheques, decreased.	Total outlay.	Districts.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
2,309 8 9	114 8 0	2,424 0 9	45,580 13 0	.....	.....	45,580 13 0	Burdwan	1
645 9 0	299 0 0	944 9 0	16,582 11 4	.....	.....	16,582 11 4	Bankoora	
162 2 6	.....	162 2 6	15,830 8 8	23 9 0	.....	15,854 1 8	Beerbhoom	
4,702 3 3	265 0 0	4,967 3 3	48,895 5 10	11 6 0	.....	48,906 11 10	Midnapore	
4,611 0 9	.....	4,611 0 9	32,642 0 9	.....	.....	32,642 0 9	Hooghly and Howrah ...	5
.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	61,642 15 3	.....	.....	61,642 15 3	24-Pergunnahs	
1,200 0 0	233 15 0	1,433 15 0	77,775 9 1	.....	.....	77,775 9 1	Nuddea	
6,190 5 0	.....	6,190 5 0	33,365 5 0	.....	922 11 8	33,288 0 5	Jessore	
600 0 0	82 8 6	682 8 6	21,743 14 7	.....	866 11 0	22,610 9 7	Moorshedabad	
1,648 14 0	.....	1,648 14 0	55,162 0 6	.....	.....	55,162 0 6	Dinagepore	10
1,033 3 6	.....	1,033 3 6	35,550 8 10	.....	.....	35,550 8 10	Rajshahye	
1,210 0 4	.....	1,210 6 4	33,922 10 1	.....	374 9 0	34,297 3 1	Rungpore	
5,786 7 6	.....	5,786 7 6	29,768 12 8	.....	.....	29,768 12 8	Bogra	
727 9 6	.....	727 9 6	14,693 5 6	.....	.....	14,693 5 6	Pubna	
405 0 0	4,709 4 3	5,114 4 3	22,410 5 0	.....	456 0 0	22,866 5 0	Darjeeling	15
2,843 8 10	.....	2,843 8 10	21,018 8 1	.....	.....	21,018 8 1	Julpigoree	
100 0 0	4,957 0 0	5,057 0 0	37,604 12 0	.....	1,069 2 7	38,673 14 7	Dacca	
2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	20,560 7 2	.....	.....	20,560 7 2	Furreedpore	
1,520 0 0	750 0 0	2,270 0 0	54,968 6 4	.....	3,370 2 1	58,338 8 5	Backergunge	
75 12 0	.....	75 12 0	23,754 7 11	.....	1,081 2 9	24,835 10 8	Tipperah	20
.....	626 13 2	626 13 2	55,132 11 4	.....	1,175 14 3	53,308 9 7	Mymensingh	
475 0 0	.....	475 0 0	51,656 12 11	.....	.....	51,656 12 11	Chittagong	
4,093 14 3	14 0 0	4,107 14 3	82,523 1 3	.....	.....	82,523 1 3	Noakhally	
2,788 5 0	5,236 6 8	8,024 11 8	1,17,117 7 2	.....	.....	1,17,117 7 2	Patna	
1,574 3 2	13,425 11 11	14,999 15 1	1,22,964 13 3	.....	.....	1,22,964 13 3	Gya	25
2,614 14 1	.....	2,614 14 1	49,444 6 10	309 12 0	.....	49,754 2 10	Shahabad	
38 7 0	435 0 0	473 7 0	38,884 11 3	.....	.....	38,884 11 3	Mozufferpore	
3,072 0 3	.....	3,072 0 3	52,809 7 4	.....	.....	52,809 7 4	Durbhunga	
680 2 6	.....	680 2 6	78,200 12 3	.....	.....	78,200 12 3	Sarun	
7,496 9 8	.....	7,496 9 8	30,334 9 3	.....	.....	30,334 9 3	Chumparun	30
.....	332 0 0	332 0 0	84,073 3 8	400 0 0	.....	84,473 3 8	Monghyr	
7,810 8 3	7,529 11 10	15,340 4 1	66,294 6 10	.....	.....	66,294 6 10	Bhagulpore	
1,248 15 11	597 8 0	1,846 7 11	34,533 11 3	.....	.....	34,533 11 3	Purneah	
1,482 2 9	.....	1,482 2 9	7,551 0 5	.....	132 5 4	7,683 5 9	Maldah	
.....	.....	.....	20,985 7 8	.....	.....	20,985 7 8	Cuttack	35
299 9 3	.....	299 9 3	11,271 9 2	.....	.....	11,271 9 2	Pooree	
.....	.....	.....	9,684 1 4	.....	.....	9,684 1 4	Balasore	
.....	763 10 2	763 10 2	22,479 15 1	.....	.....	22,479 15 1	Hazaribagh	
954 0 0	659 14 0	1,613 14 0	26,953 12 6	26 15 9	.....	26,980 12 3	Lohardugga	
.....	.....	.....	5,848 13 2	52 7 6	.....	5,901 4 8	Manbhoom	40
72,400 7 0	41,081 15 6	1,13,482 6 6	16,71,218 5 6	824 2 3	9,448 10 8	16,81,491 2 5	Total	
7 8 0	.....	7 8 0	3,167 6 1	1 9 2	.....	3,168 15 3	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	41
80 0 0	.....	80 0 0	13,144 1 7	.....	.....	13,144 1 7	Sonthal Pergunnahs	42
4,505 3 6	.....	4,505 3 6	5,013 12 6	.....	345 0 0	5,358 12 6	Singbhoom	43
4,592 11 6	.....	4,592 11 6	21,325 4 2	1 9 2	345 0 0	21,671 13 4	Total	
76,993 2 6	41,081 15 6	1,18,075 2 0	16,92,543 9 8	825 11 5	9,793 10 8	17,03,162 15 9	Grand Total.	

Cess Districts.

Non-cess Districts.

A. COTTERELL TUPP,

Accountant-General.

LIBERALITY OF BABOO MOHINI MOHAN RAY.

No. 172, dated Calcutta, the 15th March 1883.

From—C. S. BAYLEY, ESQ., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsements Nos. 1338 and 1339, dated the 24th February 1883, with enclosures, regarding certain endowments offered by Baboo Mohini Mohan Ray.

2. In June 1881 the Lieutenant-Governor accepted the offer made by Baboo Mohini Mohan Ray to invest a sum of Rs. 1,000 in 4 per cent. Government securities for the purpose of awarding an annual prize of Rs. 40 to an *adhyapaka* (teacher) of *Smriti* or Hindu Law, whose pupil should stand first in that subject among the successful competitors at the examination for Sanskrit titles. The prize was designated the "Kshetramani Debya Prize." It is now proposed that the value of this prize should be increased to Rs. 60 by the investment of a further sum of Rs. 500, and that the prize should be designated the "Kshetramani Debya Stipend."

3. Baboo Mohini Mohan Ray also offers to make over to Government the following promissory notes with a view to found certain additional prizes:—

(1.)—One note for Rs. 3,000, the interest of which, amounting to Rs. 120 per annum, is to be appropriated for the award of two annual stipends of Rs. 60 each to *adhyapakas* of *Darshana* and *Sahitya* (Hindu Philosophy and Literature) whose pupils are most successful in passing the Sanskrit titles examination in those subjects. The stipends will be designated the "Rajkrishna Ray Stipends" in memory of the donor's late father.

(2).—One note for Rs. 4,000, the interest of which, amounting to Rs. 160 per annum, is to be appropriated towards the payment of two annual prizes of Rs. 80 each, one for the Krishnaghur College and the other for the Rajshahye College. The prize for each college will be awarded to the student who most successfully passes the B.A. examination in the first division. If no student be placed in the first division in any year, the prize is to be awarded at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction to a graduate of the college who passes the M.A. with honors in any subject, or the value is to be capitalized and added to the fund of the endowment. The recipient of the prize is to be allowed the option of receiving the value in books selected by himself, or in a gold medal inscribed with his name.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts with much pleasure all these offers, and desires that his cordial thanks may be conveyed to Baboo Mohini Mohan Ray for his public spirit and liberality.

No. 1338, dated Calcutta, the 24th February 1883.

Memo. by G. BELLETT, ESQ., Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, General Department, in reference to his letter No. 351, dated the 25th June 1881, with the request that Baboo Mohini Mohan Ray's offer may be accepted, and an acknowledgment of Government conveyed to him for this act of public spirit and liberality, and the correspondence published in the Gazette.

Dated Bhowanipore, the 21st February 1883.

From—BABOO MOHINI MOHAN RAY,

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I BEG to send herewith a 4 per cent. Government promissory note of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose of founding two stipends for Professors (*adhyapaka vritis*) of the annual value of Rs. 60 each in

No. 127537 of 1842-43.

connection with the examination for Sanskrit titles held in accordance with the resolution of Government dated the 30th June 1878, and to express an humble wish that they be called in memory of my deceased father "The Rajkrishna Ray stipend."

I beg to send also another Government promissory note of Rs. 500 for the purpose of increasing the annual value of the prize designated "The Kshetramani Debya Prize," and founded by me in June 1881, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. To assimilate names, I beg to request that the designation be slightly altered, and it be called "The Kshetramani Debya Stipend."

No. 127539 of 1842-43.

This last-mentioned stipend will, for each year, be ordinarily awarded to an *adhyapaka* of Smriti (Professor of Hindu law) whose pupil may succeed in obtaining title or degree in that branch of Sanskrit learning. In like manner one of the two Rajkrishna Ray stipends will for each year be ordinarily awarded to an *adhyapaka* of *Darshana* (Professor of Hindu philosophy), and the other to an *adhyapaka* of *Sahitya* (Professor of Sanskrit literature) whose pupil may graduate in those two subjects respectively. If there be two or more professors eligible for stipend in any of the three above-named subjects, the selection from among them of the stipendiary for the year shall rest with the Director of Public Instruction. If conversely there be no eligible professors in one or other of the three abovenamed subjects, the Director of Public Instruction may at his discretion award the stipend for the year to the professor of a successful pupil in any other branch of Sanskrit learning, or cause the amount to be capitalized and added to the fund of the endowment.

I request the favour of your recommending the Government to accept my offer, and to receive the Government promissory notes in trust for the purpose of awarding the annual interest thereof as *adhyapaka vritis* or stipends to professors in the manner and under the rules aforesaid.

No. 1839, dated Calcutta, the 24th February 1883.

Memo. by G. BELLETT, Esq., Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, General Department, in continuation of this office No. 1338 of to-day's date, and with the request that Baboo Mohini Mohan Ray's offer may be accepted, and an acknowledgment of Government conveyed to him for this act of public spirit and liberality, and the correspondence published in the Gazette.

Dated Bhowanipore, the 21st February 1883.

From—BABOO MOHINI MOHAN RAY,
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I BEG to send herewith a 4 per cent. Government Promissory note of Rs. 4,000 for the purpose of founding two annual prizes of Rs. 80— each one for the Krishnaghur College, and the other for the Rajshahye College. I was educated in both those institutions, having been taught the elementary course in the Rajshahye school, which has since grown into a College, and the higher course in the Krishnaghur College.

No. 127536 of 1842-43.

The endowment for each College is intended to be entirely independent of the other, and to be subject to the following rules:—The prize shall for each year be awarded to the student of the college who shall stand highest at the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and shall likewise pass in the first division. If there be no student of the B. A. class eligible under the above rule, the Director of Public Instruction may at his discretion award the prize for the year to a graduate of the College who shall successfully pass the Honor examination in any subject for the degree of Master of Arts, or may cause the amount to be capitalized and added to the fund of the endowment. The recipient of the prize will have the option of receiving the value thereof in books selected by himself, or in a gold medal inscribed with his name.

I request the favour of your recommending the Government to accept my offer, and to receive the Government promissory note in trust for the purpose of awarding the annual interest thereof as prizes in the manner and under the rules aforesaid.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A VETERINARY SCHOOL FOR BENGAL.

Circular No. 6, dated Calcutta, the 19th March 1883.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,

To—All Commissioners.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has had before him the question of establishing a veterinary school for Bengal for the purpose of imparting instruction in veterinary science with special reference to the treatment of horned cattle, and of training a class of natives for service among the people, whether as Government officers or as private practitioners. In the month of January last a special committee, under the presidency of Surgeon-Major K. McLeod, was appointed to consider the whole question. Their report has now been received, and in forwarding a copy for your information I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor may be favoured with an expression of your opinion on the proposals put forward, together with any recommendations that you may have to offer. In particular, it is requested that you will be good enough to enquire and report, for the information of Government, what probability there is of passed students of the school obtaining employment under landholders or public bodies in your division.

No. 646, dated Calcutta, the 19th March 1883.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,

To—The President of the Committee appointed to consider the question of establishing a Veterinary School for Bengal.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th February 1883, forwarding the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of establishing a veterinary school for Bengal.

2. In reply, I am directed to convey the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Committee for the excellent report they have submitted, and for the sound and practical suggestions which it embodies.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th February 1883.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

Municipal Department—Medical—dated Calcutta, 22nd January 1883.

IN compliance with the instructions conveyed to us in the Resolution marginally cited, we have the honour to submit the following report on the subject of "the establishment of a school for the special object of imparting instruction in veterinary science among the people, whether as Government officers or as private practitioners."

2. In considering this subject, we have had the advantage of perusing the scheme drawn up by Mr. Hallen in 1872 for establishing a veterinary college in Calcutta for the Bengal Presidency, which scheme obtained the sanction of the Government of India,* but was not carried out on account of Mr. Hallen's services being required elsewhere. We have also perused the report of the Committee which led to the formation of a veterinary school at Lahore, and have endeavoured to assimilate the arrangements proposed for the Bengal school to those sanctioned for the Punjab school as closely as the different circumstances of the two provinces allow. We have likewise held prominently in view the indications conveyed in paragraph 4 of the Resolution above cited, pointing out the special questions regarding which deliberation and opinion are required by Government.

* Financial Department Resolution No. 6498, dated 14th October 1872

Punjab Government letter No 109, dated 19th June 1882, and enclosures.

3. The circumstances that agricultural stock in the province of Bengal is almost exclusively composed of cattle (neat kine), and that the main object of the school is to furnish an agency competent to aid in the prevention of the embarrassment and loss caused to the agricultural classes by disease (mostly of an epizootic kind) among cattle, have rendered it necessary that our proposals should be based on the assumption that instruction regarding the hygiene and diseases of the cow should constitute the principal or sole business of the school. In every veterinary school in the world the horse constitutes the chief

subject of study and teaching, and other domestic animals are considered of secondary importance. In this school the cow must constitute the main or sole subject of attention, and the horse and other domestic animals will obtain scant notice. What is wanted, we apprehend, is a native of average intelligence and fair general education, whose special education in the proposed school will enable him—

(*a*) to recognise and discriminate the diseases of cattle accurately;
(*b*) to submit intelligent reports regarding outbreaks of cattle-disease, and suggest measures necessary for preventing their spread;
(*c*) to direct and carry out the proper treatment of diseased cattle;
(*d*) to diffuse a knowledge of the best means of keeping cattle in health, and treating them when ill.

4 But, while fully appreciating and realizing the objects and scope of our deliberations, we would record our emphatic conviction that a veterinary education is incomplete which does not include a knowledge of the horse and other domestic animals, and that an expansion of the school in this direction should be recognized as a highly desirable, if not necessary, event of the future. For this purpose increased and more expensive accommodation, appliances, and teaching power would be needed. The more limited scale on which we have recommended the organization of the institution is not, we would add, incompatible with a development of this kind.

5. We are entirely in accord with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that the new school should constitute a separate institution, and not a branch of the Sealdah Medical School. The scope of instruction and sphere of practice alike point to separation. Medical and veterinary education and practice have no doubt much in common, but their specialities are so pronounced as to render combination inexpedient. Each branch of the healing profession is quite enough for one man, and the experience and custom of western nations have pronounced unmistakeably for specialization, which is more in harmony with the instincts and habits of eastern than of western peoples.

6. *Site.*—In considering the question of the best site for the school, we have held the following points in view. The locality should be—

(*a*) at some distance from where cattle or other stock are stabled, to avoid infection of them;
(*b*) not too close to human habitations or in a crowded locality, in case the hospital and dissecting room might be a nuisance;
(*c*) of easy access from town for the convenience of non-resident lecturers;
(*d*) within reasonable distance of a locality where the students might obtain lodgings and provisions;
(*e*) conveniently situated for access of sick cattle from the town and suburbs, and for removal of offal, dung, &c.
(*f*) Proximity to a sewer and access to pipe water would be very substantial additional advantages.

The eastern suburbs of Calcutta—Tengra, Entally, Beniapooker, and Ballygunge—would, we consider, best meet these requirements. We inspected various places in these suburbs, and found that suitable buildings and sufficient ground could be obtained at a purchase cost of, say, Rs. 25,000, or monthly rental of, say, Rs. 150. We considered that eight to ten beeghas of land are requisite for an institution in which sheds for the segregation and treatment of infectious complaints would require to be erected at some distance from the General Hospital. If a good two-storied house with the usual out-houses were available on a compound of this size, the upper story might be made available for the Superintendent's residence, and the lower for a lecture room, pharmacy, office, and museum, the out-houses being utilized as servants' quarters. We could specify several properties affording these advantages, and notes have been kept of them; but it will probably suffice for the purpose of this report to indicate the kind of accommodation that is required and could be procured.

7. There is a village (Hareeparah) immediately to the south of the Sealdah School, covering some 4¾ beeghas of land, which would form an admirable site for the school. It offers the following advantages:—

(*a*) Sufficient distance from human habitations and places where cattle are kept

(*b*) Easy access from town and from the municipal *gowkanahs*, whence sick cattle would probably be brought to the hospital; easy access also for sick cattle belonging to *goallahs*, *garriwans*, and others.

(*c*) Proximity to the Sealdah School, whence models, preparations, &c., might be taken on loan, and to which students might resort for instruction on some subjects.

(*d*) Close proximity to the main sewer and the municipal railway, offering peculiar facilities for removing filth of sorts.

(*e*) Within easy reach of pipe water.

(*f*) The Sealdah school and hospital would be freed of the nuisance of a filthy bustee in their immediate neighbourhood.

This property might be had, we understand, at a cost of Rs. 100 per cottah. The price of 4¾ beeghas would be Rs. 9,500. More land might be required for an infections diseases' hospital, but this could easily be had in the neighbourhood. The only drawback is that all the buildings required would have to be erected. The Superintendent might easily procure a good house in the neighbourhood. We submit a plan of this site, for which we are indebted to Mr. R. C. Sterndale, Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality.

8. *Buildings.*—The buildings that would be requisite for the purposes of the school are these—

(*a*) *A hospital.*—We consider that to give sufficient clinical instruction, accommodation for 100 head of cattle would be necessary. A shed of an inexpensive kind would answer well enough for cattle. Each stall or loose box ought to have a superficial area of 12×12 feet. A *kulcha* floor would suffice. Mr. Greenhill's experience indicates that a suitable building could be erected at a cost of Rs. 60 per stall or box. The whole building would thus cost Rs. 6,000. A hospital suitable for the accommodation of horses would cost about four times as much.

(*b*) *A hospital for infectious diseases*—large enough to accommodate 20 patients. This would cost at the same rate Rs. 1,200. A *pucca* floor would be advisable for this hospital, which would add to the cost of it.

(*c*) *A dissecting room.*—A cheap shed with rough tables might be run up at small cost, but it would be better, from a sanitary point of view, to provide a place similar to the new *post mortem* house attached to the Sealdah School, with raised plinth, cemented floor, good drains, perforated zinc walls, strong tables covered with lead, cisterns and pipes, &c., where the students could work with comfort and safety to health, and which could not become a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Four tables for dissecting would suffice, and another specially contrived for *post mortem* examinations. We understand that the Sealdah building cost Rs. 4,649. A room of half the size would be sufficient for the veterinary school, and this could probably be provided for about Rs. 3,000.

(*d*) Lecture-room.

(*e*) Pharmacy.

(*f*) Office.

(*g*) Residence for Superintendent.

If a two-storied house were purchased or leased, as indicated in paragraph 6, these requirements would be met, and the cost of suitable furnishings and fittings only would be required. If land only were acquired, as suggested in paragraph 7, a new building would be necessary to include either (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), if the Superintendent should not be required to live on the spot; or (*g*) as well if this were considered desirable. The cost of these buildings would not be less than Rs. 20,000. In addition it would be requisite to provide—

(*h*) a residence for the Deputy Superintendent;

(*i*) quarters for students on duty;

(*j*) godowns for servants;

(*k*) a godown for storing straw, hay, and grain with an iron tank for the latter, and a boiler for preparing mashes, &c.

The remark above made would apply to these requirements as well. New erections would cost some Rs. 10,000 in addition.

9. *Furnishings and fittings.*—The fittings, furnishings and appliances necessary for the institution need not be on a very costly scale.

(*a*) If the lecture-room should not be built *de novo*, it would be necessary to provide benches, desks, demonstrating table, chair, blackboard, &c. This would perhaps cost some Rs. 1,000.

(*b*) The fitting of the pharmacy with desks, tables, shelves, drawers, almirahs, sink, &c., would cost about Rs. 700.

(*c*) If the dissecting room were not originally provided with tables, benches, &c., the cost of providing them would probably amount to Rs. 250.

(*d*) A set of dissecting instruments for, say, 60 students would cost Rs. 200.

(*e*) Medicines and appliances to stock the pharmacy at starting would cost about Rs. 250.

(*f*) A set of surgical instruments suitable for the treatment of cattle might be provided for Rs. 150.

(*g*) Models, books, diagrams, &c., would have to be gradually collected. A native artist educated in the Calcutta School of Art could enlarge pictures and plates for teaching purposes, and prepare illustrations from fresh specimens as is now done in the Medical College. A set of drawings illustrative of the morbid anatomy of rinderpest was prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Hallen when he served on the Cattle Plague Commission. These could doubtless be obtained from the Home Department. It would be necessary to prepare text-books in the vernacular. This might be done in time under the superintendence of the professor and teachers. For all these purposes it would suffice to assign a grant of Rs 1,000 at starting.

(*h*) A table, chairs and almirah would be required for the office room. This would cost, say, Rs. 100.

10. *Subjects of instruction.*—Before entering on the question of staff and establishment, it is necessary to specify the subjects of instruction and the course of study. The following are the essential branches of veterinary education having any pretension to be scientific, systematic and complete.

(*a*) Anatomy and physiology (including demonstrations and dissection).

(*b*) Materia Medica (including practical pharmacy and as much chemistry and botany as would be necessary for a proper understanding of the nature and composition of drugs).

(*c*) Pathology (including the hygiene of cattle, cattle-poisoning and the nature and treatment of medical and surgical diseases).

(*d*) Clinical and practical instruction (including housing, feeding, shoeing, &c., &c.

Instruction in these subjects would be confined to the cow in the first instance, with perhaps a few demonstrations of the anatomy of the horse; but if more detailed instruction regarding the latter should become desirable, the same scheme of subjects would apply.

11. *Course of instruction.*—Instruction will have to be conveyed in the Bengali language. This introduces a considerable difficulty in arranging for the staff, but that cannot be avoided. The session would last, as in the Sealdah School, from 15th June to 15th April, but clinical and practical instruction would be given all the year round. Half of the students might get leave during the vacation in two batches in turn.

The course of instruction would be as follows :—

A—1st Session—(*a*) Anatomy and dissection.
(*b*) Materia Medica and compounding.
(*c*) Hospital attendance.

B—2nd Session—(*a*) Anatomy and dissection.
(*b*) Materia Medica and compounding.
(*c*) Pathology.
(*d*) Hospital attendance.

C—3rd Session—(*a*) Surgical anatomy and operations.

(*b*) Compounding.
(*c*) Pathology.
(*d*) Hospital attendance (shoeing and drenching, &c.)

We consider that a sound and thorough training could not be given in less than three sessions.

11. *Teaching staff.*—For the purpose of efficient instruction and conducting the management of the institution, we consider the following establishment requisite:—

A.—*One Superintendent and Professor.*—He should be a qualified veterinary surgeon, of good ability and attainments, with a knowledge of the country and language. An army veterinary surgeon of some standing would for many reasons be preferable to a man specially brought out from England. The duties would be—

(*a*) to superintend and control the whole institution;
(*b*) to lecture on pathology;
(*c*) to give clinical instruction;
(*d*) to correspond with Government regarding all matters connected with the school;
(*e*) to advise Government on veterinary questions;

An officer of some standing, and who had served in India for four or five years, would be desirable, but not so senior as to preclude the probability of his remaining in the appointment for 10 to 15 years. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a man with a sufficient knowledge of Bengali, but the retention of his appointment might be made conditional on his acquiring this. He would receive the pay of his army grade and Rs. 300 staff pay in addition. The pay of a 1st class veterinary surgeon over 5 years' service is Rs. 602-12-5. This might be taken as an average. He should reside on or near the school, get free quarters, and be restricted from private practice, devoting the whole of his time to the institution. In order to retain the services of an army officer, it would be necessary that he should obtain, during his employment in the school, any additional pay or higher rank to which his service entitled him.

B.—*An Assistant to the Superintendent.*—The duties should be—

(*a*) to have subordinate charge of the hospital;
(*b*) to demonstrate in anatomy and assist in the dissecting room;
(*c*) to have charge of the pharmacy and superintend the compounding.

He ought to be a smart, well educated man, with some previous knowledge of medicine. A specially selected Assistant Surgeon or an Assistant Apothecary of some standing, who had gone through the course of study required of the Subordinate Medical Department in the Medical College, would suit. A good knowledge of Bengali would be indispensable. Quarters would be provided on the premises, and he would be required to devote his whole time to his duties.

A salary of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10, would be requisite.

C.—*Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.*—A selected licentiate of the vernacular school would be well suited for this duty; a knowledge of English would be desirable in order to enable him to prepare text-books. He would—

(*a*) lecture on anatomy and physiology;
(*b*) superintend the dissecting room;
(*c*) under the direction of the Superintendent prepare text-books;
(*d*) supervise the preparation of skeletons, dissections, diagrams, &c., &c.

He ought to spend 5 or 6 hours daily at the school during the session. He would get the grade pay of a Civil Hospital Assistant and Rs. 50 staff pay. Quarters need not be provided.

D.—*Lecturer on Materia Medica.*—A Vernacular Licentiate or Civil Hospital Assistant might also be selected for this duty on the same terms. He would—

(*a*) lecture on Materia Medica and Elementary Chemistry and Botany;
(*b*) superintend generally the practical instruction in compounding;
(*c*) prepare text-books on Materia Medica and compounding;
(*d*) if necessary take subordinate charge of a certain number of sick cattle.

As the Superintendent would not be required during the first session to lecture on pathology, he could devote himself to acquiring the language, organizing the classes of Anatomy and Materia Medica and the hospital, seeing that the lecturers fitted themselves for their work, arranging about demonstrations, specimens, diagrams, &c., &c.

12. *Establishment.*—The following establishment would be necessary for carrying out the business of the institution :—

(*a*) A hospital overseer at Rs. 40 per mensem.

(*b*) Coolies at the rate of 1 to every 10 head of cattle, say, 10 at Rs. 8 = Rs. 80. Students would also assist in the hospital work.

(*c*) A compounder. A student might be selected, who would get Rs. 5 in addition to his stipend.

(*d*) A writer at Rs. 25.

(*e*) Sweepers for the dissecting room, hospital, and grounds, say, four at Rs. 7.

(*f*) Three malis, one of whom would act as durwan, at Rs. 10, 8, 7.

(*g*) A bheesti at Rs. 7.

(*h*) A bearer at Rs. 8 and farash at Rs. 7 for the lecture-room, office, &c.

(*i*) Four punkhawallahs in the hot weather, 15th June to 15th October, at Rs. 4.

13. *Students.*—The school should be open to students of every nationality, caste, and religion. We consider it desirable that students should be obtained from all parts of the province, and that after instruction they should be sent to those districts with whose circumstances they are best acquainted. For this purpose Commissioners and District Officers might be asked to select and send a certain number of young men likely to take an interest in the subject and profit by the instruction and training imparted in the school. Zemindars and planters and others interested in agriculture and stock might also be invited to select and send students.

14 *Preliminary Examination* —Students should be certified as regards character, general smartness and physical fitness by the authority or person sending them. Ability to read and write in Bengali and a good knowledge of arithmetic is indispensable. It would be best if the same standards of preliminary education as are required for the vernacular schools could be exacted. These are as follow :—

(*a*) The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

(*b*) A certificate signed by the Registrar of having appeared for this examination and not having failed in more than two subjects.

(*c*) The Middle English or Minor Scholarship Examination.

(*d*) The Middle Vernacular Examinations.

(*a*) and (*b*) could perhaps hardly be expected. The examinations for (*c*) and (*d*) being held in the districts, and success being attested by Inspectors of Schools, would be more suited to the circumstances.

		Marks.
I	Bengali language ...	100
II	History and Geography of Bengal	100
III.	Arithmetic	150
IV.	Euclid, Book I	50
V.	Elements of Natural Philosophy and Physical Science.	100
VI.	Sanitary Primer ..	100
	Total ...	600

It might be advisable, at starting, to be content with a still lower standard, and the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination might be added. The subjects of examination included in these tests are as shown in the margin, and would suffice. The age limit (13) for this examination is too low, but this might perhaps be extended to 15 as in the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination as a special case.

15. Students would have to find their own quarters, except those on duty in the hospital, pharmacy, &c., for whom a lodging would be provided. These would have to find their own rations.

16. *Examinations.*—We recommend that an examination should be held at the close of each session by the Superintendent and teachers to test progress. Students not acquitting themselves satisfactorily should be discharged.

17. *Final Examination.*—A final examination should be held at the end of the third session, and should be conducted by persons not connected with the school. A Board might be appointed composed of a Professor of the Medical

College, a Veterinary Surgeon, and the Superintendent. The examination would be oral and practical, and a parchment certificate should be given, signed in the name of the Board by the Superintendent, of having been examined and passed.

18. *Number of students.*—This is a difficult question, as we have no data to judge of the probable demand for private practice. The Committee which considered the arrangements for the Lahore School recommended a strength of 60 students, and this we consider a good working number. The experience of the Sealdah School indicates that, of the number originally admitted into the school, about 50 per cent. pass the final examination and become licentiates. The rest are removed by death, resignation, expulsion, &c. An annual accession of 20 students would at this rate give an annual yield of 10 qualified men. It would take some time to provide each of the 44 districts of Bengal with a man at this rate, and casualties occurring among passed men would have to be thought of and provided for. The estimate would therefore appear to be reasonable at starting, even if the contingency of private practice is for the present left out of account.

19. *Stipends.*—Stipends and an assurance of employment by Government must be in the first instance provided, until in fact experience has established the assurance that a livelihood can be gained by private practice. The same stipends as are given to the students of the vernacular school, viz. Rs. 5 per mensem, are recommended; less cannot be offered. A maximum of 60 stipends may be laid down for the school; vacancies being filled up by examination. Half the number of freeships may be established at starting to meet the case of zemindars and others sending youths. It is premature to lay down any scale of entrance or other fees, and whether the stipends should be paid from provincial revenues or local funds is a matter for the consideration of Government. It is more than doubtful whether any fees could be obtained at starting for the keep and treatment of sick cattle; but perhaps in time a small charge might be imposed on this account. It would probably be sufficient to start the school with 30 students, and go on entertaining 20 annually, or as many more as might be necessary to maintain the strength of 60 students.

20. *Name and pay of passed students.*—Passed students might be called Veterinary Assistants, and the following scale of pay would probably suffice:—

	Without English qualification.	With English qualification.
Under 7 years	15	20
Over 7 and under 14 years	20	30
Over 14 years	30	40

The rates have been arranged in accordance with the scale of pay of Civil Hospital Assistants, making a reduction of Rs. 5 all round. The establishment should be entitled to pension under the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

21. *Government of the school.*—The Superintendent of the school should correspond direct with the Secretary to Government in the Medical Department. It would be desirable, however, to appoint a certain number of visitors, who should inspect the school occasionally and enter their remarks in a book kept for that purpose, a copy of these, with explanatory remarks by the Superintendent, being forwarded promptly to Government. We would suggest the following:—

Visitors.

(*a*) The Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon of the Lower Circle.
(*b*) The Principal of the Medical College.
(*c*) The Superintendent of the Sealdah Medical School.

Veterinary assistants would be under the orders and control of the Magistrates of districts.

22. *Cost.*—It is not easy to give an exact estimate of the cost of the school, more particularly of the initial cost, which would depend on—

Initial outlay.

(*a*) whether premises and ground were bought or leased; and
(*b*) whether, in the former case, ground only were bought and premises erected, or ground and premises were bought, and only some additional buildings were raised.

These cases may thus be stated :—

(*a*) Ground bought and all buildings erected.
(*b*) Ground and premises bought and some additional buildings raised.
(*c*) House and grounds rented and some additional buildings provided.

The cost of the additional buildings would be nearly the same in the two last cases :—

	Rs.
In case (*a*) the ground would cost, say	10,000
The buildings, say	30,000
Fittings and furnishings, say	4,000
Total ..	44,000
In case (*b*) the house and grounds would cost, say	25,000
Additional buildings	12,000
Furnishings and fittings	4,000
Total ..	41,000

In case (*c*) the annual rental would be Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, and the additional buildings and fittings and furnishings Rs 16,000 as in the last case. The capital outlay for establishing the school would not fall far short of half a lakh of rupees.

23. *Establishment.*—The cost of establishment can be more precisely stated. The following scale is in accordance with the preceding recommendations :—

		Monthly. Rs.	Annual. Rs.
	Teaching Staff.		
1	Superintendent and Professor, say	900	
1	Assistant Superintendent	225	
1	Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology ...	80	
1	„ on Materia Medica ...	80	
	Total ...	1,285	15,420
	Working Establishment.		
1	Hospital overseer	40	
10	Coolies at Rs. 8	80	
1	Compounder	5	
1	Writer	25	
4	Sweepers at Rs. 7	28	
3	Malis at Rs. 10, 8, and 7	25	
1	Bheesti at Rs. 7	7	
1	Bearer at Rs. 8 and farash at Rs. 7	15	
4	Punkahwallahs at Rs. 4	16	
	Stipends	241	2,892
60	Students at Rs. 5	300	3,600
	Total ...		21,912
	Deduct 8 16s for punkahwallahs		128
	Total ...	...	21,784
	Add for rent (case *c*) ...	150	1,800
	Total ...	...	23,584
	Add for keep of 100 cattle at Rs. 6 per mensem ...	...	7,200
	Add contingencies at Rs. 20 per mensem ...	...	240
	Total ...	...	31,024

The annual cost of the Lahore School has, we observe, been estimated at Rs. 18,924 (exclusive of keep of horses and cattle), and looking to the fact that the arrangements we have proposed are in some respects more complete, the figure which we have specified does not appear extravagant.

24. *Conclusion.*—In submitting the scheme which we would now commend to the favourable consideration of Government, we have been guided by a desire to organize the institution as economically as is consistent with efficiency, and at the same time by estimating every requirement liberally to avoid committing Government to entering upon an enterprise which would prove more costly than it appeared to be at starting.

We have, &c.,

K. McLEOD, A.M., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Surgeon-Major*, } *President.*

J. H. B. HALLEN, M.R.C.S. & F.R.S.E., *Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon*, } *Members.*

T. GREENHLIL, M.R.C.V.S., }

DOCKS AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.

No 110.

Dated the 20th March 1883.

THE following is published for general information :—

No. 116M, dated Fort William, the 14th March 1883.

From—COLONEL W. S. TREVOR, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 615MPI of the 23rd ultimo, with enclosures, on the subject of constructing docks at Diamond Harbour, and to state that the Government of India entirely concur with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as to the necessity for further enquiry regarding the extensions of accommodation possible at Calcutta itself, before embarking on any scheme for providing docks at a distance.

2. Without attempting to prejudge the question at its present stage, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council cannot but feel that there is some force in the objection of the mercantile community to being compelled to carry on one portion of their business at a place some forty miles distant from their head-quarters, and in the argument that it is improvident to commit for ever the trade of the large portion of India commanded by Calcutta to the risks and inconveniences of one portion of the Hooghly river in order to escape those of the other. If it were found possible to construct docks in the vicinity of Calcutta itself, this dilemma would be avoided, and while, indeed, the risks and delays of the Hooghly would remain as at present, the possibility would remain open of avoiding them, at any future time when the trade could bear the charge, by means of a canal connecting the docks with the Mutlah river.

3. I am therefore desired to suggest that the enquiry by the Port Commissioners should embrace the feasibility and cost of a wet dock of reasonable size, but capable of enlargement hereafter, and the expediency of the Commissioners themselves carrying out the project by means of capital to be raised by them for the purpose. Due consideration will, no doubt, be bestowed by them upon the various projects which are enumerated in the 9th and 10th paragraphs of the Diamond Harbour Committee's Report, and especially on those for docks at Akra, which have lately been reproduced, in a somewhat different form, by the Port Officer of Calcutta, Lieutenant Stiffe.

4. In connection with this subject, I am to state that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council approves of the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, in paragraph 13 of Mr. Levinge's letter No. 969R of the 23rd ultimo, that for the present at least the question of the central goods station in Calcutta should remain in abeyance. In dealing with goods traffic, it appears essential that all unnecessary handling should be avoided, and that

all carting and boating intermediate between railway wagons and shipping should be eliminated as far as possible. If docks at Calcutta should be found feasible, the most convenient situation for a depôt for all goods, except those intended for local consumption, will obviously be one in immediate connection with the docks.

5. In conclusion, I am to suggest that, in view of the great importance of making early provision for the rapidly growing trade, the Commissioners may be requested to submit their report at the earliest practicable date.

No. 896MPI.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners for information and guidance, in continuation of this office letter No. 616MPI, dated the 23rd ultimo, and with the intimation that the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the report called for will be submitted with as little delay as possible.

O. HŒRNLE,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

CALCUTTA, *the 20th March* 1883.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 17th March 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Mar. 17 '83	0·59	Weather—still cool, with occasional showers. Sugarcane and *rubbee* crops being cut. Cholera still reported.
	Raneegunge ...	1·06	
	Cutwa ...	0·44	
2	Bankoora, „ 17 „	0·96	Weather—at the beginning of week cloudy and rainy; latterly cool and clear with hot sun. Rain has retarded to some extent the manufacture of *gur*. Wheat being reaped. Cotton and *til* coming on. Public health good.
	Bishenpore ...	1·31	
	Khatra ...	1·52	
3	Beerbhoom „ 17 „	1·72	Weather—cool. The rain has been of use in preparing lands for ploughing, which has begun. Public health good.
	Rampore Hât ...	0·83	
4	Midnapore, „ 17 „	0·09	Weather—cloudy during first part of week; latterly clear. *Boro* paddy being planted in some parts of the district. Public health good. The crops have not been good in thanas Gopibullubpore, Jhargram and Binpore, hence emigration from these thanas has considerably increased.
5	Hooghly, „ 17 „	0·04	Weather—cloudy and cold for the time of year. Lands being ploughed for *aus* crop. Tobacco said to have suffered in Jehanabad sub-division from the rain. Public health generally good.
	Howrah „ 19 „	0·02	Weather—becoming seasonably hot. State and prospects of crops good. Public health good.
	Oolooberia ...	0·03	
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 19 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable, with cool nights and mornings. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops nearly finished. Public health generally good. Isolated cases of cholera reported from Bussirhat sub-division.
7	Nuddea, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cold for the time of year. Cloudy with high winds. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops continues. Lands being prepared for early paddy. Fever decreasing.
	Meherpore ..	0·21	
	Choondanga ...	0·42	
	Ranaghat ...	0·11	
8	Khoolna, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—rather cold for the season. State and prospects of crops said to have improved owing to recent fall of rain.
9	Jessore, „ 17 „	0·06	Weather—clear, with occasional clouds. Nights and mornings cool. Fields being ploughed and spring sowings going on. Prices of food-grains stationary. General health good. Cattle-disease reported from Magura.
	Jhenida ...	0·13	
	Magura ..	0·40	
10	Moorshedabad, „ 17 „	1·65	Weather—cloudy and rainy during first part of week; latterly fine. Nights still chilly. Winter crops being cut and generally reported to be good. Ploughing going on everywhere for *aus* crop. Except a few cases of small-pox here and there, health of district generally good.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 11	Dinagepore, Mar. 16 '83	Nil	Occasional high winds. Transplanting of *boro* paddy almost completed. Sowing of *bhadoi* going on. Rice selling at from 19 to 28 seers per rupee.
12	Rajshahye, „ 17 „	0·73	Weather—cool and cloudy. Rain has done much good. Outturn of spring crops generally satisfactory. Ploughing and sowing of early paddy proceeding vigorously. Public health good.
	Nowgong ...	Slight rain.	
	Nattore ...	0·42	
13	Rungpore „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—cooler than last week. Rain wanted. Early rice being sown. Prospects of tobacco and ginger good. Harvesting of sugarcane, mustard, and in some places of wheat continues. Public health good.
14	Bogra, „ 17 „	0·03	Weather—seasonable, though getting warmer. Pulses and other *rubbee* crops doing fairly well. Health good. A few cases of cholera and chicken-pox reported from thana Bogra.
15	Pubna, „ 17 „	0·11	Weather—cloudy Nights cold and days getting warmer. Prospects of crops good.
16	Darjeeling, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—fine up to end of week, when cold and chilly. Rain is wanted. Wheat and oats not expected to give full crops. In Terai mustard has also fallen below average.
17	Julpigoree, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—getting hot daily. Crops are generally favourable.
	Cooch Behar, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—fair; warm for the time of year. Prospects of all crops good. Public health good.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca Mar. 17 '83	Nil	Weather—warm, but somewhat cool in the morning. Sugarcane still being pressed. Harvesting of mustard-seed and safflower continues. Wheat and barley being gathered. Prospects of *boro* paddy and other standing crop good. Jute, *til*, and early rice being sown.
	Munshigunge ...	0·1	
19	Furreedpore, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Kalai* and *mushori* crops being harvested. Land is being ploughed for sowing of *aus* paddy. Public health good.
20	Backergunge, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy. *Rubbee* crops doing well General health satisfactory.
21	Mymensingh, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—hazy sky; warm sun; gusty. Prospects of crops good. Cholera reported in Kishoregunge and Netrokona; otherwise public health good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Eastern Districts*—*concld.			
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, Mar. 29 '83	Nil	Weather—bright and seasonable. Prospects of crops not good. Prices steady. Cholera, small-pox and cattle-disease continue.
23	Noakholly, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—fairly cool and clear. More than half of the *rubbee* crops on the low lands has suffered, but those on the high lands have hardly suffered any injury.
24	Tipperah, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—cool mornings and evenings; heat in the day moderate. State and prospects of crops good. A few cases of small-pox and cholera reported here and there; otherwise public health good.
	Chandpore ..	0·85	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer. *Jhum* cutting still continues. Tobacco and chilli doing well. Sugarcane being cut. Fever very prevalent at Rangamati.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—mornings and nights cool; days rather warm. Early rice being sown. Sugarcane and tobacco still being cut. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna, Mar. 17 '83	Nil	Weather—getting warm. West wind prevailing. *Rubbee* crops being harvested all over the district. *Rahar*, cotton, and castor looking well. Public health good.
	Dinapore ...	0·20	
	Barh ..	0·27	
27	Gya „ 17 „	0·17	Heavy rain and hail in south of district early in the week did slight damage. *Rubbee* crops being cut. General health good.
	Nowada	0·72	
	Aurungabad ...	0·50	
28	Shahabad, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—very cool for the season. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops in progress. Transplanting of sugarcane has commenced.
	Buxar ..	0·05	
	Bhaboosh ..	0·2	
29	Durbhunga, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cool at night and warm during the day. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops in progress. Prices of food-grains rising slightly. Public health good.
30	Muzaffarpore, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. All standing crops doing well. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops going on. Indigo sowings in progress. Fever still continues in Seetamurhee and Pupri thanas; otherwise general health good.
	Hajeepore ...	0·25	
31	Sarun, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—bright and clear; mornings and evenings cool. Wind westerly. *Rubbee* crops being harvested. Sowing of *cheena* and indigo, and planting of sugarcane, going on. Prospects good. Sporadic cases of small-pox still reported; public health otherwise good.
	Sewan ...	0·20	
32	Chumparun, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops, except poppy, continue good. *Rubbee* being harvested in some parts of the district. Public health generally good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Monghyr. Mar. 17 '83	0·35	Weather—stormy during first part of week. Unseasonably cold. *Rubbee* crops reported to look well; but peas and *rahar* said to have been damaged by the rain, also the mango and *mahua* crops. Prices have risen slightly. Public health good.
	Begusarai ...	0·27	
	Jamui ...	0·12	
34	Bhagulpore, „ 17 „	Nil	Westerly wind prevalent, with some show of rain at the head quarters station, and slight showers in the sub-divisions. *Rubbee* harvest in progress. Outturn reported poor in Muddehpoorah sub-division, but promising well elsewhere. Public health good.
35	Purneah, „ 17 „	0·03	Weather—warm. Strong westerly winds. State and prospects of crops fair. Health fair.
36	Maldah, „ 17 „	0·06	High westerly wind prevailed during the week. *Rubbee* crops being harvested; an average outturn expected. Common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee. General health good.
37	Sonthal Perghs. „ 17 „	0·85	Weather—windy, clear and cool. There is nothing but sugarcane. The late rain did good, and some ploughing has been done. Small-pox and cholera are beginning.
	Pakour ...	0·52	
	Deoghur ...	1·22	
	Jamtara ..	2·4	
	Godda ...	0·27	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN. 38	Cuttack, Mar. 16 '83	0·01	Weather—seasonable. Sky cloudy. Ploughing being commenced. Wheat being reaped. *Dalua* rice in ear. Price of rice remains unchanged. Public health good, with the exception of a few scattered cases of cholera in the interior.
39	Pooree, „ 15 „	0·25	Weather—hot and cloudy. Ploughing is going on for autumn crop. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice sells at from 22 to 42 Calcutta seers per rupee. Cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
	Khoorda ...	0·70	
40	Balasore, „ 16 „	0·81	Weather—stormy and cool. *Dalua* rice in flower. Ploughing for autumn crops commenced. Health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
41	Hazaribagh, Mar 16 '83	2·35	Weather—cold and clear. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops begun. Late heavy rain said to have done some injury to standing crops. Coarse rice selling at 20 seers per rupee.
42	Lohardugga, „ 17 „	1·67	Weather—rain in beginning of week. Clear for last three days. *Rubbee* and *mahua* damaged by hail and rain. Health good.
	Daltongunge ..	1·89	
43	Singbhoom, „ 16 „	3·46	Weather—cool and bright. Heavy rain fell on the 10th, 11th, and 12th. Cold-weather crops being cut. A few cases of small-pox reported from Chyebassa and Kalkapore thanas, and cow-pox also from the latter.
44	Manbhoom, „ 17 „	2·27	Weather—clear and unusually cool for the time of year. Wheat, barley, and *rahar* ripening, and in some places being cut; outturn fair. *Mahua* crop slightly injured by rain. Cholera at Rajgunge, Barha, and Govindpore; 41 deaths reported. Small-poat Topechansi and in Purulia thana.
	Govindpore ..	0·84	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 20th March 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ...	A 18 12	18 0	14 0	22 8	30 0	70 0	20 0	20 8	30 12	23 4	23 12	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora ...	B 14 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 8	26 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	C 13 8	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	24 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	D 14 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	E 16 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	13 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	18 12	10 0	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	16 0	17 0	...	24 8	24 8	32 0
6	24-Pergunnahs ..	F 13 0	13 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 12	17 12	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	21 12	21 12	26 0
7	Nuddea ...	G ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	17 4¾	17 4	22 15	18 12	18 12	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khoolna ..	H ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore ...	I 11 12	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 11	25 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moorshedabad...	J 16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 8	23 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Dinagepore ...	K 16 4	13 2	12 12	13 4	14 0	22 12	19 4	20 4	22 12	23 8	24 0	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye ...	L 17 8	17 4	13 8 to 16 0	37 8	37 8	48 12	16 4 to 19 0	16 8 to 19 4	21 0 to 22 8	20 8 to 21 4	20 4 to 21 0	26 4 to 29 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore ...	M 16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	16 0	20 0	25 14		...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra ...	15 15	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	18 0	26 4	28 2	31 14		...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna ...	N 17 4	16 8	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	24 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	O 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree ...	P 11 8	11 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
18	Dacca ...	Q 14 8	14 8	13 12	27 8	27 8	42 8	19 0	20 8	22 10	24 0	25 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore ...	R 20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	33 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ...	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	T 12 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa and Raneegunge 13 seers, and Culna 15 seers.
B Retail price of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Onda, Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas, and Kotulpore 13 seers, and at Sonamukhi 12 seers.
C In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.
D In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ghattal 12½ seers, Tumlook 13 seers, and Contai 10 seers.
E In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers.
F In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset 13 seers, Bussirhat 10 seers, Diamond Harbour 10½ seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
G In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Chooadanga 12½ seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Ranaghat 11½ seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
H In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira 12 seers, and Bagirhat 11 seers.
I In Jhenidah, Magoorah, and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th March 1883.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 seers. Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	20 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 6	10 12	3 0	3-0-8	3-5-6	Burdwan.
...	...	...	36 8	37 0	40 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	3 4	4 5	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	2 14	2 14	3 13	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	2 14	2 14	3 13	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	2 14	2 14	3 12	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
...	...	...	23 2	29 3	31 14	18 13	18 13	22 14	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 9	14 9	8 0	2 10	2 10	3 4	Calcutta.
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	32 0	17 12	17 12	22 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	13 5	13 5	9 0	2 14	2 14	4 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 15	23 0	...	...	160 0	11 10½	11 10½	9 2	3 1-10	3-1-10	3 12	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	3 2	3 2	4 0	Khoolna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	3 0	3 0	4 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	3 2	3 2	3 12	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	17 8	180 0	160 0	180 0	11 8	11 7	9 8	3 6	3 8	4 2	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	24 0 to 26 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	12 12	9 12	3 2	3 2	4-1-6	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	135 0	11 14	11 14	10 0	3 5	3 5	...	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	12 0	12 0	8 10	3 2	3 4	4 4	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 6	12 12	10 8	3-1-3	3-1-3	3 10	Pubna.
9 0	8 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 6	4 6	6 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	3 4	3 4	4 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	22 10	80 0	90 0	91 4	12 4	12 8	10 8	3 2	3 1	3 12	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	3 4	3 4	4-3-4	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	2 11	2 11	4 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	10 0	3 4	3 4	4 0	Mymensingh.

J In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10 13/16 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
K Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11½ seers, and Neetpore 12 seers.
L In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers
M In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 14 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
N In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 13 seers.
O Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Silligoree 10 seers.
P Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10½ seers.
Q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Narsingunge 13½ seers.
R In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Bhanga 11 seers.
S In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10 19/32 seers, Bhola 9 seers, and Perozepore 11 seers.
T In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow—Kishoregunge 10 19/16 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12 5/16 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Concluded.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong ...	T1 12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakholly .	U ...	...	...	...	...	.	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah ...	U1 13 0	13 4	11 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	26 10	27 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BEHAR.																		
26	Patna ..	17 8	17 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	19 0	19 0	21 0	..	...	..	...	...	...
27	Gya ...	V 20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
28	Shahabad ..	W 18 8	16 0 to 18 8	14 0 to 17 0	26 0	30 0	36 0	11 8	11 0 to 11 8	20 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 18 8	23 0	30 0	31 0	...	30 0	30 0	...
29	Durbhunga ...	X 14 0	11 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore ...	Y 17 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	.	...	..	...
31	Sarun ...	Z 15 8	16 8	14 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	..	12 0	11 0	36 0
32	Chumparun ...	Z1 16 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	Z2 16 12	18 12	16 0	29 7	32 0	40 0	13 10	16 0	16 0	16 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore ...	Z3 16 6	16 6	12 10	...	...	...	17 0	18 5	20 3	20 3	21 7	25 4	...	...	..	...	...	...
35	Purneah ...	Z4 16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
36	Maldah ..	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergha.	Z5 15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack ...	14 17	11 13	15 6	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	17 1	26 4†	27 9	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree* ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	Z6 14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency*																		
41	Hazareebagh ...	Z7 15 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	Z8 17 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	..	...	..	...
43	Singbhoom ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	41 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom ...	Z9 13 0	8 0	15 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0	27 0	7 0	35 0	...	...	..	...	...	...

* Returns not received.
† In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31½ to 42 seers per rupee.
T1 Retail price of salt at Hathazaree 9 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
U In the interior retail price of salt ranges from 9 to 12½ seers per rupee.
U1 In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12½ seers.
V In Nowada retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
W In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Buxar 11½ seers, Sasseram 11 seers, and Bhabooa 10½ seers.
X In Tajpore and Madhubani sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
Y In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12 seers.
Z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Sewan 11½ seers, Gopalgunge 12 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1883.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th March 1883.—(Concld.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 seers. Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	120 0	160 0	80 0	9 9	11 4	9 0	4 0	3 8	3 12	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	3 2	3 2	4 6	Noakholly
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	10 0	3 4	3 4	...	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
..	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	3 4	3 4	4 4	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	50 0	29 8	29 8	42 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	9 1	3 0	3 0	3 15 6	Patna.
..	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	31 0	160 0	180 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 10	Gya.
..	...	...	...	..	38 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	3 1	3 1	2 14	Shahabad.
35 0	35 0	40 0	35 0	32 0	40 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	3 10	3 10	4 6 10	Durbhunga
...	...	...	40 0	38 0	40 0	25 0	22 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	3 8	3 4	3 8	Mozufferpore.
32 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	36 0	25 0	27 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	1 0	11 0	10 0	3 6	3 6	3 8	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	40 0	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 12	3 5	3 5	4 8	Chumparun
...	...	...	31 8	34 0	35 0	25 3	24 8	32 0	147 0	160 0	120 0	12 1	12 4	9 0	3 2 6	3 1	4 0	Monghyr.
...	...	...	31 0	33 13	50 8	26 8	26 8	31 9	138 14	131 8	137 8	12 10	12 10	10 1	3 2 9	3 3	3 1	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	3 12	3 10	4 4 6	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	24 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	...	9 0	3 10	...	4 6	Maldah.
...	...	...	40 0	10 0	40 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	3 7	3 7	4 8	Sonthal Pergls
																		ORISSA
13 12	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	2 12	2 12	3 8	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Pooree
...	...	...	...	...	.	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 8	12 12	13 0	3 2	3 2	...	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency*
27 0	27 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	3 10	4 0	Hazareebagh
32 0	32 0	40 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	3 10	3 10	4 1	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	3 12	3 12	5 8 3	Singbhoom
...	...	...	18 0	48 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 6	3 6	3 15	Manbhoom.

Z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
Z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Jamui 12 seers, and Begusarai 10½ seers.
Z3 In Banka and Soopole sub-divisions retail price of salt is 10 seers
Z4 In the sub divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Raneegunge in Arrareah sub division 11 seers.
Z5 In the sub divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Deoghur 12 seers and Godda 10 seers.
Z6 In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 12 seers.
Z7 Retail price of salt at Chutra 10 seers and Khurruckdiha 12 seers.
Z8 Retail price of salt at Dalmongunge 18 seers.
Z9 Retail price of salt at Burrabazar 1½ seers, and Govindpore 12 seers.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P	R. A. P.	R. A. P
1	Calcutta ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	...
2	Serajgunge ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 15 0	3 12 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 13 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 2 0	...	...	...
4	Narainganj	...	...	...	...	...		1 14 0	1 12 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 5 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 0 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	0 13 6	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	2 2 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 10 0	3 4 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 5 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1883.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15*th March* 1883.

OF 40 SEERS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 10 0	1 10 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	1 12 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 15 6	2 15 0	4 0 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 0	2 2 0	1 11 0	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 12 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	2 14 0	2 15 0	3 12 0	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 0	1 3 0	0 13 3	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 6	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	3 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th March 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1883		°		inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Mar.	11th	144·6	8	29·941	75·0	83·8	15·4	67·9	67·8	0·587	63·5	68	NE and variable ...	139	Not measurable	Cloudy, o, g, d.
"	12th	146·2	5	·952	73·2	84·3	17·8	66·5	67·0	·583	63·8	72	NNE, W by S and variable.	116	Nil.	Day cloudy, night clear, o, g, d.
"	13th	150·6	10	·926	76·2	85·9	19·6	66·3	70·5	·674	67·5	76	W and WNW ...	141	"	Chiefly clear, d.
"	14th	144·7	11	·943	78·9	84·0	18·8	65·2	64·6	·486	58·2	60	WNW and W by N	121	"	Chiefly clear, d.
"	15th	145·5	5	·907	71·9	82·1	17·9	64·2	62·8	436	55·2	58	S W by W and NW by W.	110	"	Partially cloudy.
"	16th	144·0	11	·886	72·3	84·1	22·4	61·7	61·4	·401	52·8	54	NNW and NW by W	115	"	Chiefly clear, d.
"	17th	145·0	12	·883	74·1	87·8	27·5	60·3	64·0	·464	56·8	55	W by S and variable.	109	"	Clear, d.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·920
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	29·883
	Hours.
The total number of hours of sunshine of the seven days	62
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	73·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	80·0
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	27·5
The maximum temperature during the seven days	87·8
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	13
	lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on on square foot during the seven days ...	not measurable.
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	63
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	66
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th March 1883	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·15
The total fall from 1st January to 17th March 1883	3·53
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	2·39

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, d dew, d drizzling rain, fog.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 19th March 1883.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in February 1883.

Divisions.	Stations.	First week. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total rainfall of the week.	Second week. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total rainfall of the week.	Third week. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total rainfall of the week.	Fourth week. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total rainfall of the week.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1883 up to 28th February 1883	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 28th February 1883.
	Bengal.																																					
	Burdwan District.																																					
Burdwan	Burdwan	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·27	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·08	0·72	0·84	0·27	0·83	1·74
Burdwan	Culna	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02	0·09	1·43	0·07	0·30	1·91
Burdwan	Culna	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	0·32	0·51	1·26	0·32	0·64	1·61
Burdwan	Raneegunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·10	1·38	0·10	0·10	1·72
	Bankoora District.																																					
Burdwan	Bankoora	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·09	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	0·14	0·45	1·16	0·17	0·91	1·50
Burdwan	Bisheupore	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·07	0·77	0·07	0·62	1·62
Burdwan	Maliara	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·12	0·22	0·33	0·12	0·53	0·43
Burdwan	Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·10	0·07	...	...	0·17	0·62	0·43	0·45	2·42	1·03
	Beerbhoom District.																																					
Burdwan	Soory	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·01	0·03	1·07	0·02	0·30	1·53
Burdwan	Hitampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·23	—	0·17	1·79
Burdwan	Rampore Haut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·11	—	Nil	1·63
	Midnapore District.																																					
Burdwan	Midnapore	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·08	0·35	...	...	0·43	0·52	0·87	0·35	3·65	1·67
Burdwan	Tumlook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·50	...	2·00	2·00	1·29	1·50	2·00	1·69
Burdwan	Ghattal	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	0·80	1·02	1·10	0·80	1·46	1·67
Burdwan	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	2·37	1·07	1·27	...	4·71	4·71	1·36	2·37	4·71	1·72
	Hooghly District.																																					
Burdwan	Hooghly	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·27	0·26	...	...	0·53	0·73	1·39	0·27	0·88	1·84
Burdwan	Serampore	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·06	...	0·47	0·52	1·16	0·41	0·74	1·61
Burdwan	Jehanabad	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·07	0·51	1·55	0·44	0·51	1·93
	Howrah District.																																					
Burdwan	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·32	1·70	...	...	2·02	2·02	1·49	1·70	2·30	2·05
Burdwan	Mohesbreka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·42	2·73	0·16	...	3·38	3·38	1·78	2·73	3·38	2·23
	24-Pergunnahs.																																					
Presidency	Saugor Island ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·22	0·57	0·30	...	1·09	1·09	0·79	0·57	0·57	1·10
Presidency	Alipore	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·12	1·84	0·09	...	2·05	2·07	1·72	1·84	2·17	2·34
Presidency	Busseerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	1·20	0·77	...	...	1·97	1·97	0·94	1·20	2·05	1·40
Presidency	Baraset	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·12	...	0·82	0·82	1·12	0·70	1·24	1·61
Presidency	Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·33	2·50	1·07	...	3·90	4·07	1·52	2·50	4·18	1·96
Presidency	Barripore†																																					
Presidency	Barrackpore ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·10	0·20	...	...	0·30	0·34	1·22	0·20	0·52	1·65
Presidency	Dum-Dum	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·30	1·79	...	...	2·09	2·12	1·08	1·79	2·65	1·50
	Nuddea District.																																					
Presidency	Kishnaghur... ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	1·14	0·15	0·15	1·60
Presidency	Bongong	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·10	1·30	1·27	1·10	1·30	1·60
Presidency	Meherpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·07	0·07	1·14	0·07	0·30	1·46
Presidency	Chooadanga... ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·01	0·11	1·34	0·10	0·15	1·68
Presidency	Kooshtea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·04	0·04	1·25	0·04	0·56	1·65
Presidency	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·00	—	0·08	1·48

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in February 1883—continued.

Divisions.	Stations.	First week. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total rainfall of the week.	Second week. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total rainfall of the week.	Third week. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total rainfall of the week.	Fourth week. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total rainfall of the week.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1883 up to 28th February 1883.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 28th February 1883.
	Bengal—*contd.*																																					
	Jessore District.																																					
Presidency—*concluded.*	Jessore	0·01	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	0·55	0·59	0·76	0·55	1·04	1·25
	Narail	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·45	0·05	...	...	0·50	0·54	1·15	0·45	0·67	1·94
	Jhenida	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·07	1·26	0·07	0·07	1·62
	Magoora	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·04	...	0·07	0·11	1·08	0·04	0·13	1·43
	Khoolna District.																																					
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·77	...	...	0·77	0·84	1·26	0·77	0·92	1·94
	Bagirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·21	2·12	...	...	2·33	2·33	1·46	2·12	2·33	2·07
	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·33	...	1·28	1·28	1·10	0·95	1·39	1·52
	Moorshedabad District.																																					
	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	1·02	0·02	0·14	1·48
	Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·85	—	Nil	0·56
	Jungypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·06	0·06	0·93	0·06	0·47	1·41
	Azimgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·02	0·03	...	...	0·05	0·05	1·00	0·03	0·20	1·57
	Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·06	0·06	0·75	0·06	0·45	1·57
	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·17	—	0·07	1·52
	Dinagepore District.																																					
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·68	0·03	0·87	0·96
	Raigunge*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·79	—	0·38	0·99
	Mahadebpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·61	—	0·52	0·83
	Cheoramun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·06	0·06	?	0·06	0·64	?
	Baloorghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·82	0·11	0·59	1·53
	Maldah District.																																					
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·11	0·11	0·82	0·11	0·59	1·53
	Rajshahye District.																																					
Rajshahye.	Baulesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·03	0·03	1·02	0·03	0·39	1·32
	Nattore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·04	—	0·70	1·74
	Rungpore District.																																					
	Rungpore	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	0·09	0·09	0·45	0·09	0·59	0·84
	Bhabanigunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·10	0·10	0·58	0·10	0·65	0·96
	Kurigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·48	—	0·59	0·93
	Bagdogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·75	—	Nil	0·96
	Bogra District.																																					
	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·05	0·11	...	...	0·16	0·16	1·13	0·11	0·74	1·60
	Sherpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·33	—	0·40	1·79
	Nowkhila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	0·14	0·14	1·24	0·14	0·82	1·68
	Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·58	—	0·45	0·96
	Pubna District.																																					
	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·27	—	0·50	1·67
	Serajgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·10	0·10	1·04	0·10	0·75	1·53
	Darjeeling District.																																					
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	1·17	0·50	2·36	1·89
	Kalimpong* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in February 1883—concluded.

Divisions.	Stations.	First week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Second week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Third week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Fourth week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1883 up to 28th Feb. 1883.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 28th Feb. 1883.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28						
BEHAR.																																						
Patna District.																																						
Patna*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·07	0·56	0·07	1·72	1·29
Behar*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·63	Nil	3·12	1·24
Barh*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	1·16	0·99
Dinapore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	Nil	1·97	1·24
Gya District.																																						
Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·63	0·07	1·99	1·51
Nowadah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·66	Nil	1·46	1·12
Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	0·03	1·52	1·23
Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	—	1·66	1·57
Shahabad District.																																						
Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·59	0·03	1·91	1·51
Sasseram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·64	0·09	1·61	1·30
Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	0·23	2·11	1·03
Bhubooah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·67	0·13	1·94	1·04
Monghyr District.																																						
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·58	Nil	1·35	1·53
Hajeepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·52	Nil	1·19	0·92
Seetamurhee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·61	0·13	1·21	1·43
Darbhunga District.																																						
Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·51	Nil	2·19	1·35
Madhubunny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·66	0·05	3·14	
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·81	0·35		
Sarun District.																																						
Chupra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	Nil	1·72	0·51
Sewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	Nil	4·36	1·38
Gopalgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·72	Nil	0·62	1·12
Champaran District.																																						
Motiharee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·66	Nil	0·55	1·14
Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·83	Nil	1·23	1·51
Monghyr District.																																						
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·72	0·09	0·62	1·21
Begooserai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·55	Nil	0·51	0·92
Jamooee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	0·09	0·76	1·15
Bhagulpore District.																																						
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	0·02	0·65	1·21
Sooporie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·55	Nil	0·51	0·92
Madhepoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	0·02	0·76	1·15
Banka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	0·02	0·53	1·26

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Supplement to the Rainfall Table for January 1883.

Districts.	Stations.	First week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Second week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Third week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Fourth week.							Total rainfall of the week.	Last three days.			Total rainfall of the last three days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1882 up to 31st January 1882.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st January 1882.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30	31						
	Tumlook ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·40	—	Nil	0·40
	Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·14	0·32	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	0·18	0·32	0·45
	Mowdie Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·94	...	...	...	Nil	0·47	0·75	1·14	0·47

* Not received from 25th—28th February 1883.

† Closed from the 1st February 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 17th March 1883.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 11th to 17th March 1883.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March ...	11th ...	75·4	84·8	15·0	69·8	68·2	·594	63·8	67	Nil.
" ...	12th ...	73·3	86·0	19·3	66·7	68·6	·637	65·8	78	"
" ...	13th ...	77·0	89·0	21·2	67·8	72·5	·739	70·2	80	"
" ...	14th ...	75·2	86·5	20·3	66·2	64·3	·458	56·5	52	"
" ...	15th ...	73·2	85·4	20·3	65·1	63·0	·441	55·4	54	"
" ...	16th ...	74·5	87·4	23·7	63·7	62·2	·398	52·6	46	"
" ...	17th ...	75·6	90·0	26·6	63·4	66·3	·523	60·2	59	"

			°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	...	74·9
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...		...	26·6
The maximum temperature during the seven days ...	...	...	90·0
			%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	62
			Inches.
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th March 1883	..	...	Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 19th March 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra for the month of February 1883.

Date.	River Ganges.																River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Mirzapore.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Krishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
Miles.					90.		177.	87.	287.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.			70.			
Distance.					From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah			From Berhampore			
	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	Below zero. 0·67	205·55	Below zero. 0·25	196·55	1·17	170·22	7·15	141·38	Below zero. 1·04	100·81	Below zero. 3·17	64·83	Below zero. 1·12	40·88	0·75	9·69	0·69	34·43	0·04	8·83	Below zero. 0·90	147·86
2nd	0·67	205·55	0·12	196·68	1·17	170·22	7·40	141·63	0·83	101·02	3·25	64·75	1·00	41·00	0·75	9·69	0·67	34·41	0·04	8·83	0·90	147·86
3rd	0·67	205·55	0·17	196·63	1·50	170·55	8·50	142·73	0·75	101·10	2·83	65·17	0·83	41·17	0·75	9·69	0·67	34·41	0·00	8·79	0·85	147·91
4th	0·75	205·47	0·25	195·55	2·17	171·22	8·60	142·83	0·42	101·43	2·75	65·25	0·75	41·25	0·75	9·69	0·67	34·41	0·00	8·79	0·85	147·91
5th	0·75	205·47	0·46	196·34	2·50	171·55	8·50	142·73	Above zero. 0·03	101·93	2·75	65·25	0·58	41·42	0·75	9·69	0·69	34·43	0·04	8·83	0·90	147·86
6th	0·75	205·47	0·54	196·26	2·42	171·47	8·55	142·58	0·25	102·10	2·58	65·42	0·42	41·58	0·75	9·69	0·73	34·47	0·04	8·83	0·90	147·86
7th	0·75	205·47	0·42	196·38	2·42	171·47	8·00	142·23	0·21	102·06	0·17	67·83	0·19	41·81	0·83	9·77	0·77	34·51	0·03	8·87	0·95	147·81
8th	0·25	205·97	0·25	196·55	2·33	171·39	7·80	142·03	0·08	101·93	Above zero. 0·25	63·25	Above zero. 0·00	42·00	0·92	9·86	0·81	34·55	0·12	8·91	0·95	147·81
9th	0·17	206·06	0·09	196·80	2·25	171·30	7·60	141·83	Below zero. 0·04	101·81	0·33	63·33	0·25	42·25	1·00	9·94	0·87	34·61	0·33	9·12	1·00	147·76
10th	0·00	206·22	Above zero. 0·17	196·97	2·25	171·30	7·40	141·63	0·12	101·73	0·17	63·17	0·31	42·31	1·17	10·11	0·94	34·69	0·67	9·46	1·00	147·76
11th	Above zero. 0·17	206·39	0·33	197·13	2·25	171·30	7·25	141·48	0·25	101·60	0·08	68·08	0·08	42·08	1·33	10·27	1·00	34·74	0·79	9·58	1·05	147·71
12th	0·17	206·39	0·50	197·30	2·33	171·38	7·15	141·39	0·33	101·52	Below zero. 0·17	67·83	Below zero. 0·08	41·92	1·50	10·44	1·04	34·78	0·67	9·46	1·05	147·71
13th	0·17	206·39	0·58	197·38	2·42	171·47	7·10	141·33	0·50	101·35	0·67	67·33	0·33	41·67	1·50	10·44	1·04	34·78	0·50	9·29	1·10	147·66
14th	0·17	206·39	0·50	197·30	2·50	171·55	7·00	141·23	0·62	101·23	0·83	67·17	0·50	41·50	1·33	10·27	1·00	34·74	0·42	9·21	1·10	147·66
15th	0·17	206·39	0·50	197·30	2·50	171·55	6·90	141·13	0·67	101·18	1·17	66·83	0·67	41·33	1·00	9·94	0·96	34·70	0·33	9·12	1·10	147·66
16th	0·33	206·55	0·42	197·22	2·50	171·55	6·85	141·08	0·75	101·10	1·33	66·67	0·83	41·17	0·92	9·86	0·89	34·63	0·25	9·04	1·20	147·56
17th	0·50	206·72	0·42	197·22	2·50	171·55	6·85	141·08	0·87	100·98	1·58	66·42	1·00	41·00	0·83	9·77	0·83	34·57	0·21	9·00	1·25	147·51
18th	0·67	206·89	0·42	197·22	2·50	171·55	6·80	141·03	0·94	100·89	1·75	66·25	1·06	40·94	0·75	9·63	0·79	34·53	0·17	8·96	1·30	147·46
19th	0·83	207·05	0·50	197·30	2·42	171·47	6·70	140·93	1·06	100·77	1·92	66·08	1·10	40·90	0·67	9·61	0·75	34·49	0·12	8·91	1·35	147·41
20th	0·83	207·05	0·42	197·22	2·42	171·47	6·65	140·88	1·17	100·68	2·00	66·00	1·17	40·83	0·58	9·52	0·73	34·47	0·04	8·83	1·40	147·36
21st	0·83	207·05	0·42	197·22	2·42	171·47	6·65	140·88	1·25	100·60	2·17	65·83	1·25	40·77	0·58	9·52	0·69	34·43	0·00	8·79	1·40	147·36
22nd	0·83	207·05	0·33	197·13	2·42	171·47	6·60	140·83	1·33	100·52	2·42	65·58	1·29	40·71	0·67	9·61	0·67	34·41	0·00	8·79	1·40	147·36
23rd	0·75	206·97	0·42	197·22	2·33	171·38	6·55	140·78	1·46	100·39	2·58	65·42	1·42	40·58	0·83	9·77	0·62	34·36	0·00	8·79	1·40	147·36
24th	0·75	206·97	0·35	197·15	2·33	171·38	6·45	140·68	1·54	100·27	2·33	65·67	1·54	40·46	0·83	9·77	0·60	34·34	0·04	8·83	1·40	147·36
25th	0·67	206·89	0·27	197·07	2·25	171·30	6·45	140·68	1·67	100·18	2·33	65·67	1·62	40·38	0·92	9·86	0·58	34·32	0·04	8·83	1·30	147·43
26th	0·58	206·80	0·21	197·01	2·25	171·30	6·40	140·63	1·79	100·06	2·42	65·58	1·73	40·27	0·92	9·86	0·56	34·30	0·00	8·79	1·30	147·46
27th	0·50	206·72	0·12	196·92	2·25	171·30	6·30	140·53	1·87	99·98	2·50	65·50	1·79	40·21	0·83	9·77	0·54	34·28	Below zero. 0·04	8·75	1·39	147·46
28th	0·42	206·64	0·04	196·84	2·17	171·22	6·25	140·48	1·92	99·93	2·67	65·33	1·92	40·08	0·83	9·77	0·52	34·28	0·08	8·71	1·35	147·41

Dated 17th March 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th March 1883 on 1,506¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	230,081	2,77,687 14 0	27,53,146 10	7,21,209 0 9	18,367 8 8	10,17,264 7 5	68,507½	137,233½	205,741½
Or per mile of railway	.....	184 4 9	.....	478 10 5	12 3 1	675 2 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	1,774,729	21,93,127 15 0	2,32,34,416 20	58,69,943 12 3	1,69,888 4 1	82,32,959 15 4	600,128	1,080,657½	1,680,785½
Total for 10 weeks ...	2,004,810	24,70,815 13 0	2,59,87,562 30	65,91,152 13 0	1,88,255 12 9	92,50,224 6 9	668,635½	1,217,891	1,886,526½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	165,031½	2,22,222 5 10	21,77,175 0	5,99,550 10 0	17,670 7 0	8,39,443 6 10	50,569	123,489	174,058
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	147 7 9	.....	397 14 7	11 11 7	557 1 11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,208,569	35,35,209 15 8	2,35,71,272 10	70,78,601 11 9	1,94,411 4 4	1,08,08,222 15 9	566,765	1,234,384	1,801,149

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th March 1883 on 192½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	49,039	34,647 0 0	3,35,545 0	74,719 0 0	1,921 0 0	1,11,287 0 0	6,228	9,716½	15,944½
Or per mile of railway	255	179 15 9	1,743 4	388 2 5	9 15 8	578 1 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	441,493	3,20,809 0 0	27,25,703 0	5,74,726 0 0	1,923 0 0	8,97,458 0 0	49,969½	70,054½	120,023½
Total for 10 weeks ...	530,532	3,55,456 0 0	30,61,248 0	6,49,445 0 0	3,844 0 0	10,08,745 0 0	56,197½	79,770½	135,968
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	49,258	31,638 0 0	2,34,505 0	35,457 0 0	1,011 0 0	68,106 0 0	6,319½	6,191½	12,510½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	287	184 3 4	1,365 15	206 7 2	5 14 2	396 8 8	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	480,901	3,24,323 0 0	25,90,383 0	4,57,113 0 0	4,995 0 0	7,86,430 0 0	60,136½	72,539½	132,676

Includes Rs. 152 on account of Revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			4th Feb. 1882.	3rd Feb. 1883.	To 4th Feb. 1882.	To 3rd Feb. 1883.			
1883.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
10th February ...	Northern Bengal ...	230	37,092 0 0	47,402 0 0	1,96,862 0 0	2,24,132 0 0	27,270 0 0	.....	14
Ditto ...	Tirhoot	158¾	18,584 0 0	13,397 0 0	64,094 0 0	62,906 0 0	.....	1,188	—2
3rd February ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	3,451 0 0	4,253 0 0	16,659 0 0	22,401 0 0	5,742 0 0	.....	34
Ditto ...	Nalhati	27¼	1,584 0 0	1,554 0 0	7,053 0 0	7,191 0 0	138 0 0	.....	2
	Total ...	459	60,711 0 0	66,606 0 0	2,84,668 0 0	3,16,630 0 0	31,962 0 0	.....	11

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		4th February 1882.	3rd February 1883.	To 4th February 1882.	To 3rd February 1883.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
10th March 1883 ...	50	5,249 4 9	4,591 11 3	21,493 11 7	22,680 0 9	1,186 5 2	.....	+5½

Calcutta, the 10th March 1883.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Agents.*

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		11th February 1882.	10th February 1883.	To 11th February 1882.	To 10th February 1883.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
15th February 1883 ...	50	3,836 5 9	6,581 14 3	25,330 1 4	29,261 15 0	3,931 13 8	.....	[illegible]

Calcutta, the 16th March 1883.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Agents.*

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		18th February 1882.	17th February 1883.	To 18th February 1882.	To 17th February 1883.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
17th March 1883 ...	30	6,379 10 0	5,546 10 0	31,709 11 4	34,808 9 0	3,098 13 8	.....	+ 9¾

Calcutta, the 17th March 1883.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO., *Agents.*

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883.

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☞ Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th March 1883.—The following instructions are notified for the guidance of officers corresponding directly with the Government of Bengal during the time His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is at Darjeeling:—

As a general rule, all communications should be sent, as usual, to the Secretariat at Calcutta; but communications which are urgent, and which can be made complete in themselves so as not to require reference to papers at the Presidency, may be sent direct to the Secretary of the department concerned with the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 0000A.

GENERAL.—*The 22nd March* 1883.—Mr. C. R. Marindin, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed furlough for twenty months under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th instant.

This cancels the order of the 6th idem, granting Mr. Marindin leave for three months under section 71 of the Code.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed temporarily to act as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah.

Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Serampore sub-division of that district during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. R. S. Collier, or until further orders.

The 23rd March 1883.—Baboo Obhoy Chunder Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 19th March 1883.

Lieutenant R. Wilson is appointed to be a Captain in the Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Mr. C. C. Smith, resigned.

Mr. T. Smith, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months.

The 24th March 1883.—Baboo Chunder Coomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nowgong, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for two months under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 9th January 1883.

The 26th March 1883.—The services of Mr. A. Forbes, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed temporarily to act as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. Forbes.

The 27th March 1883.—Mr. J. R. Hallett, District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore, is allowed leave for ten days under rule 2, section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd April 1883.

Baboo Sree Nath Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-two days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th April 1883.

Moulvie Mahomed Soban Hyder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for two weeks under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

This cancels the order of the 20th idem granting Mr. Barrow ten months' furlough under section 49, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Atal Behari Moitro, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, acted as second officer at Contai in that district from the 16th January to the 13th February 1883, inclusive.

Mr. F. J. Marsden, Barrister-at-law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed special leave for six months under section 129, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 4th May 1883.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, is appointed to act until further orders in the first grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 8th instant.

Major E. G. Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, is appointed to act until further orders in the second grade of Deputy Commissioners with effect from the 8th instant.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act until further orders in the third grade of Deputy Commissioners with effect from the 8th instant.

Baboo Burhandeo Narain, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the Durbhunga district during the absence on leave of Moulvie Zakir Hossein, or until further orders.

Baboo Protap Narain Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district, *vice* Mr. B. De, transferred.

The services of Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jajpore, Cuttack, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment on land registration work in Calcutta.

This cancels the order of the 12th instant, placing the services of Baboo Tarini Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, at the disposal of the Board for employment on the above duty.

REGISTRATION.—*The 27th March* 1883.—Baboo Rugho Nundun Sahoy, Special Sub-Registrar, Patna, is allowed leave for one month, under section 127 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

EDUCATION.—*The 24th March* 1883.—Baboo Pitamber Dey, Second Master, Howrah Government School, is appointed to act as Secretary to the District School Committee of Howrah during the absence, on leave of Baboo Beni Madhub Dey.

Baboo Tripura Churn Banerjee, Officiating Head Master of the Motihari Zillah School, is appointed to be a member of, and Secretary to the District School Committee of Chumparun, *vice* Baboo Prosonno Coomar Chatterjee, on leave.

The 27th March 1883.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Hazareebagh:—

Baboo Shyama Prosonno Roy, *vice* Kunjo Behary Pal.
" Girendro Nath Mitter, B.A., B.L., *vice* Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjee.
" Girendro Coomar Gupta, M.A., B.L., *vice* Baboo Profullo Chunder Banerji.
" Behari Lall Ghose, B.A., B.L., *vice* Baboo Radha Madhub Bose.
Mr. A. H. Gantzer, *vice* Dr. D. Basu.
Baboo Gobind Lal Singh, *vice* Lalla Bissen Prosad (deceased).
" Shoshi Bhusan Mitter, B.C.E., *vice* Baboo Prosonno Coomar Daniari.

OPIUM.—*The 27th March* 1883.—Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares, is allowed leave for three months under section 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 20th instant, the date on which he availed himself of it.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—*The 27th March* 1883.—Mr. A. Wilson is appointed to be a member of the Committee of management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

FORESTS.—*The 26th March* 1883.—Mr. E. Fuchs, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, Singbhoom Forest Division, is allowed furlough for 18 months on medical certificate from the 10th April 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. L. Heinig, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, will take temporary charge of the Singbhoom Division in addition to his other duties, until relieved by Mr. D. E. Hutchins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, now on privilege leave.

Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, Teesta Forest Division, is allowed furlough for two years from the 1st March 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. R. Grant, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Julpigoree Division, will take charge of the Teesta Division, and Baboo Sreedhur Chuckerbutty, Forest Ranger, Third Grade, attached to the Buxa Division, will relieve Mr. Grant.

Mr. W. Johnston, Assistant Conservator of Forests, first grade, at present engaged on the examination of private forests in the Lohardugga district, is allowed furlough for one year from the 15th April 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. A. G. Lillingston, Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Conservator's office, and at present employed on the examination of private forests in the Hazareebagh district, is allowed examination leave for two months, with effect from the 11th March 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MEDICAL.—*The 22nd March* 1883.—Surgeon W. A. Gilligan is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Durbhunga during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major J. C. Shaw, or until further orders.

The 27th March 1883.—The services of Dr. A. J. Payne, Surgeon-General, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 21st March* 1883.—Baboo Obhoy Churn Bose is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Chattra Municipality in the district of Hazaribagh.

The 22nd March 1883.—Baboo Norendro Chunder Roy is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Baidyabatty Municipality, in the district of Hooghly.

The following gentlemen are re-appointed to be Commissioners of the Municipality of Buxar in the district of Shahabad :—

Baboo Kunjbehari Lall. | Baboo Roghoobur Dyal.
Moulvie Mahomed Abdul Halem.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Buxar Municipality of Moulvie Anwar Ahmed to be their Vice-Chairman.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the second class municipality at Bali, in the district of Howrah :—

Baboo Bireshwar Chatterjee, M.A., B.L.	Baboo Abinash Chandra Gossamy.
„ Prossuno Gopal Roy, B.L.	„ Nobin Chandra Pattuck.
„ Abinash Chandra Banerjea.	„ Haradhon Ghosal.
„ Nundo Lal Bhattacharjea.	„ Hurinath Chukerbutty.
„ Sricharan Mookerjea, L.L.	„ Gopal Chandra Gossamy.
„ Jagut Chandra Banerjea, B.L.	„ Mutty Lal Surkhel.

The 27th March 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. H. Pratt to be a Commissioner of the Town of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. J. Murdoch.

ROAD CESS.—*The 22nd March* 1883.—Mir Safdar Ali is appointed to be a member of the Branch District Road Cess Committee of Tumlook in the Midnapore district, *vice* Baboo Premchand Mookerjee, resigned.

The gentlemen named below are appointed to be members of the Branch District Road Cess Committee of Diamond Harbour in the 24-Pergunnahs district :—

Baboo Ishan Chunder Bose, landholder,
„ Uma Charn Bose, ditto.
„ Hurro Chunder Bose, ditto.
„ Bidhu Bhusan Tribedy, Sub-Overseer, Irrigation Department.

The following notification are republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No 62, *the 15th March* 1883.—In consequence of the return to duty of Colonel W. S. Clarke, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, second grade, the following officers reverted to the grades specified against their names with effect from the 9th March 1883 :—

To Deputy Commissioner, third grade, Mr. H. C. Williams, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, second grade.

To Assistant Commissioner, second grade, Mr. J. D. Anderson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, first grade.

To Assistant Commissioner, third grade, Mr. R. S. Greenshields, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, second grade.

F. B. PEACOCK.
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st March 1883.—The following revised rules for the regulation of the departmental examinations of junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service, the Subordinate Executive Service, the Non-Regulation Commission, Police, &c., are hereby published for general information:—

1. All Assistant Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, Assistant Superintendents of Police, and others (to whom these rules may be applicable), who may have been more than six months on duty, shall, and those who have been less than six months on duty, may, at their option, be subjected to half-yearly departmental examinations, and shall be required to pass according to the standard, or the standards, of examination which may be applicable to them respectively in each subject according to the rules hereinafter set forth.

2. To direct and control these half-yearly departmental examinations, there shall be a Central Examination Committee appointed by Government. It shall consist of a President and of as many members (of whom one shall be Secretary) as the Government may think proper to appoint from time to time.

3. The examinations may be held, in the Regulation Provinces, at any station which is the head-quarters of a Divisional Commissioner, or where there is a District Judge; and for the Non-Regulation Provinces at the following stations, and at any other stations where the Commissioner may, in communication with the Central Examination Committee, think it necessary to hold Committees for examination:—

For Chota Nagpore, at Ranchee.
For Cooch Behar, at Darjeeling or Julpigoree.
For the Sonthal Pergunnahs, at Bhagulpore.
For the Chittagong Hill Tracts, at Chittagong.

4. Each Divisional Commissioner shall notify, at least one month before the date of examination, at what stations in his division examinations are to be held, and shall report the names of intending examinees, specifying at which centre of examination each is to attend. If a Divisional Commissioner has only a very few examinees, and if the means of locomotion are easy, he will probably have only one or two centres of examination in his division.

5. The Central Examination Committee may, on sufficient cause being shewn, permit the appearance of an officer for examination at a station other than that at which, under ordinary circumstances, he would be required to present himself.

6. At the several stations at which examinations are to be held, Local Committees shall be formed, who shall conduct the examinations under the instructions of the Central Committee.

7. The Local Committee at each station, which is the head-quarters of a Commissioner, shall consist of the Commissioner, the Collector (or Deputy Commissioner), and a native civil officer to be selected by the Commissioner. In the absence of the Commissioner or Collector, the Judge (or Judicial Commissioner) shall take his place on the Committee. At the other stations the Committee shall consist of the Judge, the Collector, and a native officer to be selected by the Judge. At the stations in the Non-Regulation Provinces which are not the head quarters of the Commissioner, and at which there is no Judicial Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall form a Committee, with one or two other officers to be selected by him.

8. The Government will, in communication with the Central Committee, fix the days for the half-yearly examination, which shall be the same for every district. The first half-yearly examination will usually be held in the month of April, May, or June, and the second in the month of October, November, or December.

9. It shall be the duty of the Central Committee to prepare, previous to each examination, sets of questions to be put to the examinees, to forward a sufficient number of copies of each of such sets to the President of each Local Committee in a sealed packet, to determine the order in which the examination in each paper and subject shall be held, and to arrange all other details for the conduct of the examinations. The Central Committee from time to time shall lay down such rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the Local Committees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of ascertaining the proficiency of the examinee in each subject.

10. The Local Committee shall not open the sealed packet of papers until the time of examination; they shall superintend the written examinations of the examinees only so far as may be necessary to ensure the conduct of them with proper strictness; they shall not examine the written answers, but shall forward them to the Central Committee with a report, which shall be furnished by the District Officer and Commissioner under whom the examinee has been employed, respecting his official character, qualifications, and the work done by him during the preceding six months, as well as a statement specifying the marks which they assign to candidates for conversational proficiency in the vernacular, in which branch their decision shall be final.

11. The Central Committee, after perusing the reports and the examination papers, shall report to Government the names of such officers as in their opinion have passed, noticing specially, in the order of their merit, those who may have passed with distinction. They shall also report the names of those officers who have succeeded in some of the subjects only, as well as of those who have failed altogether.

12. There shall be two standards of examination in Law and Languages, the Lower and the Higher Standards. With the exception specified below, officers are required to pass in Law and in the language of the district by both the Higher and the Lower Standards, and in a second language by the Higher Standard only.

13. In Appendix IV will be found the rules prescribing the tests in the vernacular which European officers of the several departments are required to satisfy.

For native officers, when required to pass in any vernacular, the same rules and tests shall apply as in the case of European officers. But if the officer does not know English, he will translate into his own vernacular, and not into English, and it will be unnecessary for him to transliterate the paper set for that purpose.

14. The only language in which officers generally shall be required to pass by the Lower Standard shall be the vernacular of the district in which they may be serving, and the principal object of the examination shall be to test the proficiency for practical purposes of the examinee in such language.

15. The object of the Lower Standard of examination in Law shall be to test the examinee's practical acquaintance with the Criminal Codes, and his general knowledge of certain of the more important local laws, regulations, and rules. One paper shall be prepared specially for this examination, which shall be confined to the Criminal Codes, and for which the use of the Codes, but no manuals, guides, or books, with indexes, shall be allowed. The questions must not be such as can be answered by copying a passage from a book; they must be such as shall thoroughly test the capacity of the examinees to understand the bearing of facts, and to ascertain the law and apply it. Another paper shall be prepared, consisting of questions on the local laws, regulations, and rules enumerated in Appendix I. These must be answered without the aid of books. This paper is designed equally for the candidates for examination by the Lower and Higher Standards, but the number of pass marks shall be less in the case of examinees by the Lower than in that of those by the Higher Standard of examination.

16. In the examination by the Higher Standard, it is necessary for the examinee to pass under the rules referred to above in two vernacular languages, ordinarily Bengali and Urdu. The questions of law and practice will be selected from the whole field of the duties of a Magistrate and Collector. All examinees will be required to pass in two papers. The nature of the one, in answering the questions in which the use of books will not be allowed, has already been explained in paragraph 15. The other paper, for which the use of books will be allowed, will contain questions on the local laws, regulations, and rules, set forth in Appendix II. The examinees may have all the Acts, Regulations, and Circulars, but no manuals, guides, or indexes. The questions should be confined as much as possible to cases commonly arising in the ordinary routine of the office of a Magistrate and Collector, or of a District Superintendent of Police. Certain facts of probable occurrence in real practice should be stated, and the examinee required to find and apply the law applicable to the facts.

17. A Covenanted Civil Servant must pass the examination in local laws, regulations, and rules and in both languages by the Higher Standard. He will be required to pass by the Lower Standard in one subject only, and that the vernacular of the district in which he is serving.

18. Officers who, after passing in the higher grade the preliminary examination for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service held in 1873 or subsequently, have received appointments in that service, will be subject to no further examination except the Higher Standard departmental examination, and the opium laws examination for those candidates who are appointed to the Opium Department without having taken the opium papers. Candidates who passed at the Subordinate Executive Service examination which was held in 1872 are exempted from examination by the lower standard in the vernacular only. They will be required to pass in law by that standard.

19. Where a candidate. other than a covenanted civilian, allowed by Government for any special reason to present himself for examination by the higher standard in law or languages before passing the lower, fails to pass the higher standard in either subject, the Central Examination Committee shall have full authority to decide whether he has done sufficiently well to pass by the lower standard.

An uncovenanted officer who has passed the departmental examination by the lower standard in any subject is at liberty to present himself for examination in that particular subject by the higher standard before passing in the remaining compulsory subject by the lower standard.

20. An officer who succeeds in passing by either standard (*a*) in Law or (*b*) in either of the languages, shall not again be required to present himself for examination by the same standard in the subject in which he was successful, but only in those in which he failed.

21. The marks to the assigned to each branch of the law examination, the proportion required for passing by the different standards, and the time allowed for each paper, are set forth in Appendix III. The same information as regards the examination in languages will be found in Appendix IV. Uniformity must be rigidly enforced in the time allowed for each subject, whether in law or language.

22. A civil officer who has passed according to the lower standard of examination, and who has exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for six months, shall usually be vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, described in sections 32, 33, 35 and 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), provided he is certified by the Commissioner to be fully competent to exercise them. Assistant Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners will also then be vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

23. An officer, however, who shall have passed by the lower standard in the Criminal Codes and in the language of his district, may be vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class on the Commissioner's recommendation to that effect, provided he has had not less than six months' experience in his magisterial duties.

24. An officer who has passed according to the higher standard shall be eligible to be vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, but not until he shall have exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the second class for at least six months.

25. An officer who has passed in law and in the language of his district according to the higher standard, may also be vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, subject to the condition of his having exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the second class for six months; but he shall not be entitled to any promotion or increase of pay until he has passed fully by the second standard. He shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class so long only as he is employed in a district where the language in which he has passed is the vernacular.

26. Assistant Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners on first appointment draw only Rs. 400 a month. On passing the Lower Standard of examination, and being invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, they shall be allowed an increase of Rs. 50 a month, provided they have exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class for six months at least; and on passing fully the Higher Standard, and being invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, they will receive a second increase of Rs. 50, provided they have also exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class for not less than six months.

27. Officers attending these examinations will be allowed travelling allowance subject to the rules laid down by the Government of India in the Financial Department, in Notification No. 4425 of the 12th December 1872.

28. No application from any junior officer, liable to examination, for privilege leave or leave on private affairs, will be entertained if the

following half-yearly examination falls due before the expiry of the leave applied for, unless the application specifies that the applicant will attend the examination.

29. If such leave is applied for, and the application from such an officer is submitted to Government, it should be stated that he is liable to pass an examination, and that the next examination will be held within the period of the leave applied for. This will enable the Lieutenant-Governor to decide whether, for the reasons stated, the leave should be granted; and if so, on what conditions

30. It is the duty of district officers to look to the practical training of the young officers placed under them from their first entering into official life till they acquire a practical experience of their work and qualify themselves for the exercise of higher powers by passing the prescribed examinations. District officers are expected to take active interest in the well-being of the young men placed under them, by exercising due supervision over their studies, by holding periodical examinations to test their qualifications and official knowledge, and by any other means which may seem to them to be expedient for the purpose.

Special Rules.

1. For Police Officers, the papers set in Law for both the Lower and the Higher Standards shall be prepared separately from those for other officers. For the Lower Standard questions shall be set in the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1861, the Village Chowkidari Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, Act I (B.C.) of 1871, and the D and N Circular Orders of the Police Department. The use of books will be allowed in answering these questions For the Higher Standard the questions will be taken from the same Acts, and from all the Circulars of the Police Department, from the Excise, Salt, and Opium Laws, from Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (so far as it relates to Police), and from the Evidence Act I of 1872. In this examination the use of books will not be allowed.

2. Police Officers transferred to the Executive Service, or who desire such transfer, will be required to satisfy the same tests as those prescribed above for officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, subject to the exception noted below.

3. When such an officer has already passed by either standard in a language, the pass will be accepted as sufficient to that degree.

4. Any officer so transferred, who has passed in Law by the Lower Standard (as hitherto required for the Police), will be required to pass for the Lower Standard in the general papers of local laws, &c. He will be exempted from examination in the Criminal Codes prescribed for the Lower Standard if he so desire; but if he elects to pass, such pass will be taken into account in his favour.

5. Such officers who have passed by the Higher Police Standard in Law will still be required to pass in both law papers prescribed in paragraph 16 above, the term "law" including Revenue and General law.

6. Officers of the Opium Department will be examined, after admission to the department, in the subjects mentioned in Government orders No. 1157G of 28th October 1872.

APPENDIX I.

Laws and Regulations in which the examination will be without the aid of Books.

Regulations I and VIII of 1793, and XII of 1817.
Regulations I and II of 1819.
Regulation VIII of 1819.
Regulations VII of 1822, IX and XI of 1825, and IX of 1833.
Acts IX of 1847, XXXI of 1858, and IV (B.C.) of 1868.
Act XI of 1859.
Acts VII (B.C.) of 1868, VIII (B.C.) of 1869, and I (B.C.) of 1875.
Act V of 1861.
Act X of 1870.
Act III of 1877.
Bengal Council Act V of 1876.
Bengal Council Act VII of 1876.

Bengal Council Act IX of 1880.
Bengal Council Act V of 1878.
Act I of 1878.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1878.
Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1870.
Act I (B.C.) of 1871.
Act I of 1872.
Act V (B.C.) of 1875.
Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879.
Chapters V and VI of Volume II of the Rules of the Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX II.

In which the examination will be with the aid of Books.

ALL unrepealed Acts of the Government of India, Bengal Regulations, and Bengal Acts; Circulars of the Bengal Government, the High Court, the Accountant-General, the Board of Revenue, and of the Inspectors-General of Police, Jails, and Registration; the Civil Account Code, volume I, the Sub-divisional Treasury Rules, and the Rules of Account for Judicial Officers prescribed by the High Court.

APPENDIX III.

Table shewing the subjects for examination in Law by each Standard, the maximum number of marks assigned to each, the minimum number required for passing, and the time to be allowed.

Subjects of examination.	Maximum Marks.		Passing Marks.		Time.
	Lower Standard.	Higher Standard.	Lower Standard.	Higher Standard.	
Criminal Codes with books...	160	.....	100	.....	Three hours.
General law paper without book—½ of questions being Revenue and ½ Non-Revenue ...	160	160	60	90	Ditto.
Paper with books to include all Laws	.....	160	.....	90	Four hours.
Accounts paper	60	160	80	80	Three hours.

APPENDIX IV.

Revised Rules for the examination of Civil Officers in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the Vernaculars.

Officers to whom the rules apply.

THE following rules for the examination of civil officers in the Lowe Provinces of Bengal apply to all European officers of the classes specified in them, and to such others as the local Government may from time to time direct. They do not affect the rules for the encouragement of the study of the languages of frontier tribes, a copy of which is given in Appendix V.

2. Three grades of examination are recognized:—

(I)—The Higher Standard of examination for civil officers, held under the direction and control of the Central Examination Committee.

(II)—The Higher Standard of examination prescribed for military officers by G. G. O. No. 734, dated 9th September 1864, and G. G. O. No. 294, dated 24th March 1866; and the Lower Standard of examination for civil officers held under the direction and control of the Central Examination Committee.

(III)—The Lower Standard of examination prescribed for military officers in Hindustani by the G. G. O. above quoted.

Officers of the Survey, Forest, Education, and Public Works Departments.

3. Officers of the Public Works, Education, Survey, and Forest Departments are examined under special rules. In their case either of the standards specified in grade II will be accepted as sufficient, should they exceptionally have to be examined along with the officers attached to the general administration.

Officers required to pass in one language only.
1. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.
2. Salaried Sub-Registrars.
3. Canal Superintendents.

4. The officers named in the margin are required to pass the examination specified in grade I above in the vernacular of the district in which they may be serving. Assistants in the Opium Department, who have not passed the Native Civil Service Examination in Hindustani, are required to pass in that language only by the Lower Standard of departmental examination specified in grade II above.

5. Deputy Collectors who, under the preceding rule, have passed in one language only, will not ordinarily be transferred to a district with a different vernacular. If they are so transferred, and if otherwise qualified, they will be considered as eligible for promotion without passing in the vernacular of the districts to which they are transferred for a period of 12 months following their transfer. After the expiry of that period they will not be eligible for promotion unless they pass in the second language.

Special rules for medical officers.

6. Medical officers in civil employ, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, will be required to pass in the language of the district by one or other of the standards specified in grade II. Army medical officers, who have passed the Military Lower Standard of examination specified in grade III in Hindustani will not be subject to further examination in that language.

7. Medical officers in civil employ, who have passed in one language under the above rules, if posted to a district where another language is the vernacular, will be required also to pass in it, but only by a conversational test designed to prove their ability to converse with the people and be understood by them.

Officers required to pass in two languages.
1. Covenanted Civilians.
2. Assistant Commissioners.
3. Assistant Superintendents of Police.

8. The officers named in the margin are required to pass by the standard specified in grade I above in two languages, which may be Bengali and Hindustani, or Oorya and Hindustani.

Exemption in the case of military officers.

9. Military officers who have passed in Hindustani by the Military Higher Standard of examination specified in grade II are not liable to further examination in that language.

Order in which the languages must be taken up.

10. Officers generally are required, in the first instance, to pass in the language of the district in which they are serving by the Lower Standard specified in grade II above, before attempting a second language, in which passing by the Higher Standard only will be required. Covenanted civilians are, however, allowed to pass by either standard, and in either language in any order.

Officers exempt from the Lower Standard of Examination.

11. Uncovenanted officers who have passed in any vernacular at the Native Civil Service Examination are not required to pass in it again by the Lower Standard of departmental examinations, but may go up for the Higher Standard in cases where they become liable to this examination.

12. An officer liable to pass in two languages, when he has passed in the laguage of the district by the Lower Standard as required in Rule 10 above, may present himself for examination by the Higher Standard in that language, and in the second language, which will be Hindustani in the case of those who first qualify in Bengali or Oorya, and in the case of those who first pass in Hindustani, Bengali, or, if they be posted in Orissa, Oorya.

Cases in which a third language is compulsory.

13. Covenanted civilians who, on the 4th May 1874, were of less than 12 years' standing, and have passed in Hindustani and Bengali, will, on transfer to Orissa, as a condtition of promotion to the substantive grade of Magistrate, be required to pass in Oorya as a third language. Similarly, those who have passed in Hindustani and Oorya only, will, on transfer to Bengal, be required to pass in Bengali as a third language. On passing in a third language under this rule, covenanted civilians become entitled to a reward of Rs. 500.

Cases in which a third language is optional.

14. Police officers and uncovenanted Deputy Collectors are not required to pass in a third language under the preceding rule; but if they elect to do so, they will be eligible for a reward of Rs. 180.

15. The examination specified in grade I above and the Lower Standard of examination specified in grade II above will be held under

the rules for the conduct of the departmental examination of civil officers, and under the direction and control of the Central Examination Committee in Calcutta.

16. The Military Higher and Lower Standards of examination specified in grades II and III above will be conducted in the case of military officers by the Board of Examiners in Calcutta under the rules applicable to these examinations generally. In the case of uncovenanted medical officers, and optionally in the case of covenanted medical officers, these examinations will be held under the direction and control of the Central Examination Committee, and along with the departmental examinations.

The following are the tests prescribed for the several grades of examinations :—

Grade I.—The Higher Standard of Departmental Examination.

A.—Reading current handwriting in the vernacular.

Two documents of the more difficult description of office papers selected and lithographed by the Central Examination Committee shall be transliterated into the Roman character.

B.—A written translation from the vernacular into English.

The same documents shall also be translated into English correctly.

C.—A written translation from English into the vernacular.

An English judgment or other official document of a somewhat difficult nature, selected by the Central Examination Committee, shall be translated into the vernacular without assistance, and in a generally correct manner.

D.—Dictation from English into the vernacular.

An English report or other official paper of some difficulty shall be translated into the vernacular and dictated off-hand fluently and intelligibly, and the translation written down by a clerk exactly as dictated.

E.—Conversation in the vernacular

The examinee shall be tested in conversation with several natives in such a manner as to satisfy the local Committee of his power of making himself understood by them, and of explaining himself with clearness and sufficient propriety in the vernacular in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business.

The maximum and the pass marks assigned to each branch of the examination, and the time allowed for the papers, are subjoined :—

Subjects of examination.	Maximum marks.	Passing marks.	Time.
Transliteration ... } One paper ...	20	10	One and a half hours.
Translation from vernacular ... ... } One paper ...	20	10	
Translation from English	20	10	Two hours.
Dictation from English	20	10	Half an hour.
Conversation	20	10	Ten minutes.

Grade II (a).—The Lower Standard of Departmental Examination.

For this examination the tests shall be the same as the above, but the papers shall be less difficult. The proportion of marks to be obtained in order to pass, and the time allowed for the papers, shall be the same as for the Higher Standard above described.

Grade II (b).—The Military Higher Standard of Examination.

The Military Higher Standard examination is intended to ascertain the ability of candidates—*1st*, to read and construe passages in books of ordinary difficulty in Urdu and Hindi ; *2nd*, to make accurate and idiomatic written translations from English and Hindustani in both the Persian and Deva Nagri characters ; *3rd*, to read and translate petitions, native letters, &c., in Urdu and Hindi ; *4th*, to converse with educated or uneducated natives of India in Hindustani.

The following are the tests prescribed :—

First.—Reading fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an ordinary octavo page of the undermentioned works :—

(1) The *Bágh-o-Bahár.*
(2) Selections from the prose of the *Prém Ságar.*

Second.—Translating accurately, and with correctness of idiom and grammar, not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into language similar to that of the *Bágh-o-Bahár*, and an equal amount into language similar to that of the *Prém Ságar*. The translation must be reduced to writing, in the former case in the Persian character; in the latter in the Deva Nagri character.

Third.—Reading fairly, and translating readily and correctly, Hindustani manuscripts written in both the Persian and Deva Nagri characters. These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in court, from reports or petitions addressed to civil or military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters as practically employed in the presidency or province in which the examination is held.

Fourth.—Conversing in Hindustani with the examiners or with natives of India with fluency, and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom, as to be at once intelligible.

In other languages the tests imposed are similar, but the books are different. Those used are—

In Bengali ... (1) Nobonari. (2) Rajdut.

In Oorya ... (1) Hitopadisa. (2) Batris Singhasun.

Grade III (a).—Military Lower Standard of Examination.

At this examination shall be tested the ability of candidates to read and translate passages from easy Hindustani books written in the Persian and Deva Nagri characters; and to speak on, and interpret, common or professional subjects in Hindustani so as to understand, and to be understood by, any ordinary uneducated native of India.

They are required, *first*, to read fairly, and construe with accuracy, not less than half an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

(1) "Hindustani selections"* in the Persian character.

(2) "Hindustani selections"* in the Deva Nagri character.

Second, to converse in Hindustani with the examiners, or with natives of India, on subjects likely to occur in the performance of regimental or professional duty, in the transactions of ordinary business, or in the course of every-day life

"If this test be applied through the medium of a native of India, he should speak the plain Hindustani of the presidency or province in which the examination is held, free from peculiarities of idiom and dialect, and not a *patois*, and though, as regards the performance of professional duties, it must to a certain extent be technical in its nature; if, in other respects, the candidate prove his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him, and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required."

The colloquial examination of each candidate will be carefully recorded in writing by the Committee of Examiners, and a copy of this record will be forwarded with the Committee's report to the Adjutant-General of the Army. It is in this portion of the examination that discretion and judgment on the part of the examiners is most required; and in conducting it, Committees should strictly follow the instruction laid down in the extract from the orders of the 9th September 1864 above quoted. Questions intended simply to puzzle a candidate should be particularly avoided. The questions need not exceed 15, but should not be less than 10 in number.

APPENDIX V.

Rules for the encouragement of the study of the languages of Frontier Tribes mentioned in paragraph 1 of Appendix IV.

THE following are the rules sanctioned for granting rewards to civil officers in Bengal for proficiency in the languages of frontier tribes.

2. A reward of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be granted to any Covenanted Civilian, Deputy or Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Collector, District or Assistant Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon,

* Until these selections have been prepared, candidates will be examined in the first-half of the *Bágh-o-Bahár* and the first half of the *Bytal Pachcesee*.

or Civil Medical Officer, whether European or native, who shall pass by the prescribed standard an examination in any one language in any of the groups of languages noted in the margin, provided that the language is spoken within the district where the officer is at the time employed, or by tribes conterminous to it with whom he has official relations. A second reward will in no case be given to an officer for proficiency in a second language of the same group. The grant of a reward is in every case subject to the condition that it will not be allowed to a native candidate for passing an examination in any language with which, from his birth or education, he is naturally familiar, or which is closely allied to his vernacular language.

Group I.—Kol or Munda, Sonthali.
" II.—Oraon, Rajmohal Paharia.
" III.—Khond of Orissa.
" IV.—Thibetian, Lepcha, Bhootia.
" V.—Kuki or Lushai.
" VI.—Garo.

3. The examination shall be conducted by a local Committee to be specially appointed by Government on each occasion.

4. The tests which a candidate for the above reward must undergo are as follow:—

(*a.*) He must be able to converse freely with the people of the tribe in whose vernacular he may wish to qualify to understand, and to make himself understood by them.

(*b.*) He must write down in the English, or the Bengali or Hindi character, sentences spoken in the tribal language by one of the tribe, or a conversation held between two of them, and must explain it correctly in English.

(*c.*) He must without assistance translate from English or his mother-tongue into the tribal language (writing it in either the English, or Bengali, or Hindi character) sentences not of a more difficult nature than those described in clause (*b*). The translation must be substantially correct and intelligible when read to a native in whose language it might be written.

5. These rules will not affect those prescribing the rewards to which Junior Civilians who succeed in passing High Proficiency and Honours examinations in certain specified languages will be entitled.

APPENDIX VI.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 3101, *the 5th October* 1864.

THE Governor-General in Council having had under consideration the rules for the examination of military officers seeking admission to the Staff Corps in the Civil and Political Departments, which were published in the notification of Government, No. 242, dated 25th May last, has determined, subject to the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on the substitution of the following rules:—

In continuation of the general regulations for the admission of officers to the Staff Corps, notified by the Military Department in G. O. No. 531 of 1864, dated the 27th June, the following rules relating to the future employment of military officers in the Civil and Political Departments of the Government are published for general information:—

I.—A candidate for appointment to the Civil or Political Department, with the view of qualifying for the Staff Corps, must furnish the certificates mentioned in paragraph 5 of G. O. No. 531, of which the forms were given in Appendix A of the same general order, and are now republished at the end of the present notification.

II.—He must have been previously attached, for a period of not less than one year, to a native regiment;* but such period may form part of the three years' duty with a regiment required by the general regulations for admission to the Staff Corps. He will be required to produce a certificate from his superior officer, testifying to his efficiency and good conduct, and especially to the conciliatory demeanour towards the native soldiery and other people of the country with whom he has been brought in contact..

* Any officer who has been employed for a year in one of the departments named on the margin will be exempted from the condition prescribed by Rule II, of one year's service with a native regiment, provided, however, that he shall produce, from the officer under whom he may have served in any such department, a certificate (to be countersigned by the head of the department) to the same effect as that required from a superior officer in case of service with a native regiment.

Survey. | Commissariat.
Public Works. | Stud.
Police.

III.—The period of one year—reckoned as explained in the following rule, from the date of the first half-yearly examination held subsequent to appointment—is fixed as the limit within which an officer, admitted on probation to employment in the Civil or Political Department, will be required to qualify himself to undergo the examinations hereinafter mentioned, in passing which he will have a claim to have his services retained; and he will then, under the orders of the Military Department, be appointed to the Staff Corps.

IV.—Examinations will be held half-yearly in October and April of each year. A candidate may appear at the first examination held after the expiry of the first six months of his probation, and if he fail to pass, must again appear at the next examination six months later. A candidate failing to pass at the first examination, held after the expiration of his year of probation, will be removed from employment in the Civil or Political Department, and consequently will not be appointed to the Staff Corps.

V.—Subject to such general directions as shall from time to time be given by the Government of India, the examinations will be conducted by a Committee acting under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner, or Political Agent or Resident, as the case may be.

VI.—The examination will embrace, in the case of officers employed in general civil duties, the subjects of Indian History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence. The works on the two last-named subjects in which candidates will be examined are Mills' Political Economy, Austin's Principles of Jurisprudence, Volume I, and Main's Ancient Law. Notice of any change in the books for examinaion will be given at least one year before it takes effect.

VII.—Every officer in civil employment will, in addition to the above examination, and notwithstanding his appointment to the Staff Corps, be required to undergo the local and departmental examinations, prescribed for covenanted civil servants in the province in which he is serving.

VIII.—The examination in the case of officers employed in the Political Department will embrace the subjects above-mentioned, and the candidate will in addition be examined in Wheaton's Work on the Principles of International Law. He will also be examined in the collection of Indian Treaties and Engagements, now being published under the direction of the Foreign Office.

IX.—No officer will be admitted on probation to civil or political employment who has not passed the examination in Hindustani required by the general regulations for the admission of officers to the Staff Corps.

X.—Cantonment Magistrates will be classed with officers in civil employment. Separate rules will be promulgated hereafter as regards Police Officers; but Police Officers, if transferred to civil employment, will be required to pass the examination prescribed for officers in civil employment.

XI.—As a general rule, military officers will be appointed to the Political Department from among those who are already in civil employment; and every officer so transferred will be required to pass, within one year from the date of his transfer, the additional examination in International Law and Indian Treaties prescribed for the Political Department, failing which he will forfeit his appointment.

XII.—These rules are intended to be prospective in their effect. They will not apply to any officers now holding permanent appointments in civil or political employment. Such officers will be entitled to join the Staff Corps in virtue of their appointments. Officers, however, who do not hold permanent appointments will be subject to these rules. But the case of any officer who has been formerly in civil or political employment, and who, having quitted such employment, may hereafter be reappointed to it, will be specially dealt with as the circumstances of the case may require.

APPENDIX A.

Certificate of Commanding Officer.

CERTIFIED that Lieutenant of the Regiment , a candidate for the Staff Corps, completed three years' duty with a regiment on the , two years of which (or the whole period of which, as the case may be) were spent in India.

Lieutenant has passed the examination in the Native languages which qualifies for Staff employment; and has attained such a knowledge of his drill duty as an officer of infantry (or cavalry) in all its branches as to qualify him for the command of a company (or troop) in all situations. He also possesses a fair knowledge of the Articles of War and the Queen's Regulations, as well as of the Military Regulations of the (Bengal, Madras, or Bombay) Presidency, besides having gained some general acquaintance with the organization and nature of the duties of all branches of the Army serving in (Bengal, Madras, or Bombay).

I further certify that during the period Lieutenant has served with this regiment he has been attentive to his duty, and that his conduct has been in all repects unexceptionable.

Station and date. *Comdg.* *Regiment.*

Surgeon's Certificate.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, Lieutenant is in good bodily health, and apparently well capable of undergoing the vicissitudes of service in India.

Station and date. *Surgeon* *Regiment.*

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st March 1883.—Whereas a notice was published at page 1049, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th December 1882, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to constitute the station of Sahibgunge, together with the adjoining village of old Sahibgunge, in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, a second class municipality under Act V (B.C.) of 1876, and whereas no valid reasons have been shown to the contrary, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 8 of the above Act, extends, with effect from the 1st April 1883, the provisions of Chapters I, II, and V of the said Act to the station of Sahibgunge, together with the adjoining village of old Sahibgunge, lying within the limits specified in the notice referred to above.

The Municipality of Sahibgunge shall, for the purposes of the Act, be a second class municipality.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th March 1883.—It is hereby notified that, under the authority vested in him by section 41 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1878, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to vest all Police officers throughout Bengal with the powers given to Excise officers by sections 39 and 40 of the said Act.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th March 1883.—Whereas a notice was published at page 20, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th January last, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant Governor to separate the town of Bali, situated within the district of Howrah, from the Howrah Municipality, and to constitute it a separate municipality of the second class, and whereas no objections have been raised to the proposed measure, it is now notified for general information that in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 8, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor extends, with effect from the 1st April 1883, the provisions of Chapters I, II, and V of the said Act to the town of Bali, as comprised within the limits specified below :—

On the north, the Bali Khal.
On the west, the East Indian Railway line.
On the south, the Dhurmotollah Road, Ghosepara Lane, and Paul's Ghat Lane.
On the east, the River Hooghly.

The Municipality of Bali shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be a second class Municipality.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th March 1883.—The following rules regarding salt, on which duty has not been paid, conveyed under bond from Chittagong to Naraingunge, having been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are published for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rules for the removal of non-duty-paid salt under bond to Naraingunge from boardship or from bond at Chittagong.

AN application in writing, specifying the name, tonnage, and master's name of the vessel intended to convey salt under bond for Naraingunge, must be made to the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, 24 hours previous to the time at which it is intended to commence loading.

2. Non-duty-paid salt may be conveyed under bond from Chittagong to Naraingunge by such vessels only as are approved by the Collector of Customs, Chittagong. Each vessel must carry a special pass in the annexed form under the signature of the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, covering the consignment of salt shipped by it.

3. The salt when placed on board such vessels must be stamped all over and conveyed under sealed hatches. Both the seals on the hatches and the stamps on the salt as reported on clearance by the Collector of Customs at Chittagong shall be separately examined and reported on by the salt darogah to the Collector of Customs, Naraingunge, on receipt of whose orders on the darogah's reports the seals may be broken and the salt weighed.

4. Salt on which duty has not been paid can only be removed from Chittagong under a bond to be executed by the bonder prior to the departure of the vessel or vessels conveying such salt. The bond shall be in the form appended to these rules, and shall state that the salt will arrive at Naraingunge within twenty-one days from the granting of the port clearance during the north-east monsoon (*i. e.*, from the 16th September to the 30th April) or within fifteen days from the date of the granting of port clearance during the south-west monsoon, (*i. e.*, from the 1st May to the 15th September). Port clearance shall not be granted till after the due execution of the bond and after the quantities entered in the tally books have been found to agree with those entered in the manifest (or cargo books) of such vessel or vessels. Single bonds may be accepted for any quantity of salt not exceeding 20,000 maunds, and shall cover all the vessels being loaded with the quantity of salt for which the bond in each case is given; and such vessels must, in each case, be named in the bond. The number and date of the bond is to be noted in the pass which accompanies each vessel, and in the copies of the pass retained by the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, and forwarded to the Collector of Customs, Naraingunge, respectively.

5. The vessel on arrival at Naraingunge shall be anchored as close as possible to the ghât leading to the warehouse in which the salt is to be stored, or at the nearest moorings to such ghât.

6. The weighment of the salt shall be made in the presence of the salt darogah, and a Customs peon shall invariably remain with the salt until the weighment shall have been completed. Weighment of the salt shall be made, as a general rule, on board the importing vessel. It will, however, be competent to the Board, on sufficient cause being shown, to permit the salt of any bonder to be weighed after removal to the shore, under such suitable precautions, to be taken at the sole expense of the bonder, as may be prescribed by the Collector of Customs, Naraingunge, and approved by the Board.

7. The salt shall be stored in a licensed warehouse immediately the weighment shall have been made. The door of the warehouse shall have two locks; the key of one lock (which must be a Chubb's lock) shall remain with the darogah, and the key of the other with the bonder's agent.

8. The bonder will be required to defray the cost of the preventive officers and all charges attendant on the weighing of the salt, both at Chittagong and Naraingunge, such weighments being conducted as laid down in the Board's rules for weighing salt intended for bond at Chittagong.

9. Both Customs officers and the exporter's agent will be required to certify at the end of each day's weighments the correctness of the tally book for that day's work.

10. The working hours with regard to delivery and weighment of salt shall be from 6 A.M. to 3 P.M., or such others hours as may be fixed from time to time by the Collector of Customs with the approval of the Commissioner.

11. If from any cause the weighments cannot be completed in one day, extra peons as may be considered necessary by the Collector of Customs shall be appointed to guard the salt, the cost being borne by the bonder.

12. When the discharge of salt from shipboard at Chittagong for conveyance under bond to Naraingunge is interrupted, or not completed, such quantity as has been actually delivered at the time of interruption shall be covered by a Customs boat-note. The salt so delivered must also be completely stamped over, and the hatches and all access to the hold must be sealed by Customs seals, to be examined by the night Customs Inspector, who must record his report of each such inspection.

13. The owner of the salt shall be required to pay full duty on any difference between the quantity of salt weighed over the ship's side or out of bond at Chittagong and the quantity weighed out of the brig or steamer at Naraingunge, less an allowance of one per cent. for wastage during the passage, if such wastage actually occurs.

14. On arrival at Naraingunge the salt shall be immediately bonded under proper supervision, the duty on the warehousing bill-of-entry being calculated on the whole quantity delivered on weighment from the vessel or vessels covered by the bond. As salt is cleared from bond, the quantity as entered in the clearance bill-of-entry will be noted on the warehousing bill-of-entry and duty paid accordingly. When the last quantity of salt under each bond is cleared, the bonder shall make good the deficiency, if any, between the amount of duty originally entered in the warehousing bill-of-entry and the total amounts of duty paid, less an allowance, on account of wastage, if such wastage has actually occurred, which shall not exceed 2½ per cent. on the whole quantity warehoused.

15. In addition to the above rules, the rules contained in sections VIII to X of the Salt Manual shall apply generally to all salt conveyed under bond from Chittagong and warehoused at Naraingunge.

16. It is to be understood also that before permission can be given to transport salt to Naraingunge under bond, the bonder will be required to construct a suitable warehouse at Naraingunge, to be approved and licensed by the Collector, together with suitable accommodation for the warehouse establishment, also to be approved by the Collector. He will also be required to enter into an engagement with the Collector to defray the cost to Government of the establishment noted in the margin, which will be appointed by the Collector for the guard and supervision of the warehouse.

	Rs.
1 Darogah on	50
2 Peons, at Rs. 6 each	12
Cost per mensem ...	62

The rules contained in paragraphs 5, 11, and 13 of section II of the Salt Manual shall apply generally to the appointment and payment of this establishment, and to the construction and repair of the warehouse and establishment accommodation.

KNOW all men by these presents that we

The full amount of duty payable.

are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, his certain attorney, successors, and assigns, for which payment to be well and truly made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, and representatives jointly, and every two of us bind ourselves, our heirs, and representatives jointly, and each of us binds himself, his heirs, and representatives severally firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of one thousand eight hundred and eighty And each of us the said doth hereby, for himself, his heirs, and representatives, covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors, and assigns that if any suits shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal other than the said High Court in its original jurisdiction, the same shall and may, at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council, be removed into, tried, and determined by the said High Court in its extraordinary original jurisdiction.

WHEREAS the said

(Owner, agent, master, or commander as the case may be.)

is the of the ship or vessel called the of the burthen of tons, and the said vessel is laden with maunds of Liverpool Pungah salt non-duty-paid transhipped from , and ready to proceed on a voyage from the port of Chittagong to the port of Naraingunge in British India, for which port the said has declared that the said ship is bound: And whereas the Collector of Customs for the port of Chittagong has refused port clearance to the said ship, unless the said with two sufficient sureties should execute such a bond as above written with such condition as hereunder written, which he the said as principal and the said

as his sureties have agreed to do: Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the above bounden or some or one of them, their heirs, or representatives shall and do on or before the day of one thousand eight hundred and eighty produce or cause to be produced to the Collector of Customs for the port of Chittagong for the time being, or the officer in charge of the Custom House for the time being, a certificate from the proper officer of the said port of Naraingunge, to which the said ship has been declared bound as aforesaid of her safe arrival on or before the day of next at the said port, and shall also faithfully observe and perform all the rules for the time being in force as to the removal of non-duty-paid salt under bond to Naraingunge from board ship or from bond at Chittagong, then the above written bond shall be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered.

I.

SPECIAL SALT PASS.

Under Bond No. , dated

NON-DUTY PAID.

Serial number
Bonder's name
Name of importing ship
Nationality
Master's name
Whence imported
Description of salt
Quantity despatched to Naraingunge, in maunds
Date of despatch to Naraingunge
Whether from ship-board or golah
Name of vessel by which despatched
Master's name
Number of stamps on salt
Ditto of seals on hatches
Signature of Customs Officer
Ditto of bonder or his authorized agent
Ditto of ship-master
Ditto of warehouse-keeper (if despatch be made from bond)
Current for days
Date
Customs Chittagong

II.

(To be forwarded by post to Collector of Customs, Naraingunge.)

SPECIAL SALT PASS.

Under Bond No. , dated

NON-DUTY PAID.

Serial number
Bonder's name
Name of importing ship
Nationality
Master's name
Whence imported
Description of salt
Quantity despatched to Naraingunge, in maunds
Date of despatch to Naraingunge
Whether from ship-board or golah
Name of vessel by which despatched
Master's name
Number of stamps on salt
Ditto of seals on hatches
Signature of Customs Officer
Ditto of bonder or his authorized agent
Ditto of ship-master
Ditto of warehouse-keeper (if despatch be made from bond)
Current for days
Date
Customs Chittagong

III.

(To be given to the Master of the vessel by which despatched.)

N.B.—This pass must invariably accompany the salt in transit.

SPECIAL SALT PASS.

Under Bond No. , dated

NON-DUTY PAID.

Serial number
Bonder's name
Name of importing ship
Nationality
Master's name
Whence imported
Description of salt
Quantity despatched to Naraingunge, in maunds
Date of despatch to Naraingunge
Whether from golah or ship-board
Name of vessel by which despatched
Master's name
Number of stamps on salt
Ditto of seals on hatches
Current for days
Date of clearance from Chittagong
Signature of Customs Collector, Chittagong.

Seal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd March 1883.—A plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 51,017 for the construction of a fourth hopper barge required by the Commissioners for Making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta having been submitted by the Commissioners with their Vice-Chairman's letter No. 4972, dated the 7th March 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the expenditure under the provisions of section 35 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[First Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 27th March 1883.—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the transfer of the Bongong sub-division, with the thanas Moheshpore, Ganrapota, Sarsha, Bongong, and Gaighata, comprised in it, from the district of Nuddea to that of Jessore, with effect from the 1st April 1883.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The following notice is published for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTICE.

THE MAYO PRIZES FOR ART WORKMANSHIP.

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

A PRIZE of Rs. 180 and a silver medal will be awarded for the best specimen of wood-carving.

A prize of Rs. 180 and a silver medal will be awarded for the best specimen of pottery.

These prizes are open to all artisans throughout India. The prize works remain the property of the competitors. If they are for sale, it should be so stated, and the price marked on each specimen, together with the name and address of the maker.

The objects for competition must be delivered, carriage prepaid, by the 31st of December 1883, and addressed to the Superintendent, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

The object of these prizes being the encouragement of native art workmanship, the prizes will be awarded to those specimens which are truly Oriental in character, and which exemplify in the highest degree elegance in design with excellence in workmanship.

C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

DECLARATION.

The 26th March 1883.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of Jorapooker and Gowalapara Bustees, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, No. 9, Jorapooker Lane, measuring more or less two cottahs and 36 square feet is required. The land is bounded on the north by premises No. 49, Bulloram Dey's Street, on the east by premises No. 9, Jorapooker Lane, on the south by premises No. 128, Baranosee Ghose's Street, and on the west by premises No. 9, Jorapooker Lane. A plan and specification of the land required are filed in the office of the Commissioners for public inspection.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 0000A.

The 22nd March 1883.—Baboo Janoky Nath Mookerjee, Sudder Munsif of Beauleah, in Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

The undermentioned officers of the Backergunge district are vested with powers under section 110 of Act X of 1882:—

Moulvie Obedullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Moulvie Abdool Jubber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is vested with powers under section 133 of Act X of 1882.

The 24th March 1883.—Mr. G. C. Sconce (Barrister-at-Law), Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed special leave for six months under section 60, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 15th May next.

The 26th March 1883.—Baboo Monmohun Banerjee is appointed to be an honorary magistrate for the Bhuddessur Bench, in the district of Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Prio Nath Banerjee, Vice-Chairman of the North Dum-Dum Municipality, is appointed to be an honorary magistrate for the Dum-Dum Bench, and is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

The 27th March 1883.—Baboo Burhandeo Narain, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.

Major W. Hopkinson, Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class and with powers under section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Kally Prosanno Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Govindpore, Manbhoom, is vested with powers under section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Bidhu Bhushan Chuckerbutty is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, and to be ordinarily stationed at Jehanabad, during the absence on leave of Baboo Mohendro Nath Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Rajani Kanta Mukhopadhya, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, and to be ordinarily stationed at Kusba, during the absence on leave of Baboo Behari Lal Banerjee, or until further orders.

Moonshee Harribar Charan Lal, Munsif of Lohardugga, is vested with powers under section 32 of Act X of 1882.

Mr. N. Warde-Jones, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Serampore sub-division of the Hooghly district, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class.

Baboo Moti Lall Haldar, Munsif of Barripore, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the value of Rs. 50.

Baboo Radha Nath Sen, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and to be ordinarily stationed at Barripore as an additional Munsif with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharjee, Munsif of Serajgunge, Pubna, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Beerbhoom, and to be ordinarily stationed at Sooree, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th March 1883.—Under Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1867, entitled an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and keeping a common gaming house, the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the extension of the provisions of Section 11 of the Act to the following roads, hats, and villages of the Diamond Harbour sub-division, District 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the 1st April 1883.

Name of district and sub-district.	Name of police station.	Names of villages, hats, and roads.
24-Pergunnahs, Diamond Harbour sub-division.	Diamond Harbour ...	Diamond Harbour and Hozipore Bazar, Hatugange Hat, Sarisha Hat, Kabaty Hat, Kalatolah Hat, and Arsuthganga Puja Melah, Mugra Hat, Usti Hat, Rajar Hat.
	Bankipore ...	Road from Usti to Rajor Hat, Mollah Chok Kalash, Gokarui, and Bistopore Bazar.
	Mathoorapore ...	Mathoorapore Hat, Nalua Hat, Myebebun Hat Khari Hat, Radhakantopur Hat, Panapookur Hat Barasu Melah, Lakhi Narainpur Hat, and Semulberry Hat.
	Devipore ...	Saruhat, Falta Hat, Ramghur Hat, Kanta Khali Hat, Fatehpur Hat.
	Kulpi ...	Ghateswara, Dhalu, Kulpi Hat, Sagore Island Melah, and Rangafallah Hat, Tengra Hat, and road from Kulpi to Rangafallah outpost.
	Bankipore, Mathoorapore, and Kulpi.	Kulpi road commencing from village Telipara (in Joynagore police station of the Barripore sub-division) to Kulpi Bazar and its siding village.
	Diamond Harbour and Bankipore.	Hatoogang Road, from Diamond Harbour to Bistopore in Bankipore station.
	Mathoorapore and Bankipore.	Neloonah road, from Bistopore in Bankipore to Neluah in Mathoorapore.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1883.—The ollowing Rule is published for general information:—

Under section 134, Act X of 1882(the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Lieutenant-Governor notifies that, where an order for the removal or abatement of a nuisance passed under section 133 of the said Act cannot be served on the person against whom it is made, it shall be notified by proclamation by beat of drum at the place where the nuisance to be removed or abated is situated.

F. B. PEACOCK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 26th March 1883.

No. 113.—*Declaration*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the use of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company on 31st mile of the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road, in the village of Kurseong, pergunnah Darjeeling, zillah Darjeeling, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less six poles and 17 decimals of standard measurement, bounded on the south and east by the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road, on the north and west by the Singell Tea Company's land is required within the aforesaid village of Kurseong.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 114.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a Railway diversion of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company on the 11th mile of the Darjeeling Hill Cart Boad, zillah Darjeeling, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 3 acres (three) and 1·37 (one 37 decimal) pole of standard measurement, bounded on the north and west by Government Hill Cart Road reserved land, south and east by Government forest land, is required on the aforesaid 11th mile of the Darjeeling Hill Cart Boad.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

H. C. LEVINGE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 27th March 1883.

No. 115.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a district road to be known as the "Nawanugger and Titrahund canal feeder road," the said road being bounded on the east by the Tendoorie and Doomraon road; on the west by Buxar branch canal, and passing through the land situate in, and appertaining to, villages Nawanugger, Utmi, Doompoor, Dhubchowa, Dewrea, and Titrahund, pergunnah Bhojepur, in Shahabad district, and being about 4¼ miles in length; it is hereby declared that for the aforesaid purpose a strip of land containing an area of 36 acres 2 roods 30 poles, more or less, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 116.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a district road to be known as the "Ageeaon and Gudhuhrie canal feeder road," the said road being bounded on the east by the Ackona and Khaira road; on the west by the Tendoorie and Arrah road, and passing through the land situate in, and appertaining to, villages Dhamania, Suwree, Dehree, Mansagur *alias* Rutnar, Luhurpa, and Ageeaon, pergunnah Ponwar, in the Shahabad district, and being about 4½ miles in length; it is hereby declared that for the aforesaid purpose a strip of land containing an area of 38 acres and 20 poles, more or less, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

The 27th March 1883.

No. 117.—*Notification.*—The following promotions and reversions in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department has been made by the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
Baboo K. C. Bandyopaddya	A.E., 2nd grade...	A.E., 1st grade...	*Sub-pro. tem.* ...	27th Jan. 1883.
Mr. A. E. Behrmann ...	E.E., 4th grade, temporary.	A.E., 1st grade...	Reverts ...	9th Mar. do.
„ A. C. C. Rogers ...	E.E., 4th grade, temporary.	E.E., 4th grade...	*Sub-pro. tem.* ...	11th do. do.
„ A. H Mason ...	A.E., 2nd grade...	A.E., 1st grade...	*Sub-pro. tem.* ...	11th do. do.
„ A. E. Behrmann ...	A.E., 1st grade...	E.E., 4th grade...	Temporary ...	11th do. do.
„ B. W. Cantopher ...	A.E., 1st grade...	E.E., 4th grade...	Temporary ...	11th do. do.
„ C. C. Martyr ...	A.E., 2nd grade...	A.E., 1st grade...	*Sub-pro. tem.* ...	13th do. do.
„ B. W. Cantopher ...	E.E., 4th grade, temporary.	A.E., 1st grade...	Reverts ...	20th do. do.
„ B. W. Cantopher ...	A.E., 1st grade...	E.E., 4th grade...	Temporary ...	23rd do. do.

S. T. TREVOR, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2530, *dated* 20*th March* 1883.—Surgeon-Major J. C. Shaw made over charge of the Durbhunga Jail to Mr. G. A. Grierson, C.S., on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

J. W. HANLON, *for Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 1.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Revd. B. T. Atlay, the Senior Chaplain of the Calcutta Cathedral, to officiate as Archdeacon of the Diocese of Calcutta during the absence on furlough of the Ven'ble Archdeacon Baly, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th of February.

N. B.—The above gazetted notice is a correction of the notice published in this Gazette of the 21st March instant, referring to the Revd. B. T. Atlay's appointment.

A. B. MILLER,
Registrar of the Diocese.

27th March 1883.

No. 2.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Ven'ble B. T. Atlay, Senior Chaplain of the Calcutta Cathedral, and Officiating Archdeacon of the Diocese of Calcutta, to be His Lordship's Commissary, and also to act as Chaplain in charge of the Diocese during the absence on furlough of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th of March, instant.

A. B. MILLER,
Registrar of the Diocese.

27th March 1883.

Sheriff's Office, the 28th February 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1883 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the second day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

ROBERT MILLER, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস সন ১৮৮৩ সাল তারিখ ২৮শে ফেব্রুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৩ সালের ২রা এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৩ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

রবার্ট মিলার শরিফ।

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kooshtea, Chooadanga, and Meherpore, will hold his sittings in the month of April 1883 as below, Sundays and holidays excepted :—

From	1st to 13th April 1883	..	..	Kooshtea.
,,	14th to 20th ditto	..	..	Chooadanga.
,,	21st to 27th ditto	..	..	Meherpore.
On the 28th	ditto	..	..	Chooadanga.
And on the 29th & 30th	ditto	..	..	Kooshtea.

MADHUB CHANDRA CHUKRAVARTI, *Offg. Judge.*

KOOSHTEA SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 14th March* 1883.

TREASURY NOTICES.

MR. J. T. RABONAU, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Julpigoree Treasury, *vice* Baboo Opendra Chander Mozoomdar, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

ASUTOSH GUPTA,
Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.,
Dated Rampore Beauleah, 21st March 1883.

BABOO KALIPODO MOOKERJEE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Rajshahye Treasury, *vice* Mr. F. Walker, on leave, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

ASUTOSH GUPTA,
Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION,
Dated Rampore Beauleah, 19th March 1883.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 9th March 1883.—Baboo Tulsi Das Mookerjea, Tenth Master, Hare School, is appointed to officiate as Eighth Master of the same institution, and to act in class VII, *vice* Baboo Latoo Lal Mullik, on leave.

Munshi Baladeva Ram, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Purneah (class VI), is allowed leave of absence for a month and a half under section 136, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 2nd March 1883.

The 14th March 1883.—Baboo Moti Lal Mitra, Head Master, Julpigoree Zillah School (class VI), is allowed leave of absence for six months without pay with effect from the 1st April 1883.

Baboo Kali Prasanna Bose, Second Master, Julpigoree Zillah School, is appointed to officiate as Head Master of the same institution, and to act in class VI during the absence on leave of Babu Mati Lal Mitra, or until further orders.

The 15th March 1883.—Baboo Sures Chandra Kaviraj, B.A., Second Master, Arrah Zillah School (class VI), is allowed leave of absence for ten days without pay with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Raj Kumar Lal, Third Master, Arrah Zillah School (class VII), is appointed to officiate as Second Master of the same institution, and to act in class VI, *vice* Baboo Sures Chandra Kaviraj, on leave.

Baboo Shunker Lal, Fourth Master, Arrah Zillah School, is appointed to officiate as Third Master of the same institution, and to act in class VII, *vice* Baboo Raj Kumar Lal.

The 16th March 1883.—Baboo Shyam Lal Datta, Head Master, Deoghur Zillah School (class V), is allowed leave of absence for two days under section 72, rule I (*a*), chapter V of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 4th January 1883.

Baboo Golak Chandra Chakravarti, Second Master, Maldah Zillah School (class VII), having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 29th January 1883, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 20th February last is cancelled.

The 16th March 1883.—Baboo Sagore Chandra Chakravarti, Head Master, Dinagepore Zillah School (class VI), is allowed leave of absence for a month under sections 127 and 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Nil Mani Pal, Second Master, Dinagepore Zillah School (officiating in class VII), is appointed to act as Head Master of the same institution, and to officiate in class VI, *vice* Baboo Sagore Chandra Chakravarti, on leave.

G. BELLETT, *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 252B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1880-81 and 1881-82, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 2nd April 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz:—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, consisting of 369 lots and 2 chests of 1880-81, and 100 lots and 3 chests of 1881-82, of 75° consistence	2,350
Opium manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, consisting of 359 lots and 1 chest of 70°, and 110 lots and 4 chests of 72° consistence, all of 1881-82	2,350
Total ...	4,700

2nd The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th April 1883 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 7th April 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 17th April 1883.

4th. Including the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale during the next twelve months about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.			Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Monday,	2nd April	1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Wednesday,	2nd May	„ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Monday,	4th June	„ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Tuesday,	3rd July	„ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Do. about Thursday,	2nd August	„ ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd September	„ ..	2,225	2,225	4,450
Do. about Wednesday,	26th „	„ ...	The number of chests of each kind to be sold each month will be advertised hereafter.		4,450
Do. about Thursday,	1st November	„ ...			4,450
Do. about Monday,	3rd December	„ ...			4,450
Early in	January	1884 ...			4,450
Do.	February	„ ...			4,450
Do.	March	„ ...			4,450
	Total	...	.....	.....	54,400

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 27th February* 1883.

No. 359B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1881-82, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Wednesday, the 2nd May 1883, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz:—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, consisting of 75° consistence ..	2,350
Do. do. do. Ghazipore Factory, consisting of 2,260 chests of 70° and 90 chests of 72° consistence	2,350
Total ...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 28th November 1882, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th May 1883 respectively—that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 7th May 1883, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 17th May 1883.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipore Factories will be brought to sale up to March 1884 about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests	Manufactured at the Ghazipore Factory, about chests	Total, about chests
On or about Monday, 4th June 1883 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Tuesday, 3rd July " ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
" Thursday, 2nd August " ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
" Monday, 3rd September " ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
" Wednesday, 26th " " ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
" Thursday, 1st November " ...	2,225	2,225	4,450
" Monday, 3rd December " ...	2.225	2,225	4,450
Early in January 1884	2,225	2,225	4,450
" February "	2,225	2,225	4,450
" March "	2,225	2,225	4,450
Total ...	22,500	22,500	45,000

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

A. FORBES, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 27th March* 1883.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (Private Property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 15th March 1883.

—	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	7,88,687	.....	1,30,543	9,19,230
French Kurkutch	11,195	.....	.....	11,195
Italian ditto	1,192	.....	17,137	18,329
Bombay ditto	13,182	.....	.....	13,182
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	1,42,074	.....	.....	1,42,074
Total ...	9,56,330	.....	1,47,680	11,04,010

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 22nd March* 1883.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 17th March 1883.

No. 439.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Home Department which is left at Calcutta.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 17th March 1883.

No. 252—2-1*G*.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Revenue and Agricultural Department which is left at Calcutta.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 22nd March 1883.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 159.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

* * * * *

Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew, (p.a.) for 243 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * *

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned tenure situated in the khas mehal Dihee Panchannogram in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be put up to sale at the Alipore Collectorate on the 23rd April 1883, corresponding with 11th Boisack 1290 B.S., at 12 noon.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

1*st*.—The tenure is to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this tenure will be considered as the proprietor of the tenure, and the proprietary right of the Government will be transferred to him subject to the rent fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—One-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by the noon of the 14th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by the noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the tenure is to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale day.

Number in the statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
.....	1298	Dehee Punchannogram, Division IV, Subdivision B, Holding No. 27A.	B. C. CH. 0 3 13	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 only	Rs. 50 per cotta	The land was sold under Act XI of 1859 on default of former tenant to pay rent for 1284 B.S., and purchased by Foyzullabhoy. A compromise was then effected by Government with the auction-purchaser, who received on 1st October 1880 Rs. 3,500 a full discharge of all his claims to the land. Although no formal conveyance has been executed by him in favour of Government, such right as has accrued to Government by the above compromise is to be sold. The sale of this holding has been sanctioned by Government in its letter No. 3741—R, dated 2nd September 1882.

C. C. STEVENS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below in the undermentioned salt khalari lands in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Deputy Collector's Office at Diamond Harbour on the 11th April 1883, corresponding with 29th Chyet 1289 B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The land to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the land will be considered as its proprietor, and the entire proprietary right of Government in the land will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

No.	Name of the village in which the land is situated.	Approximate area in bigahs.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	Remarks.
	The land lies near the battery at Harrah in the Diamond Harbour Sub-division, district 24-Pergunnahs, pergunnah Mooragatcha.	B. K. CHS. 10 1 2	Rs. A. P. 6 4 7	Rs. A. P. 13 9 2	Intending purchasers will, on application to the Deputy Collector of Diamond Harbour, be furnished with such particulars regarding the land as may enable them to identify it.

F. W. BADCOCK, Covenanted Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs will be put up to sale at the Dumka Collectorate on the 28th June 1883, corresponding with 15th Assar 1290 B. S.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1*st*.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2*nd*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of the purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertizement as in the case of original sale.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approxinate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	170	Amanat Sarkar, thana Sangrampur, pergunnah Kankjol.	19 2 1	6 0 0	60 0 0	

Nya Dumka, Dy. Commr.'s Office, the 30th January 1883. W. OLDHAM, Depy. Commr.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Bogra will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 18th day of April 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrear for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
69-72	Dehi Jangirabad, pergunnah Protapbaju, share 5 annas 4 gundas 1 cowri and 12½ til.	Mohima Chandra Shaha, Radha Raman, Chandra Kisor, and Kali Kisor Munshies, Peari Sundari Dashya, Mona Mohini Dashya, mother and guardian of Ganoda Prosad and Murari Mohon Shaha, minors, Banwari Lal Shaha, Mukunda Lal Shaha Chowduri, Digambar Shaha, Ram Sundari Dashya, mother and guardian of Gour Gobinda and Srigovinda Shahas, minors, Radhika Mohon Shaha, Mohammeduddin Ahmed *alias* Hydarjan Choudhuri, Tin Couri Deoya, Chandra Nath Sanyal, Tarini Chandra Sanyal, Timir Chandra and Bijoy Chandra Sanyals, Sayadini Tarikannessa Bibi Choudurani, Sayadani Taharrannessa Bibi Chowdurani, Sharifannessa, and Hamidenessa Bibi Chowdurani.	2,251 2 8¼	30 1 6½	The other shares of the estate, which are not liable to sale, on account of separate accounts having been opened of them under section 70 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, are shown below :—

Names of proprietors.	Share.	Government revenue.
	A. G. C. K. T.	Rs. A. P.
1. Kedar Nath Pakroshi.	1 19 3 3 10	16½ 6 0
2. Saroda Prosad Pakroshi.	0 8 2 3 5	145 6 7½
3. Srinath Baisnao and Mafizoodin Khandkar, guardian of Syed Moyazin Hosen Chowduri.	3 19 0 0 0	1,322 15 9½
4. Ananda Moyi Dashya Chowdurani.	3 1 0 0 0½	1,021 2 6
5. Grish Chandra and Bipin Ch. Shahas.	0 13 1 1 1½	218 14 7½
6. Taharranessa Bibi, guardian of Altafannessa Bibi (Matawali).	0 13 3 2 5½	232 10 9½

Bogra Collectorate, the 3rd March 1883. J. J. LIVESAY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Beerbhoom, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 5th day of May 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Class.	No. of estate.	Name of pergunnah and mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Balance of arrear due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st Class ...	No. 87 ...	Kastagar, pergunnah Khargram.	Khodad Bibi, Jog Maya Debi, Khodadad Bibi, Khodarakha Bibi, Ramgurn Mukhopadhya, Mahmud Abdu Soban, Syed Nuran Nabi, Syed Jonanal Abedan, and Khodarakha Bibi.	1,073 1 0	5 0 0	The entire estate will be sold.

Beerbhoom Collectorate, the 20th March 1883. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Pubna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd April 1883, corresponding with 11th Baisak 1290 Monday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1883.

Serial number.	Number on district revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	7	Dihi Haripur, pergunnah Isafshahi.	Basanta Coomari Devya and others.	1,301 7 0 Police 16 0 0	44 13 0 Police 0 11 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under the provisions of Act XI of 1859. The one anna six gandas two karas and two krantis share of Basanta Coomari Devya, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 108-6 and police Rs. 1-5 from which arrear is due, shall be first put up to sale from which other shares are excluded.
2	67	Kishamut Pindarhatty pergunnah Sinduri.	Sri Ram Roy and others.	654 1 0 Police 6 9 0	6 1 0	The whole mehal will be sold.
3	72	Kishamut Khidirgram, pergunnah Sinduri.	Krista Kisori Chowdhurani and others.	1,320 8 0 Police 13 4 0	26 3 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under the provisions of Act XI of 1859, and the separate share of Krista Kisori Chowdhurani, with a revenue of Rs. 660-4, police Rs 6-10, from which the arrear is due, will be first put up to sale from which other shares are exempted.
4	80	Kishamut Shafulla Dhobacolia, pergunnah Sinduri.	Hari Prosad Roy and others.	940 7 0	0 7 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The separate share of Ballavi Kanta Bhattacharya, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 58-13 from which the arrear is due, will be put up to sale, the other shares are exempted from it.
5	80	Ditto .	Ditto ...	940 7 0	0 7 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The separate share of Tarini Kant Bhuttacharya, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 58-13 will be put up to sale, the other shares being excluded from it.
6	80	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	940 7 0	36 13 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The separate share of Hari Prasad Roy and others jointly, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 342-4 will be first sold. The other shares are excluded from this sale.
7	115	Kishamut Taraf Bharara, pergunnah Bajuras Nazirpur.	Mohabat Nessa Bibi and others.	2,750 13 0	17 14 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The 5 gandas 3 karas 2 kranties and 2 jobs share of Mathura Nath Mazoomdar, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 50-15, from which the arrear is due will be first put up to sale from which other shares are excluded.
8	115	Kishamut Taraf Bharara, pergunnah Bajuras Nazirpur.	Ditto ..	2,750 13 0	221 8 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under the provisions of Act XI of 1859. The separate share of Mahabat Nessa Bibi and others, being 10 annas 13 gundas 1 kara and 7 jobs, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,838 12, from which the arrear is due will first be put up to sale from which other shares are now excluded.
9	124	Kishamut Bajuchappa, pergunnah Bajuchappa.	Bijoy Govind Chowdhury and others.	2,899 10 0 Police 6 6 0	200 7 0 0 10 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear being due on the account of Bijoy Govind Chowdhury, which is for Rs. 551-1, police Rs. 1-2, his share only will at first be put up to sale from which the other shares are now excluded.
10	125	Kishamut Taruf Hatkhally, pergunnah Bajuchappa.	Mahmed Ismail Chowdhury and others.	2,312 6 0 Police 8 9 0	83 5 0	Separate accounts have opened in this mehal under the provisions of Act XI of 1859, the arrear is due in the account of Ismail Chowdhury and others, of which the sudder jumma is for Rs. 810-15. His share will therefore at first be put up to sale from which other shares are exempted.
11	133	Kishamut Bajuchappa, pergunnah Bajuchappa.	Bijoy Govind Chowdhury.	2,899 10 0 Police 6 6 0	203 10 0 Police 0 15 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under the provisions of Act XI of 1859. The 4 annas separate share of Bijoy Gobind Chowdhury, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 724-15, police Rs. 1-10, from which the arrear is due will at first be put up to sale.
12	134	Kishamut Bajuchappa, pergunnah Bajuchappa.	Ditto ...	966 9 0 Police 2 2 0	99 12 0 0 4 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear is due on the account of Bijoy Gobind Chowdhury, which is for sudder jumma Rs. 24-10, police annas 9. His share will consequently be first put up to sale from which other shares are now exempted.
13	135	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	966 9 0 Police 2 2 0	178 10 0 0 8 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear is due on the account of Bijoy Gobind Chowdhury, which is for sudder jumma Rs. 241-10, police annas 8, consequently his share will be put up to sale.
14	149	Kishamut Ahmedpur, pergunnah Birampur.	Sarifun Nessa Chowdhurani and others.	3,373 7 0	913 3 0	The entire mehal will be put up to sale.
15	163	Taraf Sujanagar, pergunnah Mahmadshahi.	Bijoy Govind Chowdhury.	1,688 5 0 Road fund 16 14 0	162 8 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under the provisions of Act XI of 1859. The arrear is due in the account of Bijoy Govind Chowdhury, which is for Rs. 422-1 sudder jumma and Rs. 4-4 road fund, consequently his share will be first sold.
16	204	Kishamut Kumrul and others, pergunnah Katarmahul.	Devendra Nath *alias* Dwarika Nath Bhaduri.	628 2 0 Police 5 15 0	71 4 0 4 1 0	The entire mehal will be sold.
17	291	Kishamut Bhangoora and others, pergunnah Sonabaju.	Trailaksha Nath Chakravarty and others.	6,726 14 0 Police 68 3 0	8 11 0 0 4 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859, the arrear being due in the account of Jadab Chandra Talookdar, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 32-10 and police 6 annas, his share will be first sold.
18	291	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6,726 14 0 Police 68 3 0	1 1 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear being due in the account of Gopal Chandra Roy, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 8-7 and police one anna, his share will first be put up to sale.
19	291	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6,726 14 0 68 3 0	2 1 0 0 1 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear being due in the account of Govind Sundar Majumdar, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 22-8, police 4 annas, his share will be first put up to sale.
20	291	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6,726 14 0 68 3 0	11 6 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear is due in the account of Swarna Moyi Devya, Syama Sundari, and Sukhada Moyi Devya which is for Rs. 174, police Rs. 1-12, consequently their shares will be first sold.
21	291	Kishamut Bhangoora, pergunnah Sonabaju.	Ditto ...	6,726 14 0 68 3 0	1 4 0 Police 0 1 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear being due in the account of Navadwip Chandra Majumdar, which is for sudder jumma of Rs. 11-4, police 2 annas, his share will be first sold.

Serial number.	Number on district revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Names of recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
22	291	Kishamut Bhangoora, pergunnah Sonabaju.	Trailaksha Nath Chakravarty and others.	6,726 14 0 68 3 0	492 9 0 Police 38 3 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear being due in the account of Trailaksha Nath Chakravarty and others, which is for Rs. 3,280-4, police Rs. 33-6, their share will first be put up to sale.
23	320	12 annas share of Kishamut Erandabhutty, pergunnah Barabaju.	Syed Hosen Jan and others.	854 6 0	104 10 0	The entire mehal will be put up to sale.
24	1809	Kishamut Betgari, pergunnah Barabaju.	Rajani Kanta Chowdhury and others.	539 12 0	24 11 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal under Act XI of 1859. The arrear being due in the account of Rajani Kanta Chowdhury and others, which is for sudder jumma of Rs. 101-3, their share only will at first be put up to sale.

Pubna Collectorate, the 15th March 1883. S. C. CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district on the 16th day of April 1883, corresponding with 4th Bysak 1290 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Towjee number.	Name of estate.	Pergunnah.	Recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Interest now to be sold.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears for which sold.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
228	Panami ...	Mahomed Shahi.	Barna Moyee Dasya, mother and guardian of Radhica Prasad, Suresh Chandra, and Upendra Chandra Ghosh, minors, Surendra Nath Pal Chowdhuri, Jogesh Chandra and Nagendra Nath Pal Chowdry, Madhumati Dasya, mother and guardian of Satish Chandra Pal Chowdry, Sheeb Mohime Dasya, mother and guardian of Gauendra Nath, Harendra Nath, Himendra Nath, Binendra Nath, Braja Nath, and Darika Nath Pal Chowdry, and Kali Gopal Mozoomdar, himself and on behalf of his brother Joy Gopal Mozoomdar, minor.	1,520 1 2	Entire estate	1,520 1 2	131 [illegible] 10
274	Sripad Goho.	Sripad Goho.	Baboo Kali Das Dey, manager on behalf of Mon Motho Nath, Grija Nath, Satindra Nath Rai Chowdry, minors, Mohendra Nath, Amarendra Nath, Narendra Nath, Parbatty Nath, Rajendra Nath Rai Chowdry, Bhaba Tariuee Debya, Iswara Chandra Bose.	2,816 5 8	Second share belonging to Parbatty Nath Rai Chowdry.	281 10 2	79 7 7
274	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,816 5 8	Fifth share belonging to Amarendra Nath and Narendra Nath Rai Chowdry.	281 10 2	79 4 9½
4819	Dihi Bansbaria.	Mulghur...	Bhaba Tarinee Debi, Rajendra Nath, Narendra Nath, Amarendra Nath, Parbatty Nath, Mahendra Nath Rai Chowdry, Babu Kali Das Deb, manager on behalf of Mon Motho Nath, Grija Nath, Satendra Nath Rai Chowdry, minors, Jogeshwar Mookerjee, himself and on behalf of Romeshwar, Umeshwar, Amriteshwar, and Rameshwar Mookerjee.	3,546 14 2	One share belonging to Goluk Nath Rai Chowdry and Gan Chandra Banerjee.	709 6 0½	264 6 5½
4819	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	3,546 14 2	Third share belonging to Parbatty Nath Rai Chowdry.	354 11 0	102 3 2
4819	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	3,546 14 2	Fifth share belonging to Bhaba Tarinee Debya, Narendra Nath, and Amarendra Nath Rai Chowdry.	354 11 0	102 3 2
4822	Taraf Raghunathpore.	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ...	1,189 15 0	One share belonging to Goluk Nath Rai Chowdry and Gan Chandra Banerjee.	237 15 9½	69 1 6
5045	Chapira ...	Mahomed Shahi.	Kaminee Soondary Dasya, Madhu Shudan Moonshi, and Deb Nath, Radha Charan Ghose, Kripa Moyee Debya, Haripriya Mukta Soondari, Benoda Soondary Debya, Prasanna Moyee Dasy Kedar Nath Basu on behalf of Modhumati Dasya, minor.	655 10 10	Entire estate	655 10 10	15 13 0

E. J. BARTON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the following estates or shares of estates in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be held at public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd April 1883, corresponding with 11th Baisakh 1290 B.S., for the recovery of arrears due for the kist ending 12th January 1883.

CLASS OF ESTATE.	Towji number of the estate.	Name of estate.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
First class permanently-settled estate.	979	Kismut Maihati ...	Pergunnah Maihati.	Roi Bhupendro Nath Choudhuri and others	1,423 15 11	Excluding the 5 annas 6 gundas 2 kauries and 2 kranties share for which a separate account has been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859.
Ditto ...	1367	Maujas Bhairubpore and others.	Pergunnah Beeran	Kalidass Deb, manager on behalf of minors Monmotho Nath Roi Choudhuri and others under the Court of Wards, and Mohendro Nath Roi Choudhuri and others.	796 1 3	
Second class temporarily-settled Sunderbun mehal.	1828 Lot No. 166	Chak Kosimari ...	.....	Mohendro Nath Roi Choudhuri and others.	1,706 0 0	Exclusive of the share separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859
First class permanently-settled estate.	1840	Mauja Baikari ...	Pergunnah Beeran	Jogendro Nath Serkar and Roi Surendro Nath Choudhuri.	712 6 11¾	
Ditto ...	2369	Dantia	Pergunnah Dantia	Surendro Nath Paul Choudhuri and others.	47,323 5 6½	Excluding the 15 annas 14 gundas 1 kara 2 kranti 2 kagkara, 10 gundas 3 kara, 10 gundas share separated under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.

C. C. STEVENS, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Nuddea will be put to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 10th April 1883, corresponding the 28th Chaittra 1289, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as the arrear of revenue due on the 12th January 1883.

Number on the district roll.	Name of estates under pergunnahs.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
17	Alpa, pergunnah Bagoan.	Krishna Nath Ray, Kumudini Dasi, mother and guardian of Gurudas Biswas, Jodu Nath Khan, Jogunnath Khan, Rameswar Ray, Chander Kanta, Lukhi Kunto, Ganga Kanta, Roti Kanta, Dwarika Kanta, Soorji Kanta Bhattacharjee, Lukhimoni Debya, mother and guardian of Teencuri Debya, Trailakya Soondari Debya, Umesh Chandra Mookherjee, himself and manager of Bejoy Chandra Mookherjee, Govinda Chandra Mookherjee, Monmotha Nath Mookherjee, Roy Dhonapat Sing Bahadur, guardian of Sett Gopi Chand Bahadur, Mothura Nath Palchowdhury, Sri Nath Palchowdhury, Siv Chander Palchowdhury, himself and Sunayani Dasi, herself and guardian of Sreesh Chandra Dhana, Krishna and Lalit Mohan Palchowdhury, minors, Mathura Nath, Hera Lal, Umesh Chandra, and Mohesh Chandra Pal, and Umesh Chandra Pal, guardian of Benoari Lal Pal, minor, and Rambux Chetlangi.	8,670 5 3 Police 96 3 7	52 6 4	Share amounting to 7a. and 6k. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 3,803-6-6½ revenue and Rs. 42-4-3 police, belonging to Chandra Kanta, Lukhi Kanta, Ganga Kanta, Roti Kanta, Darika Kanta, Soorja Kanta Bhattacharjee, Lukhimoni Debya, mother and guardian of Teencuri Debya, Trailakya Sundari Debya, Umesh Chandra Mookerkerjee, himself and manager of Bejoy Chandra Mookerjee and Gobinda Chandra Mookerjee, Manmotha Nath Mookerjee, Roydhonapat Sing Bahadur, guardian of Sett Gopi Chand Bahadur, minor, Mathura Nath and Sri Nath Palchoudhury, and Shib Chandra Palchoudhury, himself and Sunayani Dasi, herself and guardian of Sreesh Chandra, Dhanakrishna, and Lalit Mohan Palchoudhury, minors, and Mothura Nath, Hera Lal, Umesh Chandra, Mohesh Chandra Pal, Umesh Chandra Pal, guardian of Benoari Lal Pal, minor, and Rambux Chetlangi will be sold for recovery of Rs. 52-6-4.
11	Dehi Chandi, pergunnah Pajnour.	Raj Lukhi Dasi, mother and guardian of Suresh Chandra, Sarat Chandra, Aukhoy Chandra, Satish Chandra Mullik, minors, Chandra Nath Mullik, Anath Nath Dev, Kasimunnissa Bibee, Sarat Chandra Chowdhury, himself and guardian, and Ishan Chandra Ghosal, Ananta Dev Mookherjee and Harijiban Mookherjee, guardians of Charu Chandra, Nirmal Chandra, and Poorna Chandra Dechowdhury, minors, Surendra Nath Palchowdhury, Nogendra Nath Palchowdhury, Jogendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Jogendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Modhumoti Dasi, guardians of Satish Chandra *alias* Panchu Palchoudhury, Surendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Siv Mohini Dasi, guardians of Gyanendra Nath Palchowdhury, and Harendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Biprendra Nath Palchoudhury, and Hemendra Nath Palchoudhury, minors.	10,246 2 8 Police 129 2 4	156 10 8	Share amounting to 2a. 5g. 8k. 10c. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,417-13-6 and police Rs 19-0-8 belonging to Raj Lukhi Dasi, mother and guardian of Suresh Chandra, Sarat Chander, Aukhoy Chandra, and Satish Chandra Mullik, minors, Chundra Nath Mullik, himself and Anath Nath Deb and Kasemunessa Bibee will be sold for recovery of Rs. 156-10-8.
154	Dhoradoha, pergunnah Taragoonia.	Bama Charan Choudhury, Giribala Debya, Bama Sundari Debya, Bhubanjoy Acharjee, Kaseshvari Debya, Horo Gopal Acharjee, Ram Ratan Sanyal, Pranhari Shaha, Sreeram Choudhury, Dinobundhu Choudhury, and Dena Nath Mookherjee.	920 10 5	6 4 3	Share amounting to 8a 2g. 3k. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 489-7-11 belonging to Bama Charan Choudhury, Giribala Debya, Bama Sundari Debya, Ram Ratan Sanyal, Denabundhu Choudhuri, and Dino Nath Mookerjee will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6-4-3.
213	Gopalpur, pergunna Shahaujia	Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Janhobi Moni Dasi, Horo Sundari Dasi, Sabayit of Girichur Deb Thakur, Kesav Nath, Pran Chand, Ananda Lal, Bedhu Bhusan, Neel Ratan, Krishna Nath, Khettra Nath, Bama Charan, Uma Charan Choudhury, Bhubaneshwari Debya Chowdhurani, mother and guardian of Devendra Nath Choudhury, minor, and Pran Nath Choudhury.	2,176 0 5	9 8 6	Share amounting to 13a. 7g. 3k. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,816-14-3 belonging to Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Janhobi Moni Dasi, Kesav Nath, Pran Chand, Anandalal, Bedhu Bhushan, Neel Rotan, Krishna Nath, Khettra Nath, Bama Charan, and Uma Charan Choudhuries, Bhubaneshusori Debya Choudurani, guardian of Devendra Nath Choudhury will be sold for the recovery of arrears Rs. 9-8-6.
260	Jitpur, pergunnah Betai.	Prasanna Chandra, Girija Kanta, and Saroji Kanta Choudhury, Hera Lal Saha, Sharoda Prosad Choudhury, himself and manager of Behari Lal Choudhury, Benoari Lal Choudhury, Satya Charan Choudhury, Bama Charan Choudhury, and Girish Chandra Banerjee.	807 6 1	12 8 0	Share amounting to annas 4, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 201-12-7 belonging to Prasanna Chandra, Girija Kanta, Saroji Kanta Choudhury, and Saroda Prosad Choudhury, himself and guardian of Benoari Lal Choudhury, Behari Lal Choudhury, Satya Charan Choudhury, and Bama Charan Choudhry will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-8.
401	Sadipur, pergunnah Rajpur.	Ram Gopal Chatterjee, Lukhi Das Mustafi, Gour Chandra Sana, Ram Gopal Saha, Girija Nanda Chatterjee, Brojo Lal, Haro Lal, Moti Lal, Mohendro Lal, Jogendro Lal, and Ananda Moy Moitra, Kashishwari Debya, Horo Gopal Acharjee, Bhubanjoy Acharjee, Kashishwari Dasya, Pran Krishna Biswas, Dhurma Das Mustafi, Tara Moni Dasi, Khettra Nath Mustafi, Bhobo Taran, Siv Taran Joardar, Kala Chand Biswas, Mr. William Sheriff, manager of Mr. M. Fitzgerald Sanders, Mr. Thomas David, K. Watt, Mr John Thomas, and Mr. George A Glasscott, and Radhajiban Mustafi.	18,263 14 9	8 15 10	Share amounting to 2a. 8g. 22j. 2t bearing sudder jumma Rs. 123 2 belonging to Mr. William Sheriff, himself and manager of M. Fitzgerald Sanders, Lukhi Das Mustafi, Taramoni Dasya, Girija Nananda Chatterjee, Bhubanjoy Acharjya, Kashishwari Debya, and Gour Chandra Shaha, and Ananda Moy Mittra, and Kalachand Biswas will be sold for the recovery of arrears Rs. 6-15-10.
3158	Khamar Simlia, pergunnah Krishnaghur.	Ananda Prosad Sen, manager of Monmotha Nath, Girija Nath, Satindra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Mohendro Nath, Rajendro Nath, Parvati Nath, Nagendro Nath, Amarendra Nath Roy Choudhury, Bhobotarini Debi, Rameshwar Mookerjee, himself and guardian of Umeshwar, Jogeshwar, Amriteshwar and Rameshwar Mookerjee, and Gokul Moni Dasi.	965 12 8 Police 6 3 10	21 13 6	Share amounting to 3a. 4g. bearing sudder jumma Rs. 139-2-7 and police Rs. 1-3-11 belonging to Rameshwar Mookerjee, himself and guardian of Umeshwar, Jogeshwar, Amriteshwar, and Rameshwar Mookerjee, and Gokulmoni Dasi, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 21-13-6.
		Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.			
840	Char Kaipal, pergunnah Shahaujial.	Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Horo Sundari Dasi, executrix of Brojendro Kumar and Gopendra Kumar Bhowmick, minors, Janhobi Moni Dasi, and Pran Nath Choudhuri.	758 0 0	11 6 0	The term of settlement is for 10 years from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1889. The entire estate will be sold.

Nuddea Collectorate, the 27th February 1883.

W. V. G. TAYLER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 9th day of April 1883, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of December 1882.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Number on tonjih.	Name of mehal.	Sadr jumma.	Amount of arrears.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1282	Taraf Jabardust Khan ...	6,540 7 3	287 6 1	Separate accounts having been opened under Act XI of 1859, the remaining share of the estate, bearing a proportionate revenue of Rs. 4,496-8-10, from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
2566	Kismat Ram Dulal Kanungoe.	823 4 10	16 14 4	Separate accounts having been opened under Act XI of 1859, the remaining share of the estate, bearing a proportionate revenue of Rs. 71-[illegible], from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
3935	Compromised Mehal Taraf Radha Madhub.	1,810 0 4	165 10 0	Separate accounts having been opened under Act XI of 1859, the share No. 4 of Rasheshwari, bearing a proportionate revenue of Rs. 383-2-3, which is liable for arrears, will be sold.

A. MANSON, Offg. Collector.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th March 1883.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		35,11,646 4 4
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Rs. 88,34,778 4 9	2,47,16,766 13 6
Ditto at Branches ...	„ 1,58,81,988 8 9	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,46,89,446 9 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.		9,75,640 4 0
Sundries		9,17,710 4 5
Rupees ...		7,48,11,210 4 10

ASSETS.		Rs. A. P.
Government Securities		85,70,279 4 0
Other authorised Investments		43,28,771 4 0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		66,18,214 2 2
Accounts of credit on ditto ditto ...		67,60,661 9 9
Bills discounted and purchased		2,78,45,447 5 5
Balances with other Banks		7,32,566 13 6
Bullion		7,98,343 8 8
Dead Stock		11,89,066 [illegible] 8
Stamps		9,620 [illegible] 0
Sundries		6,15,855 9 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 72,14,468 13 11	5,64,74,729 2 7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 1,11,22,012 4 4	1,83,36,481 2 3
Rupees ...		7,48,11,210 4 10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, the 22nd March 1883.

J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

(1042—1)

R. HARDIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
291	P —30788	50	Hajee Mahomed Abdul Latiff.
292	„ 42—74882	100	F. H. Harding, c.s.
293	O 96—84440	100	Bhola Nath Roy.
294	„ 96—62366	100	Khudiram Mukerjee.
295	P 47—21306	1,000	Kissen Chand Bhoom Singh.
	„ —25106	1,000	
	„ —27444	1,000	
296	„ 43—43380	100	Kherod Lal Das.
298	O 96—47902	100	Syam Chand Roy.
299	P 42—95254	100	Lalla Pittamber Lall.
300	„ 11—08708	500	Dilawar.
	„ —07843	500	
	„ —05834	500	
301	P 43—14310	100	Messrs. Tara Charan Chatterjee & Co.
302	„ 9—40633	50	Annoda Prosad Mitter.
	„ —43059	50	
303	„ 43—41807	100	J. Anderson.
304	„ —52148	100	Messrs. Atkinson Brothers.
305	O 9[illegible]—42624	100	Mohamed Hussan and Mohamed Yakoob.
308	P 43—05882	100	Bepin Behari Bishtoo.
309	„ —10239	100	C. Stuart.
310	„ 9—47693	50	Aughor Nath Chatterjee.
311	„ 47—01361	1,000	The Administrator-General of Bengal.
	„ —18505	1,000	

Notes wholly Lost or Destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
311	P 47—25426	1,000	The Administrator-General of Bengal.
	„ —25427	1,000	
	„ —25428	1,000	
312	„ 43—19887	100	Messrs. Surendra Nath Mukerjee and Co.
313	„ 9—16129	50	The Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Howrah.
314	„ 9—09915	50	Hari Narain Chunder.
315	„ 43—48696	100	Subrun Lall.
317	O 97—37801	100	Nobab Ahsanollah Khan Bahadoor of Dacca.
318	P 11—57066	500	Koylash Chunder Bydya Sagur Bhuttacharjee.
	42—35373	100	
319	„ 43—71120	100	Gouri Kant Banerjee.

JAS. TAYLOR,

Asst. Comptr.-Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT, the 27th March 1883.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Notification.

THE owners of Lands in Calcutta or their Agents, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, &c., are hereby informed that for purposes of more speedy and convenient collection of land revenue in Calcutta, the town has been divided into eleven parts, each embracing a certain number of survey blocks, and that the revenue payable on account of all holdings for the next official year (1883-84), which will become due on the 1st day of April 1883, must be paid into this Collectorate within the time mentioned against each survey block within which such holdings are situated :—

Part I embracing—		
Survey blocks 1 and 2 North Division Ditto 1 and 2 South Division	The land revenue due on account of holdings situated within those blocks must be paid on or before the 30th April 1883.	
Part II embracing—		
Survey blocks 3 and 4 North Division Ditto 3 and 4 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st May 1883.
Part III embracing—		
Survey blocks 5 and 6 North Division Ditto 5 and 6 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th June 1883.
Part IV embracing—		
Survey blocks 7 and 8 North Division Ditto 7 and 8 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st July 1883.
Part V embracing—		
Survey blocks 9 and 10 North Division Ditto 9 and 10 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st August 1883.
Part VI embracing—		
Survey blocks 11 and 12 North Division Ditto 11 and 12 South Division And talook Sootanooty.	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th September 1883.
Part VII embracing—		
Survey blocks 13 and 14 North Division Ditto 13 and 14 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st October 1883.
Part VIII embracing—		
Survey blocks 15 and 16 North Division Ditto 15 and 16 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 30th November 1883.
Part IX embracing—		
Survey blocks 17 and 18 North Division Ditto 17 and 18 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st December 1883.
Part X embracing—		
Survey blocks 19 and 23 North Division Ditto 19 and 20 South Division	Ditto ditto	on or before 31st January 1884.
Part XI embracing—		
Survey blocks 24 and 25 North Division Ditto 21 and 23 South Division And Lottery Committee lands assessed under Act 23 of 1850.	Ditto ditto	on or before 28th February 1884.

If the rents are not paid in accordance with this notification, the provisions of the law will be immediately enforced in every case.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 9th March 1883.

Notification.

THE undermentioned holdings of the Government Lottery Committee and Presidency College khas mehal lands will, subject to resumption if required by Government, be settled with the highest bidders for a period of five years, with effect from the 1st of April 1883, at this office at 12 o'clock on Friday, the 30th instant.

The accepted bidders will be required to deposit as security an amount equal to six months' rent, and to pay the rent on or before the expiration of the first month of the quarter, for which it is due.

Lot number.	Number of premises and name of street.	Area (more or less). Beeghas.	Cottahs.	Chittacks.	Square feet.	Remarks.
	Lottery Committee Land.					
1	154 to 158, Cornwallis Street	...	3	15	16½	Tenantable land, yielding at present a quarterly rental of Rs. 24-6
2	108, Ditto	...	5	...	12½	Ditto ditto „ 9-12.
3	54, Grey Street	2	2	...	15	Ditto ditto „ 102-0.
4	172, Amherst Street	...	1	...	...	Ditto ditto „ 10-8.
5	88, Goubagan Street	...	5	11	15	Ditto ditto „ 28-9.
	Presidency College Land.					
6	17, Madan Mohan Sen's Lane	...	14	...	...	Ditto ditto „ 63-0.
7	3, Ditto	...	2	14	42	Together with an old two-storied building standing thereon, yielding at present Rs. 27 per quarter.

Any further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 4, Bankshall Street, the 9th March 1883.

Municipality of Madras.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council, conveyed in order No. 363, dated 15th February 1883, under section 208 of the City of Madras Municipal Act of 1878, to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 3,00,000) three lakhs of rupees on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the said Act. The said loan will be expended in carrying out the drainage project of Black Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th May and the 15th November of each year, and having a currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500 or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of (Rs. 3,00,000) three lakhs of rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 16th April.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal Office addressed to "The President, Municipal Commission, Madras."

6. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 16th April 1883 at noon, a minimum rate, below which no tenders will be accepted, having first been fixed by the President.

7. Parties tendering must pay direct to the President, or into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Municipal Fund, a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. If the deposit be paid into the Bank of Madras, the Bank's receipt must be forwarded with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited, if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 15th May 1883.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender

14. The annual income from the rates and taxes which will form the security for the Loan amounts to Rs. 6,80,000. Loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows:—

	Annually. Rs.	
Water Works Loan of 1869, Rs. 14,30,000, interest at 4 per cent., payable to Government.	57,200	Repayable in 30 years by a Sinking Fund at 2 per cent.
Market Loan of 1879, Rs. 20,000, interest at 6 per cent., payable to Debenture-holders.	1,200	Do. do.
Water Works Loan of 1882, Rs. 2,00,000, interest at 5 per cent., payable to Debenture-holders.	10,000	Do. do.
Drainage Loan of 1882, Rs. 1,50,000, interest at 5 per cent., payable to Debenture-holders.	7,500	Do. do.
	75,900	

A. T. ARUNDEL, President.

Municipal Office, Madras, 12th March 1883.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs._____ of the loan advertised in the notification of the President of the Madras Municipality, dated 12th March and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th March, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose [a cheque, currency notes, or a deposit receipt of the Bank of Madras for] Rs. , being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Madras the sum allotted to me on or before the 15th May 1883.

_____Signature.

_____Address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1883.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

No. Madras, the 1883.

By virtue of the City of Madras Municipal Act, V of 1878, we, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of Rs. paid to us by , promise to pay to the said , or order, the sum of ( ) thirty years after the date hereof, together with interest on ( ) at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of May and on the 15th day November.

For the Muncipal Commissioners of the City of Madras.

_____President.

_____Commissioner.

_____Commissioner.

B.N.—This Debenture is transferable by endorsement, which must be made in the following form:—

I, *A.B.*, of , do hereby transfer to *C.D.*, of , the Debenture Bond issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to the amount of Rs. and standing in my name, to hold unto the said *C.D.*, his executors, administrators, representatives or assigns, subject to the conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution thereof.

Dated the day of

No transfer will be effectual until the endorsement has been registered in the Office of the Commissioners.

(1040—3)

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.

BYRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet in length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.
22 " " 2-12 "
23 " " 2-14 "
24 " " 3 "

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged.

Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet, at " 2 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *Planking, Sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL, in charge Byramghat Depôt.

The 22nd May 1879.

Forest Department, Bengal, Sunderbun Division.

NOTICE.

ONE teak log is now lying at the Government Timber Depôt of Khulna station.

Any person having claim upon the same is requested to come forward and prove his claim within two months from this date to the officer in charge of the depôt, or at the office of the undersigned, and after paying salvage, &c., upon the log to remove the same.

No claims will be admitted after two months from this date, when the timber will be sold for the benefit of Government.

G. W. STRETTELL,
Dy. Consr. of Forests, Sunderbuns Divn.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1883;
No. 3, Hungerford Street.

Notice.

THE zemindari dâk tax of the district of 24-Pergunnahs, for the year 1883-84, is fixed at the rate of eight annas and four pie (0-8-4) per cent on the sudder jumma of Rs. 50 and upwards, revenue-paying estates.

The amount due for the first half-year should be paid into the district treasury on or before the 1st June, Friday, and that for the second half-year on or before the 17th December, Monday, 1883.

C. C. STEVENS, Magistrate.

Notification.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the proprietary right of Government in the Lottery Committee land, No. 38, Goabagan Street, measuring 5 cottahs 11 chittacks and 15 square feet, more or less, will, under the sanction of the Government of Bengal, No. 134—57, dated 13th January 1883, be sold at the Calcutta Collectorate (No. 4, Bankshall Street) at 12-30 P.M. on Friday, the 30th instant, to the highest bidder, at an upset price of Rs. 600 per cottah, subject to the payment of Government revenue at the rate of 3 annas per cottah, as provided in section I of Act XXIII of 1850.

The accepted bidder must deposit, as soon as the lot is knocked down, not less than one-fourth of the price, and pay the balance within a week from the date of sale. In default of payment the sale will be cancelled, the deposit money forfeited, and land will be re-sold at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

ADHAR LAL SEN, for Collector of Calcutta.

Notification.

WANTED two Excise Sub-Inspectors for the Presidency Division on a salary of Rs. 75 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 100. Preference will be given to those who have practical knowledge of the working of the Excise Department.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned before the 7th April 1883.

J. WARE-EDGAR, Officiating Commissioner.

Notice.

WANTED for the District Road Cess Committee of Furreedpore a Sub-Overseer on salary Rs. 40 a month besides travelling allowance at the rates fixed by the Committee from time to time. None need apply who has not passed the examination for a Sub-Overseer of the Public Works Department. Practical experience in surveying, levelling, and road making is essentially necessary.

Applications to be made to the Chairman, with copies of testimonials, before the 10th proximo.

H. B. MOOKERJEE,
Vice-Chairman, in charge of Chairman's Office.

Furreedpore District Road Cess Committee's Office, the 24th March 1883. (1044—2)

Notice.

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the *Calcutta Gazette* of March 7th and 14th current in the name of Sreemutty Jadoomoney Dabee, about the loss of a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, dated 1st May 1865, and of No. 079626 for Rs. 1,000, the undersigned notifies that it is not lost but is in her custody and was bought by her husband Ramanund Roy, deceased, in the benamee name of the said Jadoomoney Dabee out of his own funds.

(1006—3) S. M. RAJESSARY DABEE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. P. F. Balcher a partner in our firm.

MITCHELL & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors.

60, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. (975—3)

The Mothola Company, "Limited."

THE Ninth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of March 1883, at 1 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought forward.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co., Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th March 1883. (1007—2)

Notice.

THE MOTHOLA COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Transfer Register of this Company will be closed from 21st March to 4th April 1883, inclusive.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co., Managing Agents.

(1008—2)

The Dehing Company, "Limited."

THE Seventh Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 29th day of March 1883, at 11-30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought forward.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co, Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th March 1883. (1009—2)

Notice.

THE DEHING COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Transfer Register of this Company will be closed from 21st March to 4th April 1883, inclusive.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co., Managing Agents.

(1010—2)

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Mango Lane, on Saturday, the 7th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and, if deemed advisable, passing the following resolutions:—

That the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows:—

1st.—That clause No. 14 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "one calendar month," and inserting the words "twenty-one days" in the provision as to notice to be given of Extraordinary General Meetings.

2nd.—That the following clauses be added after clause 32 *Dividends*:—

32A.—The Regulation No. 64 of table B shall not apply.

32B.—The Directors, may, with the sanction of the Company, in general meeting declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders in proportion to the amount paid up on the shares held by them respectively, provided, nevertheless, that where money is paid up in advance of call under Regulation 5 of table B upon the footing that the same shall carry interest, such money shall not whilst carrying interest confer a right to participate in profits.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1883. (974—4)

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-ninth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 31st March current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts to 31st December 1882, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1883. (1019—2)

In the Court of the First Subordinate Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

EXECUTION CASE No. 198 OF 1882.

DEBENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, decree-holder, *versus* GOLAM ASHGAR SERANG, debtor.

TO be sold on the 2nd day of April 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, by the nazir of the District Judge's Court in the court-house at Alipore, the undermentioned properties of the judgment-debtor aforesaid, in execution of a decree based on a mortgage bond. Amount due to the decree-holder, Rs.

Description of properties.

1. Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, sub-district Barripore, thana Mutla, pergunnah Pykehaty. Sunderbun Lot No. 60, known as Jibantola and others, otherwise called "Serang's Abad," entered in the Collectorate towji as No. 2,333, of which the revenue as per dowl is fixed at Rs. 387-2 for 1289 B. E. Butted and bounded on the east by Moyna khal; south by the Abad of co-sharer Alimuddin Serang and the Simla Bheri of the Port Canning Company; west by the Tambuldaha khal; and on the north by Poyna khal:

The total area within these boundaries is 8,169 beegahs, 8 and ½ annas of which belonged to the judgment-debtor's father. Deducting ½ anna, which was given to Wuqf, and the remainder being taken as an entire sixteen annas, the debtor's interest therein is 3 annas 10 pies, which amounts to 893 beegahs and odd cottas.

2. Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, sub-district Barripore, thana Mutla, pergunnah Pykehaty. Sunderbun Lot No. 62, known as Jibantola and others, also called "Serang's Abad," entered in the Collectorate towji as No. 1869, of which the revenue as per dowl is fixed at Rs. 88-12 for 1289 B. E. Area of the entire lot is 937 beegahs. The debtor's interest is similar to what he has in the property described as No. 1 above, that is to say in his 3 annas 10 pies share the area is 102 beegahs and odd cottahs.

Boundaries of the entire lot are north Poyna khal; east Alimuddi Serang's abad; south land of Lot No. 60; and west land of Lot No. 60 and silted up Poyna khal.

3. Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, sub-district Barripore, thana Mutla, pergunnah Pykehaty. Sunderbun Lot No. 64. Hansha Abad, recorded in the Collectorate towji as No. 1485, containing a total area of 591 beegahs 9 cottahs 6 chittacks. The judgment-debtor's interest is that of a durmonrushidar. The rental to the extent of 6 annas, that is Rs. 208-10 16¾ gundas for 221 beegahs 16 cottahs is payable to Khetter Chunder, Jadub Chunder, and Madhusdan Roy Chowdhry of Bodra, the rental to the extent of 8 annas, that is Rs. 278-3¾ for 295 beegahs and odd is payable to Dhananjoy, Jadunath, and Ram Chunder Roy Chowdhry of Bodra, and the rental to the extent of 2 annas, that is Rs. 78-5 2¼ gundas for 73 beegahs 13 cottahs and odd is payable to Joydeb Mukerjee, Kissory Debi, and Thakomoni Debi of Haradham in zillah Nadya.

The boundaries are south Raja's Gay's khal and east Ghaley khal; west village Patrapukharya and permanently-settled zemindary; north village Hurryharpore and Netra Abad in Lot No. 64.

4. Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, sub-district Alipore, thana Watgunge, pergunnah Magura, Kidderpore. Premises No. 2, Gurbery Lane, containing 4 cottas of land with pucca one-storied buildings and walls, in which the debtor's interest is to the extent of 7 annas.

Its boundaries by east Gurbery Lane; south a narrow lane; west land of Raja Satyanand Ghosal Bahadur and others; and north the tenanted house of Dwarka Nath Mookerjee. (1045—1)

Notice.

THE following resolution passed at the Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund held on the 27th January 1883 is published for general information agreeably to Rule 57:—

"That the Directors be authorized to draw Rs. 5,468 during the year 1883-84 as provided in Rule 55 from the deposit account with the Government of India."

NUBSING DOSS AUDDY, Secretary. RAM SHUNKER SEN, Chairman.

(1037—1)

Notice.

THE undermentioned villages in pergunnah Singhole comprised in estate Khurrukpore, No. 445 of the Bhagulpore Collectorate towjee, belonging to Rajah Lilanund Singh Bahadoor and sons, will be let out in putni leases. Applications for leases should be presented to the Manager, Raj Bunailee, at Bhagulpore before the end of April next, and information regarding the value of the property could be obtained from him:—

No.	Names of villages.	Estimated area in local biighs of cultivated lands at present existing. B.	C.	D.	Average gross rental of the last ten years. Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Mujhi-ama ...	809	0	0	1,842	12	0
2.	Kusba ...	306	0	0	916	14	0
3.	Boodhowli ...	202	0	0	790	0	6
4.	Kusba Boodhowli	1,436	0	0	4,982	4	0

(1041—3)

LOST Interest Warrant of G. P. Note Draft No. 072269 for Rs. 26-14-2, dated 24th Feb. 1883.

(1043—3) SASI BHUSHAN MUKERJEE.

Notice.

SIV SARAN LAL, B.L., intends to apply for enrolment as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court.

(962—4)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of FRANCIS FINLAYSON, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 14th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Barrow and Orr, Attorneys. (1031—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20th day of March 1883.

In the matter of KALLOORAM, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "Any creditor of the said insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said court at the time and place aforesaid."

M. Camell, Attorney. (1038—1)

In the matter of ARTHUR JAMES PARKER, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of February last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 4th day of April next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

E. J. Fink, Attorney. (1039—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21st day of March 1883.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of BEENAICK MISSER, an insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the said insolvent do on or before the 2nd day of May next file in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of their respective claims against the estate of the said insolvent duly verified by affidavit and that the Chief Clerk do form a schedule from the claims so to be filed.

N. Paliologus. (896—3)

POSTAL NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received not later than the 1st July 1883 by the Director-General of the Post Office of India for the conveyance of mails by sea on the lines noted below—

Calcutta—Rangoon (direct).
Calcutta—Rangoon (*viâ* Chittagong and Akyab).
Madras—Rangoon.
Bombay—Karachi.
Bombay—Busreh (*viâ* Karachi).

Conditions and detailed information can be obtained on application to the Director-General of the Post Office of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1883.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per steamer.
	1883.	
Persian Gulf	31st March	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	30th "	Str. *Henzada.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies.	3rd April	From Bombay.
Foreign mails *viâ* Bombay ...	3rd "	Ditto.*
Ditto book-post and pattern-packets.	2nd "	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	29th March	Str. *Chanda.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	29th "	Str. *Calcutta.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	30th "	French Str. *Tibre.*

* Also for South Africa *viâ* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 28th March 1883.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post-office during April 1883:—

Date of closing.	Route.
1883.	
3rd April ...	By P. & O. steamer from Bombay.
5th " * ...	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
8th " ...	By P. & O. steamer from Calcutta.
17th " ...	By P. & O. steamer from Bombay.
19th " * ...	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
20th " * ...	By Ducal Line private vessel.
21st " * ...	By Star Line private vessel (*Copelia*).
22nd " ...	By P. & O. steamer from Calcutta.
24th " * ...	By Ducal Line private vessel.
27th " ...	By French steamer.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour letters fully prepaid, and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7½ P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

E. HUTTON, Presidency Postmaster.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1883.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 27th March 1883.

Bolland, Thos. S.
Carleton, Neil.
Ellis, Mrs. Jane.
Frohurmeyer, L. Johannes.
Gaetcke, Herrman.
Gillan, A. G.
Gillon, J. Bruce.
Harris, John.
Irstaig, C. E. G.
Laughton, E. G. H.
Martin, C. N.
Paradiso, Mariarosa.
Popham, Mrs. Jane.
Rauch, Leopold.
Thompson, Rev. R. W.
Tutton, Capt. Wm.
Vitale, Natale.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. W.
Anderson, Mrs. A.
Angelo, Harry A.
Babanau, Edward.
Ballingall, R. H.
Bankes, Ralph.
Barry, J. M., Doctor.
Blackett, J. J. B.
Bose, P. N.
Bradley, P. W.
Brener, Mrs.
Brittan, Mrs. A.
Browne, B.
Browne, Col. Horace.
Burdon, J. R.
Burlington, Charles.
Burns, G. A.
Carrier, Antony.
Clark, Geo. R.
Cole, J. C., Rev.
Cooper, Henry.
Cummings, Miss Annie.
Cushine, Hubert.
Danieks, E. W.
Davis, Ellen.
De Poniatowsky, Captn. H.
Dick, Arthur.
Douglas, Mrs. S. C.
Dunn, Captn. R. G.
Edwin, Edward.
Elder, T. Jardine.
Ereir, Madame Bella.
Felice, Cornalia.
Fleming, Wm.
Fletcher, John.
Fraiser, W. A.
Fraser, William.
Frith, Mrs. Edward.
Fryer, Col. G. E.
Galloway, W. J.
Gardner, Wm.
Gertee, Miss.
Greenwood, Mrs. L.
Gray, Alex.
Grieff, Miss M.
Hall, Colonel C. H.
Haly, J. J.
Hawkins, Geo.
Hensley, John.
Jackson, J. O.
Johnson, S.
Laraby, Mathew J.
Lewis, J. C.
Lewis, S.
Lodge, T. S.
Lund, Enoch.
MacBean, Mrs. Duncan.
Manuel, D.
Massicot, Edward.
McDoulond, Deglan.
McKwan, R.
McIntyre, A.
Miller, Robert.
Mincher, Boris.
Moore, Captn. R. F.
Morris, C. E.
Newhouse, H.
Onesti, Cresio.
Patrone, Andrea.
Potts, John Geo.
Purcell, Miss N.
"Rex."
Rodney, Arthur G.
Ross, Henry.
Sandison, W. G.
Sharp, Miss.
Smith, J.
Spalding, A.
Stanislaus, Walter.
Steivens, H. W.
Stewart, Duncan.
Stovell, Captn. Gerald.
Stuart, Wallace.
Swingler, A.
Thain, G. W.
Vanderstraaten, J. F.
Vetch, Major.
Watson, T. W.
Wilson, Dr. G. A.
Williamson, William F.

Registered Letters.

Boddam, R. H.
Brine, Col. F.
Clarke, J. H.
Connoly, Patrick.
Deveria & Co., Powell.
Duke, Henry.
King, H. O.
Merwanjee, C.
Misiean, F.

E. HUTTON, Postmaster, Calcutta.

Brahmapootra River.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water from Peerpore to Tokechandpore for the week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1883.

Names of places.	Least depth. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Peerpore to Mymensingh, 22 miles.	2	9	
Thence to Dewangunge, 28 miles.	2	9	
Thence to Tokechandpore, 30 miles.	3	0	

Height of water above zero on Mymensingh gauge 6 ft. 0 in.

F. SILLS, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Dacca Divn.

Dated 18th March 1883.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 16th March 1883.

Names of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	Remarks.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	1	0	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	0	Dhopapara.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	0	Geria and Radhanugur.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	2	Lalbagh.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	1	6	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	1	6	Dewangunge.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hât Bolia to Boalmaree.	2	0	Moheshpur.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	3	0	Katchikatta.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	2	6	Bestoopur.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.			
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	2	9	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	1	11	Woolaspore.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	2	9	Lalnagar.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	2	9	Gopinathpur.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the 19th March 1883, above zero 4 inches.

R. H. BROWN, *Capt.*, R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Divn.

BERHAMPORE, the 19th March 1883.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers for the week ending Friday, 23rd March 1883

Names of rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	Remarks.
BHAGIRUTTEE.			
Entrance below Joyrampore	1	0	
Thence to Noorpore Junction.	1	0	
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles.	1	0	Geria.
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	1	0	Cooti Rampore.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	1	6	Kaligunge.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles.	1	6	Dewangunge.
MATABANGAH.			
From Hat Bolia to Boalmaree.	2	0	Moheshpore.
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah.	3	0	Katchakatta.
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge.	2	3	Bustoopur.
JELLINGHEE AND BYRUB.			
Entrance of Byrub from the Ganges.	2	9	
Thence to Junction with the Jellinghee.	2	0	Woolashpur. This shoal is being attended to.
From Junction of Byrub and Jellinghee to Teakatta.	2	9	Lalnagar.
From Teakatta to Nuddea	2	9	Goopeenathpur.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, the 26th March 1883, above zero 0 foot 3 inches.

R. H. BROWN, CAPT., R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Divn.

BERHAMPORE, 23rd March 1883.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 22nd January 1883, and having received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General, on the 23rd February 1883, is hereby published for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1883.

An Act to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878 : It is enacted as follows :—

Construction of Act.

1. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1881.

New definitions.

2. In section four of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, the following definitions shall be inserted, that is to say :

"Licensed vendor or manufacturer."

"'Licensed vendor or manufacturer' means a vendor or manufacturer licensed under this Act.

"Tari."

'Tari' means the sap of any kind of palm tree."

New section 10A.

3. After section ten of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, that is to say :

Possession of unlicensed still prohibited.

10A. "No person shall have in his possession a still for the manufacture of spirituous liquors for which he has not obtained a license."

Amendment of section fifteen.

4. For the first three paragraphs of section fifteen of the said Act the following shall be substituted, that is to say :

Wholesale and retail sale.

"The sale of any exciseable article in a larger quantity than is specified below shall be deemed to be a sale by wholesale, and the sale of any other quantity shall be deemed to be a retail sale : provided that the Board may from time to time by rule fix any larger quantity as the limit for a retail sale of any exciseable article.

"Spirituous or fermented liquors imported by sea, two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles :

"other spirituous or fermented liquors, excepting tari and pachwai, one seer, or one reputed quart bottle :

"tari or pachwai, four seers."

New section seventeen.

5. For section seventeen of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, that is to say :

Illegal possession.

17. "No person, not being a licensed manufacturer or vendor, or a person duly authorized to supply licensed vendors, shall have in his possession a greater quantity of any exciseable article than that specified in section fifteen, or than the quantity which may be fixed by the Board under the said section as the limit for a retail sale of any such article."

New section 19A.

6. After section nineteen of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, that is to say :

Rules for the importation and bonding of exciseable articles manufactured beyond limits of Act.

19A. "In respect of exciseable articles manufactured in any part of British India beyond the limits of the territory to which this Act extends, the Board may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, frame rules for prescribing the conditions under which the said articles may be imported, and where no duty has previously been paid on such articles, the conditions under which the same may be imported and bonded within such limits."

Amendment of section twenty-six.

7. In section twenty-six of the said Act the words "if required by the Collector to do so" shall be inserted after the words "tenor of the license."

Amendment of section twenty-nine.

8. In section twenty-nine, paragraph three, of the said Act, the words "in writing" shall be inserted after the words "previous notice."

In the same paragraph of the same section the word "such" shall be inserted after the words "or if" and before the word "notice."

Amendment of section thirty.

9. In section thirty of the said Act the words "in writing" shall be inserted after the word "notice."

Amendment of section fifty-three.

10. For the second and third paragraphs of section fifty-three of the said Act the following shall be substituted, that is to say,

"Nothing contained in the first clause of this section or in section eleven applies to the arrangements under which tari is supplied to licensed retail vendors, or to the sale of tari or of any preparation of the same, when supplied or used for the manufacture of gur or molasses."

Amendment of section sixty.

11. To section sixty of the said Act the following words shall be added, that is to say:

"or shall be held to apply to the sale by licensed wholesale vendors of such small quantities of beer, wines or spirits as may appear to the Collector to be used only as samples."

Amendment of section sixty-one.

12. In the first paragraph of section sixty-one of the said Act the following words shall be inserted after the word "fifteen," that is to say:

"or than the quantity which may be fixed by the Board under the said section as the limit for a retail sale of any such article."

In the second paragraph of the same section the following words shall be inserted after the word "article," that is to say:

"in the possession of any common carrier or warehouseman as such or."

Commencement of Act.

13. This Act shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883.

PART IV.

Bill of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Preliminary Report of the Select Committee together with the Bill as amended by them is by order of the President, hereby published for general information :—

WE, the members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities in Bengal was referred, have the honour to present this preliminary report. We have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and we have modified the original draft of the Bill in many important particulars. The opinions, however, which have reached us are comparatively few, and several of these are directed more to matters of detail than to the fundamental principles of the measure. We consider, therefore, that there has been at present no sufficient expression of public criticism on the Bill to authorize us in submitting any final proposals. We are of opinion that the Bill, as now provisionally amended, should be republished, and we desire to ask that leave may be granted us to sit again and to present a further report when opinions on this revised measure have been received.

Note by G. C. Kilby, Esq., Deputy Legal Remembrancer, dated 21st December 1882.
From the Chairman of the Darjeeling Municipality, dated 29th December 1882.
From W. Birkmyre, Esq., dated 13th January 1883, with a memorial from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, and others.
Demi-official letter from the Magistrate of Howrah, dated 14th January 1883.
From S. Tremearne, Esq., dated 15th January 1883.
From the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, dated 17th January 1883.
From the Secretary to the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, dated 19th January 1883.
From the Honorary Secretary, Zoological Gardens, dated 22nd January 1883.
From the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, No. 195, dated 22nd January 1883.
From E. V. Westmacott, Esq., dated 24th January 1883.
Demi-official letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, dated 29th January 1883, forwarding papers regarding the levy of fees on processions in municipalities.
From the Honorary Secretary, Behar Landholders' Association, dated 11th February 1883.
From the Chairman, South Suburban Municipality, dated 20th February 1883.
Demi-official letter from the Magistrate of Howrah, dated 20th February 1883.
Demi-official letter from the Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, with Note by the Vice-Chairman, Suburban Municipality, dated 21st February 1883.

The most important sections of the Bill are those which relate to the constitution of municipalities, and in these we have made material changes. The Bill, as originally drafted, left the Government an entire discretion to determine in what municipalities the elective system should be introduced, and what municipalities should have the power of electing their own Chairmen. The wording of the Bill would even have left it in the power of Government to introduce the elective system into a municipality, and, subsequently, to withdraw it, and to direct the adoption of the system of nomination.

Such provisions appear to us to be incompatible with the declared intention of Government, that the elective system shall be introduced into all considerable municipalities. We therefore propose that certain municipalities shall be specified in a schedule appended to the Bill, and that, in these exceptional cases, the Commissioners shall be appointed by the Local Government; but that, in all other cases, the system of election shall be followed. It will be in the discretion of Government at any time to remove any municipality from the schedule, but not to enter any fresh names in it. When any new municipality is created, the order constituting it will declare whether it shall be entered in the schedule or not. We have adopted a similar plan with regard to the power of municipalities to elect their own Chairmen.

Section 3 of the Bill is open to an objection somewhat similar to the above. It provides that "unless and until the Local Government shall otherwise direct, every place which, under the provisions of Bengal Act V of 1876 has been constituted a municipality, shall, from the time when this Act shall come into force, be deemed to be constituted a municipality under the provisions of this Act." This would practically leave it in the power of the Government to disfranchise any municipality at its pleasure. We do not imagine that the Government intends or desires to reserve to itself any such power. On the other hand, we think there are objections to simply enacting that every municipality under the present law shall, *ipso facto*, become a municipality under the Bill. Cases have been suggested to us of some small and backward municipalities of the second class which it would be more suitable to leave under the authorities contemplated by the Local Self-Government Act than to bring under the provisions of this Bill. We think that, before the new Act comes into force, the Local Government should publish a list of the municipalities to which it shall apply; and that such municipalities as are not of sufficient importance to be entered in the list should merge in the jurisdiction of the Union Committees within whose unions they are locally situated.

In section 9 we have, for reasons similar to those which have induced us to modify section 3, struck out the words which authorised the Government, of its own motion, to withdraw any town or village from the operation of the Act. Such a power should not, we think, be exercised except on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioners themselves.

Section 15, as it stands at present, leaves it to the Local Government to lay down rules for elections, and to determine the qualifications of voters and candidates. It has been urged in some quarters that these qualifications ought to be specified by law, as in the Calcutta Municipal Act. We have considered this point, and have come to the conclusion that the circumstances of various municipalities differ so widely as to make it impossible to lay down one general standard for all. At present in Burdwan every rate-payer has a vote, and the elective system works successfully. In Serampore there is a property qualification, and the system works badly. But the principle of giving a vote to every rate-payer would be quite unworkable in Patna, where there are nearly 30,000 rate-payers. We are of opinion that the law should be so worded as to leave a certain degree of freedom in the matter of making rules, but that this freedom should be exercised within such limits as to ensure that no substantial rate-payer shall be excluded from the municipal franchise. We have accordingly provided that separate rules may be made for each municipality, but that, if a property qualification is imposed in any case, it shall not be higher than is implied in the payment of rates to the amount of two annas a month. We have also declared that certain educated members of a rate-payer's family, if resident in the municipality, shall be qualified to exercise the franchise, though they may not themselves be rate-payers We think that every person entitled to vote at a municipal election should also be qualified to offer himself as a candidate.

The next important sections are those which relate to the election of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman. The Chairman, as we have already explained, will be chosen by election in all municipalities except those specified in a schedule appended to the Bill, and in these the Chairman will be appointed by Government. We are of opinion that the election of a Chairman should be subject to the confirmation of the Local Government; but we have also considered whether the choice of the electors should be further restricted or circumscribed in any way. It has been suggested that the Commissioners should elect the Chairman out of their own number, and also that the Magistrate or Sub-divisional Officer should be declared disqualified for election as Chairman. We are not prepared to adopt either of these recommendations. The Magistrate or Sub-divisional Officer will not ordinarily be a Municipal Commissioner, and if the Commissioners are precluded from electing him as Chairman, they will perhaps be deprived of the services of the man best qualified for the duty, and, possibly, in some cases, of the only man competent to undertake it. It has been objected that the Magistrate will abuse his official influence to secure his own election; but we are satisfied that over a great part of the country this danger is altogether imaginary, and if in some districts it is real we should prefer to leave it to be dealt with by executive order of the Government rather than by placing the Magistrate everywhere under a legal disability for election. We have accordingly left the election of a Chairman entirely free, subject only to the approval of the Local Government, and the Commissioners will be at liberty to choose either one of their own number, or an outsider. The election of a Vice-Chairman need not, we think, require the confirmation of Government; but we consider that the Vice-Chairman should be elected by the Commissioners from among their own body.

Besides some verbal alterations, we have made the following further changes in this part of the Bill. We have provided that the number of Commissioners shall not be less than nine or more than thirty, and that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may be removed by a resolution of the Commissioners at a meeting, such resolution being passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the whole body of Commissioners. In several places in this Part, and indeed in many sections throughout the whole Bill, we have inserted the words "Central Board" where the words "Local Government" were used in the original draft. It has been our object to bring the Bill, in this respect, into conformity, as far as possible, with the Local Self-Government Bill. We desire to add that we have considered the questions whether female rate-payers should be permitted to vote, and whether the Commissioners should be allowed fees for their attendance at meetings, and we are of opinion that both these questions should be answered in the negative.

In Part III we have included among the purposes to which the Municipal Fund may be applied the maintenance of a fire-brigade. We understand that the Patna Municipality desire to apply their municipal fund to this object, and we think they should be authorized to do so. We have considered whether the annual estimates of municipal income and expenditure should merely be forwarded to the Central Board for information or should be subject to revision by that body. We are of opinion that the Central Board should have power to revise the estimates, but not so as to increase the total proposed expenditure. We have provided that a proportion of the salaries of members of the Central Board, as well as of the establishment employed under the Board, may be charged against the Municipal Fund.

Under Part IV we have considered whether the amount assessed when a rate is levied on the annual value of holdings should be subject to any maximum in the manner provided when a tax is levied upon persons. We have made some enquiries on this point, and have ascertained that while any such limitation would be operative in only a very few municipalities, it would in those municipalities have a very injurious effect. At the same time our attention has been called to cases in which the annual value of holdings has been determined in what seems a very arbitrary manner, and we are of opinion that some rule should be laid down for the guidance of municipal authorities in making valuations. We have therefore inserted words to provide, 1st, that the value of machinery shall not be included (a provision which also finds place in the Calcutta Municipal Act); 2ndly, that where the cost of erecting the buildings can be ascertained or estimated, the valuation shall not exceed 7½ per cent. on such cost, together with a reasonable amount on account of ground-rent. We have also considered whether persons dissatisfied with an assessment should be allowed to appeal to a civil court or to the Central Board. We see much practical difficulty in allowing any such appeal as of right, but it will, of course, be open to any one to memorialize the Central Board, and the Board, under their general power of control, will be able to redress any established grievance.

In section 120 we have struck out the exemption of animals under eleven hands in height. It has been represented to us that the effect of this exemption is that ponies under eleven hands are commonly employed in order to avoid taxation in drawing heavy carriages, and that much cruelty to animals is the result. We have considered whether the exemption should not be retained as regards ponies employed for children's use; but we think that if a man is able to keep a pony for his child he is also able to pay the tax for it.

Both Part V and Part VI of the Bill contain a number of sections relating to conservancy, sanitation, and the like, which it seems to us to be of somewhat doubtful expediency to retain in the law. Mr Kilby, in his note referred to at the head of this report, has suggested that the greater part of these sections should be struck out of the Bill, and should be reproduced in bye-laws suited to the circumstances of each municipality. We should on the whole be disposed to concur in this view; but we feel it difficult to deal with the question in the absence of an expression of opinion by the local municipal authorities. We have therefore provisionally retained the sections; and we desire to invite a definite expression of opinion upon the point whether any of these sections would be more conveniently inserted as bye-laws, than in the body of the Act.

In the sections relating to encroachments on roads, we have, on further consideration, restored the references to the Acts of 1864 and 1868, as they stood in the Municipal Act, V (B.C.) of 1876.

Under the head of "Sanitary measures with regard to blocks of huts," we have replaced, with some verbal modifications, three sections which were omitted in the first draft of the Bill. The powers given by these sections are exceptional, and we are not aware that they have ever actually been put in force; but we are inclined to think it desirable that they should be retained in the law.

In accordance with a suggestion made by the Army Sanitary Commission, we have introduced in Part VI a section enabling the municipality to build public stables for cattle.

On the question whether the Municipal Commissioners should be authorized to grant licenses for street processions and to levy fees for such licenses, there appears to be some difference of opin on. We understand that in more than one municipality such fees are actually levied at present, though it is at least doubtful whether they are sanctioned by the existing law. The Behar Landholders' Association recommend that the practice should be legalised. But it appears to us that this is a question rather of police than of municipal administration. Hitherto the duties of head of the municipal police and of Chairman of the Municipality have ordinarily been united in the same person; but municipalities have now been relieved of police charges, and the head of the police will not usually in future be the Municipal Chairman, or even a member of the municipality at all. We are therefore inclined to think that the regulation of processions, &c., should be left entirely to the police, as is done in Calcutta by Act IV (B. C.) of 1866. The payment of fees for such licenses is presumably required in view of the extra expense and trouble involved in keeping order in the streets on these occasions; and as this expense and trouble will not fall on the municipality, but on the police, we question whether such fees are a legitimate source of municipal income. We have accordingly struck out sections 282-83 of the former draft of the Bill. The question, however, is one upon which we should be glad to obtain a fuller expression of opinion from Magistrates and municipal authorities in the mofussil.

Parts VII and VIII of the Bill, which refer respectively to the provision of a water-supply and to lighting with gas, have been left substantially the same as in the first draft of

the Bill. In the absence of any suggestions for the amendment of these sections, we have retained them as they originally stood; but we desire specially to commend this part of the Bill to the consideration of all municipalities in which these provisions are likely to be put in force.

In Part XII we have inserted sections to declare that in matters for which no other special provision is made by law, the Commissioners of all municipalities shall exercise their functions subject to the control and supervision of the Central Board; and that if any difference or dispute arises between the Central Board and the Commissioners, the Board may refer the matter to the Local Government, the decision of which shall be final.

Section 318 of Act V (B C.) of 1876 was omitted from the former draft of the Bill, not because there was any intention of abandoning this necessary power of control in the last resort, but because, until the Local Self-Government Bill had been framed, it was not easy to determine how the section ought to be worded. Sections have now been inserted in Part XII in substantial conformity with the provisions of sections 164-65 of the Local Self-Government Bill.

On the subject of bye-laws, the provisions of the existing Act, which were reproduced (with an inconsiderable alteration) in the Bill as originally drafted, have been found in practice to be inconvenient. The section first specifies certain matters in respect of which bye-laws may be made, and then gives power to make bye-laws generally for the purposes of the Act. This has led (as Mr. Kilby has pointed out in his Note) to some uncertainty as to whether this general power extends to cases which do not fall under any one of the specified classes; and different legal advisers of Government have held different views upon this point. We think that a general power to make bye-laws should be given, and that it is needless to particularize in the Bill, the subjects to which such bye-laws may apply. We are also of opinion that better provision should be made for the publication of proposed bye-laws within the municipality previous to their being submitted to the confirming authority for sanction. We have therefore re-drafted the sections in substantial accordance with the wording of the Local Self-Government Bill.

We have made various other changes in the wording of the Bill. Some of these are simply of a verbal character, and involve nothing more than an improved arrangement, or a condensation of language. But others are of more importance. Among these, we desire to call special attention to the modification we have introduced in the definition of a holding. The present definition (if indeed it deserves to be called a definition at all) has practically the effect of giving the Commissioners an arbitrary power to divide what is really a single holding into as many separate holdings as they think fit, and thus to evade the provision of the law which limits the amount of personal tax which can be imposed in respect of holdings. Cases have been brought to our notice in which this power has been improperly exercised; and we have accordingly defined a holding as land held under one title or agreement, and included within one boundary and occupied by one person or family. We are not altogether satisfied that it is necessary to define a holding at all: we think that if it were left undefined, no one would feel any doubt or hesitation as to what really constitutes a holding, and whether a particular plot of ground was a separate holding or not, or more than one holding; but if it is thought that a definition is required, we consider that it should be framed in some such words as we have now adopted.

We recommend that the Bill, as now revised by us, should be republished, and that opinions on it should be invited from Commissioners of Divisions and Chairmen of Municipalities. Till these opinions have been received and considered, we think that no further steps should be taken with the Bill. It does not appear to us that there is any serious objection to the delay which this will involve in passing the measure into law; as the present Bill and the Local Self-Government Bill are really complementary parts of the same system, and it would probably be convenient that they should come into operation together.

H. J. REYNOLDS.
H. L. DAMPIER.
T. T. ALLEN.
C. P. L. MACAULAY.
MAHOMED YUSUF.
HARBUNS SAHAI.

My signature to the report is subject to the following remarks:

This amendment of the existing law being undertaken at the instance of the Executive Government in order to enable it to carry out its avowed desire to develop Municipal Government, I see no good reason for this Council withdrawing from the Executive Government the discretionary power, and with it the responsibility of proceeding cautiously and gradually towards its object

I object to withhold from the Lieutenant-Governor the power of appointing a fit person to be Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners in cases in which he may consider such a course to be proper.

I object also to withdrawing from the Lieutenant-Governor the power of proceeding tentatively in the matter of allowing the inhabitants of municipalities to elect their own Commissioners.

The objections which I have expressed elsewhere as to the insufficiency of a control exercised by a distant Central Board do not apply with the same force to municipalities as to the Rural Boards.

H. L. DAMPIER.
T. T. ALLEN.

March, 19*th* 1883.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called the "Bengal Municipal Act, 1883;" and it shall come into force on such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, not being more than three months after the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, with the assent of the Governor-General.

Short title and commencement.

But any notification, order or rule, and any appointment to an office, may be made, or election held, under this Act at any time after it shall have received the assent of the Governor-General, but shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

2. On the commencement of this Act the enactments specified in the sixth schedule shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof;

Enactments repealed.

But this repeal shall not revive any office, authority, or thing abolished by any such enactment, or affect the validity of anything done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability accrued, before the commencement of this Act.

And all rules and bye-laws prescribed; assessments, valuations, measurements, divisions, and appointments made; powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment; and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred, and published hereunder.

And all references to any such enactment shall (so far as may be practicable) be deemed to be made to this Act.

And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.

In respect of all the matters aforesaid the Commissioners under this Act shall be substituted for the Commissioners elected or appointed under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876.

3. Every place which has been constituted a Municipality under the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, and has not been withdrawn from the operation of the said Act before this Act comes into force, shall, from the time when this Act shall come into force, be deemed to be constituted a Municipality under the provisions of this Act.

Existing Municipalities.

4. All property, moveable and immoveable, and all interest of any kind whatsoever, derived under any of the enactments specified in the sixth schedule, or otherwise, and vested in or held in trust for the late Commissioners under the said Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, shall become vested in the Commissioners and their successors; and all rights of whatsoever description used, enjoyed or possessed by the late Commissioners under any such enactment shall become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

All property of late Commissioners vested in Commissioners under this Act.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in section three, this Act shall not take effect in any cantonment without the consent of the Governor-General in Council previously obtained, nor shall the Local Government extend this Act, or any part thereof, to any cantonment without such consent.

Act not to be extended to cantonments without consent of Governor-General.

6. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation.

(1) "Carriage" means any wheeled vehicle with springs, used for the conveyance of human beings and ordinarily drawn by animals.

"Carriage"

(2) "Cart" means any cart, hackery or wheeled vehicle with or without springs, ordinarily drawn by animals, and not included in the definition of "carriage."

"Cart."

(3) "Central Board" means the Central Board established under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1883.

"Central Board."

(4) "Holding" means land held under one title or agreement, and surrounded by one boundary, and occupied by one person, firm or family.

"Holding."

(5) "House" includes any hut, shop, warehouse or building.

"House"

(6) "Immoveable property" and "land" include (besides land) benefits arising out of land, houses, things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Immoveable property" and "land."

(7) "Moveable property" means property other than immoveable property.

"Moveable property."

(8) "Magistrate of the district" means the chief Magistrate in a district.

"Magistrate of the district."

(9) "The Magistrate" includes the Magistrate of the district, the Magistrate in charge of a division of the district in which division a Municipality is constituted, and every Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the district to whom the Magistrate of the district may have made over any duties under this Act.

"The Magistrate"

(10) "Municipality" means any place in which this Act, or any part thereof, is in force.

"Municipality."

(11) "Offensive matter" means dirt, dung, putrid or putrifying substances, and filth of any kind not included in the term "sewage."

"Offensive matter."

(12) "Owner" includes—

"Owner."

(*a*) every person who is entitled for the time being to receive any rent in respect of the land with regard to which the word is used, whether from the occupier or otherwise;

(*b*) a manager on behalf of any such person;

(*c*) an agent for any such person;

(*d*) a trustee for any such person:

Provided that no such manager, agent or trustee shall be liable to do anything required by this Act to be done by the owner, nor shall he be subject to any fine for omitting to do such thing, unless he have sufficient funds in his hands as such manager, agent or trustee to do such thing.

"Part."

(13) "Part" means a Part of this Act.

"Road."

(14) "Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way.

"Rubbish."

(15) "Rubbish" means broken brick, mortar, broken glass, kitchen or stable refuse, or refuse of any kind whatsoever not included in the term "offensive matter."

"Schedule."

(16) "Schedule" means a schedule annexed to this Act.

"Section."

(17) "Section" means a section of this Act.

"Sewage."

(18) "Sewage" means night-soil and other contents of privies, drains, and cess pools.

"The Commissioners."

(19) "The Commissioners" means the persons for the time being appointed or elected to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act.

"Year."

(20) "Year" means a year beginning on the first day of April, or on such other date as may hereafter be fixed for any Municipality by the Local Government by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

PART I.

OF THE CREATION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Existing Commissioners and existing rates and taxes temporarily continued.

7. In every place which, in accordance with the provisions of section three, becomes a Municipality under this Act, every person who has been appointed or elected to be a Commissioner for such place under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, and who is holding office as such Commissioner at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to be a Commissioner duly appointed for such Municipality until such time as the election or appointment of Commissioners in respect of such Municipalities shall take effect under the provisions of this Act. And in every such place in which a rate on the annual value of holdings, or a tax upon persons, or a tax upon carriages and animals, or a fee upon the registration of carts, or tolls on roads, or on ferries, or a fee under Bengal Act VI of 1878, may have been levied by the Municipal Commissioners before the commencement of this Act, it shall be deemed that the said rate, tax, fee or tolls have been duly imposed under this Act, and such rate, tax, fee or tolls shall continue to be levied accordingly until the Commissioners at a meeting, with the sanction of the Central Board, shall otherwise direct.

Local Government may extend Act.

8. Except as is hereinafter otherwise expressly provided, this Act may be extended by the Local Government by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in the manner prescribed by section three hundred and forty-seven, to any town or village not being within the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, from such date as may be specified in such notification; and save as is hereinafter otherwise provided, this Act shall take effect in such town or village on the date so specified, and the said town or village, within the limits mentioned in such notification, shall be deemed to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act:

Provided that at least six weeks before publishing any notification as aforesaid, the Local Government shall cause to be published in the town or village concerned a notice of its intention to declare the said town or village to be a Municipality, unless good reason to the contrary be shewn within one month.

Any objections which may be made to the proposed measure shall be duly considered by the Local Government before it causes to be issued the notification declaring the town or village to be a Municipality under this Act.

Every notification declaring a town or village to be a Municipality shall specify whether the name of such Municipality shall or shall not be inserted in the first or second schedule of this Act, and shall further specify, subject to the provisions of section thirteen, the number of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

Variation of limits and power to withdraw from operation of Act.

9. The Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, by a like notification, at any time vary the limits of any Municipality or sub-divide any Municipality into two or more Municipalities, or withdraw any town or village from the operation of this Act.

Conditions on which Municipality may be created.

10. This Act shall not be extended to any town or village, unless the Local Government shall have been satisfied that three-fourths of the adult male population of such town or village are chiefly employed in pursuits other than agricultural; and that such town or village contains a number of inhabitants not being less than three thousand, and an average number of not less than one thousand inhabitants to the square mile of the area of such town or village.

Local Government may unite places to a Municipality.

11. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that any place in which three-fourths of the adult male population are chiefly employed in pursuits other than agricultural, shall be united with any town or village as aforesaid for the purposes of forming a Municipality, provided that no such place shall be so united unless some part of such place be situated within the distance of one mile from some part of such town or village.

Every such declaration shall specify the boundaries of every place so to be united.

Every town or village with which any such place is united, and all places so declared to be united with any such town or village, shall be deemed, for purposes of taxation, and for all

other purposes, to form part of one and the same Municipality.

Land between Municipality and place united to form part of Municipality.

12. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, whenever the Local Government shall declare any place or places as aforesaid to be united with any town or village for the purpose of forming one Municipality, the Local Government may similarly declare that any land by which any such place is separated from the town or village with which it is united, and any land by which any such place is separated from any other such place which is united with the said town or village, shall be deemed to form part of the Municipality for all purposes other than those of taxation.

And such declaration shall specify the exterior boundaries of the entire Municipality as constituted under this and the last preceding section.

PART II.

OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Of the Constitution of the Municipality.

Number of Commissioners.

13. The number of Commissioners of a Municipality constituted before the passing of this Act shall be such number as may be specified by a notification of the Central Board, to be issued immediately after the passing of this Act, and to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The number of Commissioners of each Municipality created under the provisions of section eight of this Act shall be such number as is specified in the notification of the creation of such municipality:

Provided that the number of Commissioners of a Municipality shall in no case be more than thirty or less than nine:

Provided, further, that no act of the Commissioners, or of their officers, shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only that the number of the Commissioners did not, at the time of the performance of such act, amount to the number specified in the notifications aforesaid.

Constitution of body of Commissioners.

14. Two-thirds of the number of the Commissioners of each Municipality, fixed by such notification, shall be elected as hereinafter provided by male persons, resident within the limits of such Municipality, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

The remaining one-third of such Commissioners shall be appointed by the Local Government immediately after the result of the election hereinbefore mentioned shall have been notified to the Local Government, and such appointment shall take effect from the date on which such election takes place:

Provided that the number of persons holding salaried offices under the Government, and appointed as Municipal Commissioners, shall not bear a larger proportion than one-fourth to the total number of Commissioners elected and appointed under the provisions of this Part:

Provided also that in cases where the whole number of Commissioners is not evenly divisible by three or by four, the one-third or one-fourth shall be ascertained by taking the number next below the whole number, which is evenly divisible by three or by four, as the number to be divided.

Rules to be laid down for election.

15. For the purposes of the aforesaid election of Commissioners, the Central Board, with respect to each Municipality, shall lay down such rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as it shall think fit, in respect of the division where necessary, of each Municipality into wards, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each of such wards, the qualifications required to entitle any person to vote for a candidate for such election, and in respect of the mode of election. And the Central Board may at any time cancel any rule made by it under this section:

Provided that every male person who is at the time of such election, and has been for a period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding such election, resident within the limits of a municipality, and who

(1) has, during the year immediately preceding such election, paid, in respect of any of the rates imposed by this Act, an aggregate amount of not less than one rupee eight annas; or

(2) is a graduate or licentiate of any university, or holds a certificate as a pleader or a mookhtear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem,

and is a member of a joint undivided Hindu family, one of the members of which has, during the year immediately preceding such election, paid in respect of any of the rates imposed by this Act an aggregate amount of not less than one rupee eight annas,

shall be entitled to vote at the election of Commissioners of such Municipality:

Provided further that every person who shall be entitled to vote at the election of Commissioners of a Municipality shall be deemed to be qualified for election as a Commissioner of such Municipality.

On failure of election, Commissioners to be appointed by Government.

16. If the persons entitled to elect Commissioners for any Municipality fail within the time prescribed by the last preceding section to elect the whole number of Commissioners allotted for election to such Municipality, the Local Government shall appoint one or more Commissioners to complete the number so allotted as aforesaid.

Government may exclude Municipality from elective system.

17. Every Municipality mentioned in the first schedule of this Act shall be excluded from the operation of the three last preceding sections: and, in any Municipality so excluded, the whole number of the Commissioners shall be appointed by the Local Government, subject, however, to the proviso contained in the third clause of section fourteen.

It shall be lawful for the Local Government at any time to remove the name of any Municipality from the said schedule.

Ad-interim Vice-Chairman and Commissioners.

18. The Local Government may appoint any persons to be *ad-interim* Vice-Chairman and Commissioners pending the date on which the election of Commissioners shall take effect under the provisions of this Part.

Resignation of Commissioner.

19. The Local Government may from time to time accept the resignation of any Commissioner appointed or elected under this Act.

Removal of Commissioner.

20. The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, remove any Commissioner appointed or elected under this Act, if such Commissioner shall have been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct.

Commissioner who neglects to attend meetings, or is convicted of non-bailable offence, to cease to be Commissioner.

21. Any Commissioner who, without having obtained permission from the Commissioners, at a meeting, shall have omitted to attend six consecutive meetings of the Commissioners,

and any Commissioner who shall have been convicted of a non-bailable offence,

shall cease to be a Commissioner.

Tenure of office of Commissioners.

22. Every Commissioner shall vacate his office at the end of three years from the first day of the year next following the date of his appointment or election as such Commissioner.

When Commissioner may be re-appointed or re-elected.

23. Any person who has resigned the office of Commissioner, under section nineteen, or who has ceased to be a Commissioner in consequence of his failure to attend meetings, as provided in section twenty-one, may be at any time re-appointed or re-elected a Commissioner; but no person removed by the Local Government from his office under section twenty, or who has ceased to be a Commissioner in consequence of being convicted of a non-bailable offence, may be elected or re-elected a Commissioner without the sanction of the Local Government.

Appointment of Chairman.

24. The Local Government shall appoint the Chairman of every Municipality mentioned in the second schedule of this Act.

Every Municipality, the name of which is not included in the said schedule, shall, at a meeting, elect its Chairman.

The Local Government may at any time remove the name of any Municipality from the said schedule

His status and tenure of office.

25. Notwithstanding anything in section thirteen contained, every Chairman appointed or elected under the last preceding section, if not already a Commissioner of the Municipality of which he shall have been appointed or elected Chairman, shall, from the date of his appointment or election, during the term of his office, enjoy all the rights and privileges of a Commissioner of the Municipality to which such appointment or election relates, but shall not be reckoned in calculating the proportions of one-third and one-fourth under the provisions of section fourteen. The Chairman shall hold office for three years from the beginning of the year next following his appointment or election.

Every Chairman shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election, and may at any time be removed from the office of Chairman by a resolution of the Commissioners at a meeting in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners have given their votes.

All resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this and the section immediately preceding shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

Election of Vice-Chairman.

26. The Commissioners at a meeting shall elect one of their own number to be Vice-Chairman. He shall hold office for three years from the beginning of the year next following his election, and shall be eligible for re-election on the expiration of his term of office.

The Vice-Chairman may at any time be removed from the office of Vice-Chairman by a resolution of the Commissioners at a meeting in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners shall have given their votes.

Appointment or election of Commissioner, Chairman or Vice-Chairman for unexpired term of office.

27. If any Commissioner, Chairman, or Vice-Chairman shall be unable to complete his full term of office, the vacancy caused by his resignation, or removal or death shall be filled by the appointment or election, as the case may be, of another person, and the person so appointed or elected shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which such Commissioner, Chairman or Vice-Chairman would otherwise have continued in office.

Allowances of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

28. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of any Municipality may, should the Commissioners think fit, receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as shall from time to time be fixed at a meeting by the Commissioners.

Every resolution passed by the Commissioners under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Central Board.

Commissioners incorporated.

29. The Commissioners shall, in the name of their Chairman, by the description of "The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of ," be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession, and a common seal, and in such name shall sue and be sued.

Such common seal shall have the name of the Municipality engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular of the district.

Of the property of the Commissioners.

Public roads, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

30. All roads, bridges, tanks, ghats, wells, channels, and drains in any Municipality (not being private property, and not being maintained by Government or at the public expense), now existing, or which shall hereafter be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided therefor, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners.

But the Central Board may, from time to time, by notification, exclude any road, bridge, or drain from the operation of this Act, and may cancel such notification wholly or in part; provided that, if the cost of the construction of the work shall have been paid from the Municipal Fund, such work shall not be excluded from the operation of this Act without the consent of the Commissioners.

31. The Commissioners at a meeting may agree with the person in whom the property in any road, bridge, tank, ghat, well, channel or drain is vested to take over the property therein, and after such agreement may declare, by notice in writing put up thereon or near thereto, that such road, bridge, tank, ghat, well, channel or drain has been transferred to the Commissioners;

Commissioners may, with consent of owners, take over and repair roads, &c.

Thereupon the property therein shall vest in the Commissioners, and such road, bridge, tank, ghat, well, channel or drain shall thenceforth be repaired and maintained out of the Municipal Fund.

32. Every hospital, dispensary, school, rest-house, ghat, and market, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being such property which at and after the commencement of this Act shall be found within any Municipality may, by order of the Central Board, duly published on the spot, be vested in the Commissioners of such Municipality, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging thereto shall be transferred to, and vested in, such Commissioners as trustees for the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer:

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., may be vested in the Commissioners.

Provided that no such order shall be published until one month after notice of the intention to transfer such property shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and within the Municipality in the vernacular language of the district.

33. If the Commissioners at a meeting shall, after publication of a notice, as is mentioned in the last preceding section, object to the transfer to themselves of any hospital, dispensary, school, rest-house, ghat or market, on the ground that their funds cannot bear the charge, then such transfer shall not be made save under such conditions as the Commissioners at a meeting may agree to accept.

Transfer to be conditional in certain cases.

34. The Commissioners at a meeting may purchase or take on lease any land for the purposes of this Act, and may sell, let, or otherwise dispose of any land not required for such purposes.

Power to purchase, lease, and sell lands.

35. The Local Government, on the application of the Commissioners that any land be acquired for the purposes of this Act, may, on being satisfied that the Commissioners are in a position to pay for such land either at once or in such instalments as the Local Government may think proper, notify under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, or any similar Act for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes, that such land is required for a public purpose, and may cause such land to be acquired under the provisions of such Act; and on payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Land may be taken up under Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

36. The Commissioners shall be bound to pay to the Government the cost of any land which may be acquired for them on their application under the provisions of the last preceding section.

Commissioners to pay cost of such land.

37. The Commissioners may enter into and perform any contract necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of executing contracts.

Every contract made on behalf of the Commissioners of a Municipality in respect of any sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or which shall involve a value exceeding five hundred rupees, shall be sanctioned by the Commissioners at a meeting, and shall be in writing, and signed by at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners.

Unless so executed, such contract shall not be binding on the Commissioners.

Of the Mode of transacting the Business of the Municipality.

38. The Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business (if there be any business to be transacted) at their office, or at some other convenient place, at least once in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman.

Commissioners to meet ordinarily once a month,

If there shall be no business to be laid before the Commissioners at any monthly meeting, the Chairman shall, instead of calling the meeting, give notice of the fact to each Commissioner three days before the date which is appointed for the monthly meeting.

39. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall call a special meeting on a requisition signed by not less than three of the Commissioners.

and at other times on special requisition.

40. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman shall preside at every meeting, and, in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners

41. All questions which may come before the Commissioners at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes.

Questions to be decided by majority.

In case of equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

Casting voto.

42. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Commissioners unless such meeting has been called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, nor unless a quorum shall be present.

Quorum.

A quorum shall be, in any Municipality in which the Commissioners are more than fifteen, five;

in any other Municipality a number being not less than one-third of the entire number of Commissioners.

If, at the time appointed for a meeting, or within one hour thereafter, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to some future

Adjourned meeting.

day to be appointed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and three days' notice of such adjourned meeting shall be given. The members present at such adjourned meeting shall form a quorum, whatever their number may be.

Minutes of proceedings.

43. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Commissioners shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and shall be signed by the President of the meeting, and such book shall be open to the inspection of the tax payers. A copy of such minutes shall be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

Powers of Chairman.

44. The Chairman shall, for the transaction of the business connected with this Act, or for the purpose of making any order authorized thereby, exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners:

Provided that the Chairman shall not act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any order of the Commissioners at a meeting, or exercise any power which is directed to be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Chairman may delegate his duties to Vice-Chairman.

45. The Chairman may, by a written order, delegate to the Vice-Chairman all or any of the duties or powers of a Chairman as defined in this Act, subject to such restrictions as may seem fit to him, and may at any time by a written order withdraw or modify the same:

Provided that nothing done by the Vice-Chairman, which might have been done under the authority of a written order from the Chairman, shall be invalid for want of or defect of such written order, if it be done with the express or implied consent of the Chairman previously or subsequently obtained.

Appointment of subordinate officers.

46. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time decide whether a paid Secretary, Engineer or Health Officer is required or not, and what number of subordinate officers, servants, and collectors of taxes or tolls may be necessary for the Municipality, and shall from time to time fix the salaries to be paid to such persons respectively out of the Municipal Fund, and the allowances to be granted to such persons during absence on leave.

Subject to the scale of establishment decided upon by the Commissioners under this section, the Chairman shall have power to appoint such persons as he may think fit, and from time to time to remove such persons and appoint others in their places:

Provided that no appointment, of which the salary is two hundred rupees per mensem or upwards, shall be created or abolished without the sanction of the Central Board, and that no person shall be appointed to an office, the salary of which is one hundred rupees per mensem or upwards, without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting subject to the approval of the Central Board, and provided also that no officer, whose salary is more than twenty rupees per mensem, shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting.

Security from officers or servants.

47. The Commissioners may take such security as they may think proper from any officer or servant in their employ.

Of Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

48. The Commissioners at a meeting may divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon appoint, or cause to be elected, for each ward, not less than three proper persons, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the Commissioners at a meeting may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected.

Commissioners may lay down rules for election.

49. The Commissioners at a meeting may lay down rules, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in respect of the qualifications required to entitle any person who is not a Commissioner to stand as a candidate for such election, and to entitle any person to vote for any candidate, and in respect of the mode of election; and the Commissioners may at any time cancel any rule made by them under this section for such election.

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Ward Committee.

50. Each Ward Committee may, for each year if it sees fit, elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman (if necessary) from among its own number; provided that if one or more Commissioners are members of the Ward Committee, the Chairman of the Ward Committee shall be a Commissioner.

Commissioners may delegate powers to Ward Committee.

51. The Commissioners at a meeting may delegate to a Ward Committee such of the powers of Commissioners under this Act as to them may seem fit; and such Ward Committee, within the limits of its ward, as defined by the Commissioners at a meeting, may exercise all or any of such powers, and shall be liable to all the obligations imposed by this Act on Commissioners in respect of such powers.

All acts done, orders issued, and assessments made, by Ward Committees, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioners at a meeting, who may at any time withdraw all or any of such powers.

Certain sections applicable to transaction of business by Ward Committees.

52. The provisions of sections thirty-eight to forty-five (both inclusive) shall, as far as possible, be applicable to the transaction of business by Ward Committees, and the Commissioners shall sanction the establishments of Ward Committees in accordance with the provisions of section forty-six.

Removal, resignation, and appointment of members.

53. All questions regarding the removal, resignation, and appointment of members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Liability of Commissioners and Ward Committees.

Personal liability of Commissioner or member of Ward Committees.

54. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred, by or on behalf of the Commissioners.

Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners to which he shall knowingly have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contract.

55. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners, or shall receive any pecuniary gratification for any services rendered to them; and if any Commissioner shall be so interested, or shall receive such gratification, he shall thereby become disqualified to continue in office as a Commissioner, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees:

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners.

But no such shareholder or member shall act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in a matter relating to any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners.

Commissioners disqualified from voting on certain questions.

56. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall vote on any question which regards exclusively the assessment of himself, or the valuation of his property, or his liability to any tax.

PART III.

OF THE MUNICIPAL FUND.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

57. All sums received by the Commissioners, and all fines paid or levied in any Municipality under this Act, and all other sums which, under the sanction of Government, may be transferred to the Commissioners, shall constitute a fund which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind whatsoever, which may become vested in the Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them in trust for the purposes of this Act.

Payment on account of interest on loans and establishment.

58. The Commissioners shall set apart and apply annually out of the Municipal Fund,—

firstly, such sum as may be required for the payment of the interest which may fall due on any loan contracted by the Commissioners;

secondly, such sum as they are by this Act required to provide for payment of their own establishment;

thirdly, such sum as the Local Government may direct towards payment of the cost of the Central Board and its establishment, towards the cost of audit, and towards the cost of establishments in any office of account or in any treasury:

Provided that the total amount which any Municipality may be required to pay on this account shall not in any year exceed two per centum on the amount of the Municipal Fund for such year.

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

59. After the said sums have been set apart under the last preceding section, the Commissioners at a meeting shall, as far as the Municipal Fund permits, from time to time cause roads, bridges, tanks, ghats, wells, channels, drains, and privies, being the property of the Commissioners, to be maintained and repaired, and the Municipality to be cleansed; and may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Central Board may from time to time prescribe, apply the Municipal Fund to any of the following purposes within the Municipality, that is to say—

(1) the construction and improvement of roads, bridges, squares, gardens, tanks, ghats, wells, channels, drains and privies;

(2) the supply of water, and the lighting and watering of roads;

(3) the erection and maintenance of offices, and other buildings required for municipal purposes;

(4) other works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants;

(5) the construction and repair of school-houses, and the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid;

(6) the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries;

(7) the promotion of vaccination;

(8) the maintenance of a fire-brigade;

(9) and generally to carrying out the purposes of this Act:

Provided that no portion of the Municipal Fund shall be applied to the establishment and maintenance of any school, hospital or dispensary, or to the promotion of vaccination, unless such application be sanctioned by the consent of a majority of the Commissioners present at a meeting specially convened for considering such application, or held after special notice has been given that such application will be considered at such meeting.

The Commissioners may do all things, not being inconsistent with this Act, which may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

Contribution to other Municipalities.

60. With the consent of two-thirds of the Commissioners obtained in writing, and with the sanction of the Central Board, the Commissioners may contribute a portion of the Municipal Fund towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality, or elsewhere, for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding section, or towards the salary of any officer under another authority whose services are employed by them, and also towards the expenses of making, maintaining, and repairing any work for the improvement of a river or harbour (by whomsoever such work may be done).

But no contribution shall be made under this section to any work unless the same is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing Municipality.

Account books to be kept open and quarterly statement published.

61. The account books of the Municipality shall be open to the inspection of any tax-payer at the office of the Commissioners on a day to be fixed in each month.

An account shewing the receipts and expenditure during the quarter, arranged under the proper heads and duly balanced, shall be prepared immediately after the close of each quarter, and shall, with the account books, be open to the inspection of any tax-payer.

A similar account shall be prepared for each year as soon as possible after its close, and shall be open to inspection as aforesaid.

Annual estimates to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners, at a meeting held at least two months before the close of the year, shall prepare in detail estimates shewing the probable receipts and expenditure during the ensuing year and the objects in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure.

Estimates to be published.

63. Copies of the estimates and translations thereof in the vernacular of the district shall be lodged in the Municipal office or offices, and a copy shall also be forwarded to the Magistrate.

During fourteen days after the estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be locally published, the estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by any tax-payer of such Municipality who may desire to inspect the same.

Any written suggestion which may be deposited in the office of the Commissioners shall be recorded and laid before them for consideration at the next meeting.

Estimate to be transmitted to Central Board.

64. After the expiration of the said fourteen days, and after such revision as may appear requisite, the estimates shall be transmitted for the sanction of the Central Board.

Power of Central Board as to estimates.

65. The Central Board may either sanction the estimate as it stands, or sanction it after making such alterations therein as may seem to it fit, or may cause it to be returned to the Commissioners for such modifications as it may think necessary; and when such modifications have been made the estimate shall be re-submitted for ratification to the Central Board. Provided that the Central Board shall not raise the total of the proposed expenditure above the sum shewn by the estimate to be at the disposal of the Commissioners.

Estimate of expenditure may be revised.

66. The Commissioners at a meeting may from time to time revise any estimate of expenditure with the view of providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the appropriation of the amount at their disposal, and such revised estimate shall be published and forwarded for sanction to the Central Board in the manner prescribed by section sixty-four; and the Central Board may deal with such revised estimate in the manner provided by the last preceding section.

Disbursement of expenditure sanctioned in estimate.

67. After the estimates of the Municipality for the year shall have been sanctioned as above, the Commissioners at a meeting may, from time to time, by a general or a special resolution, authorize the expenditure of any sum provided in such estimates, or any part of such sum, for the purpose to which it has been assigned in such estimate.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Central Board may lay down such rules as it may think fit limiting or regulating the powers of any Municipality in respect to the expenditure of money for purposes which are provided for in the budget estimates of the year.

Power of Central Board if work estimated to cost more than Rs. 5,000.

68. If any work is estimated to cost above five thousand rupees, the Central Board may require the plans and estimates of such work to be submitted for its approval, or for the approval of any officer of Government, or of the Board, before such work is commenced;

and may require statements of the progress and completion of such work, with accounts of the expenditure on the same, to be submitted from time to time, in such form as it may prescribe, for its approval, or for the approval of such officer.

Disbursement of excess expenditure.

69. It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to authorize the expenditure on any object during the year of a sum in excess of that which has been sanctioned in the estimate of the year, or in a revised estimate, for such object; but if it be found necessary in the course of the year, the Commissioners may recommend to the Central Board that the allotments which have been made to the different heads of the estimate shall be modified by transfer of any amount from one head to another, and the Central Board may sanction such transfers of allotment.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

70. The Commissioners shall, at such time and in such form as the Central Board shall direct, furnish annually a report of their proceedings and statements of the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them.

The report and any orders which may be passed thereon by Government or by the Central Board shall be open to the inspection of the tax-payers at the office of the Commissioners, with the account books and the quarterly and the annual accounts.

Audit of accounts.

71. The municipal accounts shall be audited each year in such manner as the Central Board shall direct.

Custody of the Municipal Fund.

72. Unless the Central Board shall otherwise direct, all sums received on account of the Municipal Fund shall be paid into a Government treasury, or into any bank or branch bank used as a Government treasury in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the account of the Municipality to which they belong:

Provided that the Commissioners may invest any moneys not required for immediate use either in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by the Central Board.

Orders for payment of money.

73. Unless the Central Board shall expressly extend (as it is hereby empowered to do, on the recommendation of the Commissioners) the limit of the powers of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman in this behalf, all orders for the payment of money from the Municipal Fund, if for a sum not above five hundred rupees, shall be signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman; and all orders for larger sums by both of the said officers, or by one of the said officers and another Commissioner.

No such orders shall be issued otherwise than for the payment of money of which the expenditure has been authorized by the Commissioners at a meeting, as provided in section sixty-seven.

PART IV.

OF MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Alternative tax upon persons or holdings.

74. The Commissioners may, from time to time, at a meeting convened expressly for the purpose, of which due notice shall have been given, and with the sanction of the Central Board, impose within the limits of the Municipality one or other, but not both, of the following taxes :—

(*a*) a tax upon persons occupying holdings within the Municipality according to their circumstances and property within the Municipality :

provided that the total sum to be raised by such tax in any year shall not exceed the sum which would be produced by an average rate of two rupees and four annas per annum for each holding, and that the amount assessed in respect of the occupation of any one holding shall not be more than eighty-four rupees per annum ; or

(*b*) a rate on the annual value of all holdings situated within the Municipality :

provided that such rate shall not exceed seven and a half per centum on the annual value of such holdings, except within the Municipality of Dacca, in which it shall not exceed ten per centum on such annual value ; and provided also that no rate shall be imposed on any holding of which the annual value is less than six rupees.

Additional taxes.

75. The Commissioners may, from time to time, at a meeting convened as aforesaid, and with the sanction of the Central Board, order that the following tax, fee, tolls, and rates, or any of them, be levied within the limits of the Municipality in addition to either of the taxes mentioned in the last preceding section :—

(*a*) a tax on carriages, horses, and other animals named in the third schedule;

(*b*) a fee on the registration of carts ;

(*c*) tolls on ferries and (subject to the provisions of sections one hundred and forty-seven and one hundred and forty-eight) tolls upon bridges and metalled roads ;

(*d*) a water-rate not exceeding six per centum on the annual value of holdings when the houses and lands are situated in streets supplied with filtered water, and not exceeding five per centum when the houses and lands are situated in streets not so supplied ;

(*e*) a lighting rate not exceeding three per centum on such annual value ;

(*f*) a fee for the cleansing of latrines :

provided that the taxes mentioned in clauses (*d*), (*e*), and (*f*) shall not be levied in any Municipality unless the provisions of Part VII in respect of clause (*d*), or of Part VIII in respect of clause (*e*), or of Part IX in respect of clause (*f*), shall have been extended to such Municipality in the manner hereinafter provided.

Of the Tax on Persons.

Assessment list to be prepared.

76. When it has been determined that a tax shall be imposed on persons occupying holdings within the Municipality, according to their circumstances and property, the Commissioners, after making such enquiries as may be necessary, shall cause to be prepared an assessment list which shall contain the following particulars, and any others which the Commissioners may think proper to include :—

(*a*) name of the street or road in which the holding is situated ;

(*b*) number of the holding on the register ;

(*c*) name of the person occupying the holding, whether such person be assessed or exempted from assessment ;

(*d*) description of the holding, and of the property within the Municipality, with profession or business of the person assessed ;

(*e*) amount of annual assessment ;

(*f*) amount of quarterly instalment

(*g*) if the occupier of the holding is exempted from assessment, a note to that effect.

The tax upon persons shall be payable in quarterly instalments by persons occupying holdings.

Such tax shall not be assessed or levied on any person in respect of the occupation of arable lands or of any building which is used exclusively as a place of public worship.

Duration of assessment.

77. Save as is herein otherwise provided, every assessment of the tax upon persons shall take effect from the beginning of the year next following that in which the notice required by section one hundred and one is published, and shall be valid for three years and until the beginning of the year next after the date on which a new assessment or valuation may be published, or until the assessment and valuation be revised and amended :

Provided that when this Act is extended to any place, the first assessment may take effect from the beginning of the quarter next following that in which the said notice shall be published.

Assessment of public buildings.

78. In any Municipality in which the tax on persons is imposed, no tax shall be assessed on any person in respect of his occupation of any holding which is the property of Government and used for the purposes of a public building, but a rate of seven and a half per centum shall be assessed on the annual value of every such holding, to be ascertained in the manner prescribed by section ninety, and such rate shall be payable by the Government

Procedure if aggregate amount of rates assessed on any person exceeds Rs. 84 per annum.

79. Whenever any tax shall have been assessed on any person, in respect of his occupation of two or more holdings, and the aggregate of the amount so assessed upon him shall exceed eighty-four rupees per annum, such person may, within fifteen days of the publication of the notice required by section one hundred and one, apply to the Commissioners to cancel such assessment, and to substitute for the

total amount of tax so assessed upon him, in respect of the said holdings, a rate to be calculated at seven and a half per centum on the annual value of such holdings; and the Commissioners shall thereupon substitute such rate; and for the purpose of calculating the amount of such rate, shall determine the annual value of the said holdings in the manner prescribed by section ninety.

Every rate imposed under this section shall be payable by the occupier of the holdings so rated.

Power of exemption.

80. The Commissioners may exempt from assessment any person who may by them be deemed too poor to pay the tax; but the name of the occupier of every holding shall be included in the assessment list, whether he be assessed or exempted from assessment.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

81. If any person mentioned in the assessment list shall at any time after the publication thereof have ceased to occupy any holding, in respect of the occupation of which he has been assessed, or if the means and property in respect of which he has been so assessed shall have been reduced, the Commissioners may on his application exempt him from his assessment, or may revise the same, and such exemption or revision shall take effect from such date as the Commissioners may direct.

Power to alter assessment.

82. The Commissioners may, at any time after the publication of the notice required by section one hundred and one, assess any person who was without authority omitted from the assessment list, or whose liability to assessment has accrued thereafter, and may enhance any assessment which appears to them to be inadequate, and to have been so made owing to mistake or fraud.

Any assessment or enhancement made under this section shall take effect from the beginning of the quarter next following that in which such assessment or enhancement is made.

Procedure on change of occupation.

83 The Commissioners may at any time substitute for any name mentioned in the assessment list the name of any new occupier of a holding, and may assess the tax on such person, and such person shall be liable to pay such assessment from the date on which his occupation of the holding commenced.

Assessment on vacant holdings when to cease.

84. If any holding shall become vacant in the course of the year, the assessment on account of the occupation of such holding shall cease to have effect from the first day of the quarter next following that in which it became vacant.

Of the Rate on the value of Holdings.

Commissioners to determine the valuation of holdings.

85. When it has been determined that a rate shall be imposed on the annual value of holdings, the Commissioners, after making such enquiries as may be necessary, shall determine the valuation of all holdings within the Municipality as hereinafter provided.

Duration of assessment.

86. Save as is herein otherwise provided, such valuation shall be valid for three years from the date on which it first takes effect in the Municipality, and until the beginning of the year next after the date on which a new valuation may be made, or until the valuation be revised and amended.

Buildings exempted from tax.

87. The rate on the value of holdings shall not be assessed or levied on any holding which is used exclusively as a place of public worship, or which is duly registered as a public burial or burning ground under section two hundred and forty-eight.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

88. The Commissioners, in order to prepare the valuation list, may, whenever they think fit, by notice, require the owners or occupiers of all holdings to furnish them with returns of the rent or annual value thereof, and the Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, at any time between sunrise and sunset, may enter, inspect, and measure any such holding after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof.

Penalty for default in furnishing return.

89. Whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required to do so, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and to a further daily fine not exceeding five rupees for each day during which he shall omit to furnish a true and correct return; and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents any Commissioner or any person appointed by the Commissioners as aforesaid, from entering or inspecting or measuring any such holding, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Annual value of holding how to be ascertained.

90. The gross annual rent at which any holding may be reasonably expected to let, shall be deemed to be the annual value thereof, and such value shall accordingly be determined by the Commissioners, and entered in the valuation list:

Provided that, if there be on a holding any building or buildings, the actual cost of erection of which can be ascertained or estimated, the annual value of such holding shall in no case be deemed to exceed an amount which would be equal to seven and a half per centum on such cost, in addition to a reasonable ground rent for the land comprised in the holding:

Provided further that, in estimating the annual value of a holding under this section, the value of any machinery that may be on such holding shall not be taken into consideration.

Determination of rate of tax on holdings.

91. Subject to the provisions of section seventy-four, the Commissioners, at a meeting to be held before the close of the year next preceding the year to which the rate will apply, shall determine the percentage on the valuation of holdings at which the rate shall be levied, and the percentage so fixed shall remain in force until the order of the Commissioners determining such percentage shall be rescinded, and until the Commissioners at a meeting shall determine some other percentage on the valuation of holdings at which the rate will be levied from the beginning of the next year:

Provided that when this Act is first extended to any place, the first rate may be levied from the beginning of the quarter next after that

in which the percentage has been fixed by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Preparation of valuation and rating list.

92. As soon as possible after the percentage at which the rate is to be levied on the next year shall have been determined under the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall cause to be prepared a valuation and rating list, which shall contain the following particulars, and any others which the Commissioners may think proper to include :—

(a) name of the street or road in which the holding is situated ;
(b) number of the holding on the register ;
(c) description of the holding ;
(d) annual value of the holding ;
(e) name of owner ;
(f) amount of rate payable for the year ;
(g) amount of quarterly instalment ;
(h) if the holding is exempted from assessment, a note to that effect.

The rate upon holdings shall be payable in quarterly instalments by the owner of the holding.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and land on which it stands.

93. If any house belongs to one owner, and the land on which it stands and the adjacent land which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, the Commissioners may value such house and land together and may impose thereon one consolidated rate.

The total amount of the rates shall be payable by the owner of the house, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the land such proportion of the rate so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which such rent bears to the annual value of the holding.

If the owner of the house and the owner of the land do not agree in respect of the proportion of the rate so deducted by the owner of the house, the Commissioners shall, on the application of either party, make an award declaring the amount payable by each, and such award shall be final.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier and deducted by him from his rent.

94. If the sum due from the owner of any holding remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the Municipality, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the same may be recovered from the occupier for the time being of such holding, who may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him :

Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any holding for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

Power of Commissioners in cases of excessive hardship.

95. Whenever, from the circumstances of the case, the levy of the rate on any holding in the Municipality would be productive of excessive hardship to the person liable to pay the same, the Commissioners at a meeting may reduce the amount payable on account of such holding, or may remit the same.

Application for reduction of assessment.

96. If the value of any holding shall be diminished from any cause beyond the control of the owner thereof, the owner thereof may apply for reduction of the valuation of the same.

Power to revise valuation and assessment.

97. The Commissioners may, at any time after the publication of the notice required by section one hundred and one, value and rate any holding which was without authority omitted from the valuation and rating list, or which has become liable to valuation and rating after the publication thereof, and may enhance the valuation and rating of any holding which may appear to have been insufficiently valued or rated through mistake, oversight, or fraud ; and may re-value and re-assess any holding the value of which has been increased by additions or alterations to any building thereon.

Any rate imposed or enhancement made under this section shall take effect from the beginning of the quarter next following that in which the rate shall be imposed or enhancement made.

Power to revise assessment list.

98. The Commissioners may at any time substitute for any name mentioned in the valuation and rating list the name of any person to whom any holding mentioned therein shall have been transferred.

Such person shall be liable to pay the rate payable on such holding from the first day of the quarter next after the date of the transfer.

Remission or refund on account of vacant holdings.

99. When any holding has been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit, and, if the rate has been paid, shall refund, one-half of so much of the rate of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said holding has remained unoccupied ;

Provided that the owner of such holding, or his agent, has given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof.

The amount of tax to be remitted or refunded shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

Penalty.

100. Whoever, being the owner of any holding for which a remission or refund of the rate has been made under the last preceding section, fails to give notice of the re-occupation of such holding within ten days of such re-occupation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of rate payable quarterly on such holding.

Of general provisions relating to the tax on persons and the rate on holdings and to the recovery of the same.

Publication of notice of assessments.

101. When the assessment list of the tax upon persons, or the valuation and rating list of the rate on the annual value of holdings, shall have been prepared or revised, the Chairman shall sign the same, and shall cause it to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and shall cause the notice in form (A) or the notice in form (B) of the third schedule (as the case may be) to be published in the manner prescribed by section three hundred and forty-seven.

Application for review.

102 Any person who is dissatisfied with the amount assessed upon him, or with the valuation or rating of any holding, or who disputes his occupation of any holding, or his liability

to be assessed, or rated, may apply to the Commissioners to review the amount of assessment, valuation, or rating, or to exempt him from the assessment or rate.

Procedure upon review.

103. Every application presented under the last preceding section shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, who shall be appointed on that behalf by the Chairman. The Commissioners so appointed, after making such inquiries as they may deem necessary, may pass such order as they shall think fit in respect of such application.

The decision of such Commissioners, or of a majority thereof, in such cases shall be final, unless the same shall be set aside by the Central Board.

Limitation of time for application of review.

104. Unless good cause shall be shewn to the satisfaction of such Commissioners for extending the time allowed, and save as is otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no such application shall be received after the expiration of one month from the date of publication of the notice required by section one hundred and one relating to the list containing the assessment, valuation, or rating in respect of which the application is made, or after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of service of the first notice of demand for payment at the rate in respect of which the application is made, whichever period shall last expire.

Assessment to be questioned only under Act.

105. No objection shall be taken to any assessment or rating, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or rated be questioned in any other manner or by any other authority than in this Act is provided.

Office hours for payment of taxes.

106. By notification to be posted up in their office, the Commissioners shall declare at what hours of each day (not being a Sunday or other recognized holiday) the office shall be open for the receipt of money and the transaction of business.

Tax payable in advance.

107. The amount due by any person on account of the tax on persons, or the rate on holdings, shall be deemed to be the amount entered in the lists the notice relating to which is published under section one hundred and one, unless the amount entered in such lists is subsequently altered by the Commissioners as provided in this Act, in which case the amount to which the assessment or rating is so altered shall be deemed to be the amount due.

Every instalment of such tax or rate shall be deemed to be due on the first day of the quarter in respect of which such instalment is payable.

Receipts to be given.

108. For all sums paid on account of any tax or rate under this Act a receipt stating the amount and the tax or rate on account of which it is paid shall be given, signed by the tax-collector, or by some other officer authorized by the Commissioners to grant such receipts.

Bill and notice of demand to be presented.

109. At any time within six months after any sum has become due on account of any tax or rate the Commissioners shall cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the said sum, which shall contain a statement of the period and of the tax or rate on account of which the charge is made.

If the amount mentioned in such bill be not paid on presentation thereof, a notice of demand in the form marked (A) in the fourth schedule, with copy of the bill appended thereto, shall be served on the person liable to pay the same, and such notice of demand may be served at any subsequent time:

Provided that no charge shall be made in respect of the service of such notice.

Such notice shall be signed by the Chairman or an officer authorized in that behalf, and shall be served by a person authorized to receive payment.

If not paid in fifteen days, process of distress may issue.

110. If any person, after service upon him of such bill and notice, shall not, within fifteen days of the service of such notice, or from the date of any order made on an application for review under section one hundred and three, pay the sum due, either to the Commissioners at their office, or to some person authorized by them to receive the money, or shew to the Commissioners sufficient cause for not paying the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale shewn in the table of fees marked (B) in the fourth schedule, may at any time within three months after the date of service of the said notice, or of the order made on an application for review as aforesaid, be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter, except ploughs, plough-cattle, tools, or implements of agriculture or trade, wherever found, or of any such moveable property, subject to the same exceptions, which may be found within the holding in respect of which such defaulter is liable to such tax or rate.

If the said property or any part thereof belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner thereof for any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress, or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same.

Distress how to be made.

111. Every warrant of distress and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Commissioners, and shall be in the form marked (C) in the fourth schedule.

Distress shall be made by actual seizure of moveable property, and the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall be responsible for the due custody thereof.

Such officer shall make an inventory of all moveable property seized under the warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the Municipality or Ward in which the property is situated, and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the form marked (D) in the fourth schedule:

Provided that if the property is of a perishable nature, it may be sold at once with the consent of the defaulter, or without such consent at any time after the expiry of six hours from the seizure.

Officer may break open door.

112. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant may, under the special order of the Commissioners, between sunrise and sunset, break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, in order to make the distress, if he has reasonable ground for believing that such house contains any moveable property belonging to the defaulter, and if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

Provided that he shall not enter or break open the door of any room appropriated for the zánaná, or residence of women, which, by the usage of the country is considered private, except after three hours' notice and opportunity given for the retirement of the women.

Sale how to be conducted.

113. If the sum due be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Commissioners, the moveable property seized shall be sold by auction, at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible, and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and costs; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the moveable property at the time of the seizure; or if unclaimed for a period of twelve months, shall be transferred to the Municipal Fund.

Return of sales.

The tax-collector or other officer authorized in that behalf shall make a return of all such sales to the Commissioners in the form marked (E) in the fourth schedule.

Certain persons prohibited from purchasing at sales.

114. All officers and servants of the Commissioners, and all chaukidars, constables, and other officers of Police, are prohibited from purchasing any property at any such sale.

Commissioners to keep account of distresses and sales.

115. The Commissioners shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the recovery of taxes under this Act.

Sale of property beyond limits of Municipality.

116. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter, or being upon the premises in respect of which he is assessed or rated, can be found within the Municipality, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, issue his warrant to any officer of his Court for the distress and sale of any personal property or effects belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any personal property belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall endorse the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed, and the amount, if levied, to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant, who shall remit the same to the Commissioners.

Distress or sale not unlawful for want of form.

117. No distress or sale made under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any error, defect, or want of form in the bill, notice, summons, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining or on failure of distress.

118. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize thereby the whole or any part of any tax, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Irrecoverable taxes.

119. The Commissioners may order to be struck off the books the amount of any tax or rate which may appear to them to be irrecoverable.

Of the Tax on Carriages, Horses, and other Animals.

Tax on carriages, horses, and other animals.

120. When it has been determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and other animals specified in the fifth schedule shall be imposed, the Commissioners at a meeting shall make an order that every carriage, horse, and every other animal of the kind specified in the said schedule which is kept or habitually used within, or which is let for hire within or without the Municipality, and habitually used within it, shall pay the tax, and shall cause such orders to be published in the manner prescribed by section three hundred and fourty-seven.

Such order shall be published at least one month before the beginning of the half-year in which such tax shall first take effect; and shall specify at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in the said schedule, such tax shall be levied.

But such tax shall not be imposed on—

(*a*) horses or ponies belonging to officers doing regimental duty, at the rate of one animal for each officer;

(*b*) animals exempt from any Municipal tax under section 25 of the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869;

(*c*) carriages or animals belonging to Government, or to the Municipality, or for keeping which for the execution of their duty an allowance is made by the Government or by the Commissioners to any of their officers;

(*d*) animals used by, or exclusively for the purposes of, any regiment;

(*e*) horses or ponies used by police officers, at the rate of not more than one for each officer;

(*f*) carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter;

(*g*) carriages or animals kept for sale by any *bonâ fide* dealer in such carriages or animals, and not used for any other purpose.

Tax so fixed to continue in force until altered.

121. Any order of the Commissioners imposing a tax under the last preceding section shall continue in force until rescinded, and the tax shall be levied at the rates specified in the order published as aforesaid, unless and until the Commissioners at a meeting, held not less than fifteen days before the end of the year, make and publish an order specifying any different rates at which the tax shall be payable for the ensuing year.

Licenses how to be obtained.

122. In any Municipality in which a tax has been imposed under the last preceding section, the owner of every carriage, horse, and other animal specified in the said schedule shall, within the first month of each half-year, forward to the Commissioners a statement in writing, signed by him, containing a description of the carriages, horses, and other animals liable to the tax, for which he is bound to take out a license.

Such owner shall, at the same time, pay to the Commissioners such sum as shall be payable by him for the current half-year for the carriages, horses, and other animals specified in such statement, according to the rates specified in any order for the time being in force under the two salt preceding sections.

Proportionate tax on carriages, &c., acquired during half-year.

123. If any person acquires possession, at any time after the commencement of any half-year, of any carriage, horse, or other animal specified in the schedule, in respect of which no license has been given for such half-year, he shall forward a statement as above required within one month of the date on which he may have acquired possession thereof, and shall pay such amount of the tax as shall bear the same proportion to the whole tax for the half-year as the unexpired portion of the half-year bears to the half-year; and such amount shall be calculated from the date on which such person may have acquired possession as aforesaid.

On payment of tax Commissioners to give a license.

124. On receiving the amount of the tax due as aforesaid, the Commissioners, or some person authorised by them in that behalf, shall give to the person paying the same a license for the several carriages, horses, and other animals for the period in respect of which the amount is received.

Such license shall be for the current half-year and no longer.

Carriage, &c., liable to the tax although the owner be absent.

125. Whenever the owner of any carriage, horse, or other animal liable to pay the said tax is not resident within the limits of the Municipality to the Commissioners of which the tax is due, the person in whose immediate possession the carriage, horse, or other animal is for the time being kept shall take out a license for the same.

Penalty.

126. Whoever keeps, or is in possession of, any carriage, horse, or other animal, without the license required by the three last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

127. The Commissioners, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages or animals for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages or animals so kept by such person, in lieu of the tax at the rates specified in any order made by the Commissioners under sections one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one.

List of persons licensed to be prepared.

128. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and entered in a book, to be kept by them, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons to whom, during the then current half-year, a license has been given, and of the carriages, horses, and other animals in respect of which they have paid the tax

Power to inspect stable, &c., and to summon persons liable to the payment of the tax.

129. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable or coach-house, or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any carriage, horse, or other animal liable to the tax, for which a license has not been duly taken out.

And the Commissioners may summon any person whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any such tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the carriages, horses, and other animals in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed.

Refund of tax in certain cases.

130. On proof being given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that a carriage, horse, or other animal for which a license has been taken out for any half-year has ceased to be kept or to be used within the Municipality during the course of such half-year, the Commissioners shall order a refund of so much of the tax for the half-year as shall bear the same proportion to the whole tax for the half-year as the period during which such carriage, horse, or other animal has not been kept or used in the Municipality bears to the half-year; but no such refund shall be allowed unless notice be given to the Commissioners within one month of the time when such use of such carriage, horse, or other animal ceased, and the Commissioners shall pass no order for refund until after the close of the half-year in respect of which the refund is claimed.

Of the Registration of Carts.

Registration and number of carts.

131. The Commissioners at a meeting may make and publish an order that every cart, which is kept or habitually used within, or which is let for hire within or without the Municipality and habitually used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct:

Provided always, that such order shall be published at least one month before the beginning of the half-year in which such order for registration shall be enforced.

This section shall not apply to carts—

(*a*) which are the property of the Government or of the Municipality;

(*b*) which are kept without the limits of the Municipality, and are only temporarily and casually used within such limits;

(*c*) which are kept in Howrah or within the Suburbs of Calcutta.

132. The registration of carts under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned yearly or half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall from time to time fix and notify, not exceeding four rupees if the registration has effect for a year, and not exceeding two rupees if the registration has effect for half a year, shall be paid for each registration.

Fee for registration.

133. Any person becoming possessed of any cart which has not been registered for the then current period of registration, shall register the same within one month of the date on which he may have become possessed thereof, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case on payment of such amount of the fees as shall bear the same proportion to the whole fee for the current period of registration as the unexpired portion of the current period of registration bears to the whole of such period; and such fee shall be calculated from the date on which such person may have become possessed as aforesaid.

Proportionate payment of fee.

134. When the ownership of any registered cart is transferred within any period of registration, it shall be registered anew within one month of the transfer in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Transfer of ownership.

135. Whoever keeps, or is in possession of, a cart not duly registered as required by the three last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable be him in respect of such registration, exclusive of the amount so payable; and whoever, being thy owner or driver of any cart, shall fail to affix thereto the registration number as required by section one hundred and thirty-one, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Penalty.

136. If any person owns or keeps any cart hereinbefore required to be registered without having caused the same to be registered, the Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may seize and detain such cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of any passengers or goods), together with the animals drawing the same, and all police officers are required, on the application of the Commissioners, or of any servant of the Commissioners duly authorized in that behalf, to assist in the said seizure.

Seizure and sale of unregistered cart.

After such seizure the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that after the expiration of ten days they will sell such vehicle and animals by auction at such place as they may state in the notice; and if any registration fee, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains unpaid for ten days after the issue of such notice, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for payment of the said fee, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale.

Any balance that may remain out of the proceeds of the sale shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund:

Provided that if, at any time before the sale is concluded, the person whose cart has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or to the person authorized by them to sell the cart, the amount of all the expenses incurred, and the registration fee payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the cart so seized.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the surplus of the sale proceeds of a cart seized under this section may be devoted to the payment of any fine imposed under the last preceding section; and any cart which has been seized under this section may be sold for the realization of any such fine.

Of Tolls on Ferries.

137. The Local Government may, with the consent of the Commissioners, make over to the Commissioners any existing public ferry within or adjacent to the limits of the Municipality, to be administered by such Municipality until the Local Government shall otherwise direct.

Existing public ferries.

Every ferry, while so administered, shall be deemed to be a Municipal ferry, and the profits derivable therefrom, or such part of the profits as shall be agreed upon between the Local Government and the Commissioners, shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

138. The Commissioners may also, with the sanction of the Local Government, declare that any other ferry within or adjacent to the limits of the Municipality is a Municipal ferry, and the profits derivable therefrom shall thenceforward be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund:

Other ferries may be declared to be Municipal.

Provided that due compensation shall be made by the Municipality to any person for the loss which he may have sustained in consequence of such ferry being declared to be a Municipal ferry.

The amount of compensation due in such cases shall be ascertained and awarded by the Magistrate under the provisions of section four of Bengal Act I of 1866 (*to amend certain provisions of Regulation VI of* 1819), or any similar law for the time being in force.

139. Every Municipal ferry shall be maintained by the Commissioners, and they shall do all things necessary to provide for the safety and convenience of travellers, and the safety of property to be conveyed on such ferry.

Duties of Commissioners in regard to such ferries.

140. When it has been determined to impose tolls on Municipal ferries, the Commissioners at a meeting shall make and publish an order specifying the ferries, and, with the sanction of the Central Board, the rates at which such tolls shall be levied.

Rate of tolls to be established and published.

Such rates may from time to time be varied with the like sanction.

141. No person shall be liable to pay any toll for crossing any river or stream at or near a Municipal ferry unless he avails himself of the means provided by the Commissioners for crossing such river or stream.

When persons crossing river not liable to toll.

142. Every lease of a ferry given by the Commissioners as hereinafter provided shall be liable to be cancelled at once, if it shall appear to the Commissioners at a meeting that the lessee has failed to make due provision for the convenience or safety of the public within fifteen days after being required to do so by a notice in writing from the Commissioners.

Cancellation of ferry lease, &c.

On the cancelment of a lease, the Commissioners may take possession of all boats and other appliances which have been used by the lessee in the working of the ferry; and may either retain the same permanently on payment of a fair price to the proprietor, or may retain them for such time as may be necessary, not exceeding three months, until they can make arrangements for such other boats and appliances as may be necessary, in which case the Commissioners shall pay a fair price to the owners for the use of the said boats and appliances:

Provided that within a week of taking such possession the Commissioners shall be bound to give notice to the said lessee of their intention to retain the said boats and appliances permanently, or for a period to be specified in the notice.

143. Any collector or lessee of tolls, or his agent, may refuse to convey any person or goods across a Municipal ferry until the proper toll has been paid, and may require any person who refuses to pay the toll to leave the boat and to remove his goods from it.

Toll must be prepaid.

Any person who refuses to leave a Municipal ferry-boat or to remove his goods therefrom when required to do so under this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Penalty.

144. No person shall keep a ferry-boat for the purpose of plying for hire within a distance of two miles above or below any Municipal ferry without the previous sanction,

Keeping of unauthorised ferry.

of the Commissioners, if he plies within the limits of the Municipality,

of the Magistrate of the district, if without such limits,

or of the Magistrate of the district and the Commissioners if one of the two banks between which he plies is within, and the other bank is without, such limits.

This section shall not apply to any private ferry which may be in existence at the commencement of this Act.

145. Whoever keeps a ferry-boat contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been required by a notice in writing to desist from such offence.

Penalty.

Of Tolls on Bridges and Roads.

146. The Local Government may, with the consent of the Commissioners, make over to the Commissioners any existing toll-bar within the limits of the Municipality, to be administered by the Municipality until the Local Government shall otherwise direct; every toll-bar while so administered shall be deemed to be a Municipal toll-bar, and the profits derivable from it, or such part thereof as shall be agreed upon between the Local Government and the Commissioners, shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Existing toll-bars.

147. The Commissioners at a meeting, with the sanction of the Central Board, may establish a toll-bar and levy tolls on any bridge or metalled road which they may have constructed after the commencement of this Act, or at any place within the Municipality adjacent to such bridge or metalled road at which tolls may conveniently be levied on vehicles and animals passing over such bridge or road; and the profits derived therefrom shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund:

Commissioners may establish toll-bar.

Provided that no such toll-bar shall be established, or tolls levied, otherwise than for the purpose of recovering the expenses incurred in constructing such bridge or road, and in maintaining such bridge or road in repair for the five years next after the construction thereof, together with interest on such expenses as hereinafter provided.

148. Whenever a toll-bar shall have been established, and tolls shall be levied, as provided in the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall at the end of each year publish, by causing it to be posted up at their office, an abstract account shewing—

Commissioners to publish expenses, &c., of toll-bars.

(1) the amount of expenses incurred in the construction of such bridge or road, and in the maintenance of the same;

(2) the amount of interest which has accrued due thereon, at the annual rate of six per centum; and

(3) the amount which has been received from the profits of the said toll-bars since its establishment;

and as soon as such expenses and interest shall have been recovered as aforesaid, such toll-bars shall be removed, and tolls shall no longer be levied on such bridge or road.

149. When it has been determined that tolls shall be levied on any such bridge or road, the Commissioners at a meeting shall make and publish an order, with the sanction of the Central Board, specifying the rates at which such tolls shall be levied.

Rates of tolls to be established and published.

Such rates may from time to time be varied with the like sanction.

150. Any collector or lessee of tolls may refuse to allow any person to pass through any Municipal toll-bar until the proper toll has been paid.

Power of collector or lessee in case of refusal to pay toll.

151. Whoever, having driven any vehicle or animal (not exempted from toll) through a toll-gate, refuses to pay the toll, or, with intent to evade payment of the toll, fraudulently avoids passing through such toll gate, shall be liable to a fine note xceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty for refusing to pay or avoiding payment of toll.

152. If the toll due on any vehicle or animal is not paid on demand, the person authorized to collect the same may seize such vehicle or animal, or any part of its burden, of sufficient value to defray the toll, and shall give immediate notice of such seizure to the Commissioners.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized and sold.

After such seizure the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of ten days, they will sell the property seized by auction at such place as they may state in the notice; and if any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remain undischarged for ten days after the issue of such notice, the Commissioners may sell the property, seized, for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale.

Any balance that may remain out of the proceeds of the sale shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and, if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund:

Provided that if, at any time before the sale has been concluded, the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or to the officer appointed by them to sell the property, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the surplus of the sale proceeds of any property seized under this section may be devoted to the payment of any fine imposed under the last preceding section; and any property which has been seized under this section may be sold for the realization of any such fine.

Of general provisions relating to Tolls on Ferries and Roads.

153. The Commissioners may grant a lease of any Municipal ferry or toll-bar for any period not exceeding three years.

Lease of ferry or toll-bar.

154. A table of tolls legibly written in the vernacular of the district shall be hung up

Table of tolls to be hung up.

in some conspicuous position at each end of every Municipal ferry,

and in some conspicuous position near every Municipal toll-bar, so as to be easily read by all persons required to pay the toll.

155. Whoever, being a toll-collector or lessee of a Municipal ferry or toll-bar, neglects to hang up a table of tolls as required by the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been required by a notice in writing to desist from such offence.

Penalty.

156. The Commissioners, or the lessee of any Municipal ferry or toll-bar, may compound with any person for a certain sum to be paid by such person for himself, or for any vehicles or animals kept by him, in lieu of the ordinary toll payable.

Composition in respect of toll.

157. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on the march, or of animals or vehicles employed in the transport of such troops,

Exemptions.

or of military or Government stores, or the persons in charge of them,

or of military or police officers, or of any public or Municipal officer on duty, or of any person in their custody, or of any property belonging to them or in their custody, or of any vehicle or animal employed by such persons for the transport of such property,

or of conservancy carts or other vehicles, or animals belonging to the Commissioners, or of the persons in charge of them,

or of any animals, whether belonging to Government or otherwise, which are attached to a regiment or a Military Department, and which pass through a toll-bar, provided that tolls shall be leviable for conveying such animals over a ferry;

and the Commissioners or their lessees shall not be bound to allow any person or thing not specified above to cross a ferry or to pass a toll-gate without payment of the prescribed toll.

But the Commissioners at a meeting may exempt any other class of persons or things from payment of the said toll; and in granting a lease of any ferry or toll-bar may stipulate that any Municipal servants and property and any other persons or things shall be allowed to pass without payment of the toll.

158. In all cases of resistance to the person authorized to collect tolls, police officers shall assist when required, and for that purpose shall have the same powers as they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Police officers to assist.

159. Whoever, being authorized under this Act to collect tolls, demands or takes any higher tolls than the tolls authorized under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in default of payment to one month's imprisonment.

Penalty for taking unauthorized tolls.

160. If the Local Government has declared that the provisions of the Canals' Act, 1864, or any other similar law for the time being in force, are applicable to any navigable channel which passes through the limits of a Municipality, it may, with the consent of the Commissioners, appoint the Commissioners to collect tolls, as provided in section eight of the said Act, until the Local Government shall otherwise direct, and the profits derivable therefrom, or such part thereof as shall be agreed upon between the Local Government and the Commissioners, shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Commissioners may be appointed to collect tolls in a navigable channel.

In such case the Commissioners shall exercise all the powers vested by such Act in the Collector.

161. The Local Government may at any time order that the Commissioners, or any person authorized by them, shall cease to levy any tolls under the last preceding section, and may at any time withdraw such order.

Local Government may order Commissioners to cease levying tolls.

PART V.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS WHICH SHALL BE GENERALLY IN FORCE IN ALL MUNICIPALITIES.

General.

162. The provisions of this Part shall be in force in every Municipality, unless and until the Local Government shall otherwise direct.

Operation of this Part.

163. The Local Government may at any time make an order directing that all or any of the said provisions shall not be in force in any Municipality, or in any part thereof; and the provisions mentioned in such order shall cease to be in force in such Municipality, or part thereof, from the date specified in such order.

Local Government may order provisions of this Part to be not in force in a Municipality.

The Local Government may at any time cancel or modify any order made under this section.

164. Whenever it is provided in this Part or in Part VI that the Commissioners or the Commissioners at a meeting may require the owners or the occupiers, or may require the owners and the occupiers, of any land to execute any work or to do anything within a specified time, such requisition shall be made, as far as possible, by a notice to be served as provided in sections three hundred and forty-nine and three hundred and fifty, on every owner or occupier who is required to execute such work or to do such thing; but, if there be any doubt as to the persons who are owners or occupiers, such requisition may be made by a notification to be posted up, on, or near, the spot at which the work is required to be executed or the thing done, requiring the owners or the occupiers, or requiring the owners and occupiers to execute such work or to do such thing within a specified time; and in such notification it shall not be necessary to name the owners or occupiers.

Procedure, when owners or occupiers required to execute works by Commissioners.

Every requisition as aforesaid shall give notice to the persons to whom it is addressed that, if they fail to comply with the requisition, or to prefer an objection against such requisition as provided in the next succeeding section, the Commissioners will enter upon the land and cause the required work to be executed, or the required thing to be done, and that in such case the expenses incurred thereby will be recovered from the persons who are required in such requisition to execute such work or do such thing.

165. Any person who is required by a requisition as aforesaid to execute any work or to do anything, may, instead of executing the work or doing the thing required, prefer an objection in writing to the Commissioners against such requisition within five days of the service of the notice or posting up of the notification containing the requisition; or, if the time within which he is required to comply with the requisition be less than five days, then within such less time.

Person required to execute any work may prefer objection to the Commissioners.

Except as provided in the next succeeding section, such objection shall be heard and disposed of by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

166. If the objection shall allege that the cost of executing the work or of doing the thing required will exceed three hundred rupees, such objection shall be heard and disposed of by the Commissioners at a meeting, unless the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall certify that such cost will not exceed three hundred rupees, in which case the objection shall be heard and disposed of by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman:

Procedure if person objecting alleges that work will cost more than Rs. 300.

Provided that in any case in which the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have certified his opinion as aforesaid, and the objection shall in consequence thereof have been heard and disposed of by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, the person making the objection may, if the requisition made upon him is not withdrawn on the hearing of his objection, pay in the said sum of three hundred rupees to the Commissioners as the cost of executing the work or the thing required; whereupon such person shall be relieved of all further liability and obligation, in respect of executing the work or doing the thing required, and in respect of paying the expenses thereof; and the Commissioners themselves shall execute such work, or do such thing, and shall exercise all powers necessary therefor.

167. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or the Commissioners at a meeting, as the case may be, shall, after hearing the objection and making any inquiry which they may deem necessary, record an order withdrawing, modifying, or making absolute the requisition against which the objection is preferred, and if such order does not withdraw the requisition, it shall specify the time within which the requisition shall be carried out, which shall not be less than the shortest time which might have been mentioned under this Act in the original requisition.

Chairman, &c., may make order after hearing objection.

168. If the person making such objection be present at the office of the Commissioners, the said order shall be explained to him orally; and if such order cannot be so explained, notice of such order shall be served as provided in section three hundred and forty-nine on the person making the objection; and such explanation of, or service of, the notice of the said order shall be deemed a requisition duly made under this Act to execute the work or do the thing required.

Order to be explained orally.

169. If the person or persons required to execute the work or to do the thing fail, within the time specified in any requisition as aforesaid, to begin to execute such work or to do such thing, and thereafter diligently to continue the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners until it is completed, the Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf may, after giving forty-eight hours' notice of their intention by a notification to be posted up on or near the spot, enter upon the land and perform all necessary acts for the execution of the work or doing of the thing required; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners or by the occupiers, if such requisition was addressed to the owners or to the occupiers respectively, and by the owners and the occupiers, if such requisition was addressed to the owners and the occupiers.

Power of Commissioners on failure of person to execute work.

170. Whenever any expenses incurred by the Commissioners are to be paid by the owners of any land as provided in the last preceding section, the Commissioners may, if there be more than one owner, apportion the said expenses among such owners in such manner as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

Commissioners may apportion expenses among owners.

And whenever any such expenses are to be paid by the occupiers of any land, as provided in the last preceding section, the Commissioners may, if there be more than one occupier, apportion the said expenses among such occupiers in such manner as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

Apportionment among owners and occupiers.

171. Whenever any expenses incurred by the Commissioners are to be paid by the owners and occupiers of any land, as provided in section one hundred and sixty-nine, the Commissioners may apportion the said expenses among the said owners and occupiers in such manner as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

Recovery of expenses incurred or fee chargeable.

172. Any expenses incurred, or fee chargeable, by the Commissioners under this Part or Part VI, may be recovered from the person liable to pay the same as an arrear of tax under sections one hundred and nine to one hundred and eighteen (both inclusive).

The demand for such expenses or fee shall be made by notice at any time within three months from the date on which the amount thereof shall have been ascertained.

Occupier may recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner.

173. Whenever any works or any alterations and improvements of which the Commissioners are authorized by this Part or Part VI to require the execution, are executed by the occupier on the requisition of the Commissioners, or are executed by the Commissioners, and the cost thereof is recovered from the occupier, the cost thereof may, if the Commissioners shall certify that such cost ought to be borne by the owner, be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Liability to pay expenses or fees may be contested in Civil Court.

174. Any owner or occupier of land may contest his liability to pay any expenses or fees under this Part or Part VI, or may contest the amount which he has been called upon to pay, in a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction;

Provided that the fact of such action having been instituted shall be no bar to the recovery of the said amount in the manner provided by section one hundred and seventy-two.

Damages and compensation how to be determined.

175. Where any damages or compensation are by this Act directed to be paid by the Commissioners, the amount, and if necessary, the apportionment of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction.

Method of proceeding before the Court.

176. In any such case which is to be determined by such Court, such Court may on the application of either party, summon the other party to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons.

Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, such Court may hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose may examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath or affirmation, and the cost of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of such Court, which shall determine the amount thereof.

Recovery of damages by distress.

177. If the amount of damages or compensation ascertained in the manner above described be not paid by the party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered under a warrant of such Court by distress and sale of the moveable property of such party; and the surplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose property shall have been distrained.

Of Sewage, Offensive Matter, Rubbish, Privies, and Drains.

Establishments for removal of sewage, offensive matter and rubbish.

178. The Commissioners shall provide all establishments, cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of sewage, offensive matter, and rubbish.

Hours and mode of removal of offensive matter.

179. The Commissioners at a meeting may, from time to time, by an order published as prescribed in section three hundred and forty-seven, appoint the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove offensive matter and the manner in which the same shall be removed, and may provide places convenient for the deposit thereof, and may require the occupiers of houses to cause the same to be deposited daily, or at other stated intervals, in such places, and may remove the same at the expense of the occupier from any house if the occupier thereof fails to do so in accordance with this Act.

Mehters must give one month's notice if they leave the service of the Commissioners.

180. Whenever such order shall have been published, no mehter, or other servant of the Commissioners employed to remove or deal with sewage offensive matter or rubbish, shall withdraw from his duties without the permission of the Commissioners, unless he has given notice in writing not less than one month previously of his intention so to withdraw.

Any mehter, or other such person who, after the said publication, withdraws from his duties without giving such notice as aforesaid, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, and shall forfeit all salary which may be due to him.

Commissioners may appoint hours for placing rubbish on public road.

181. The Commissioners at a meeting may, from time to time, by an order published as prescribed in section three hundred and forty-seven, appoint the hours within which only every occupier of any house or land may place rubbish on the public road adjacent to his house or land in order that such rubbish may be removed by the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may charge such fees as they may think fit in respect of the removal of such rubbish, with the consent of the occupier of any house or land, from such house or land, or in respect of the removal from such public road of any rubbish which has accumulated in the exercise of a trade or business.

Drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

182. All drains, privies and cess-pools shall be subject to the inspection and control of the Commissioners.

183. The Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them in that behalf, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools at any time between sunrise and sunset, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies, drains, or cesspools; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

184. Whenever the Commissioners are satisfied that the existence of such privy, drain, or cess-pool is attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, they may direct the use of such disinfectants or deodorants as they shall specify in such privy, drain, or cess-pool in such quantities, or for such time as they shall think fit. The Commissioners shall, if necessary, themselves supply such disinfectants or deodorants for such use at cost price, and the expense thereby incurred shall be considered as an arrear of tax, and be recoverable as such from the owner of such privy, drain, or cess-pool; or the Commissioners may, if they think fit, order that such expense shall be paid from the Municipal Fund.

Commissioners may direct the use of disinfectants or deodorants for such drains, privies, &c., as are in a noxious state.

185. The Commissioners may provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals for the separate use of each sex, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be properly cleansed.

Common privies.

186. The Commissioners may license such necessaries for public accommodation as they from time to time may think proper.

Licensing of public necessaries.

187. Whenever any land being private property, or within any private enclosure, appears to the Commissioners, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or jungle, or inequalities of surface, to afford facilities for the commission of a nuisance, or by want of drainage to be in a state injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers of such land, within fifteen days, to clear and remove such vegetation or level such surface or drain such land:

Provided that if, for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not being the property of the person who is required to drain his land, or to pay compensation to any other person, the Commissioners shall provide such land and pay such compensation.

Power to require owners to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

188. All sewage, rubbish, and offensive matter collected by the Commissioners from roads, privies, sewers, cess-pools, and other places, shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or otherwise dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

189. All existing public sewers, drains, and other conservancy works, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners, who shall have power to construct any further works of that nature which they may consider necessary.

Sewers, drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

Of Bathing and Washing Places and Tanks.

190. All streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells, not being private property, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

191. The Commissioners may, by order published at such places as they may think fit, set apart convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the supply of water for drinking and for culinary purposes, and may prohibit therein all bathing, washing of clothes and animals, or other acts calculated to pollute the water set apart for the purposes aforesaid;

and may similarly set apart a sufficient number of the same for the purposes of bathing;

and a sufficient number for washing animals and clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

The Commissioners may similarly take such order as they think fit with the private portion of any stream or channel used as a part of the public water-supply.

Bathing places, &c.

192. The Commissioners may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers, of any land, within eight days, or such longer period as the Commissioners may fix, to cleanse any water-course, private tank, or pool therein, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that if, for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not being the property of the person who is required to drain his land or to pay compensation to any other person, the Commissioners shall provide such land and pay such compensation.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

Of Obstructions and Encroachments of Roads.

193. The Commissioners may close temporarily any road or part of a road for the purpose of repairing such road, or for the purpose of constructing any sewer, drain, culvert, or bridge, or for any other public purpose:

Provided that the Commissioners so closing any road shall be bound to provide reasonable means of access for persons occupying holdings adjacent to such road.

Whenever, owing to such repairs or constructions, or from any other cause, any road or part of a road, shall be in a state which is dangerous to passengers, the Commissioners shall cause sufficient barriers or fences to be erected for the

Power to close a road or part of a road for repairs, or other public purpose.

security of life and property, and shall cause such barriers or fences to be sufficiently lighted from sunset to sunrise.

Removal of future obstructions or encroachments in road.

194. The Commissioners may issue a notice requiring any person to remove any wall which he may have built, or any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, which he may have erected in, or on any road or open drain, sewer, or aqueduct, after the date on which the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864, or the District Towns Act, 1868, or the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, as the case may be, took effect in the Municipality; or in case neither of the said Acts was in force in the Municipality before the commencement of this Act, then after the date on which this Act may have been extended thereto; and if such person shall fail to comply with such requisition within eight days of the receipt of the same, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, order that such obstruction or encroachment be removed; and thereupon the Commissioners may remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person who erected the same.

No person shall be entitled to compensation in respect of the removal of any wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction under this section.

Procedure when person who erected obstruction cannot be found.

195. If the person who built or erected the said wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment is not known, or cannot be found, the Commissioners may cause a notice to be posted up in the neighbourhood of the said wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, requiring any person interested in the same to remove it, and it shall not be necessary to name any person in such requisition; and if the said wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment be not removed in compliance with the requisition contained in such notice within eight days of the posting up of the same, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, order that such obstruction or encroachment be removed; and thereupon the Commissioners may remove any such obstruction or encroachment, and may recover the cost of such removal by sale of the materials so removed.

Any surplus of such sale proceeds shall, on demand, be restored to the owners of such materials, and, if unclaimed, shall, after the lapse of one year, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

196. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house requiring him to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of such house which may have been so erected or placed after the date on which the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864, or the District Towns Act, 1868, or the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, as the case may be, took effect in the Municipality, or in case neither of the said Acts was in force in the Municipality before the commencement of this Act, then after the date on which this Act may have been extended thereto, if the same overhangs the road, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road;

or obstructs or projects or encroaches into or upon any aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road;

and if such owner or occupier shall fail to comply with such requisition within eight days of the receipt of the same, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, order that such projection, encroachment, or obstruction be removed or altered, and thereupon the Commissioners may remove or alter such projection, encroachment or obstruction, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default.

No person shall be entitled to compensation in respect of the removal of any projection, obstruction, or encroachment under this section.

Effect of order made under sections 201, 203, 204.

197. Every order made by the Magistrate under section one hundred and ninety-four, section one hundred and ninety five, or section one hundred and ninety-six shall be deemed to be an order made by him in the discharge of his judicial duty, and the Commissioners shall be deemed to be persons bound to execute such orders of a Magistrate within the meaning of Act XVIII of 1850 (*for the protection of Judicial Officers*).

Houses projecting beyond line of road or drain when taken down to be set back.

198. Whenever any house, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road, or drain, or beyond the front of the house on either side thereof, shall be burnt down or otherwise destroyed, or shall be taken down in order to be rebuilt or repaired, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or beyond, the line of the road, or drain, or the line of the adjoining house, and may pay reasonable compensation to the owner of such house if any damage shall be thereby sustained.

Fallen house, &c., obstructing road or drain, to be removed by owner.

199. Whenever any private house, wall, or other erection, or any tree, shall fall down and obstruct any public drain or encumber any public highway, the Commissioners may remove such obstruction or incumbrance at the expense of the owner of the same, or may require him to remove the same within such time as to the Commissioners shall seem fit.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

200. The Commissioners may require the owner or occupier of any land within three days to trim or prune the hedges bordering on any road, and to cut and trim any trees overhanging any road and obstructing the same or causing damage thereto.

Of General Conservancy and Improvement.

Wells, tanks, &c., to be secured.

201. If any well, tank, or other excavation, whether on public or private ground, be, for want of sufficient repairs or protection, dangerous to passengers, the Commissioners shall forthwith, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a temporary hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers, of the land on which such tank, well or other excavation is situated, forthwith properly to secure or protect such well, tank or other excavation.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

202. If any house, wall, structure, or anything affixed thereto, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers, of the land to which such house, wall or structure is affixed, forthwith to cause such repairs to be made to such house, wall or structure as they may consider necessary for the public safety, or to remove such house, wall, structure or thing affixed thereto.

Power to enter upon possession of houses so repaired.

203. If the Commissioners shall have caused any repairs to be made to any house or other structure, and if such house or other structure be unoccupied, the Commissioners may enter upon possession of the same, and may retain possession thereof until the sum expended by them on the repairs be paid to them.

Sale of materials of houses, &c., pulled down.

204. The materials of anything which shall have been pulled down or removed under the provisions of section two hundred and two may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale may be applied, so far as the same will extend, to the payment of the expenses incurred.

Any surplus of such sale proceeds shall, on demand, be restored to the owner of such materials, and, if unclaimed, shall, after the lapse of three years, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Stray dogs to be killed at certain appointed periods.

205. The Commissioners may, by published order, appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs without collars, or other marks distinguishing them as private property, found straying in the roads or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed; and such dogs may be destroyed in accordance with such order.

Commissioners may offer rewards for destruction of noxious animals.

206. The Commissioners at a meeting may offer rewards for the destruction of noxious animals within the limits of a Municipality.

Names of roads and numbers of houses.

207. The Commissioners at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any road and to be affixed in such place as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house; and in like manner may from time to time cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Penalties.

Offences under sections 181 and 207.

208. Any person who, in any Municipality—

(1) places, or allows his servants to place, rubbish on a public road at other than the times appointed by the Commissioners under the provisions of section one hundred and eighty-one; or

(2) destroys, pulls down, defaces, or alters any name or number put up by the Commissioners under the authority of section two hundred and two,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees.

Occupier not removing filth, &c.

209. Any person who, in any Municipality—

(1) being the occupier of a house in or near a public road, keeps, or allows to be kept, for more than twenty-four hours, otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon such house, or in any outhouse, yard or ground attached to and occupied with such house, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse the same; or,

Offence under section 186

(2) keeps any public necessary without a license from the Commissioners under section one hundred and eighty-six; or having a license for a public necessary, suffers such necessary to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means for cleansing the same; or,

Not keeping private drain, &c., in proper order.

(3) being the owner or occupier of any private drain, privy or cess-pool, neglects or refuses, after warning from the Commissioners, to keep the same in a proper state; or,

Offence under section 191.

(4) disobeys an order passed by the Commissioners under the provisions of section one hundred and ninety-one; or,

Erecting obstruction.

(5) encroaches upon any road, drain, sewer, aqueduct, or water-course by making any excavation, or by erecting any wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

Disobeying requisition under sections 194, 196 or 200.

210. Whoever, being an owner or occupier of any house or land within a Municipality, fails to comply with a requisition issued by the Commissioners under the provisions of sections one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-six, or two hundred, shall be liable, for every such default, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further penalty, not exceeding ten rupees, for every day during which the default is continued after the expiration of eight days from the date of service on him of such requisition.

Disobeying requisition under sections 187, 192, 201, or 202.

211. Whoever, being an owner or occupier of any house or land within a Municipality, fails to comply with any requisition issued by the Commissioners under the provisions of sections one hundred and eighty-seven, one hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and one, or two hundred and two, shall be liable, for every such default, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further penalty, not exceeding twenty rupees, for every day during which the default is continued after the expiration of eight days from the date of service on him of such requisition.

PART VI.

Of Special Regulations.

Operation of Parts VI, VII, VIII, IX or X.

212. No provision contained in this Part, or in Parts VII, VIII, IX or X, shall apply to any Municipality, unless and until it has been expressly extended thereto by the Local Government in the manner provided by the next succeeding section.

Local Government may order the provisions of those Parts to be in force.

213. The Commissioners may apply, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, to the Local Government, to extend to the municipality all or any of the provisions of this Part, or of Parts VII, VIII, IX or X; or to exclude from the operation of the said provisions, or any of them, any place within the Municipality.

And the Local Government may thereupon order that such provisions shall be in force in the said Municipality.

Publication of order.

214. Every such order shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the Commissioners shall, within fifteen days of such publication, cause a copy of the same, with a translation thereof into the vernacular of the district, to be posted up at their office, with a notice of the date on which such order shall take effect, and shall cause the same to be published as prescribed in section three hundred and forty-seven.

And the said provisions shall come into force in the Municipality from the date so fixed:

Provided that the date so fixed shall not be less than fifteen days after the publication under the said section, or more than three months after the publication of the order of the Local Government as aforesaid in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Local Government may cancel or modify order.

215. The Local Government, on a similar application made by the Commissioners, may at any time cancel or modify an order made under section two hundred and thirteen and such cancellation or modification shall be published, and shall take effect in the manner prescribed by the last preceding section.

Of Privies, Drains, and Excavations

Commissioners may require owner or occupier to repair drain, &c.

216. The Commissioners may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers, of any land, within fifteen days, to repair and make efficient any drain, privy or cess-pool, or to close any cess-pool which is situated on such land.

Privies must be properly enclosed.

217. Every person constructing a privy shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and the Commissioners may require any owner or occupier of land on which a privy stands to cause the same to be shut out from view as aforesaid within fifteen days.

Unauthorized drains leading into public sewers may be demolished.

218. If any person, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such branch drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch drain.

Commissioners may require owner to drain land.

219. If any land, being within one hundred feet of a sewer, drain or other outlet into which such and may, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be drained, is not drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, the Commissioners may require the owner, within one month, to drain the said land into such sewer, drain or outlet.

Group or block of houses, &c., may be drained by a combined operation.

220. If it appear to the Commissioners that a group or block of houses may be drained or improved more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer, drain or other outlet already exists within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses, the Commissioners may cause such group or block of houses to be drained and improved by a combined operation;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recovered from the owners of such houses in such proportions as shall to the Commissioners seem fit.

Commissioners may alter any drain, &c., made contrary to their orders.

221. If any branch drain, privy or cess-pool be constructed contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds or unstops any branch drain, privy or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, the Commissioners may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy or cess-pool as they think fit, or may cause the same to be removed;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built or unstopped.

No latrine to be constructed within fifty feet of a tank.

222. No person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners, construct or keep any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain or other receptacle for sewage, or other offensive matter, within fifty feet of any public tank, or a tank which the inhabitants of any locality use.

The Commissioners may require any owner and occupier upon whose land any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain or other receptacle so situated exists, or may hereafter be constructed, to remove the same within eight days.

Construction of privy.

223. No person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners, construct a privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any road or drain. The Commissioners may require any owner or occupier upon whose land any such privy exists to remove the same within eight days.

224. The Commissioners at a meeting may by a general order prohibit the making of excavations for the purpose of taking earth therefrom, or for the purpose of storing rubbish or offensive matter therein, and the digging of cess-pools, tanks or pits without special permission previously obtained from them.

Power to prohibit excavations.

If any such excavation, cess-pool, tank or pit is made after the issue and publication of such order without such special permission, the Commissioners may require the owners and occupiers of the land on which such excavation, cess-pool, tank or pit is made, within eight days, to fill up such excavation.

Of Obstructions and Encroachments on Roads.

225. The Commissioners at a meeting may determine on the removal or alteration, as they shall think fit, of any projection, encroachment or obstruction which may have been erected or placed against, or in front of, any house or any road within the limits of the municipality before the date on which the District Municipal Act, 1864, or the District Towns, Act, 1868, or the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, as the case may be, came into force in the Municipality, or in case neither of the said Acts was in force in the Municipality before the commencement of this Act, then before the date on which this Act may have been extended thereto.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

Notice in writing shall be given to the owner or occupier of such house requiring him to remove or alter the said projection, encroachment or obstruction, or to shew cause before the Commissioners why he should not be required so to do; and if such owner or occupier shall fail to comply with such requisition within thirty days of the receipt of the same, or if after such owner or occupier shall have shewn cause against being required to remove or alter the said projection, encroachment or obstruction the Commissioners shall make an absolute order directing such removal or alteration, and if such owner or occupier shall fail to comply with such order within fifteen days of the date of the same, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, order such projection, encroachment or obstruction to be removed or altered; and thereupon the Commissioners may remove or alter such projection, encroachment or obstruction.

The Commissioners shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by any removal or alteration under this section.

In determining the amount of compensation, the value of the land shall not be taken into consideration.

226. Every order made by the Magistrate under the last preceding section shall be deemed to be an order made by him in the discharge of his judicial duty, and the Commissioners shall be deemed to be persons bound to execute such orders of a Magistrate within the meaning of Act XVIII of 1850 (*for the protection of Judicial Officers*).

Effect of order made under the last preceding section.

227. The Commissioners may grant permission to any person to deposit any moveable property on any road, or to make an excavation in any road, or to enclose the whole or any part of any road, and may charge such fees as they may fix for such permission:

Leave to deposit materials on, or to excavate or close a road.

Provided that such person undertakes to make due provision for the passage of the public and to erect sufficient fences to protect the public from injury, danger or annoyance, and to light such fences from sunset to sunrise sufficiently for such purpose.

228. Every person intending to build or take down any house, or to alter or repair the outward part of any house, shall, if any public road will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the house where such works are being carried on from the road, and shall keep such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night:

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

Provided that no person shall put up a hoard or fence without the written permission of the Commissioners, and shall not keep up the said hoard or fence for a time longer than allowed in the said written permission.

Of Building Regulations.

229. The Commissioners at a meeting may direct that, within certain limits, to be fixed by them, the external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings which are about to be erected, or the roofs or walls of which are about to be renewed or repaired, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other inflammable materials.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

230. Before beginning, within the limits of any Municipality, to build or re-build any house, the person intending to build or re-build such house shall give to the Commissioners notice thereof in writing, with a general description of the building proposed to be erected. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, require the person giving such notice to submit to them a plan, shewing the levels and width at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may direct that such house shall not be commenced without their sanction.

Notice of new buildings to be given to the Commissioners.

231. Within fourteen days after receiving such plan as is mentioned in the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall signify their approval of the proposed levels and width of foundation, or if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels and width of foundation in lieu thereof within the same time.

Commissioners to signify disapproval within fourteen days.

232 If such building as is mentioned in section two hundred and thirty be begun or made without sending such notice, and, (if a plan is required), such plan, as are mentioned in the said section, or at any levels different from

Houses built without notice, or contrary to provisions of this Act, may be altered by the Commissioners.

those fixed by the Commissioners, within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may require the owner or occupier to cause such building to be altered or demolished, as the case may require.

If Commissioners fail to signify approval, &c., within fourteen days, parties may proceed without.

233. If the Commissioners fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels and width of foundation shewn on such plan as is mentioned in the last preceding section, and to fix other levels and width of foundation within fourteen days after receiving such plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to, according to the levels and width of foundation shewn on such plan:

Provided that such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with this Act.

The word "house" in this and the three last preceding sections does not include a hut.

Erection of new huts to be under the control of the Commissioners.

234. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect a hut, or any range or block of huts or sheds, or to add any hut or shed to any range or block already existing, or to enlarge any existing hut, without previous notice to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may require such huts or sheds to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of and between each line, of such width as they may think proper for ventilation and to facilitate scavengering, and with such number of privies, and with such means of drainage, as to them may seem necessary, and at such a level as will admit of such drainage, and with a plinth at least two feet above the level of the nearest street.

Power to direct removal of huts built without notice.

235. If any such huts or sheds be built without giving such notice to the Commissioners, or otherwise than as required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may require the owners of the land on which such huts and sheds are built, and the occupiers of such huts and sheds, to take down and remove the same within one month, or to effect such alterations as they may deem necessary.

Of Sanitary Measures with regard to Blocks of Huts.

Power of Commissioners as to inspection of huts.

236. Whenever the Commissioners at a meeting are satisfied, from inspection, or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts within the Municipality is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are constructed or crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may cause the locality to be inspected by two Medical Officers, who shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the said block of huts, and shall specify, if necessary, in the said report, the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

On receipt of report Commissioners may cause notice to be served.

237. On receipt of the said report the Commissioners at a meeting may require the owners or occupiers of the huts, or at the option of the Commissioners, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, to carry out and execute, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Commissioners for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the aforesaid report or any portion thereof respectively, and if such owner, owners, or occupiers shall fail to comply with such requisition, the Commissioners themselves may execute all or any of such works.

Expenses may be recovered by instalments or remitted in case of poverty.

238. The Commissioners at a meeting may order that any expenses payable in respect of any work done by them in consequence of the failure of the owners or occupiers to execute such work when required to do so under the last preceding section, shall be recovered by instalments from the person liable to pay the same; or if it should appear to them that the said person is unable by reason of poverty to pay the same, may order the same, or any portion thereof, to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Sale of huts.

239. If any of the said huts be pulled down, the Commissioner shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected, and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut, or, if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Commissioners, until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction for the payment of the same.

If Commissioners fail to act, Central Board may take steps.

240. In case the Commissioners should omit to take any action under sections two hundred and thirty-six and two hundred and thirty-seven, or, in the opinion of the Central Board, should fail to give proper effect to the provisions thereof, the Central Board may cause any block of huts to be inspected by one of its Inspectors, who shall make a report in writing to the Central Board on the sanitary condition of the locality, and in the event of his reporting that the sanitary condition of the locality is such as to be attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, shall specify the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

On receipt of report Central Board may order Commissioners to serve notice on owners.

241. On receipt of the said report, the Central Board may order the Commissioners to require the owners or occupiers of the huts, or the owner of the land on which such huts are built, to carry out and execute, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Central Board for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the said report, or any portion thereof respectively, and a requisition made by the Commissioners in accordance with such order shall be deemed to be a requisition made under section two hundred and thirty-seven.

If Commissioners make default in carrying out order, Central Board may carry it out.

242. If the Commissioners make default in carrying out the said order of the Central Board, the Central Board may appoint some officer to perform the same, and such officer may exercise such powers as the Commissioners or the Commissioners at a meeting might have exercised in respect of the execution of the required works, and in respect of the recovery of the expenses incurred thereby, and shall be liable to all or any of the obligations imposed upon the Commissioners by section two hundred and thirty-nine, and the expenses incurred by such officer in the execution of the said works shall, subject to the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-eight, be paid by the owners or occupiers of the huts, or the owner of the land, as the Central Board may direct.

Of the Regulation of the Sale of Food, Drink, and Drugs.

Markets, slaughter houses, &c., to be properly drained.

243. Every owner, or occupier, or farmer, of any place for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the limits of a municipality, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Commissioners, and (if required so to do by the Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such place or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state.

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

244. Any Magistrate, on the application of the Commissioners or any of their officers, setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article which has been rendered, or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or offered, or exposed for sale, within the limits of a municipality, as food or drink for man, may grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article;

and if it appear to the said Magistrate that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order it to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

Power to Commissioners to enter and inspect markets, shops, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

245. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, buildings, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, wine, spirits, butter, ghee, or other food or drink, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink which may be therein; and in case any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink appear to be intended for the food or drink of man, and to be unfit for such food or drink, may seize the same;

and if it appear to a Magistrate that any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink is unfit for the food or drink of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food.

Registry of shops for sale of European drugs.

246. No shop or place shall be kept for the retail sale of drugs recognized by the British Pharmacopœia, not being also articles of ordinary domestic consumption, unless the same shall have been registered in the Office of the Commissioners. Any keeper of such shop or place failing to register the same within two months after this section shall come into force, or within two months from the date of the establishment of such place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees. The Commissioners shall, upon registration, grant the keeper of such shop or place a license which he shall be bound to display in some conspicuous part of his premises.

Certificated dispensers.

(2). No person shall compound, mix, prepare, dispense, or sell any drug in any such registered shop or place unless he be duly certified as a fit person to be entrusted with such duties under rules to be hereafter made for that purpose by the Local Government:

Provided that the provisions contained in clause (2) of this section shall not come into operation until after the expiration of a period of six months from the publication of a notification to that effect in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Local Government.

Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to apply to the sale of drugs used by practitioners of indigenous medicines, whether these are recognized by the British Pharmacœpia or not, when such drugs are not sold in a shop or place where medicines recognized by such Pharmacœpia are dispensed upon prescription.

Inspection of drugs.

247. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any place kept for the sale of drugs, or in which drugs are sold, and if they have reason to suspect that any drug in the said place is adulterated, or by reason of age or the effect of climate has become inert or unwholesome, or has otherwise become deteriorated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, may remove the same on giving a receipt therefor, specifying the nature and quantity of the drug removed, and its approximate value; and if it appear to a Magistrate that the said drug removed as aforesaid is adulterated or has become inert, unwholesome, or deteriorated as aforesaid, he may order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to him may seem fit.

Compensation if drug be not adulterated.

If it shall appear to the said Magistrate that the drug so removed is not adulterated or has not become inert, unwholesome, or deteriorated as aforesaid, the person from whose shop or place it has been taken shall be entitled to have it restored to him, and it shall be in the discretion of the said Magistrate to award him such compensation as he may think proper, not exceeding the actual loss which has been sustained.

If the drug removed as aforesaid is not brought before a Magistrate, it shall be restored to the person from whose shop or place it was taken, and such person shall be entitled to compensation for any actual loss which he may have sustained by the removal of the said drug.

Of Burial and Burning-Grounds.

Registration of existing burial and burning-grounds.

248. Within three months from the date on which this and the six next succeeding sections may come into force as provided in section two hundred and fourteen, every place which is used as a burial or burning-ground for corpses shall be registered as such by the owner thereof in the Office of the Commissioners, but no fee shall be charged for such registry.

No burial or burning-place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government or of Commissioners.

249. No burial or burning-ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, or, having lapsed into disuse, shall be again used as such, otherwise than with the permission of the Commissioners, or under the authority of the Central Board.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning-grounds to be closed.

250. If it shall appear to the Commissioners at a meeting that any public or private burial or burning-ground is dangerous to health or offensive to the tax-payers, or to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance, and is open and available to the inhabitants of the Municipality, the Commissioners shall give public notice of their intention to close such burial or burning-ground, and shall consider any objections which may be preferred within fifteen days of the publication of such notice; after considering such objections they may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning-ground.

If any building is attached to, and used in connection with, a burning-ground closed under this section, the Commissioners shall, if the owner of such building make an application to them in that behalf, take over the same on payment of a fair price therefor.

Prohibition to bury or burn in unregistered ground.

251. After the expiration of the three months, as mentioned in section two hundred and forty-eight, no corpse shall be buried or burnt otherwise than in a place which is borne on the register of the Commissioners as an open burial or burning-ground; but the Commissioners may grant special permission for a corpse to be buried or burnt elsewhere.

Power to burn or bury corpse after a certain time an expense of estate of deceased.

252. If the corpse of any deceased person shall, for a period of not less than twenty-four hours, remain unburnt or unburied, the Commissioners shall cause such corpse to be burnt, buried, or otherwise disposed of, and the expense incurred for and incidental to the burning, burial, or disposal of such corpse shall be recoverable as a debt due from the estate (if any) of such deceased person. In every such case the corpse shall be disposed of, so far as may be possible, in a manner consistent with the religious tenets of the deceased.

Commissioners may provide places to be used as burial or burning-grounds.

253. The Commissioners at a meeting may, from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, with the sanction of the Central Board, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds, and may impose a fee not exceeding two rupees upon every corpse buried or burnt within such burial or burning grounds.

Commissioners may provide for burial of paupers free of charge.

254. The Commissioners at a meeting may, from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, provide for the burial and burning of paupers free of charge, within the limits of the Municipality.

Of certain Offensive and Dangerous Trades or Occupations.

Certain offensive and dangerous trades not to be established within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners without license.

255. Within such local limits as may be fixed by the Commissioners at a meeting, no place shall be used without a license from the Commissioners, which shall be renewable annually, for any of the following purposes, namely—

melting tallow;

boiling offal or blood;

skinning or disembowelling animals;

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house;

as a tannery, slaughter-house, or kiln for making bricks, pottery, tiles, or lime;

as a manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells may arise;

as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, wood, thatching-grass, jute, or other dangerously inflammable material;

as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha, or any inflammable oil or spirit;

as a shop for the sale of meat;

or as a serai.

Such license shall not be withheld unless the Commissioners have reason to believe that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

The Commissioners may levy a fee in respect of such license and may impose such conditions upon the license as they may think necessary.

Commissioners may, in certain cases, order the use of slaughter-houses and the carrying on of dangerous and offensive trades, to be discontinued.

256. If it be shewn to the satisfaction of the Commissioners at a meeting that any place licensed under section two hundred and fifty-five, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may, notwithstanding anything contained in the said section, give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month after the date of such notice.

Milkman, &c., not to keep animals or cattle without license.

257. Within such limits as the Commissioners at a meeting may determine, no milkman, cartman, livery stable-keeper or keeper of hackney carriages shall keep any horses, ponies, or cattle, exceeding in number ten heads, for the purposes of trade, or of business, except in a place licensed by the Commissioners.

Such license shall be taken out half-yearly, in the first and seventh month in every year.

It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting to grant any such license subject to such conditions as they may think fit.

258. The Commissioners may provide public stables for the accommodation of horses and cattle, and may direct that, within such limits as they shall at a meeting determine, no person shall keep horses or cattle exceeding in number ten heads, for the purposes of trade or business, except in such public stables.

Commissioners may provide public stables.

The Commissioners may charge such reasonable fees as they shall think fit for the use of such public stables.

259. Within such limits as the Commissioners may direct, no person shall keep any pig-stye not being shut out from a road by a sufficient wall or fence, and in no place within such limits shall more than ten pigs or more than twenty sheep or goats be kept without the written permission of the Commissioners.

Conditions for keeping pig-stye.

The Commissioners may charge an annual fee not exceeding two rupees for such permission, and may impose such conditions in respect of such permission as they may think necessary.

Penalties.

260. Any person constructing a privy within a Municipality, and failing to have it shut out from view, as in section two hundred and seventeen required, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Failing to shut out privy from view.

261. Whoever erects a hut, or any range or block of huts or sheds, or adds to any hut or shed, or to any range or block already existing, contrary to the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-four, and whoever fails to remove such hut, block of huts, or shed, when required by the Commissioners as to do so, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence and to a further fine, not exceeding five rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Erecting huts without notice.

262. If any owner, occupier or farmer of any place for the sale of meat, poultry, fish or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the limits of a Municipality, after notice in writing given to him by the Commissioners that such place or slaughter-house is defective in any of the particulars specified in section two hundred and forty-three, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such default is continued after the expiration of the period mentioned in such notice.

Disobeying requisition under section 243.

263. If any person, in order to provide for the passage of water, or for any other purpose, shall, without the consent of the Commissioners, dig or cut up any public road or thoroughfare, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and shall in addition be bound to pay the expenses incurred in filling up any excavation made by him or on his behalf in any such public road or thoroughfare.

Cutting up road for passage of water.

264. Whoever, within a Municipality,—

(1) without the permission of the Commissioners, throws, or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any sewage or offensive matter on to any road, or who throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any earth, rubbish, sewage or offensive matter into any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners, or into any drain communicating therewith; or,

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

(2) causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cesspool, or any other offensive matter belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road, or causes or allows any offensive matter to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain near any road; or,

Allowing water of any sewer, &c., to run on any road.

(3) constructs a latrine, urinal, cesspool, house-drain, or privy, in contravention of the provisions of sections two hundred and twenty-two or two hundred and twenty-three; or,

Constructing latrine, &c., in contravention of sections 222 and 223.

(4) without the written permission of the Commissioners, digs or makes, or causes or suffers to be dug or made, any excavation, cesspool, tank, or pit, in contravention of the provisions of section two hundred and twenty-four,

Making excavations.

shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees.

265. Whoever, within a Municipality, fails to comply with a requisition issued by the Commissioners under the provisions of sections two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and twenty-two, or two hundred and twenty-three, shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding five rupees, for every day during which he shall continue to make such default after service on him of such requisition.

Disobeying requisition under sections 217, 222, and 223.

266. Whoever, within a Municipality,—

(1) without the written consent of the Commissioners previously obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners by this Act; or,

Altering, &c., drains leading to public sewers.

(2) constructs any branch drain, privy or cesspool contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners or contrary to the provisions of this Act; or, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, rebuilds or unstops any drain, privy or cesspool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up or not to be made;

Making drains contrary to the orders of the Commissioners.

shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

267. Whoever, in a Municipality,—

(1) begins to build, or to take down, or alter or repair, any house contrary to the provisions of section two hundred and twenty-eight, or without license, erects or sets up any board, scaffolding or fence whatsoever, or

Offence under section 228.

who, being licensed, fails to put up such fence or hoard, or to continue the same standing, or to maintain the same in good condition, or who does not, while such hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same within eight days, when directed by the Commissioners; or,

Offence under section 255.

(2) without a license uses any place for any of the purposes specified in section two hundred and fifty-five; or,

Offence under section 257.

(3) being the holder of a license under section two hundred and fifty-seven, breaks the condition of such license; or,

Offence under section 259.

(4) keeps any pig-stye, pigs, sheep or goats contrary to the provisions of section two hundred and fifty-nine;

shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

268. Whoever, within a Municipality,—

Keeping horses, &c., without license.

(1) being a milkman, cartman, livery stable-keeper or keeper of hackney carriages, keeps any horses, ponies or cattle without such license as is prescribed in section two hundred and fifty-seven; or,

Offence under section 258.

(2) after the issue of an order under section two hundred and fifty-eight, keeps horses or cattle, exceeding in number ten heads, for the purposes of trade or business, except in such public stables as in the said section specified;

shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Burying or burning corpse in unregistered grounds.

269. Whoever, within a Municipality, after the expiration of the period mentioned in section two hundred and fifty-one, knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground not registered as a burial or burning ground, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees

Offence under section 246.

270. Whoever, within a Municipality, uses any such place as is mentioned in section two hundred and forty-six, without the same being registered, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Uncertificated persons dispensing drugs.

271. Whoever, within a Municipality, not being the holder of such certificate as is mentioned in section two hundred and forty-six, clause (2), shall compound, mix, prepare or sell any drugs in any registered shop or place, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence, and any owner, occupier or keeper of any such shop or place, who shall employ any such uncertified person to perform any one or more of such duties, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and shall be further liable, at the discretion of such Magistrate, to forfeit his license:

Provided that this section shall not come into operation until after the expiration of a period of six months from the publication of a notification to that effect in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Local Government.

Disobeying notice under section 256.

272. Whoever, within a Municipality, after the expiration of the time specified in a notice issued by the Commissioners under the provisions of section two hundred and fifty-six, uses or permits to be used, the place specified in such notice in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding forty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

273. Any Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to the use of any place for a purpose for which a license is required, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made under this Act, in addition to the fine which may be imposed on such person under this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, any such license,

and the Commissioners, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, may cancel his license.

PART VII.

Of a Water-supply.

The Commissioners to provide water-supply.

274. In any Municipality to which the provisions of this Part shall be extended, the Commissioners shall provide a supply of water within the limits of the Municipality; and for this purpose it shall be lawful for them to cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs or other works to be made and constructed, as shall be necessary for the supply of filtered water in the chief public streets; and they may also erect in all such streets sufficient and convenient stand-pipes or pumps for the use of the inhabitants of the Municipality for domestic purposes.

What are not domestic purposes.

275. A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not include a supply of water for animals or for washing carriages, where such animals or carriages are kept for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for watering gardens or roads, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose.

Pressure at which water must be kept.

276. The Commissioners at a meeting shall determine what pressure of water shall be maintained in their service pipes and mains, and during what hours such pressure shall be continued: and any rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the

Commissioners may direct, and shall not be altered except with the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting.

Supply for business.

277. The Commissioners may supply water through a meter for purposes other than domestic purposes, and may, subject to such charges and rates as may have been fixed by the Commissioners at a meeting, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary pipes and works of such dimensions and character as may be approved by them.

Householder entitled to certain supply of water for domestic use.

278. The Commissioners at a meeting may determine what quantity of filtered water shall be supplied to the occupier of every house, free of further charge, for every rupee paid to the Commissioners as water-rate on account of such house.

If the Commissioners have reason to believe that the occupier of any house consumes more filtered water than he is entitled to as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for them to provide a water meter at their own expense, and to attach the same to the water-pipes of the said house: and any water which may be used over and above the quantity to which the occupier is entitled as aforesaid, shall be paid for by him at such rate as the Commissioners at a meeting may determine.

Commissioners may provide filtered or unfiltered water for latrines.

279. It shall be at the option of the Commissioners to provide filtered or unfiltered water for all latrines and water-closets, and it shall be lawful for them to require that all latrines and water-closets supplied with water, filtered or unfiltered, shall be provided with a cistern of such size and description as the Commissioners shall direct, and all such cisterns shall be put up at the cost of the owner of the house or land so supplied with water.

Communication-pipes, &c., to be made of required dimensions, and at expense of householder.

280. Every person paying the water-rate hereinbefore mentioned shall be entitled to lay down communication-pipes from the service pipes of the Commissioners for bringing into his house or land a reasonable supply of water for domestic use:

Provided that the Commissioners shall be at liberty to cut off the supply of water to any house or land during the time the said house or land is unoccupied.

Such communication-pipes and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions, and materials as the Commissioners shall fix and approve; and shall be made and constructed at the expense of the person requiring the same.

Communication-pipes, &c., must be made to satisfaction of officers of the Commissioners.

281. The communication-pipes and all fittings thereon leading water from the service pipes of the Commissioners into any house or land, and the pipes, works, and fittings inside the house or land, must in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Such communication pipes, works, and fittings may be made by the servants and workmen of the Commissioners upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Commissioners and the person requiring the supply, or subject to such charges as may be fixed by the Commissioners; and the Commissioners may require the amount necessary for the execution of such works to be paid or deposited before such works are executed:

and such charges and expenses shall be recoverable in the same manner as the water rate.

Power to enter premises.

282. Any officer authorized in that behalf by the Commissioners may, between the hours of seven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter into or on any house or land supplied with water as aforesaid in order to examine all pipes, works, and fittings connected with the supply of water, and to ascertain whether there be any waste or misuse of such water:

and if such officer at any such time be refused admittance into such house or land for the purposes aforesaid, or be prevented from making such examination, the Commissioners may forthwith cut off the supply of water from such house or land:

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, which, by the custom of the country, is considered private, unless a notice in writing of not less than four hours be given.

When pipes are out of repair, Commissioners may turn off water.

283. In the event of any pipes, works or fittings connected with the supply of water to any house or land being at any time found on examination by any officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause waste of water, the Commissioners may cause the water to be turned off from such house or land, after giving notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours, and may recover from the occupier of such house or land the expense incurred for turning off the water.

Water may be cut off on neglect to pay the rate.

284. If any person supplied with water shall neglect to pay the water-rate hereinbefore mentioned at the times of payment thereof, or the charge made for the said water, when supplied for other than domestic purposes, the Commissioners may turn off the water from the house or land in respect of which such rate or charge is payable, and may recover the expense of turning off the water from such person:

Provided that the stopping or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he may have incurred.

Occupier in whose house water is wasted liable to penalty.

285. The occupier of any house or land in which water supplied by the Commissioners under this Part is, from negligence or other circumstances under the control of the said occupier, wasted, or in whose house or land the pipes, works or fittings for the supply of water shall be found to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause waste of water, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Person causing waste of water liable to penalty.

286. Any person otherwise causing waste of water supplied by the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Commissioners at their discretion may allow person outside the town to take water.

287. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners to allow any person not residing within the limits of the Municipality to take or be supplied

with water for domestic use on such terms as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time prescribe;

Penalty.

and any person taking or causing to be taken for use, outside the limits of the Municipality, water supplied by the Commissioners, without the permission of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Before connection an officer of the Commissioners to cause all works and pipes to be inspected.

288. Before a connection for the supply of water from the service pipes of the Commissioners to any house or land is sanctioned, the Commissioners may cause all the works, pipes, and fittings within the said house or land to be inspected by an officer appointed by them in that behalf;

and the cost of such inspection shall be payable in advance by the person applying for such connection at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting shall from time to time direct;

and until such officer shall have certified to the Commissioners that the works, pipes, and fittings have been executed and put up in a satisfactory manner, a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes shall not be permitted.

Connection with service pipes to be executed only by an officer of the Commissioners.

289. The connection with the service pipes of the Commissioners, as also the laying of supply pipes under any public road or thoroughfare, shall be executed by an officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf and by no other person;

and the expense of making such connection shall be payable in advance by the person applying for the same at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting shall from time to time direct.

Obstructing or diverting water.

290. Any person who shall unlawfully flush, draw-off, divert or take water from any water-works belonging to, or under the control of, the Commissioners, or for any water or streams by which such water-works are supplied, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Estimate and specification of works to be sent.

291. No works for introducing a supply of water to any house shall be commenced by the owner without sending a specification and estimate of the cost thereof to the occupier nor by the occupier without sending such specification and estimate to the owner.

Owner to keeps works in repair.

292. Except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary, the owner of any house or land shall bear the expense of keeping all works connected with the supply of water to such house or land in substantial repair:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liabilities of parties under leases executed previous to the extension of this part to the Municipality in which the said house or land is situated.

Tanks, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

293. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, whether made, laid or erected at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things connected therewith, or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall become vested in the Commissioners.

Application of rates and moneys received from the supply of water.

294. The water-rate and all moneys collected, received or recovered for, or in respect of the supply of water or the execution of works, and all fines connected therewith, or in any respect relating to the water-supply, shall be applied by the Commissioners in defraying the expense of making extending or maintaining the water-works, in paying the interest of money borrowed for the water-works;

and in the liquidation of debts incurred in connection therewith, or for some other purpose connected with the supply of water.

PART VIII.

Of Lighting with Gas.

Municipal Commissioners may submit to the local Government a plan for lighting.

295. In any Municipality in which this Part shall have been introduced in the manner provided in section two hundred and fourteen it shall be lawful for the Commissioners from time to time to submit to the Local Government, for its sanction, a plan for lighting with gas any portion of any area situate within the municipal limits, whether so lighted already or not, such portion of the said area having been previously defined by the Commissioners at a meeting held for that purpose. The Local Government shall cause the plan to be published for one month in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the Commissioners shall publish it in the vernacular within the limits of the Municipality; and after such publication, and after consideration of any objections which may be raised to it, or alterations suggested in it, the Local Government may, if satisfied that the lighting proposed in the plan is proper and sufficient, sanction such plan, or may refuse its sanction thereto, or may return it to the Commissioners for alteration in certain particulars to be specified by it, and when altered may sanction it as altered. The Local Government shall cause its sanction to any plan to be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall at the same time cause the plan sanctioned to be published in the said *Gazette*.

Lighting-rate not exceeding three per centum may, after sanction of plan, be imposed on holdings.

296. After notification by the Local Government in the last preceding section mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to impose an annual rate not exceeding three per centum of their annual value upon all holdings situated within such portion of the said area for the purpose of defraying the whole expense of lighting:

Proviso as to portions already lighted.

Provided that, as regards any portion of the said area already lighted with gas, for the future lighting of which a plan shall have been sanctioned by the Local Government under the provision of the last preceding section, if it shall appear that the estimated proceeds of the said rate at three per centum will not be sufficient to defray the whole expense of such lighting, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to impose a rate sufficient to defray the whole expense of lighting such portion.

297. The rate imposed under the last preceding section upon holdings shall be paid by the occupiers thereof by quarterly instalments in advance; but no rate shall be leviable until the lamps in the portion of the area to be lighted shall have been lighted; nor shall any rate be leviable for any quarter or portion of a quarter antecedent to such lighting. Arable lands and lands used for pasturage, and buildings used exclusively as places of public worship, or applied solely to charitable purposes, shall not be liable to the rate.

Rate payable by occupiers quarterly in advance.

Arable lands, &c., exempted from rate.

298. The annual value of the said holdings shall be the value fixed by the Municipal Commissioners year by year under the provisions of this Act. And all the provisions in this Act contained, relating to the assessment and collection of the rate on houses, buildings, and lands, shall, except so far as they are modified by the provisions of this part, be applicable to the assessment and collection of the lighting rate.

Annual valuation how to be made.

Assessment and collection.

299. If no rate upon holdings shall have been imposed under section ninety-one, but a tax upon persons shall have been imposed under section seventy-six, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners in lieu of the annual lighting-rate referred to in section two hundred and ninety-six to impose a lighting-rate upon all persons assessed to the tax under section seventy-six. Such tax shall not exceed one-half of the amount payable under section seventy-six, and all the provisions relating to the assessment and collection of the tax payable on persons shall be applicable to such lighting-tax.

Commissioners may impose lighting-rate upon all persons assessed to the tax under section seventy-six.

300. If any holding shall be occupied by more than one tenant holding severally, or shall be of less annual value than one hundred rupees, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to recover the rate from the owner of such holding.

Power to assess owners in certain cases.

301. Whenever any rate shall be recovered from any owner of any holding under the provisions of the last preceding section, it shall be lawful for such owner, if there shall be but one occupying tenant of such entire holding, to recover from such tenant the entire amount of the rate which shall have been so paid by such owner; and if there shall be one occupying tenant of a part of such holding or more than one occupying tenant of such holding, then to recover from such tenant or each of such tenants such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate which may have been so recovered from such owner, the same proportion as the value of the portion of such holding in the occupation of such tenant bears to the entire value of such holding, subject, however, to the provisions of section three hundred and two.

Owner to recover from the occupier rates paid by owner.

302. Every owner who, under the provisions of the last preceding section, may be entitled to recover any sum from any occupying tenant of any holding or of any portion thereof, shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to such owner by such tenant in respect of so much of such holding as may be in the occupation of such tenant.

Owner may recover rate so paid as rent.

303. Every occupier shall be liable to the lighting-rate for the time of his occupation. When any person shall have been an occupier for a part only of any quarter, he shall be liable only for so much of the rate for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days during which he shall have been an occupier. If he shall have paid the rate in advance, the amount paid in excess of the sum due under this section shall be refunded.

Occupier liable to the rate for time of occupation only.

Excess paid in advance to be refunded.

No such rate shall be chargeable to any person on account of any unoccupied holding for the time during which it may remain unoccupied:

No rate to be charged during vacancy.

Provided always that when any person ceases to be the occupier of any holding upon which the rate has been assessed, he shall give the Commissioners notice to that effect within seven days from the date of the cessation of his occupancy. If the occupier fail to give such notice within such period, he shall be liable to the rate assessed on such holding for the whole quarter, although he may have occupied for a part only of such quarter; and in cases to which the provisions of section two hundred and ninety-eight apply, the rate assessed on such holding for the whole quarter shall be recoverable from the owner, if such owner has failed to give notice that such holding is unoccupied, within seven days from the date on which it ceased to be occupied.

Notice of cession of occupancy to be given within seven days.

304. When the name of the owner or occupier of any holding is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in any notice served, or proceeding held under this Act, as the owner or the occupier of the holding on which the rate is assessed, and without further description.

Unknown owner or occupier how to be designated.

305. If the Commissioners deem it necessary for the purposes of this Part to raise, sink or otherwise alter the situation of any gas-pipe or other gas-work laid in any portion of the said area, they may from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipe or work belongs, or under whose control it may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipe or work to be raised, sunk or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Commissioners may direct:

Situation of gas-pipe or other gas-work to be altered at the expense of the Commissioners.

Provided that such alteration be not such as permanently to injure such pipe or work, or to prevent the gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Commissioners out of the Municipal Fund as well to the person to whom such pipe or work belongs as to all other persons.

306. If the person to whom any such pipe or work belongs, or under whose control it may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, after the receipt of such notice, to cause the same to be raised, sunk or altered in such manner as the Commissioners require, the Commissioners may themselves cause such pipe or work to be raised, sunk or altered as they may think fit:

If owner, &c., neglect to make alterations, the Commissioners may cause the same to be made.

Provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

307. The provisions of this Part shall apply, so far as may be possible, to any scheme which may be adopted by the Commissioners of any Municipality for lighting the Municipality under any system involving the laying of pipes or wires or other similar apparatus.

Provisions applicable to other systems of lighting.

PART IX.

Of the Construction and Cleansing of Latrines.

308. In any Municipality to which the provisions of this Part shall have been extended in the manner prescribed by section two hundred and fourteen, the Commissioners may issue a notice declaring that, from a date to be specified in such notice, they will maintain an establishment for the cleansing of public and private latrines within the limits of the Municipality, or any part thereof; and the Commissioners shall make suitable provision accordingly.

Notice to be issued by the Commissioners.

309. When such provision has been made, the Commissioners may levy fees, to be fixed on such scale, with reference to the annual value of holdings within the limits of the Municipality, or such part thereof as aforesaid, as the Commissioners at a meeting may from time to time direct;

Commissioners may levy fees.

but the fee shall not exceed three rupees per annum where the valuation of the holding amounts to, or is less than, twenty-five rupees;

and the fee on any one holding shall not exceed four hundred and eighty rupees:

Provided that if, on the commencement of this Act, the owners or occupiers of any holding are already under engagement to pay to the Commissioners an annual sum exceeding four hundred and eighty rupees for the cleansing of their premises, such sum, or such other sum as may from time to time be agreed upon between them and the Commissioners, may be levied from them in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

310. The said fee shall be payable by the occupier for the time being of the holding, or by the owner thereof under section three hundred and eleven, in quarterly instalments, and shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed for the recovery of the rate on the value of holdings in this Act.

Recovery of fees.

Every instalment of the said fee shall be deemed to be due on the first day of the quarter in respect of which such instalment is payable.

The proceeds of the said fees shall be applied to the maintenance of the said establishment, and to the providing of public latrines, and generally to carrying out the provisions of this Part.

A list of the said fees, and of the persons liable to pay the same, shall be published once in every year as prescribed in section three hundred and forty-seven.

311. If any holding is occupied in severalty by more than one person, the Commissioners may levy the said fee from the owner of such holding, who may recover from each occupier such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of the fee so levied the same proportion as the value of the part of the holding in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such holding.

In certain cases fee may be levied from owner, who may recover from occupier.

312. Every owner who, under the provisions of the last preceding section, is entitled to recover any sum from the occupier of any part of a holding, shall have for the recovery of the said sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to him by the occupier in respect of such portion of the holding as may be in his occupation.

Owner may recover fees from occupier as rent.

313. The Commissioners, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with any occupier or owner as aforesaid of any railway premises or of any premises used as a factory, dockyard, workshop, cooly depôt, school, hospital, market, court-house, or other similar place, for a certain sum to be paid by such occupier or owner in lieu of such fee.

Commissioners may compound with occupier or owner of certain premises for fee.

314. The Commissioners may, in lieu of the aforesaid fee, levy a rate per head, to be fixed by the said Commissioners at a meeting, on the number of persons living within or habitually resorting to, any such railway premises, factory, dockyard, workshop, cooly depôt, school, hospital, market, court-house or other similar place.

Commissioners may levy a rate per head.

315. The Commissioners may reduce the amount of a fee payable under this Part, or may remit the fee if in their opinion the levy of it would be productive of excessive hardship to the person liable to pay the same.

Commissioners may reduce or remit fee.

316. Whoever refuses to pay any fee or rate due under this Part, or having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under section three hundred and thirteen refuses to pay such sum, shall be liable, on conviction, to fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him exclusive of the amount so payable.

Penalty.

317. No person liable to pay a fee or rate under the provisions of this Part shall be punished with fine for neglecting or refusing to keep his privy in a proper state under section two hundred and nine, clause (3).

Exemption from prosecution under section 209.

318. All servants of the Commissioners employed for the purposes of this Part may, within such hours as may be fixed by the Commissioners, enter on an-

Powers of servants of Commissioners.

which the occupier or owner is liable to pay a fee or rate as aforesaid and do all things necessary for the performance of their duties under this Part.

Commissioners may require mehters to take out licenses.

319. The Commissioners at a meeting may make an order requiring all mehters within the limits of the Municipality, or any part thereof, to take out licenses, and to be servants of the Commissioners for purpose of removing sewage from premises within the said limits.

The Commissioners at a meeting may grant such licenses subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and may impose fees in respect of the same.

Subject to the approval of the Central Board, the Commissioners may make rules to define the duties of such mehters, and from time to time may alter, add to or repeal such rules; and any breach of such rules shall subject the offender to a forfeiture of license, and to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Commissioners may require latrine to be constructed, and in default may construct themselves.

320. If the Commissioners think that any latrine or additional or common latrine should be provided for any house or land within the limits of the Municipality, the owners of such house or land shall, within fourteen days after notice in that behalf by the Commissioners, or within such longer time as the Commissioners may for special reasons allow, cause such latrine to be constructed in accordance with the requisition of such notice; and if such latrine is not constructed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners within such period, the Commissioners may cause the same to be constructed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners, and shall be recoverable as provided in section three hundred and twelve.

Commissioners may require list of persons in a holding.

321. The Commissioners may, for the purposes of this Part, by a notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any holding to furnish, within a time to be specified in the notice, a list of the number of persons residing in, or habitually resorting to, such holding.

Penalty.

322. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any holding, fails to furnish such list within the time specified in such notice, after being required in that behalf by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

PART X.

Regulation of Markets.

Power to construct markets.

323. In any Municipality to which this Part shall have been extended in the manner prescribed by section two hundred and fourteen, the Commissioners at a meeting may provide land for the purpose of being used as Municipal markets; and may defray the cost of providing such land and of all expenses necessary for the establishment of such markets from the Municipal Fund, and may take a lease of any market;

[illegible] may charge rent, tolls, and fees for the right to expose [illegible] for sale in such markets and for the use of [illegible] stalls, and standings therein.

All such rents, tolls, and fees may be recovered as arrears of tax under the provisions of sections one hundred and nine to one hundred and eighteen, both inclusive.

Definition of "Municipal market."

324. No place shall be deemed to be a Municipal market within the meaning of the last preceding section, and no place shall be deemed to be a market to which the following sections of this Part apply, unless at least thirty shops, stalls or standings are erected therein for the sale of goods.

Commissioners may prohibit use of unlicensed markets.

325. The Commissioners at a meeting may order that, within such limits as they may fix, no land shall be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, butter, ghee, fruits, vegetables, and similar provisions otherwise than under a license to be granted by the Commissioners.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

326. When the Commissioners at a meeting shall have issued an order under the last preceding section, they may at a meeting grant a license for the use of any land as a market for the sale of provisions as aforesaid within the Municipality.

Duration of licenses and terms on which granted.

327. Every license granted under this Part shall be liable to the payment of a fee not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and shall be in force until the end of the year, and the Commissioners may grant such license, year by year, on the certificate in writing under the hand of the Chairman, annually renewed, that the land is fit to be used as a market for the sale of provisions as aforesaid.

Chairman bound to certify fit places.

328. The Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any land, shall grant such certificate unless the land be defective for the purposes of a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply or proper width of paths and ways.

Existing markets.

The owners or lessees of all land used as markets for the sale of provisions as aforesaid at the time of the extension of this Part to the Municipality, shall be entitled to receive a license for the current year without the certificate required by section three hundred and twenty-seven, but in subsequent years the license shall not be renewed without such certificate.

Licenses to be registered.

329. Every license under this Part shall be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Commissioners in their office, in which shall be stated—

(*a*) the name and address of the owner of the land and market;

(*b*) the name and address of the lessee thereof, if any;

(*c*) the extent and boundary of the market;

(*d*) the description of articles sold therein, and

(*e*) the days on which the market will be held.

Transfers to be registered.

330. Every transfer of interest in any such market shall be registered within two months after the date of transfer.

331. Any market, the license of which, or the transfer of interest in which, shall not have been duly registered under the two last preceding sections, shall be deemed to be land used as a market without a license.

Unregistered markets to be deemed unlicensed.

332. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any land wilfully or negligently permits the same to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, butter, ghee, fruits, vegetables or similar provisions without license under section three hundred and twenty-six, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding forty rupees for each day during which the offence is continued, after conviction for such offence.

Penalty for using unlicensed market.

333. The Magistrate, on the application of the Commissioners, may order any land, in respect of which a conviction shall have been obtained under the last preceding section, to be closed as a market place, and thereupon may take order to prevent such land being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, butter, ghee, fruits, vegetables or similar provisions, on any land which shall have been so closed, shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Power to close unlicensed places.

PART XI.

Of the Registration of Births and Deaths.

334. Every Municipality, when required by the Local Government to do so, shall provide for the registration of births and deaths within the limits of its jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of Bengal Act IV of 1873 (*for registering births and deaths*) or any other similar Act for the time being in force.

Registration of births and deaths.

335. The Local Government may require the Commissioners of any Municipality to appoint and maintain at each burning ghat and burial-ground for natives a Sub-Registrar for the registration of all corpses brought to such burning-ghat or burial-ground for cremation or interment.

On requisition of Government, Commissioners to appoint Sub-Registrars at burning-ghats and burial-grounds.

336. Whenever a Sub-Registrar shall have been appointed for any burning ghat or burial-ground under the last preceding section, information of the particulars required by section eight of Bengal Act IV of 1873, to be known and registered may be given in respect of the death of any person whose body is brought to such burning-ghat or burial-ground for cremation or interment to such Sub-Registrar, and information so given shall be deemed to be information given to the Registrar of the district as required by the said section.

Information required by Bengal Act IV of 1873, to be given to such Sub-Registrar.

Section nine of Bengal Act IV of 1873 shall be applicable to all Sub-Registrars appointed under this Act.

337. Whenever a death shall occur in any hospital within the limits of any Municipality in respect of which the Local Government has directed that all deaths shall be registered under Bengal Act IV of 1873, it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge of such hospital forthwith to send a notice in writing of the occurrence of such death to the Commissioners in such form as the Local Government may prescribe; and in such case no other person shall be required to give information of such death to a Registrar under Bengal Act IV of 1873, or to a Sub-Registrar under this Act.

Information of deaths in hospitals.

PART XII.

Miscellaneous.

338. Except as is otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the Commissioners of every Municipality shall act under the general guidance and instructions of the Central Board, carry out its orders, and receive and give due weight to the advice of its officers.

Commissioners to act under general guidance of Central Board.

339. When any dispute or difference arises between the Central Board and the Commissioners of any Municipality, the Central Board may refer the points of dispute or difference, or any other question arising between itself and such Commissioners, to the Local Government, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Procedure in case of dispute between Central Board and Commissioners.

340. If the Commissioners of any Municipality are not competent to perform, or persistently make default in the performance of the duties imposed on them by or under this Act or otherwise by law, or exceed or abuse their powers, the Central Board may, with the previous approval of the Local Government, or the Local Government may of its own motion, by an order published, with the reasons for making, it in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare such Commissioners to be incompetent, or in default, or to have exceeded or abused their powers, as the case may be, and supersede them for a period to be specified in the order.

Power to supersede Commissioners in case of incompetency, default or abuse of powers.

341. When an order of supersession shall have been passed under the last preceding section the following consequences shall ensue:—

Consequences of supersession.

(*a*) All the Commissioners shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such Commissioners.

(*b*) All the powers and duties of the Commissioners shall, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government may direct.

(*c*) All property vested in such Commissioners shall during the period of supersession, vest in the Government.

On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the Commissioners shall be re-established by appointment and election, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (*a* shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

342. The Commissioners of any Municipality may, from time to time, at a meeting which shall have been convened expressly for the purpose, and of which

Power to impose penalties on breach of by-laws.

due notice shall have been given, frame such bye-laws as they deem fit, not being inconsistent with this Act, or with any other general or special law, and may by any bye-laws made by them under this Act, impose on offenders against the same such reasonable penalties as they think fit, not exceeding the sum of fifty rupees for each offence, and in case of a continuing offence a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

Confirmation of bye-laws.

343. Bye-laws made under this Act shall not take effect unless and until they have been submitted to and confirmed by the Central Board, which Board is hereby empowered to allow or disallow the same, as it may think proper; nor shall such bye-laws be confirmed—

unless one month at least before the making of the application, notice of the intention to apply for confirmation has been given in one or more of the local newspapers circulated within the Municipality to which such bye-laws relate, or if there be no such newspapers, then in such manner as the Commissioners may direct; and unless for one month at least before any such application a copy of the proposed bye-laws has been kept at the office of the Commissioners, and has been open during office hours thereat to the inspection of the inhabitants of the Municipality to which such bye-laws relate, without fee or reward.

The Commissioners shall, on the application of any inhabitant of the Municipality, furnish him with a copy of such proposed bye-laws, on payment of four annas for every hundred words contained in the copy.

A bye-law requiring confirmation by the Central Board shall not require confirmation, allowance or approval by any other authority.

Bye laws to be printed, &c.

344. All bye-laws made under this Act shall be printed in the vernacular of the district, and hung up in the office of the Commissioners; and a copy thereof shall be delivered to any resident of the Municipality on his applying for the same.

Commissioners may direct prosecution for public nuisance.

345. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties under this Act, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the same, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

No prosecution for an offence under this Act to be instituted without consent of Commissioners.

346. No prosecution for an offence under this Act or any bye-law made in pursuance thereof shall be instituted without the order or consent of the Commissioners, and no such prosecution shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence, unless the offence is continuous in its nature, in which case a prosecution may be instituted within three months of the date on which the commission or existence of the offence was first brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Commissioners:

Provided that the failure to take out any license under this Act shall be deemed to be a continuing offence until the expiration of the period for which such license is required to be taken out.

Publication of order.

347. Every bye-law, order, notice or other document directed to be published under this Act shall be written in, or translated into, the vernacular of the district, and deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and a copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous position at such office, and in such other public places, as the Commissioners may direct;

and a public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of drum, notifying that such copy has been so posted up, and that the original is open to inspection in the office of the Commissioners.

Levy of fines.

348. Fines under this Act may be imposed by a Magistrate on any person who is convicted of the office to which the fine attaches, and may be levied under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

How notice, &c., may be served.

349 Every notice, bill, form, summons or notice of demand under this Act may be served personally on, or presented to, the person to whom the same is addressed,

or be left at his usual place of abode, with some adult male member or servant of his family;

or if it cannot be so served, presented, or delivered, may be put on some conspicuous part of his place of abode;

or of the land, building, or other thing in respect of which the notice, bill, form, summons or notice of demand is intended to be served.

Service of notice on owner or occupier of land.

350. Where any notice is required to be given to the owner or to the occupier of any land, such notice, addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such land, or otherwise in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned.

Provided that when the owner and his place of abode are known to the Commissioners or other authorities issuing the notice, they shall, if such place of abode be within the limits of their authority, cause every notice required to be given to the owner of any land to be served on such owner, or left with some adult male member or servant of his family;

and if the place of abode of the owner be not within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post in a registered cover addressed to his place of abode, and such service shall be deemed to be good service of the notice.

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the land in respect of which the notice is served.

Tax not invalid for want of form.

351. No assessment or rating of tax on property shall be invalid for error or defect of form, and it shall be enough in any assessment, valuation or rating for the purpose of making such tax, if the property so assessed or valued is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Holder of license to produce it when required.

352. Every person to whom a license has been granted under this Act shall at all reasonable times, while such license shall remain in force, if thereunto required by the authorities

which granted the license or by any person authorized by them in that behalf, produce such license to the said authorities or to the person so authorized.

Penalty.

Whoever fails to produce his license when required to produce the same by any person authorized under this section to demand the production thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Recovery of moneys due to the Commissioners.

353. All costs or other moneys which are due under this Act to the Commissioners of any Municipality, may be recovered in the manner provided in sections one hundred and nine to one hundred and eighteen, both inclusive.

Power to sell unclaimed holdings for money due.

354. If money be due under this Act in respect of any holding from the owner thereof, on account of any tax, expenses, or charges, recoverable under this Act, and if the owner of such holding is unknown or the ownership thereof is disputed, the Commissioners may publish twice, at an interval of three months, a notification of sale of such holding, and after the expiry of not less than three months from the date of the last publication, unless the amount recoverable be paid, may sell such holding to the highest bidder, who shall, at the time of sale, deposit the full amount of the purchase-money.

Any person may pay the amount due at any time before the completion of the sale, and may recover such amount by a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction from any person beneficially interested in such property.

After payment of the amount due to the Commissioners as aforesaid, the surplus, if any, shall be paid on demand to any person who establishes his right to the satisfaction of such Commissioners or in a court of competent jurisdiction, or, if unclaimed for a period of three years, shall be transferred to the Municipal Fund.

Compensation for damages.

355. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their Officers until after one month's notice of cause of action.

356. No suit shall be brought against the Commissioners of any Municipality, or any of their Officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of such Commissioners and also (if the suit is intended to be brought against any Officers of the said Commissioners or any persons acting under their directions) at the place of abode of the person against whom such suit is threatened to be brought, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the person who intends to bring the suit;

and unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards.

If any such person to whom any such notice is given shall before suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Chaukidari chakran lands.

357. Notwithstanding anything contained in, Section three of Bengal Act VI of 1870 (*an Act to provide for the appointment, dismissal, and maintenance of village chaukidars*), the provisions of Part II of the said Act, relating to chaukidari chakran lands, shall be applicable to all such lands which have been assigned before the commencement of the said Act for the benefit of any part of a Municipality, and all duties and functions which the panchait of a village or any member thereof is required to discharge under the provisions of the said Part, shall be discharged, and all powers which the panchait of a village or any member thereof is authorized to exercise under the said Part, shall be exercised by the Commissioners of such Municipality, and the proceeds of the assessment on such lands made under the said Part shall be paid into the Municipal Fund, and shall be available for the purposes of such fund.

Police officers to report offences and to arrest unknown offenders.

358. All Police Officers shall give immediate information to the Commissioners of the Municipality of any offence committed against this Act.

Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act if the name and address of such person be unknown to him,

or if such person decline to give his name and address,

or if the Police Officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given,

and such person may be detained until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained, or until he shall be brought up at once before a Magistrate.

Penalty on Officers, &c., taking unauthorized fees.

359. If any person employed under this Act (not being a public servant within the meaning of section twenty-one of the Indian Penal Code) shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept or attempt to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show in the exercise of his official functions, favour or disfavour to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person with the Commissioners or with any public servant or with the Government as such, he shall be punished with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous as provided in Section fifty-three of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or with both.

Saving clause.

360. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to

(*a*) render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which, but for this Act, would by law be deemed to be a nuisance:

(*b*) exempt any person guilty of nuisance from a suit in respect thereof:

(*c*) affect any enactment not hereby expressly repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 17.)

Municipalities in which the Commissioners shall be appointed by the Local Government.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 24)

Municipalities in which the Chairman shall be appointed by the Local Government.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—(*See Section* 101.)

Notice to be published of the preparation of the list of assessment on persons.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1883.

Section 101.

MUNICIPALITY OF

Whereas an assessment list of the tax upon persons occupying holdings has been deposited in the Office of the Commissioners as required by Section one hundred and one of "the Bengal Municipal Act, 1883," notice is hereby given that the said list is open to the inspection of all persons desiring to inspect the same at the Office of the said Commissioners during office hours on any day not being a close holiday, and that the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity at the office appointed by the Commissioners for the receipt of the same, or to the Tax Collector or other officer authorized to receive payment, the first payment to be made on the first day of ( ), and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ), the first day of ( ), and the first day of ( ), or in default thereof any arrear that may be due will be realized by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the defaulter or which may be found on the holding in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and by such other proceedings as are allowed by law.

Dated this *day of*

A. B.,

Chairman of Commissioners.

FORM B.—(*See Section* 101.)

Notice to be published of the preparation of the valuation and rating list of holdings.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1883.

Section 101.

MUNICIPALITY OF

Whereas a valuation and rating list of the rate on the annual value of holdings has been deposited in the Office of the Commissioners as required by Section one hundred and one of "the Bengal Municipal Act, 1883," notice is hereby given that the said list is open to the inspection of all persons desiring to inspect the same at the Office of the said Commissioners during office hours on any day not being a close holiday, and that the several owners of the holdings included therein are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity at the office appointed by the Commissioners for the receipt of the same, or to the Tax Collector or other officer authorized to receive payment, the first payment to be made on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ), the first day of ( ), and the first day of ( ), and in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the defaulter, or which may be found on the holding in respect of which the valuation is made, and by such other proceedings as are allowed by law.

Dated this *day of*

A. B.,

Chairman of Commissioners

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

FORM A —(*See Section* 109.)

Notice of Demand under Section 109.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1883.

To

MUNICIPALITY OF

Take notice that the sum of Rs. , being the amount due from you as shown in the accompanying bill is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not within fifteen days pay the same to an officer authorized to receive payment, or into the Office of the Municipal Commissioners, the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels, or otherwise as provided by law.

A. B.,

Chairman of

B.

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE UPON DISTRAINTS UNDER THIS ACT.

FORM B.—(*See Section* 110.)

Sums distrained for.						Fee.	
						Rs.	A.
Under	1	Rupee	...	...	...	0	4
1 and under	5	Rupees	...	...	...	0	8
5 "	10	"	...	...	...	1	0
10 "	15	"	...	...	...	1	8
15 "	20	"	...	...	...	2	0
20 "	25	"	...	...	...	2	8
25 "	30	"	...	...	...	3	0
30 "	35	"	...	...	...	3	8
35 "	40	"	...	...	...	4	0
40 "	45	"	...	...	...	4	8
45 "	50	"	...	...	...	5	0
50 "	60	"	...	...	...	6	0
60 "	80	"	...	...	...	7	8
80 "	100	"	...	...	...	9	0
Above	100	"	...	...	...	10	0

[*The following note will be added at the foot of the above notice in those cases only in which the notice is to be addressed to a person who has not already paid one instalment of the tax at the rate at which the demand is made.*]

Note.—If you have any objection to make against this demand you may instead of paying the amount which is hereby demanded, present a petition to the Commissioners praying for a review of the amount assessed, (or rated). Such petition must be presented within fifteen days of the service of this notice, otherwise it will not be received. If you present such petition, no amount will be levied from you until the Commissioners shall have passed an order on your petition; but after fifteen days from such order the amount due by you, with such costs as the Commissioners may direct, will be levied unless it has been previously paid.

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man. If the amount demanded be paid or the warrant discharged before the sale is held so that no sale is necessary, one-fourth of the fees specified in the above table shall be remitted.

C.—(*See Section* 111.)

Distress Warrant.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1883 (*Section* 111.)

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant).

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for taxes (or rates) mentioned in the margin, although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and fifteen days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand. This is to demand you to distrain the moveable property of the said wherever it may be found within the Municipality, except ploughs, plough-cattle, tools, or implements of trade or agriculture, or any other moveable property subject to the same exceptions, which may be found within the holding specified in the margin to the amount of the said sum of and the further sum of to defray the charges, of taking, keeping, and selling such property; and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum of shall not be paid, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of and the charges of taking, keeping and selling such property, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall have found in possession of the said property, and if no demand be made, to pay the same to the Commissioners. If distress cannot be made of sufficient property of the said you are to certify the same to us in returning this warrant.

A. B.,
Chairman of

D.—(*See Section* 111.)

Form of Inventory and Notice.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1883.
(*Section* 111.)

(*State particulars of goods seized.*)

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of due for the taxes (or rates) mentioned in the margin, and that unless you pay to me or into the Office of the Commissioners of the said sum of and the further costs of this distraint as specified below, within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.*)

Date

E.—(*See Section* 113.)

Register of distraints of property and sales held on account of arrears for the month of in .

1. Name of defaulter.
2. Number on register and specification of the holding on account of which the arrear is due.
3. Amount of arrear due.
4. Amount of costs and penalty.
5. Total amount to be realized.
6. Inventory of property seized under distress.
7. Date of distress.
8. Date of sale.
9. Detail of articles sold.
10. Amount realized on each article.
11. Purchaser's name.
12. Total amount realized.
13. Amount paid into the Commissioner's Office on account of the arrear due, with date.
14. Amount paid into the Commissioner's Office on account of costs and penalties.
15. Surplus proceeds of sale remaining after deducting the amount of arrears, costs, penalties due.
16. How the surplus was disposed of, with date of such disposal.
17. Balance of arrear still remaining unrealized, if any.
18. On what date such remaining balance was realized or written off by authority.
19. Remarks (explaining why the property seized was released without sale if not eventually sold, &c., &c.).

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*See Sections* 75 *and* 120.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

	Per quarter. Rs.	A.
For every 4-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	3	0
For every 2-wheeled carriage ...	2	8
For every horse	2	0
For every pony under thirteen hands, and for every mule and donkey ...	0	12
For every elephant	6	0
For every camel	2	0

Carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Act of the Governor-General in Council.

NUMBER AND YEAR.	Subject.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
XXI of 1857	To make better provision for the order and good government of the station of Howrah.	Sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 24, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 46.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

NUMBER AND YEAR.	Subject.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
V of 1873 ...	To provide for the levy of a lighting rate in Howrah.	The whole Act.
V of 1876 ...	To amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities.	Ditto.
VI of 1878	To provide for the cleansing and construction of latrines in first class municipalities.	Ditto.

J. C. MACGREGOR,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 6 OF 1883.

THE INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL, 1883.

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Inland Steam-vessels Bill.

Chapter II.—Survey of Inland Steam-vessels.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey, and the Examination and Grant of Certificates to Engineers, of Inland Steam-vessels, and to provide for certain other matters relating to those vessels.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the survey of inland steam-vessels and the examination and grant of certificates to engineers of those vessels;

And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the grant of certificates to the masters of inland steam-vessels, and for investigations into casualties affecting, and into charges against masters and engineers of, those vessels, and for the protection of passengers and goods carried thereon from danger by fire; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1883; and

Extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Commencement.

2. (1) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the official Gazette directs.

(2) But any notification, rule or appointment may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof, but shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

(3) And nothing in this Act shall apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Repeal of enactments.

3. (1) On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the Acts mentioned in the first column of the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

(2) But all proceedings commenced, investigations held, and certificates granted, cancelled or suspended under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to have been respectively commenced, held, granted, cancelled or suspended under this Act or under the Indian Steamships Act, 1883, as the case may be.

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

(2) "steam-vessel" means every description of vessel propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam:

(3) "inland water" means any canal, river, navigable lake or water in British India:

(4) "inland steam-vessel" means a steam-vessel which ordinarily plies on inland water:

(5) "voyage" includes also the plying of a vessel at or about any place: [Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 1.]

(6) "owner" includes also an agent: and

(7) "master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a vessel.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEY OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

Inland steam-vessel not to make a voyage unless furnished with certificate under Act.

5. An inland steam-vessel shall not make a voyage unless she is furnished under this Act with a certificate of survey then in force. [Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 3. Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 1, as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 4. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 1, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, s. 1.]

Appointment of surveyors and places of survey.

6. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be surveyors for the purposes of this Act at such places within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, appoint to be places of survey. [Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 4. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 2. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 2.]

(2) Every surveyor so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

(3) Every surveyor so appointed shall, for the purposes of the survey, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Powers of surveyors.

7. (1) For the purposes of a survey under this Act, the surveyors appointed under section six may, at any reasonable time, go on board any inland steam-vessel, and may inspect the steam-vessel and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments or articles on board thereof: [Cf. Act XVI of 1874, s. 5. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 3. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 3.]

Provided that they shall not unnecessarily hinder the loading or unloading of the steam-vessel, or unnecessarily detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage.

(2) The owner, master and officers of the steam-vessel shall afford to the surveyors all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steam-vessel, and her machinery and

Inland Steam-vessels Bill.

Chapter II.—Survey of Inland Steam-vessels.

equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as they may reasonably require.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

Grant of certificate by surveyors.

8. Every survey under this Act shall be made by not less than two surveyors, and, when the survey is completed, the surveyors making it shall forthwith, if each of them is satisfied that the steam-vessel is sufficient, so far as it is his duty to survey her, for service as an inland steam-vessel, grant to the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed, on payment by him of the fees hereinafter mentioned, a certificate of survey under this Act.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

Form of certificate of survey.

9. Every certificate of survey granted under this Act shall be signed by each of the surveyors granting it, and shall contain a statement of the particulars specified, and be framed, as nearly as the circumstances of each case will admit, in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed, or shall contain a statement of such other particulars, or be framed in such other form, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 10. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 10, as amended by Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 10, as amended by Ben. Act III of 1871, s. 1.]

Fees for survey.

10. For every survey made under this Act, the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed shall pay to each of the surveyors making the survey—

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the vessel according to the rates in the third schedule hereto annexed, or according to such other rates as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe; and,

[Cf. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 13, and Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 5.]

(*b*) when the survey is made in any place of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense (if any) of the journey of the surveyor to the place, as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 11. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.]

Certificate to be affixed in conspicuous part of vessel.

11. The owner or master of every steam-vessel for which a certificate of survey has been granted under this Act shall forthwith, on the receipt of the certificate, cause it to be affixed, and kept affixed so long as it remains in force and the vessel is in use, on some conspicuous part of the vessel where it may be easily read by all persons on board thereof.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

Term of certificate.

12. A certificate of survey granted under this Act shall not be in force—

(*a*) after the expiration of twelve months from the date thereof; or

(*b*) after the expiration of the period, if less than a year, for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(*c*) after notice has been given by the Local Government, to the owner or master of the steam-vessel to which the certificate relates, that the Local Government has cancelled or suspended the certificate.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 13. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 13. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 13.]

Cancellation or suspension of certificate by Local Government.

13. Any certificate of survey granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended by a Local Government if it has reason to believe—

[17 & 18 Vic. c. 104, s. [illegible]]

(*a*) that the declaration in the certificate of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-vessel has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or

(*b*) that the certificate has otherwise been granted upon false or erroneous information; or

(*c*) that, since the granting of the certificate, the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-vessel have sustained any injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

Power to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate.

14. The Local Government may require any certificate of survey which has expired or has been cancelled or suspended to be delivered up to such person as it directs.

Report to be made of cancellation or suspension of certain certificates.

15. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends under section thirteen a certificate is not the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted, the Local Government cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the fact of cancellation or suspension, together with the reasons therefor, to the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 14. Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 14. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 14.]

Power to order a second survey.

16. (*1*) If the surveyors making a survey under this Act refuse to give a certificate, or give a certificate with which the owner or master of the steam-vessel surveyed is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, direct two other surveyors appointed under section six to survey the steam-vessel.

(*2*) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steam-vessel, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a certificate or give such certificate as under the circumstances seems to them proper, and their decision shall be final.

(*3*) Every survey made under this section shall be made subject to all the provisions and rules both as to the payment of fees and otherwise which are applicable to surveys made in ordinary cases under this Act.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 9. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 9. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 9.]

Power for Local Government to make rules as to surveys.

17. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the making of surveys under this Act.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters,

(*a*) declare the time and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(*b*) assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making a survey; and

(*c*) declare the form in which certificates of survey granted under this Act are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars which are to be stated therein.

Inland Steam-vessels Bill.

Chapter III.—Masters and Engineers of Inland Steam-vessels.

[New. Cf. definition of surveyors in Act VI of 1871, s. 2. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 17. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 16.]

Power for Local Government to exempt certain vessels.

18. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to the survey of inland steam-vessels shall not apply in the case of any specified class of inland steam-vessels, or shall apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

CHAPTER III.

MASTERS AND ENGINEERS OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

[Cf. Bom. Act II of 1873, s. 19. Act XVI of 1871, s. 20. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 18. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 11, which, however, lay down different rule.]

Inland steam-vessels not to make voyage without certificated master and engineer.

19. (*1*) An inland steam-vessel shall not make a voyage unless she has as her master a person possessing a master's certificate, and as her first or only engineer a person possessing an engineer's certificate, duly granted under this chapter and then in force.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 21. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 20. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 13.]

Exception.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall apply to any steam-vessel which does not ply with passengers or goods, or as a steam-tug, for hire, and which the Local Government may, by notification, exempt from its operation.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 17. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 15. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 8. Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 2.]

Examiners to be appointed and rules of examination made.

20. The Local Government may, by notification, appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as masters or as engineers of inland steam-vessels, and make rules—

(*a*) for the conduct of these examinations, and as to the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining either of these certificates, and

(*b*) for the fees to be paid by all applicants for examination.

Grant of masters' certificates of competency.

21. (*1*) The Local Government shall grant, to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications, a master's certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as master of an inland steam-vessel.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 18. Bom. Act IV of 1878, s. 16. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 9.]

Grant of engineers' certificates of competency.

22. (*1*) The Local Government shall grant to every person—

(*a*) who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications, or

(*b*) who possesses an engineer's certificate under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts for the time being in force, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869,

[Cf. Act X of 1871, s. Bom. Act I of 1873, s. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 15.] 32 & 33 Vic., c. 11.

an engineer's certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as engineer of an inland steam-vessel.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

(*3*) Before granting a certificate under section twenty-one or this section, the Local Government, if it has reason to believe that the report of the examiners regarding any applicant has been unduly made, may require a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

Grant of engineers' certificates of service.

23. (*1*) The Local Government shall grant to every person—

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 19. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 17. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 10.]

(*a*) who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as first or second engineer in any foreign-going steam-vessel having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or as first or only engineer in any other steam-vessel, or

(*b*) who has obtained or shall obtain the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty,

an engineer's certificate of service under this Act: Provided that a certificate of service shall not be granted to any person until he—

(*c*) has proved himself to have served or obtained such rank as aforesaid, and has given his name and a full and satisfactory account of the length and nature of his previous services, and

(*d*) has paid such fees as the Local Government may, by notification, direct.

(*2*) Every certificate of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is granted, and shall be in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Certificates to be made in duplicate.

24. Every certificate granted under this chapter shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 24. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 22. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 16.]

Copy of certificate to be granted in certain cases.

25. Whenever a master or an engineer proves, to the satisfaction of the Local Government which granted his certificate, that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of it, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record kept as prescribed under section twenty-four, he appears to be entitled shall be granted to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 25. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 23. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 17.]

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[Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 5.]

Certificated masters to be deemed pilots under Indian Ports Act.

26. (1) Every master of an inland steam-vessel who possesses a master's certificate duly granted under this Act and then in force shall, in ports to which section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, has been extended, be deemed, for the purposes of that section, to be the pilot of the steam-vessel of which he is in charge.

XII of 1875.

[Cf. Bom. Act I of 1863, ss. 9 et seq.]

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of Bombay Act I of 1863, which require persons in charge of vessels passing through any of the channels or tidal channels at the mouths of the river Indus to pay fees for pilotage.

CHAPTER IV.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO CASUALTIES.

[See Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 6. Cf. Act V of 1883, s. 6.]

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government.

27. (1) Whenever—

(a) any inland steam-vessel has been wrecked, abandoned or materially damaged, or

(b) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any inland steam-vessel, loss of life has ensued, or

(c) any inland steam-vessel has caused loss or material damage to any other vessel,

the master shall give immediate notice of the wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss to the nearest Magistrate.

(2) The Magistrate receiving the notice shall, without delay, communicate it to the Local Government.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 7, and Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation.

28. (1) If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts referred to in section twenty-seven, clause (a), (b) or (c), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether the notice is given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct the Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

(2) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs or the navigation of inland steam-vessels; and the other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs or with the navigation of inland steam-vessels.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 8.]

Power for principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

29. Any principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction and the Court of any District Magistrate may, when so directed by the Local Government, make the investigation referred to in section twenty-eight.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 9, and Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power for Court of Investigation to inquire into charges against masters and engineers.

30. (1) Any Court making an investigation under section twenty-eight or section twenty-nine may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of the investigation, against any master or engineer, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss referred to in section twenty-seven.

[Act XIII of 1875, s. 8.]

(2) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default as aforesaid, arises against any master or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry into the charge, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 10, & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

31. (1) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master or engineer of an inland steam-vessel with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section twenty-eight or section twenty-nine, it may transmit a statement of the case to the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, or the Court of the District Magistrate, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct the Court to make an investigation into the charge.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 9 (2), & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

(2) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

[See Act V of 1883, ss. 11 & 12, & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Person accused to be heard.

32. For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 1 & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Assessors.

33. (1) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master or engineer, the Court making the investigation under section twenty-nine or section thirty-one shall constitute as its assessors, for the purposes of the investigation, two persons having experience in the merchant service or in the navigation of inland steam-vessels; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor, for the purposes of the investigation, any person conversant with maritime affairs or the navigation of inland steam-vessels and willing to act as assessor.

(2) Every person appointed under this section shall attend during the investigation and deliver his opinion in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act shall rest with the Court.

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[See Act V of 1883, s. 12 & Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power of Court as to evidence and regulating proceedings.

34. For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

(*a*) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exerciseable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if the Court is a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction or the Court of the District Magistrate—the same powers as are exerciseable respectively by either Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 15. Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879.]

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

35. (*1*) If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186.

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(*3*) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 15. Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

36. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any investigation, it appears that any person has committed, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may, from time to time, prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court; and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 16(1). Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Depositions.

37. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such trial, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge or Magistrate, be admissible in evidence on proof—

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused, and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

(*2*) A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge or Magistrate that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had that opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made and that he had that opportunity.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 17 (1) Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 7.]

Report by Court to Local Government.

38. The Court shall, in the case of every investigation under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 15. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 8. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 6.]

Power to investigate causes of explosions.

39. (*1*) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any inland steam-vessel, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it thinks fit.

(*2*) The person or persons so directed may enter into and upon the steam-vessel, with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steam-vessel, or of the machinery thereof, for the purpose of the investigation, and shall report to the Local Government what in their opinion was the cause of the explosion.

(*3*) Every such person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186.

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CHAPTER V.

SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF MASTERS' AND ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES.

[See Ben. Act VII of 1879, s. 8, and Cf. Act V of 1883, s. 20.]

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

40. Any certificate granted under this Act to any master or engineer may be suspended or cancelled by the Local Government which granted it, or by any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:—

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the wreck or abandonment of, or loss or damage to, any inland steam-vessel, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct; or

(*b*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any non-bailable offence:

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made, into a charge against any master or engineer, a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) of this section unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the

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certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section thirty or section thirty-one, as the case may be.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 21.]

Obligation to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

41. Every master or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section forty shall deliver it to such person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended it directs.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 22.]

Report to other Local Governments.

42. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section forty, a certificate is not the Local Government which granted the certificate, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to the Local Government which granted the certificate.

[See Act V of 1883, s. 24.]

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and to grant new certificate.

43. (*1*) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section forty, or grant, without examination, to any person whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination.

CHAPTER VI.

PROTECTION OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS FROM DANGER BY FIRE.

[New.] [Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 8, cl. (*d*).]

Power for Governor General in Council to declare dangerous goods.

44. The Governor General in Council may, by notification, declare what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, dangerous goods.

[New.] [Cf. Act IV of 1879, s. 16.]

Carriage of dangerous goods.

45. (*1*) A person shall not take with him on board an inland steam-vessel, and a person shall not deliver or tender for carriage on an inland steam-vessel, any dangerous goods without giving notice of their nature to the owner or master of the steam-vessel, or, in the case of goods delivered or tendered for carriage, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the goods.

(*2*) The owner or master of an inland steam-vessel may refuse to carry upon an inland steam-vessel any luggage or parcel which he suspects to contain dangerous goods, and may require the luggage or parcel to be opened to ascertain the fact previously to carrying the same; and, in case any such luggage or parcel is received for the purpose of being carried in any inland steam-vessel, the owner or master of the vessel may stop the transit thereof until he is satisfied as to the nature of its contents.

[36 & 37 Vic., c. 85, s. 26.]

Power to throw overboard dangerous goods.

46. Where any dangerous goods have been sent or brought on board any inland steam-vessel in contravention of section forty-five, the owner or master of the steam-vessel may cause the goods to be thrown overboard, together with any package or receptacle in which they are contained, and neither the owner nor the master shall, in respect of his having so thrown the goods overboard, be subject to any liability, civil or criminal, in any Court.

Power for Local Governments to make rules for protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire.

47. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire. [New.]

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the conditions on, and subject to, which dangerous goods shall be carried on board inland steam-vessels;

(*b*) the precautions to be taken to prevent explosions or fires on board inland steam-vessels; and

(*c*) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires, which is to be kept on board inland steam-vessels.

(*3*) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Penalty for steam-vessel making a voyage in contravention of section 5.

48. If any inland steam-vessel makes a voyage in contravention of section five, the owner and master of the steam-vessel, or either of them, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees: [Act XVI of 1871, s. 27. Bom. Act I of 1864, s. 7. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 7.]

Provided that, if any steam-vessel is not in any place of survey when her certificate expires, no penalty shall be incurred for the want of a certificate in respect of any voyage which the steam-vessel may make from the place where she is when her certificate expires to the nearest place of survey. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act I of 1864, s. 1. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12, amended by Ben. Act V of 1868.]

Liability of master or officer, when a licensed pilot, to lose his license.

49. If the master or any other officer on board of an inland steam-vessel which makes a voyage in contravention of section five is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot taken away from him entirely, or suspended for any period by the Local Government, as the Local Government may see fit to order. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 28. Bom. Act I of 1864, s. 6. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 6.]

Penalty for neglect to affix certificate of survey.

50. The owner and master of any inland steam-vessel, or either of them, on which the certificate of survey granted under this Act is not kept affixed, in manner provided by section eleven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 30. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 1. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.]

Penalty for neglect or refusal to deliver up certificate as required under section 14.

51. If the owner or master of an inland steam-vessel, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate as required under section [Act XVI of 1871, s. 31. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 1. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

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fourteen, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

, 25 & 26 , c. 63, (5), & Act 1859, s. also Act I of 1871, 2. , Act IV 1873, s. 19. , Act I of 8, s. 12. Act VII 879, s. 4.]

Penalty for serving, or engaging a person to serve, as master or engineer without certificate.

52. (*a*) Whoever, having been engaged to serve as master or first or only engineer of any inland steam-vessel to which section nineteen applies, proceeds on any voyage in that steam-vessel as master or first or only engineer without being at the time entitled to and possessed of the certificate required by that section, and

(*b*) Whoever employs any person as a master or first or only engineer of any inland steam-vessel to which section nineteen applies without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to, and possessed of, a master's or an engineer's certificate, as the case may be, under this Act,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

e Act V 1883, s. 6. n. Act VII 1879, s. 6.]

Master failing to give notice as required by section 27.

53. If any master wilfully fails to give notice, as required by section twenty-seven, of any wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty or loss, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

e Act V 883, s.

Master or engineer failing to deliver up cancelled or suspended certificate.

54. Every master or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section forty, and who fails to deliver the certificate to such person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended it directs, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

. Act IV 1879, s.

Penalty for taking dangerous goods on board inland steam-vessels without notice.

55. Whoever, in contravention of section forty-five, takes with him on board any inland steam-vessel any dangerous goods, or delivers or tenders any such goods for the purpose of being carried on any inland steam-vessel, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

. Act I of 59, s. 79.]

Penalty for misconduct endangering vessel or life or limb.

56. Any person employed or engaged in any capacity on board an inland steam-vessel—

(*a*) who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate wreck, destruction or material damage of the vessel, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board the vessel, or

(*b*) who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving the vessel from immediate wreck, destruction or material damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of the vessel from immediate danger to life or limb,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Distress of vessel.

57. Where the owner or master of a steam-vessel is convicted of an offence under this Act committed on board of, or in relation to, that steam-vessel, and sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate may, in addition to any other power he may have for the purpose of compelling payment of the fine, direct the amount thereof to be levied by distress and sale of the vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

58. A Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class, shall not try any offence under this Act, or the rules under it.

[See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Place of trial.

59. Whoever commits an offence against this Act or the rules under it shall be triable for the offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government may, by notification, direct in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any other law for the time being in force.

Saving of prosecutions under other Acts.

60. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules under it, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or the rules under it:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fees recoverable as fines.

61. All fees payable under this Act may be recovered as fines under this Act.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Rules.

62. (*1*) All rules made under this Act by the Local Government shall be subject to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council; and all powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government to make rules may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

(*2*) Every rule made by a Local Government under this Act shall, before being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in such manner, and for such time, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, with a notice of the intention of the Local Government to apply for sanction thereto.

[Home Department Resolution No. 49, dated 8th November, 1882.]

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(3) The Local Government shall receive and submit for the consideration of the Governor General in Council any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to any rule published in pursuance of sub-section two, and the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, if he or it thinks fit, amend the rule with a view to meeting the objection or suggestion without again publishing the rule:

Provided that a failure of the Local Government to submit for the consideration of the Governor General in Council any objection or suggestion made with respect to any rule published in pursuance of sub-section two shall not be deemed to invalidate any rule sanctioned by him under this Act.

(4) A rule sanctioned under this Act by the Governor General in Council shall not take effect until it has been published in the local official Gazette.

(5) Subject to the provisions of section two, sub-section two, every rule when so sanctioned and published shall have the force of law.

Notifications.

63. (1) Except in the case of the notification under section two, sub-section one, all powers to issue notifications conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

(2) A notification issued by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section two, sub-section two, every notification shall, when published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, have the force of law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(*See Section 3.*)

(*a*) *Act of the Governor General in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1871	The Burmese Steamer Survey Act.	The whole.

(*b*) *Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1864 ...	To provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the ports, harbours, rivers or waters of the presidency of Bombay.	The whole.
IV of 1873...	To amend Bombay Act II of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam-vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam-vessels.	The whole.

(*c*) *Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1862 ...	To provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the port of Calcutta.	The whole.
I of 1868 ...	The Steam-boat Survey Amendment Act, 1868.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1871...	To increase the fees for the survey of steam-vessels.	The whole.
VII of 1879	To provide for the proper management of certain inland steam-vessels.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 9.*)

FORM OF SURVEYORS' CERTIFICATE.

Name of steam-vessel.	Tonnage.	When and where built, and material.	Power.	Description of engines and age.	Description of boilers and age.	Ground-tackle.	Condition of hull.	General equipment.	Name of master and number of officers and deck-crew and of engineers and engine-room crew.	When and where last coppered, repaired or cleaned.	Time if less than a year for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments will be sufficient.

We, the undersigned, declare that we have examined the above-named inland steam-vessel, and, to the best of our judgment, she and her engines, as shewn in the above statement, are fully sufficient for service for the period stated above.

A. B.
C. D.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 10.*)

RATES OF FEES.

		Tons.	Rs.
For steam-vessels of less than	. .	200	20
" " 200 tons and up to	.	350	25
" " 350 " " "	.	700	30
" " 700 " " "	.	1,000	40
" " 1,000 " " "	.	1,500	50
" " 1,500 " and upwards		...	60

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been found expedient to legislate in order to bring the law regarding the survey of sea-going steam-vessels into conformity with the law of England and to have one law on that subject applicable to the whole of British India. The present law regulating the survey of these vessels is contained in various local Acts, which also contain provisions relating to inland steam-vessels; and it was thought that it would be better to repeal the whole of these Acts and separately enact the parts relating to sea-going and inland steam-vessels than to repeal only so much as was necessary and leave the Acts in a mutilated and probably obscure form. Moreover, it was thought desirable that there should be one law regarding inland steamers relating to the whole of India. The present law is insufficient. Madras is unprovided for, and there is no law to govern steamers plying in the province of Assam. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It is drawn so that it may be brought into force along with the Indian Steamships Bill, and it repeals the seven local Acts, relating to steamships, which are now in force.

2. The Bill is divided into eight chapters. It deals with the survey of inland steam-vessels, the examination and grant of certificates to masters and engineers of those vessels, the investigation into casualties occurring to them, the suspension and cancellation of masters' and engineers' certificates, and the protection of the vessels from fire, and also prescribes the penalties for offences against the provisions of the Act, the jurisdiction of Magistrates and the place of trial.

3. In its main provisions the Bill follows the existing law so far as it goes. The points in which the law is changed and which require notice are as follows. The term for which the certificate of survey is to last is, by section 12 of the Bill, extended to one year, instead of six months as at present; but section 13 enables the Local Government, under certain circumstances, to cancel or suspend a certificate of survey. The power conferred by section 17 of the Bill of making rules to regulate a survey is somewhat larger than that given by the present law. The duties of each of the two surveyors are different, and the Bill therefore enables the Local Government to assign and regulate the duties of each. To meet local requirements, power is given in section 18 of the Bill to Local Governments to exempt any specified class of inland steam-vessels from all or any of the provisions relating to survey. In section 22 the Bill provides for the grant, without examination, of a certificate as engineer to a person who possesses a certificate granted under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act or a certificate which is by the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, equivalent thereto. It further provides in section 23 for the grant of certificates of service to engineers who have served for a certain time in certain steamships, or who have obtained the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty. The provisions of Chapters IV and V of the Bill, regarding investigations into casualties and the cancelling and suspending of the certificates of masters and engineers, are taken, with slight modifications, from the Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, which was recently passed.

4. The whole of Chapter VI is new. At present, there is no way of securing that due precautions are taken against fire and against the carriage of dangerous goods on passenger steamers. Chapter VI follows to a certain extent the provisions of the Indian Railway Act, 1879. It confers on the Governor General in Council power to declare what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the Act, dangerous goods, and prohibits persons from taking those goods on board except under certain conditions. Following section 23 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, it empowers (section 46) the master or owner of a vessel to throw overboard dangerous goods which have been brought on board without notice or without being marked as required by the Act. It also (section 47) enables the Local Government to make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire.

5. In Chapter VII a section (56) has been inserted, providing a penalty for misconduct on the part of persons employed on board inland steam-vessels. This section is taken from the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, section 79, the penalty being modified so as to permit of an offence being punished by fine only.

6. Lastly, with regard to the rules which may be made under the Act, the Bill, section 62, secures that they shall be duly published for general information and criticism before they are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

7. A statement is annexed showing how the provisions of the Acts which are repealed by the Bill are dealt with in this Bill and the Indian Steamships Bill.

The 5th March, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

Repeal Table showing how the Acts repealed by the Inland Steam-vessels Bill are dealt with.

ACT XVI OF 1871 (the Burmese Steamer Survey Act).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
1	Short title	This is formal	Ditto.
	Local extent	Ditto	Ditto.
2	Interpretation-clause . . .	This is not reproduced, the definition of "Chief Commissioner" being deemed unnecessary, and the object of the definition of "Surveyors" being sufficiently provided for by section 18.	Ditto, see sec. 22.
3	Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year.	This is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5.	Ditto, cf. s. 3.
4	Government to appoint Surveyors .	This is reproduced, section 6 . . .	Ditto, sec. 9.
5	Authority to Surveyors to go on board for purpose of surveying.	This is reproduced, section 7 . . .	Ditto, sec. 10.
6	Surveyor when to grant certificate and declaration.	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9.	Ditto, secs. 11 and 12.
7	No clearance to be given to steamer for voyage for which she has not got certificate.	This is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels.	This is reproduced, sec. 7.
8	Special survey may be ordered by Government for any British steamer.	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
9	Power to make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 17.	Ditto, sec. 21.
10	Fees to be paid for survey . .	This is reproduced, section 10 . . .	Ditto, sec. 13.
11	Certificate to be hung up in vessel .	This is reproduced, section 11 . . .	Ditto, sec. 14 (1).
12	Certificate to be in force only six months.	This is reproduced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*) .	Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*).
	Provision for vessels absent when certificate expires.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 48.	This is reproduced, sec. 5.
	Power to require delivery of expired certificate.	This is reproduced, section 14 . .	Ditto, sec. 17 (1).
13	Power to cancel certificate and declaration.	The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13. The residue is omitted as unnecessary.	Ditto, sec. 16. Ditto.
14	Power to order a second survey .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 16.	Ditto, sec. 19.
15	Power to investigate causes of explosions.	This is reproduced, section 39 . . .	Ditto, sec. 31.
16	Examinations to be instituted for Engineers.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto.
17	Examiners and rules of examination .	This is reproduced, section 20 . . .	Ditto with modifications, sec. 24.

ACT XVI OF 1871—continued.

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
18	Certificate of competency to be given	This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22.	Ditto, sec. 25.
19	Certificate of service to be given .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 23.	Ditto, sec. 26.
20	No certificate of survey if vessel have not a certificated engineer.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto, see sec. 29.
21	Power to exempt private steam-vessels	This is reproduced, section 19(2).	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn.
22	Withdrawal of certificate . .	This is not reproduced, as the subject is provided for in Chapter IV of the Bill.	Ditto, see Chap. III of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
23	English certificate to be available .	This is not reproduced, but see section 22(*b*)	This is not reproduced, but see sec. 29.
24	Certificate to be made in duplicate .	Paragraph one is reproduced, section 24. The second paragraph is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders.	Ditto, sec. 27.
25	Copy of certificate to be delivered .	This is reproduced, section 25.	Ditto, sec. 28.
26	Hindering survey or withholding required information.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary, see section 6(3) of Bill, and Penal Code, sections 176, 186 and 187.	Ditto, see sec. 9 (3).
27	Leaving without certificate and declaration.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48.	Ditto, sec. 5.
28	Master or officer who is a licensed pilot attempting to take ship out of port without certificate.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49.	Ditto, sec. 6.
29	Receiving unlawful fees for making survey.	This is not reproduced, see section 6(3) of Bill, and Penal Code, sections 161, *et seq.*	Ditto, see sec. 9 (3).
30	Neglect to hang up certificate and declaration.	This is reproduced, section 50.	Ditto, sec. 14 (2).
31	Refusal to comply with requirements of section 12.	This is reproduced, section 51.	Ditto, sec. 17 (2).
32	Plying without certificated engineer .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 52.	Ditto, sec. 30.
33	Offences under this Act by whom to be tried.	The first paragraph is reproduced with modifications, sections 58, 59. The second paragraph is reproduced, sections 57 and	Ditto, ss. 32, 33. As to fees see sec. 34.

BOMBAY ACT II OF 1864 (to provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the ports, harbours, rivers or waters of the Presidency of Bombay).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
1	Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year.	This, which has been amended by section 4 of Bombay Act IV of 1873, is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5.	Ditto, Cf. secs. 3 and 4.
2	Government to appoint one or more surveyors.	This is reproduced, section 6 . . .	Ditto, sec. 9.
3	Authority to surveyors to board steamers for purpose of surveying.	This is reproduced, section 7 . . .	Ditto, sec. 10.
	Penalty for hindering them in making survey or withholding information.	This is not reproduced (see section 26 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*).	Ditto.
4	Grant by surveyors of certificate and declaration.	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9.	Ditto, secs. 11 and 12.
5	No clearance to steamer for voyage for which she has no certificate.	This is not reproduced (see section 7 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*).	This is reproduced, sec. 7.
	Penalty for leaving port without a certificate.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48.	Ditto, sec. 5.
6	Master or officer being licensed pilot attempting to take ship out of port without certificate liable to lose license.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49.	Ditto, sec. 6.
7	Power to order special survey of British steamers in harbour of Bombay.	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
8	Power to make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 17.	Ditto, sec. 21.
9	Penalty for surveyor receiving fees, &c., not provided by Act.	This is not reproduced (see section 29 of Act XVI of 1871 *supra*).	Ditto.
10	Fee for survey.	This (as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, section 11) is reproduced, section 10.	Ditto, sec. 13.
11	Certificate to be hung up in conspicuous part of vessel.	This is reproduced, section 11 . . .	Ditto, sec. 14 (1).
	Penalty for non-compliance . .	This is reproduced, section 50 . . .	Ditto, sec. 14 (2).
12	Duration of certificate . . .	This is produced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*).	Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*).
	Proviso as to absence when certificate expires.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 48.	This is reproduced, sec. 5.
	Power to require surrender of expired certificate.	This is reproduced, section 14 . .	Ditto, sec. 17 (1).
	Penalty for non-compliance . .	This is reproduced, section 51 . . .	Ditto, sec. 17 (2).
13	Power to revoke and cancel certificate and declaration.	The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13.	Ditto, sec. 16.
	Power to require survey . . .	This is omitted, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto.
14	If correctness of survey doubted, Government may order second survey by other surveyors.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 16.	Ditto, sec. 19.

BOMBAY ACT II OF 1864—continued.

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
15	Sections of Merchant Shipping Act applied to steam-vessels proceeding to sea from ports in Bombay.	This is not reproduced, being inapplicable to inland steam-vessels.	This is reproduced, sec. 35.
16	Offences by whom tried . . .	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 58 and 59.	Ditto, secs. 32 and 33.
	Penalties and fees how recovered .	This is reproduced, sections 57 and 61.	As to fees see section 34.
17	Interpretation-clause . . .	As to definition of "surveyors" see section 2 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*. The definition of "survey" is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto.

BOMBAY ACT IV OF 1873 (to amend Bombay Act No. II of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam-vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam-vessels).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
1	Construction of Act . . .	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary.	Ditto.
2	Commencement of Act . . .	This is formal	Ditto.
	Exemption from Part III . .	This is not reproduced, but see section 22 (*b*).	This is not reproduced, but see sec. 29.
3	Short title	This is formal.	Ditto.
4	Certain steam-vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year.	This is not reproduced (see section 1 of Bombay Act II of 1864, *supra*.)	Ditto.
5	Duty of surveyor on boarding steam-vessels.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
6	Certificate to be delivered by surveyor.	This is not reproduced for same reason.	Ditto.
7	Penalty for receiving passengers on vessel not intended to carry them.	This is not reproduced for same reason.	Ditto.
8	Power to investigate cause of explosion or direct special survey.	This, so far as it relates to investigations into explosions, is reproduced, section 39. The rest is not reproduced, as it applies only to sea-going vessels, and is sufficiently provided for by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.	Ditto, sec. 31. The rest is not reproduced, being sufficiently provided for by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.
9	Order on receipt of report of investigation or survey.	This is not reproduced for same reason.	Ditto.
10	Expenses of investigation or survey by whom to be paid.	This is not reproduced for same reason.	Ditto.
11	Section substituted for section 10, Bombay Act II of 1864.	This is reproduced (see section 10 of Bombay Act II of 1864, *supra*).	Ditto.
12	Power to appoint ports of survey .	This is reproduced, section 6.	Ditto, sec 9.

BOMBAY ACT IV OF 1873—*continued.*

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
13	Power to impose additional fees .	This is reproduced, section 10 (*b*).	Ditto, sec. 13 (*b*).
14	Examinations to be instituted for engineers.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto.
15	Examiners and rules of examination to be provided.	This is reproduced, section 20 . . .	Ditto with modifications, section 24.
16	Certificates of competency to be given.	This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22.	Ditto, sec. 25.
17	Certificates of service to be given .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 23.	Ditto, sec. 26.
18	No clearance if vessel has not certificated engineer.	This is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.
19	Penalty for plying without certificated engineer.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 52.	Ditto, sec. 30.
20	Power to exempt steam-vessels .	This is reproduced, section 19 (2) . .	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn.
21	Withdrawal of certificate . .	This is not reproduced (see section 22 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*).	Ditto.
22	Certificate to be made in duplicate .	Paragraph one is reproduced, section 24 . The second paragraph is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders.	Ditto, sec. 27.
23	Copy of certificate to be delivered .	This is reproduced, section 25 . . .	Ditto, sec. 28.

BENGAL ACT V OF 1862 (to provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the port of Calcutta).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
1	Steam-vessels liable to be surveyed .	This is not reproduced, the scheme of the Bill being different from that of the Act. Cf. section 5.	Ditto. Cf. sec. 3.
2	Government to appoint surveyors .	This is reproduced, section 6 . . .	Ditto, sec. 9.
3	Authority to surveyors to board steamers for purpose of surveying.	This is reproduced, section 7 . . .	Ditto, sec. 10.
	Penalty for hindering surveyor or withholding information.	This is not reproduced (see section 26 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*).	Ditto.
4	Grant of certificate and declaration .	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 8 and 9.	Ditto, secs. 11 and 12.

BENGAL ACT V OF 1862—*continued.*

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
5	No clearance to steamer for voyage for which she has not got surveyor's certificate.	The first portion of this section is not reproduced, being inapplicable in the case of inland steam-vessels. The second portion is reproduced with certain modifications, section 48.	This is reproduced, ss. 7 and 5.
6	Master or officer who is licensed pilot attempting to take ship out without certificate liable to lose license.	This is reproduced with certain modifications, section 49.	Ditto, sec. 6.
7	Power to order special survey of British steamer in survey port.	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
8	Government may make rules as to mode and time of conducting survey.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 17.	Ditto, sec. 21.
9	Penalty for surveyors receiving unauthorised fee.	This is not reproduced (see section 29 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*).	Ditto.
10	Fee for survey	This, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1871, is reproduced, section 10.	Ditto, sec. 13.
11	Certificates to be hung up in conspicuous part of vessel.	This is reproduced, section 11.	Ditto, sec. 14(1).
	Penalty for non-compliance . .	This is reproduced, section 50.	Ditto, sec. 14(2).
12	Duration of certificate . . .	This is reproduced with *twelve* months substituted for *six* months, section 12 (*a*).	Ditto, sec. 15 (*a*).
	Proviso as to vessel absent when certificate expires.	This, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, is reproduced with modifications, section 48	This is reproduced, sec. 5.
	Returning of expired or revoked certificate.	This is reproduced, section 14.	Ditto, sec. 17(1).
	Penalty for non-compliance . .	This is reproduced, section 51.	Ditto, sec. 17(2).
13	Power to cancel certificate and declaration.	The first paragraph and clauses (1), (2) and (3) are reproduced, section 13; the rest is omitted, being deemed unnecessary.	Ditto, sec. 16, ditto.
14	When Government may order second survey by other surveyors.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 16.	Ditto, sec. 19.
15	Offences under Act by whom tried .	The first part is reproduced with modifications, sections 58 and 59. The second part, relating to distress of ships and recovery of fees, is reproduced, sections 57 and 61.	Ditto as to first part, ss. 32 and 33. As to fees, see sec. 34.
16	Surveyor includes surveyor acting alone.	This is not reproduced (see section 2 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*).	Ditto.

BENGAL ACT I OF 1868 (to make further provision for the survey of steam vessels plying within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
1	Steam-vessels liable to survey . .	This is not reproduced (see section 1 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra*).	Ditto.
2	Power to appoint ports of survey .	This is reproduced, section 6.	Ditto, sec. 9.
3	Addition to sections 3, 5, 6 and 7 of Bengal Act V of 1862.	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary in Bill as drawn.	Ditto.

BENGAL ACT I OF 1868—*continued.*

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
4	Amendment of section 2 of Act V of 1862.	This is reproduced (see section 12 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra.*)	Ditto.
5	Power to impose additional fees .	This is reproduced, section 10 (*b*).	Ditto, sec. 13 (*b*).
6	Power to investigate causes of explosion.	This is reproduced, section 39.	Ditto, sec. 31.
7	Examination of engineers . .	This is not reproduced (see section 16 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra*)	Ditto.
8	Examiners and rules of examination to be provided.	This is reproduced, section 20.	Ditto with modifications, sec. 24.
9	Certificate of competency to be given	This is reproduced with slight modifications, section 22.	Ditto, sec. 25.
10	Certificate of service to be given .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 23.	Ditto, sec. 26.
11	No certificate of survey if vessel has no certificated engineer.	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as the Bill is drawn.	Ditto.
12	Penalty for plying without certificated engineer.	This is reproduced with modifications, section 52.	Ditto, sec. 30.
13	Power to exempt private steam-vessels	This is reproduced, section 19 (2) . .	This is not reproduced, being deemed unnecessary as section 29 is drawn.
14	Withdrawal of certificate . .	This is not reproduced (see section 22 of Act XVI of 1871, *supra.*)	Ditto.
15	English certificates to be available .	This is not reproduced, but see section 22 (*b*)	This is not reproduced, but see section 29.
16	Certificates to be made in duplicate .	Paragraph 1 is reproduced, section 24. The second paragraph 2 is omitted, as it can be provided for by executive orders.	Ditto, sec. 27.
17	Copy of certificate to be delivered .	This is reproduced, section 25.	Ditto, sec. 28.
18	Short title	This is formal.	Ditto.
19	Commencement. Repealed by Act XII of 1873.		
20	Construction	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary.	Ditto.

BENGAL ACT III OF 1871 (to increase the fees for the survey of steam-vessels).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steamships Bill.
1	Increase of fees	This is reproduced (see section 10 of Bengal Act V of 1862, *supra.*)	Ditto.
2	Construction	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary.	

BENGAL ACT VII OF 1879 (to provide for the proper management of certain inland steam-vessels).

Section.	Marginal Note.	How dealt with.	
		The Inland Steam-vessels Bill.	The Indian Steam-ships Bill.
1	Definition of inland steam-vessels .	This is reproduced with a modification, section 4 (4)	None of the provisions of this Act are reproduced in the Bill, as they are already provided for fully in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, No. 1 of 1859, and the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
2	Local Government may make rules .	This is reproduced with modifications, section 20.	
3	Commanders to have certificates .	This is not reproduced, but cf. section 19 (1).	
4	Penalty on owner if vessel is commanded by uncertificated commander	This is reproduced with modifications, section 52.	
5	Commanders deemed pilots under Indian Ports Act.	This is reproduced, section 26.	
6	Notice of accidents to be given to Local Government.	This is reproduced with modifications, sections 27 and 53.	
7	Investigation of accident . .	The subject-matter of this section is provided for at length in Chapter IV of the Bill.	
8	Local Government may suspend or cancel certificate.	The subject-matter of this section is reproduced at greater length in sections 40 *et seq.*	
9	Proceedings to enforce penalty when to be taken.	This is not reproduced, being no longer necessary.	
10	Commencement	This is not reproduced, being unnecessary.	

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 7 OF 1883.

THE INDIAN STEAMSHIPS BILL, 1883.

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Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey of Steamships and the Grant of Certificates to Engineers of those Ships.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the survey of steamships and the grant of certificates to engineers of those ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Steamships Act, 1883;

Extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

(*3*) And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the official Gazette directs.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(*1*) "steamship" means every description of vessel used in navigation and propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam: and

(*2*) "passenger" includes any person carried in a steamship other than the master and crew and the owner, his family and servants.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEY OF STEAMSHIPS.

Steamship not to carry passengers unless furnished with certificate under Act.

[17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, ss. 291 & 318; see also 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 16. See also Act XVI of 1871, s. 3. Bombay Act II of 1864, s. 1, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, s. 4. Bengal Act V of 1862, s. 1, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1868, s. 1.]

3. A steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers between places in British India, and

a British steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers to or from any place in British India from or to any place out of British India,

unless she is furnished with a certificate of survey under this chapter then in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed.

Exception of certain steamships from provisions of section 3.

[Cf. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4, paragraph 2.]

4. Nothing in section three shall apply to—

(*a*) any steamship furnished with a certificate of survey, granted by the Board of Trade or any British Colonial Government, which is then in force and applicable to the voyage on which that steamship has proceeded or is about to proceed, or the service on which she has been or is about to be employed, unless there is reason to believe that the steamship has, subsequently to the grant of the certificate, sustained injury or damage, or been found unseaworthy or otherwise inefficient; or

(*b*) any inland steam-vessel as defined in the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1883; or

(*c*) any steamship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or the Government of India, or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Penalty for carrying passengers in contravention of section 3.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 1. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 1. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 1.]

5. If any steamship carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section three, the owner and master of the steamship, or either of them, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees:

Provided that, if any steamship is not in any port of survey when her certificate expires, no penalty shall be incurred for the want of a certificate until she first begins to carry passengers after her next subsequent arrival at some port of survey.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 1. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

If master or officer of ship carrying passengers in contravention of section 3 is a licensed pilot, he is liable to loss his license.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 2. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 6. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 6.]

6. If the master or any other officer of any steamship which carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section three, is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot cancelled or suspended for any period by the Local Government, as the Local Government may see fit to order.

Port-clearance not to be granted until certificate of survey produced.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 7. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 5. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 5. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 318.]

7. No officer of Customs shall grant a port-clearance, nor shall any pilot be assigned to any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required by section three, until after the production by the owner or master thereof of a certificate under this Act then in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed.

Power to detain ship not furnished with certificate.

8. If any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required by section three leaves or attempts to leave any port of survey without a certificate, any officer of Customs or any pilot on board the ship may detain her until she is duly furnished with the certificate.

Appointment of surveyors and ports of survey.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 4. Bom. Act II of 1864 s. 2. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 2. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 305.]

9. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be surveyors for the purposes of this Act at such ports within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, appoint to be ports of survey.

(*2*) Every surveyor so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

(*3*) Every surveyor so appointed shall, for the purposes of the survey, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Indian Steamships Bill.

Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships.

Powers of surveyors.

10. (*1*) For the purposes of a survey under this Act, the surveyors appointed under section nine may, at any reasonable time, go on board any steamship, and may inspect the steamship and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments or articles on board thereof:

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 5. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 3. Act V of 1862, s. 3. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 314.]

Provided that they shall not unnecessarily hinder the loading or unloading of the steamship, or unnecessarily detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage.

(*2*) The owner, master and officers of the steamship shall afford to the surveyors all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steamship and her machinery and equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as they may reasonably require.

Grant of certificate by surveyors.

11. Every survey under this Act shall be made by not less than two surveyors, and when the survey is completed, the surveyors making it shall forthwith, if each of them is satisfied that the steamship is sufficient, so far as it is his duty to survey her, for the service on which it is intended to employ it, grant to the owner or master of the steamship surveyed, on payment by him of the fees hereinafter mentioned, a certificate of survey under this Act.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Act V of 1862, s. 4. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 313.]

Form of certificate of survey.

12. Every certificate of survey granted under this Act shall be signed by each of the surveyors granting it, and shall contain a statement of the particulars specified, and be framed, as nearly as the circumstances of each case will admit, in the form set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed, or shall contain a statement of such other particulars, or be framed in such other form, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 6. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 4. Act V of 1862, s. 4.]

Fees for survey.

13. For every survey made under this Act the owner or master of the steamship surveyed shall pay to each of the surveyors making the survey—

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 10. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 10, as amended by Act IV of 1873, s. 11. Act V of 1862, s. 10, as amended by Act VII of 1871, s. 1. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 314. Bom. Act II of 1873, s. 1. Ben. Act V of 1868.]

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the ship according to the rates in the second schedule hereto annexed, or according to such other rates as the Local Government may from time to time by notification prescribe, and

(*b*) when the survey is made in any port of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense, if any, of the journey of the surveyors to the port, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe.

Certificate to be affixed in conspicuous part of ship.

14. (*1*) The owner or master of every steamship for which a certificate of survey has been granted under this Act shall forthwith, on the receipt of the certificate, cause it to be affixed, and kept affixed so long as it remains in force and the ship is in use, on some conspicuous part of the ship where it may be easily read by all persons on board thereof.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 11. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11. Act V of 1862, s. 11. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 317.]

(*2*) The owner and master of every steamship (or either of them), on which the certificate of survey granted under this Act is not kept affixed in manner provided by this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 30. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 11. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 11.]

Term of certificates.

15. A certificate granted under this Act shall not be in force—

(*a*) after the expiration of twelve months from the date thereof; or

(*b*) after the expiration of the period, if less than a year, for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(*c*) after notice has been given by the Local Government to the owner, agent or master of the steamship to which the certificate relates, that the Local Government has cancelled or suspended it.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1862, s. . Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 315.]

Cancellation or suspension of certificate by Local Government.

16. Any certificate of survey granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended by a Local Government if it has reason to believe—

[Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 13. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 13. Act XVI of 1871, s. 13. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 316.]

(*a*) that the declaration in the certificate of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steamship has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or

(*b*) that the certificate has otherwise been issued upon false or erroneous information; or

(*c*) that, since the granting of the certificate, the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steamship have sustained any injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

Power to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate.

17. (*1*) The Local Government may require any certificate of survey which has expired, or has been cancelled or suspended, to be delivered up to such person as it directs.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 12. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

(*2*) If the owner or master, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate as required under this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 31. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 12. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 12.]

Report to be made of cancellation or suspension of certain certificates.

18. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends under section sixteen a certificate is not the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted, the Local Government cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the fact of cancellation or suspension, together with the reasons therefor, to the Local Government of the place where the certificate was granted.

Indian Steamships Bill.

Chapter II.—Survey of Steamships. Chapter III.—Examination and Certificates of Engineers.

[Act XVI of 1871, s. 14. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 14. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 14. Cf. the appeal given by 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 14.]

Power to order a second survey.

19. (*1*) If the surveyors making a survey under this Act refuse to give a certificate, or give a certificate with which the owner or master of the steamship surveyed is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, direct two other surveyors appointed under section nine to survey the steamship.

(*2*) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steamship, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a certificate or give such certificate as under the circumstances seems to them proper, and their decision shall be final.

(*3*) Every survey made under this section shall be made subject to all the provisions and rules both as to the payment of fees and otherwise which are applicable to surveys made in ordinary cases under this Act.

[See 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 19.]

Survey of foreign steamships.

20. When a foreign steamship requires to be furnished with a certificate of survey under this Act, and the Local Government is satisfied, by the production of a certificate of survey attested by a British Consular Officer at the port of survey, that the ship has been officially surveyed at a foreign port, and that the requirements of this Act are proved by that survey to have been substantially complied with, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, dispense with any further survey of the ship in respect of the requirements so complied with, and give a certificate which shall have the same effect as a certificate given after survey under this Act:

Provided that this section shall not apply in the case of an official survey at any foreign port with respect to which Her Majesty has by order in Council directed that section 19 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, shall not apply.

[See 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 19.]

[Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 9. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 8. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 8. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, ss. 309-13.]

Local Government to make rules as to survey.

21. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the making of surveys under this Act.

(*2*) Rules under this section may, among other matters,

(*a*) declare the times and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(*b*) assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making a survey; and

(*c*) declare the form in which certificates of survey granted under this Act are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars which are to be stated therein.

[New. But cf. definition of "Surveyors" in Act XVI of 1871, s. 2. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 17. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 16.]

Power for Local Government to exempt certain steamships.

22. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification, declare that all or any of the provisions of this chapter shall not apply in the case of any specified class of steamships, or shall apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

CHAPTER III.

EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ENGINEERS.

Certificates to be of two grades.

23. Engineers' certificates shall be of two grades, namely, "first class engineers' certificates" and "second class engineers' certificates."

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (1).]

Examiners to be appointed and rules of examination made.

24. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as engineers, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) for the conduct of these examinations, and as to the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining "first class engineers' certificates" and "second class engineers' certificates"; and

(*b*) for the fees to be paid by all applicants for examination.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, ss. 6 & 7. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 17. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 15. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 8.]

Grant of certificates of competency.

25. (*1*) The Local Government shall grant to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the necessary qualifications a certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as a first class engineer or as a second class engineer, as the case may be:

Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that the report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in such form as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe.

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 8. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 18. Bom. Act II of 1873, s. 18. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 9.]

Grant of certificates of service.

26. (*1*) The Local Government shall grant certificates of service as engineers, differing in form from certificates of competency, as follows, namely:—

(*a*) To every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as first engineer in any foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of engineer in the service of Her Majesty—a "first class engineers' certificate" of service:

(*b*) To every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served for a period of not less than one year as second engineer in any foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or as first or only engineer in any other steamship, or who has obtained or shall obtain the rank of first class assistant engineer in the service of Her Majesty—a "second class engineers' certificate" of service:

Provided that a certificate of service shall not be granted to any person until he—

[Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 13, s. 9. Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 19. Bom. Act II of 1873, s. 19. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 10.]

Indian Steamships Bill.

Chapter III.—Examination and Certificates of Engineers.

(*c*) has proved himself to have served or attained such rank as aforesaid, and has given his name and a full and satisfactory account of the length and nature of his previous services, and

(*d*) has paid such fees as the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, from time to time direct.

(*2*) Each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is granted, and shall be in such form as the Local Government may from time to time, by rule, prescribe.

Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 24. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 22. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 16.]

Certificates to be made in duplicate.

27. Every certificate granted under this chapter shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Act XVI of 1871, s. 25. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 23. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 17.]

Copy of certificate to be granted in certain cases.

28. Whenever an engineer proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government which granted his certificate that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of it, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record kept as provided under section twenty-seven, he appears to be entitled shall be granted to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

Cf. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. (2),(3) & (4), Act I of 1859, s. 13. Act XVI of 1871, s. 20, Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 18, Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 11, which however lay down different rule.] 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104. 32 & 33 Vic., c., 11.

Number of engineers and nature of certificates necessary in case of different steamships.

29. (*1*) A foreign-going steamship having engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards shall not go to sea from any port in British India unless she has as her first and second engineers two certificated engineers, the first possessing a "first class engineers' certificate" and the second a "second class engineers' certificate" or a certificate of the higher grade, granted under this Act or the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, for the time being in force, or to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

(*2*) A home-trade steamship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall not go to sea from any port in British India unless she has as her only or first engineer an engineer possessing a second class engineers' certificate or a certificate of the higher grade, of the nature referred to in sub-section one.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall apply to any steamship to which section 19 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act is applicable.

(*4*) In this section "foreign-going steamship" includes every steamship employed in trading between any port of British India and any port or place not in British India, nor on the continent of India, nor in the island of Ceylon; and

Act I of 1859, s. 118.]

"home-trade steamship" includes every steamship employed in trading between any ports of British India, or between any port of British India and any port or place on the continent of British India, or in the island of Ceylon.

Act I of 1859, s. 118.]

Penalty for serving, or engaging a person to serve, as engineer without a certificate.

30. (*a*) Whoever, having been engaged to serve in any of the capacities referred to in section twenty-nine in any steamship to which that section applies, goes to sea in that capacity without being at the time entitled to, and possessed of, the certificate required by that section, and [25 & 26 Vic., c. 63, s. 5 (5). Cf. Act XVI of 1871, s. 32. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 19 Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 12.].

(*b*) whoever employs any person in any capacity referred to in section twenty-nine in any steamship to which that section applies, without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to, and possessed of, the certificate required by that section,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Investigation into Explosions.

Power to investigate causes of explosions.

31. (*1*) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any steamship for which a certificate of survey is required under this Act, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it thinks fit. 1871, s. 15. Bom. Act IV of 1873, s. 8. Ben. Act I of 1868, s. 6.]

(*2*) The person or persons so directed may enter into and upon the steamship with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steamship, or of the machinery thereof, for the purpose of the investigation, and shall report to the Local Government what, in their opinion, was the cause of the explosion.

(*3*) Every such person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186. XLV of 1860.

Miscellaneous.

Magistrate having jurisdiction.

32. A Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class, shall not try any offence under this Act. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Place of trial.

33. Whoever commits an offence against this Act shall be triable for the offence in any place in which he may be found, or which the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any other law for the time being in force. [See Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Fees recoverable as fines.

34. All fees payable, and all fines imposed, under the provisions of this Act may be recovered in like manner as a fine may be recovered under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, Act I of 1859, section 113. [Act XVI of 1871, s. 33. Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 16. Ben. Act V of 1862, s. 15.]

Indian Steamships Bill.

Schedule I.—Form of Surveyor's Certificate and Declaration and Schedule II.—Rates of Fees.

[See Bom. Act II of 1864, s. 15] 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

Sections of Imperial Merchant Shipping Act applied to steamships going to sea from Presidency of Bombay.

35. Sections 292, 293 and 294 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the table marked S. in the schedule of that Act shall apply to all steamships going to sea from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

In calculating the penalties mentioned in section 293 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, ten rupees shall be taken as the equivalent of one pound.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 12.*)

FORM OF SURVEYORS' CERTIFICATE AND DECLARATION.

Name of steam-vessel.	Tonnage.	When and where built, and material.	Power.	Description of engines and age.	Description of boilers and age.	Ground-tackle.	Condition of hull.	General equipment	Name of master and number of officers and deck crew and of engineers and engine-room crew.	When and where last coppered, repaired or cleaned.	Limits (if any) beyond which the vessel is not fit to ply.	Time if less than a year for which the hull, boilers, engines, or any of the equipments will be sufficient.

We, the undersigned, declare that we have examined the abovenamed steamship, and, to the best of our judgment, she and her engines, as shown in the above statement, are fully sufficient for the service on which it is intended to employ her, that is to say (*as the case may be*), and that the certificate (*or* certificates *as the case may be*) of the engineer (*or* engineers *as the case may be*) of the said steamship is (*or* are) such or in such condition as is required by this Act.

A. B.

C. D.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 13.*)

RATES OF FEES.

	Tons.	Rs.
For steamships of less than	200	20
" " 200 tons and up to	350	25
" " 350 " " "	700	30
" " 700 " " "	1,000	40
" " 1,000 " " "	1,500	50
" " 1,500 " and upwards	...	6

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A CASE having occurred in Bombay which showed that the Bombay law relating to the survey of steamships was not in harmony with the English law on the subject, it was thought desirable to amend the Bombay law. When, however, the question of legislation came to be considered, it appeared that there were no less than seven local Acts relating to steamships. Bombay, Bengal and Burma each had its special law regulating the survey of these ships, while there was no law on the subject in the Presidency of Madras. The multiplicity of laws relating to the survey of steamships, it was thought, could not but be inconvenient to shipowners whose ships traded between different Provinces. For instance, Act XVI of 1871, which is in force in Burma, requires every steam-vessel plying on any of the rivers or waters of British Burma, except steam-vessels plying between a port in British Burma and a port not in British India, to be surveyed twice a year. In the same way, the Bombay Act II of 1864, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, requires every British steam-vessel, not holding a Board of Trade, British Indian or Colonial certificate, carrying passengers between any port of the Presidency of Bombay and any other port, to be surveyed twice a year, and the Bengal Act V of 1862, as amended by Act I of 1868, also requires the survey twice in every year of all steam-vessels plying on any of the rivers or waters within the Province of Bengal, except steam-vessels which may ply between some port within that Province and some port not in British India. Under these laws, a steam-vessel which was surveyed in Bombay might, apparently, be required to undergo a fresh survey on arrival in Calcutta, and another survey on arrival at a port in Burma. As legislation is necessary, it is, therefore, clearly expedient to have one uniform law relating to the survey of steam-vessels applicable to the whole of British India.

2. Besides providing for the survey of steam-vessels, the local Acts provide also for the examination of, and the grant of certificates to, engineers, and for holding investigations into explosions occurring on board steam-vessels. In these matters uniformity in the law is desirable.

3. After consulting the Local Governments concerned, the Government of India has decided to legislate so as to provide one law relating to the survey of sea-going steamships, the examination and grant of certificates to engineers of those ships, and the investigation into explosions occurring thereon. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It was, however, found at the same time necessary to legislate in like manner for steam-vessels plying on rivers and inland waters, inasmuch as the provisions of the local Acts related, to a certain extent, to those vessels as well as to sea-going vessels. With this view, a separate Bill—the Inland Steam-vessels Bill—has been prepared, so as to keep the law relating to merchant shipping—a law liable to be affected by legislation in England—entirely separate from the law regulating inland steam-vessels, which is a matter solely within the scope of Indian legislation.

4. The present Bill is divided into three chapters. The first chapter is purely formal. The second deals with the subject of the survey of steamships. It provides that a steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers between places in British India, and that a British steamship shall not carry more than twelve passengers to or from any place in British India from or to any foreign port, unless she is furnished with a certificate of survey. It exempts steamships furnished with Board of Trade certificates or Colonial certificates, provides for the appointment of surveyors and ports of survey, prescribes the powers of surveyors and the conditions on which they are to grant certificates. It provides for the fees which are to be paid for certificates and the term for which they are to last, and it confers on the Local Government the power, under certain circumstances, of cancelling or suspending a certificate. It further enables the Local Government to make rules to regulate the time, place and manner in which surveys shall be made, and to assign and regulate the duties of each of the surveyors making it. To meet local requirements, a section (22) is also added, enabling the Local Government to exempt any specified class of steamships from all or any of the provisions of the chapter.

5. The principal changes introduced in the law by the provisions contained the second chapter are as follows:—

Section 3 follows the English law (39 & 40 Vic., cap. 80, section 16), and only requires a survey in the case of steamships carrying more than twelve passengers.

The law as at present in force in Bengal and Burma is thus amended in an important point and cargo steamers are exempted from survey.

Another change in the law is made by section 15 of the Bill, which provides that a certificate of survey shall not remain in force for more than twelve months. At present, the law requires a survey twice a year, but it is thought that the power which the Local Government has under section 16 of the Bill of cancelling or suspending a certificate renders a survey every six months unnecessary.

Section 20 of the Bill enacts the provisions (regarding the grant of certificates of survey to foreign ships) of section 19, 39 & 40 Vic., cap. 80. It is considered that these provisions will be of use in India in the case of foreign ships which have been officially surveyed at a foreign port.

6. The third chapter of the Bill deals with the examination of, and grant of certificates to, engineers. It also contains a provision as to inquiries into cases of explosion, and miscellaneous sections regulating the jurisdiction and place of trial in cases of offences under the Act, and applies to steamships going to sea from a place in the Bombay Presidency, the provisions as to boats for sea-going ships of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

7. Following the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, the chapter provides that there are to be two grades of engineers—first class engineers and second class engineers. The Local Government is empowered to appoint examiners, and to make rules as to the conduct of the examinations, the qualifications to be required from the applicants and the fees to be paid by them. Certificates will be granted to those who, by the result of the examination, show themselves to be possessed of the necessary qualifications.

8. This chapter also provides (section 26) for the grant of certificates of service as engineers. A first class certificate may be granted to a person who has served, before the passing of the Act, for a period of not less than one year as first engineer in any foreign-going steamship carrying engines of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of engineer in Her Majesty's service.

A second class certificate may be granted to a person who has, before the passing of the Act, served as second engineer in such a steamship or as sole engineer in a smaller one, or who obtains the rank of first class assistant engineer in Her Majesty's service. It is doubtful whether it is necessary or expedient to provide for the grant of certificates of service. The attention of the Local Governments concerned will be drawn to the point.

9. It is further provided (section 29), that foreign-going steamships shall not proceed to sea without engineers possessing certain specified certificates. Similar provisions are made for home-trade steamships, the steamships which are inland steam-vessels within the meaning of the Inland Steam-vessels Act being excepted.

10. The provisions of section 31, as to investigations into explosions, require no comment; and the last four sections of the Bill merely re-enact the existing law as to jurisdiction, the place of trial, the recovery of fees and fines, and the application to steamships leaving a port in the Bombay Presidency of certain provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, concerning boats for sea-going ships.

The 5th March, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February, 1883:—

No. 8 OF 1883.

A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects.

X of 1882.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 22.

1. For the last clause of section 22, the following shall be substituted:—

"may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as he or it thinks fit, who, being

(*a*) members of the Covenanted Civil Service,

(*b*) members of the Native Civil Service constituted under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3,

(*c*) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces, or

(*d*) Cantonment Magistrates,

are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories mentioned in the notification."

Amendment of section 25.

2. In section 25, after the words "British India" the following shall be inserted:—

"Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of the territories administered by the Local Government under which they are serving".

Amendment of section 443.

3. In section 443, the words "and an European British subject" shall be omitted.

New section substituted for section 444.

4. For section 444 the following shall be substituted:—

Assistant Sessions Judges who may try European British subjects.

"444. An Assistant Sessions Judge shall not exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government."

Repeal of section 450 and of the last sixteen words of section 459.

5. Section 450 and the last sixteen words of section 459 are hereby repealed.

Construction of Act with Code of Criminal Procedure.

6. (*1*) In this Act "section" means section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. X of 1882.

(*2*) All references to that Code made in enactments heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed shall be read as if made to that Code as amended by this Act.

Saving for existing appointments.

7. Nothing in this Act shall affect the validity of any appointment made before the passing of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SHORTLY after the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, was passed, the question was raised whether the provisions of that Code which limit the jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns to judicial officers who are themselves European British subjects should not be modified. It was thought anomalous that, while Natives of India were admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service and held competent to discharge the highest judicial duties, they should be deemed incompetent to be Justices of the Peace and to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns.

2. After consulting the Local Governments, the Government of India has arrived at the conclusion that the time has come for modifying the existing law and removing the present bar upon the investment of Native Magistrates in the interior with powers over Euro-

pean British subjects. The Government of India has accordingly decided to settle the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects in such a way as to remove from the Code, at once and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions.

3. With this object the present Bill has been prepared. In section one it amends section 22 of the Code, which provides that only European British subjects can be appointed Justices of the Peace, and gives the Government power to appoint to that office such persons as it thinks fit belonging to the following classes:—

(*a*) Members of the Covenanted Civil Service;
(*b*) Members of the Native Civil Service constituted by the rules made under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3;
(*c*) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces; or
(*d*) Cantonment Magistrates,

and being persons invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

4. The Bill then in section two amends section 25 of the Code, and makes all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates *ex officio* Justices of the Peace.

5. Section three repeals so much of section 443 of the Code as limits jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns to Magistrates who are themselves European British subjects.

6. Section four repeals the similar provision of section 444 of the Code with regard to Sessions Judges.

7. Lastly, section five repeals section 450 of the Code, which provides for the case where the Sessions Judge of the division within which the offence is ordinarily triable is not an European British subject. The same section of the Bill also repeals so much of section 459 of the Code as provides that that section shall not be deemed to confer on Magistrates and Sessions Judges outside the Presidency-towns, not being European British subjects, jurisdiction over European British subjects.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 30th January, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 13 of 1883.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 17th March 1883.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding;*
The HON. G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General;*
The HON. H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.;
The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS;
The HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY;
Colonel the HON. S. T. TREVOR, R.E.;
The HON. J. J. ALLEN;
The HON. BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, C.I.E.;
The HON. J. E. CAITHNESS;
The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF;
The HON. HARBUNS SAHAI;
and
The HON. CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.

JUTE-WAREHOUSES AND FIRE-BRIGADES.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Jute-Warehouses and Fire-Brigades

be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill; and in doing so he said that the report of the Select Committee went so fully, and he hoped so clearly, into the different points in which it was thought desirable to modify the original draft of the Bill, that it would not be necessary for him to detain the Council at any great length with the remarks which he was about to offer. Indeed, he believed there were only two matters to which he need refer outside the four corners of the Select Committee's report, and upon these he desired to offer a few remarks. The first of these was the communication from the Suburban Municipal Commissioners which was not received in time to be taken into consideration by the Select Committee. The communication was printed as No. 3 of the papers circulated to the Council, and he would ask hon. members to refer to it. The first objection they took was to what they called "the principle which underlies the Bill of taking away the initiative power of fixing the rates of license fees from the Commissioners and vesting it in Government."

He did not understand that objection. The Bill, as it came before the Suburban Commissioners, was the Bill as it was originally drafted, and before the Select Committee had amended it, and in this point it simply reproduced the existing law of 1879 according to which the fee for jute licenses had to be fixed by Government after consulting the Municipal Commissioners, and that was now the law in force in the Suburban Municipality. There was no proposal to take away any power from the Commissioners and confer it on the Government. He should have again to refer to this subject; but he only wished to say now that the objection which had been taken was unfounded.

The next was, he imagined, the objection to which they attached most importance, the objection taken by them to the proposal to set apart 20 per cent. of the license fees to cover the expenses of management and superintendence. The Suburban Commissioners declared this amount insufficient, and urged that they ought to have one-third. The question had been carefully considered by the Select Committee, and they were of opinion that an allowance of 20 per cent. would be ample for the purpose, and in coming to that conclusion they had been assisted by certain figures laid before them by the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation with regard to the expenditure incurred in Calcutta in this respect. It appeared from those figures that in Calcutta in 1880 the establishment cost Rs. 3,992, whereas the 20 per cent. allowance would have amounted to Rs. 5,700. In 1881 the expenditure was Rs. 3,483, and 20 per cent. would have amounted to Rs. 4,540. In 1882 the expenditure was Rs. 3,830, and 20 per cent. would have given Rs. 4,680. These figures made it clear that 20 per cent. would give a larger sum to Calcutta than it was at present found necessary to expend; and that the Corporation had been able to limit its expenditure to about 16 per cent. of its receipts, and the Committee saw no reason why the Commissioners in the Suburbs should not do the same. The Suburban Commissioners observed that at present they expended 25 per cent. of the collections for the purposes of management. That was true; but how did they make that out, for out of a collection of about Rs. 16,000 in 1881-82, the amount they expended was Rs. 3,488. They made it out first by charging the actual cost of establishment, viz. Rs. 1,884; and then the Commissioners in a perfectly arbitrary manner made a charge of 10 per cent. on the actual collections (Rs. 1,604), and set it down as a charge for executive control. That was a purely arbitrary charge, and if they liked to reduce the 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. they will find that the total charge would not exceed 20 per cent., while all actual expenditure would be provided for. The Committee therefore thought there was no necessity for making any alteration as regarded the allowance of 20 per cent.

Then the Suburban Commissioners said they considered the arrangement which would place the control of the fire-brigade in the hands of the Commissioner of Police very objectionable, but they did not suggest any other arrangement, and he thought that the Council would feel that the Commissioner of Police was the most appropriate and natural authority in whom should devolve the management of the fire-brigade.

He need only refer to one other point in connection with this representation from the Suburban Commissioners, and that was the suggestion that insurance offices should be made to contribute, as they did in London and other

cities, to the maintenance of the fire-brigade. Such a provision existed in the Act of 1872. It provided that a rate of eight annas for every ten thousand rupees should be levied on the amount of insurance; that policy was deliberately set aside in 1879, and the Select Committee were of opinion that it ought not to be revived. He thought the policy a mistaken one, because the amount so charged was not really paid by the insurance companies, but by the persons who effected insurance by way of enhancement of their premium, and the owners of jute-warehouses would thus have to pay twice over—first, directly in the form of the license fee; and secondly, in the form of higher premium to insurance companies to meet the requirements of the law in this particular instance.

Coming to the report of the Select Committee, he would ask attention to section 5, in which a considerable alteration had been made at the recommendation of Mr. Harrison, to whom the Committee were greatly indebted for the assistance they had derived from his experience in the matter. According to the existing Act of 1879, the amount of the license fee was to be fixed by the Local Government after consulting the Municipal Commissioners at a special meeting. This provision of the law had not been literally carried out, for in point of fact the Government did not fix the fee, but they fixed the scale of fees and left its application to the Commissioners, and the Committee thought that was the proper system to follow, and they had accordingly adopted that principle. They thought the scale of fees ought to be fixed by Government after taking the opinion of the Commissioners, and that the Commissioners should be left to apply that scale according to the circumstances of the particular warehouse to which a license was to be granted.

The next section to which he would invite attention was section 18, and that was the second point to which MR. REYNOLDS had referred above, as a matter which was not noticed in the Select Committee's report. It had been suggested to him, since the report had been made, that section 18 might be productive of administrative inconvenience. It provided that the Commissioner of Police should prepare a budget or estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the fire-brigade for the year commencing on the 1st April next ensuing, and that such budget should be laid before the Commissioners in meeting, and forwarded by them to the Local Government. It had been suggested to him that Municipal Commissioners were occasionally somewhat dilatory in their proceedings, and it might be inconvenient if the Local Government had to wait till the Commissioners forwarded the budget, and it was thought that the principle would be sufficiently provided for if the Commissioner of Police sent the budget to the Government and merely forwarded a copy to the Commissioners; but MR. REYNOLDS was not prepared to adopt this suggestion. He thought it would not satisfy the reasonable wish of the Municipal Commissioners that they should have an opportunity of examining and criticising the Fire-Brigade budget before its submission to Government, and he did not think it need be assumed that they would neglect their duties so far as not to send up the budget within a reasonable time. He therefore did not propose any amendment in connection with this matter. By providing that the Commissioner of Police should prepare the budget in or before the month of February, sufficient time was given to the Municipal Commissioners to enable them to send up the budget in time for the Local Government to deal with it.

The alterations in sections 21 and 23 were of no great importance. A suggestion was made in Council when the Bill was introduced that the wording of the Bill, which left the responsibility on the officers of the police and fire-brigade to shew that they had not exceeded what was necessary for the due execution of their duties, might be improved. The Committee had amended the section by providing in section 21 that no officer of the police or of the fire-brigade should be held liable for damages on account of any act done by him in the *bonâ fide* belief that such act was required in the proper execution of his duties. The Commissioner of Police of Calcutta expressed an opinion that some clause of that kind was necessary, and that the wording of the existing law did not sufficiently protect such officers in the execution of their duties; and the Select Committee agreed with him. Then as to section 25. As it formerly stood it provided that the powers conferred on the Commissioner of Police in respect of Calcutta and the Suburbs as to fireworks should be exercised in

Howrah by the Chairman of the Commissioners. On this point the Magistrate of Howrah, who was also the Chairman of the Municipality, had represented that, in the event of his absence from head-quarters, he could more conveniently provide for the conduct of the duties referred to in this section in his capacity of Magistrate than in his capacity of Charman. The Select Committee also thought that the duties belonged more properly to the Head of the Police than to the Head of the Municipality, and they had modified the section accordingly.

He wished to call attention to a point in reference to section 27 for the disposal of sums now standing to the credit of the Jute-Warehouse Fund in Calcutta and the Suburbs. The proposals therein contained had not been objected to either by the Calcutta or Suburban Commissioners.

With regard to section 28, the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta wished it to be distinctly stated that any fees leviable under the Petroleum Act were to form part of the fund for the maintenance of the fire-brigade. MR. REYNOLDS believed that the Government had expressed their intention of devoting these fees to that purpose, and it was no doubt a proper mode of applying the money; but it was quite a different thing to declare by legislation that those fees must be appropriated to that purpose. The Committee had therefore added a clause to the section which provided that, in addition to certain proceeds of jute licenses, the fund available for the maintenance of the fire-brigade should consist also of any other funds which the Local Government might grant or appropriate for the purpose.

The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF said:—"When this Bill was last before the Council on the motion to refer it to a Select Committee, I had the honour to draw the attention of the Council to two parts of the Bill. I had firstly ventured to make a suggestion in connection with what was section 27 of the Bill as it was first introduced into the Council. This section corresponds with section 34 of the Bill as it is now before the Council after it has been amended by the Select Committee. I had then called the attention of the Council to the expression "commodity," which occurred in the section in connection with the power of the Local Government to bring under the operation of the Act any other fibre besides jute and cotton, to which the Act in terms applied.

I submitted that the use of an ambiguous word liable to misconstruction should rather be avoided in legislation, and I am glad to find that my humble suggestion has found favour with the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred, and that the expression referred to above has been omitted from the section in question.

The other matter, with which I had troubled the Council on the occasion above mentioned, was in connection with sections 16 and 17 of the original Bill, which are, however, retained in the present Bill as before. These sections of the original Bill, which correspond with the same sections in the Bill now before the Council, laid down rules in what manner the proceeds of the fees and penalties levied under the Act were to be appropriated. It was provided in those sections that twenty per cent. of such fees and penalties shall be applied to meet all expenses incurred by the Municipal Commissioners on account of inspection and other charges in relation to the Jute-Warehouses. It was also provided that "any balance of such twenty per centum which may remain after payment of such expenses shall be credited to the Municipal Fund." So far so good. There is no objection to this. The costs of maintaining the fire-brigade is in the first instance limited to twenty per centum, and thus there is a limit on this side, and provision is also made for cases where a part only of the twenty per centum might be sufficient to meet certain charges, leaving a surplus in the hands of the Municipal Commissioners, which surplus is to go to the Municipal Fund. And this is very satisfactory.

But, then, what are the provisions of the Bill regarding the remaining eighty per centum. Section 17 provides that the same should be made over by the Municipal Commissioners to the Commissioner of Police for the maintenance of the fire-brigade. That is all that is said in the original Bill in respect to the eighty per centum. No provision is made in respect of the balance, if any, left after the defrayal of the cost of maintaining the fire-brigade. I can understand the absence of any such provision when

the costs of maintaining the fire-brigade would amount to eighty per centum. The limit of eighty per centum for the costs of maintaining the fire-brigade no doubt means that the Commissioner of Police should keep down such costs, so that they may not exceed the eighty per centum. But what is the Commissioner of Police to do with the surplus, if any, in his hands after meeting the costs of maintaining the fire-brigade out of the eighty per centum. There is no provision for such a case like this. There is no provision in section 17 similar to that contained in the last clause of section 16 providing for the balance to be credited to the Municipal Fund. No doubt the absence of a provision from the section in question to meet the case of a surplus might be accounted for by the circumstance that it was believed that the whole of the eighty per centum would be exhausted and no surplus was likely to be left in the hands of the Commissioner of Police, and therefore no provision was necessary. And accordingly on the last occasion I was informed by the hon. member in charge of the Bill that the case of a surplus arising out of the eighty per centum was not likely to arise for the next ten years, inasmuch as the eighty per centum was barely sufficient to keep up the fire-brigade in an efficient working order, and that therefore there was no provision in the original Bill to meet the contingency of a surplus.

Now, I submit that although such a contingency might not arise for some time, still it does not follow that the contingency should go entirely unprovided for in the Bill; because, although the contingency is a remote one, still it is one of a nature that is likely to happen, although at some distant date It may not be necessary hereafter for other purposes to amend the Act before the case of a surplus should arise, and the Act would then require amendment for a matter present to our mind at the present moment.

I therefore thought, when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, and do still think, that there should be, under section 17, a proviso similar to that under section 16 to meet the case of a surplus.

But it may be that the Select Committee might have provided for the objection taken by me by introducing section 18 in the present Bill, which was absent in the original Bill. The object of this section might have been expressly amongst others to meet my objection, and if it was intended by the Select Committee by this section to provide for the case of a surplus, then I submit that that intention has only been partially carried out, because the section, after providing for the preparation of a budget of the fire-brigade, goes on to say that "if such budget shall shew a surplus of receipts over expenditure, it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government, subject to the provisions of section 5, to reduce the scale of fees; and if it shall shew a deficit, similarly to increase such scale." Now, I submit that this clause, although it may be sufficient to prevent the accumulation of a surplus in the future, does not provide for the disposal of any surplus that might be in hand at any particular time. Not having a retrospective effect, it will only deal with future cases, and the contingency supposed by me will therefore remain unprovided for.

But there is another objection against this particular clause in section 18, in so far as it provides for the constant alteration and variation in rates, which is calculated to introduce a sort of uncertainty as to what one shall have to pay, and this is not at all desirable. It is enough of evil to have to pay, but it is worse evil not to know what to pay.

I therefore think that section 18 does not obviate the necessity of a proviso under section 17 similar to that contained in section 16, and I therefore suggest and submit that the following words might be added after section 17 as it stands at present, viz.—"Any balance of such eighty per centum, which may remain after the application of the eighty per centum to the maintenance of the fire-brigade as aforesaid, shall be credited to the Municipal Funds of Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah in the proportion according to which they should have contributed."

I do not propose this addition by way of an amendment, because this is not the time for moving an amendment; but I have only submitted this by way of a suggestion for the consideration of the Council, leaving it to the option of the learned and hon. mover of the Bill to adopt it or not, as he should think proper.

The only other point to which I should like to draw the attention of the Council is as regards the last clause of what was section 20 in the original Bill, and what is section 31 of the present Bill. The clause in question ran as follows in the original Bill:—

"But nothing in this section shall exempt any officer of the Police or of the fire-brigade from liability to damages on account of any acts done by him without reasonable cause."

The last clause of section 21 in the present Bill runs as follows:—

"No officer of the Police or of the Fire-Brigade shall be held liable to damages on account of any act done by him in the *bonâ fide* belief that such act was required in the proper execution of his duties."

Now there is considerable difference in the effect of the wording of the two respective clauses. If there had been no difference there would have been no change in the language. And speaking for myself, I should much rather retain the original wording than adopt the new one. I am quite aware that the alteration in the present Bill is due to a suggestion made by an hon. member of the Council in the debate on the Bill before it was referred to the Select Committee. But with that suggestion I did not agree, although I could not express my views, being debarred by the rules of the Council from speaking twice upon the same subject.

The provision in the original Bill merely repeated the law as it stood and as it stands at present. That law has been in existence since 1872, and no complaint has ever been made that it has hampered the action of the police in any instance. On the other hand it might well be argued that, owing to the care and caution which the police were obliged to shew in the exercise of their duty by the provision in question, there was no action for damages and no complaint against them; but the change in the wording of the law might result in such complaints; because, as already observed, there is a great deal of difference between the effect of the two provisions. Under the former Bill the onus is on the police to shew that any particular act which might be the subject of complaint was done with reasonable cause. Under the present Bill the onus is on those who impeach the conduct of the police; and I should much rather see the police exercise due and reasonable caution than rush wildly and set themselves to putting out the fire regardless of the consequences of their acts. For these reasons I regret the alteration that has been made, and should like to see the provisions of the original Bill restored."

The Hon. the Advocate-General pointed out, with reference to the remarks which had been made by the hon. member who had just spoken, that the words "*bonâ fide* belief" used in the last clause of section 21 were quite in accordance with the recent decisions in similar cases. The courts had held that though a man might not have acted reasonably, still he might have acted in the *bonâ fide* belief that the act which he did was required in the proper execution of his duties. The expression "*bonâ fide*" was well recognised, and the use of the term in the Bill merely followed the current of recent decisions in analogous cases.

The Hon. Chunder Madhub Ghose said he had one or two observations to make before this Bill was passed into law. Section 13 of the Bill, as it had been amended by the Select Committee, provided that, whenever any of the conditions under which a license was held in respect of any warehouse was broken, the person whose name appeared on the license as the occupier of such warehouse should be liable on conviction to have his license cancelled or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500. If the Council would turn to section 8 they would observe that on a change in the occupation of any warehouse the person entering into occupation of the same was required, within two weeks of so entering into occupation, to give notice in writing to the Commissioners of such change of occupation, and on payment of a fee of two rupees his name would be substituted in such license for the name of the last occupier. Suppose before notice of change of occupation was given any violation of the conditions of the license took place on the part of the purchaser; then, according to the strict wording of section 13, the person whose name appeared on the license, *i.e.* the former owner, and not the purchaser, would be liable to be punished by a fine of Rs. 500. It appeared to Baboo Chunder Madhub Ghose that that provision might operate as a hardship on the person who had sold his interest in the warehouse and in regard to whose conduct no fault

the license. The new occupier could be found. To obviate this hardship he would suggest that there should be a proviso to the effect that, if the owner of a warehouse gave notice to the Commissioners of the transfer of his interest to another person, that other person, and not the original holder of the license, should be liable to the fine imposed under section 13. And in keeping with this view, he would suggest an amendment in section 8, to the effect that the person whose name appeared on the license as well as the person entering into occupation should, within two weeks, give notice of the change of occupation, thus making both persons bound to give notice. Then, if such notice was given by the original holder of the license, he would not be liable to penalty under section 13.

He would also suggest a similar alteration in section 15, and the effect of these amendments would be that the original license-holder would be bound equally with the person to whom the occupation was transferred to give notice of change of occupation, and if the original holder gave notice in due time, he would no longer be liable to prosecution under section 13. With these alterations in sections 8, 13, and 15 he thought the Bill would work better.

The HON. MR. REYNOLDS said he thought that, as the member in charge of this Bill, he was placed at some little disadvantage by having mines of this kind sprung upon him. The Bill in its present form had been three weeks before the Council, and if hon. members had objections to particular provisions of it, they might have given notice of their objections on an earlier date, or have formulated them in a shape which would allow him either to accept them, or to take further time to consider them. With regard to the objections taken by the hon. member opposite (MOULVIE MAHOMED YUSUF), MR. REYNOLDS might say that it was deliberately intended that clause 3 of section 18 should meet the point he had raised. It was not intended that the balance of any year should be credited to the Municipal Fund. What was intended was that if the balance of two or three successive years shewed that the fees were being raised at a scale unnecessarily high, or conversely at an insufficient scale, the Government should have the power to reduce the scale or to increase it, as the case might be, so as to make the 80 per cent. about sufficient ordinarily to cover the normal expenditure of the fire-brigade. He must say that he preferred that principle to that which had been suggested by the hon. member of the balance of each year being credited to the Municipal Fund.

Then with regard to section 21, MR. REYNOLDS was not prepared to accept any alteration in the wording of the Bill of the nature which had been suggested He thought the wording of the amended Bill better than as it stood in the existing law, but he must leave the decision of the question to the Council.

With regard to the objections taken by the hon. member to his right (BABOO CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE), he would ask the Council to take notice that this was not a new provision. It had been in existence since 1875 The provision was not in the same words in the Act of 1872, but it certainly was in that of 1875, and had been reproduced in 1879 and in the present Bill, and there had never been any practical difficulty in connection with it. The difficulty which had now been suggested was very small and was of a speculative character. He understood it to be objected that by section 13 the person whose name appeared as occupier of a jute-warehouse was liable to penalty in case of any breach of the conditions of the license, whereas under the Bill the person who entered into occupation was to give notice of the change of occupation within two weeks, and his name would then be substituted in the register for the name of the former holder of the warehouse. And the objection was that, if such person failed to comply with the law in that respect, it might perhaps happen that if breach of the conditions of the license occurred before the mutation of names had been made, the person whose name appeared in the license, that was to say the former occupier, would be the person liable to penalty. Section 15, MR. REYNOLDS thought, made it pretty certain that the person entering into occupation would not fail to give notice, because that section made such person liable to a penalty of Rs. 100 if he failed to give notice of the change of occupation. And in the next place, section 13 only provided that the penalty was to be inflicted after conviction before

a Magistrate, and MR. REYNOLDS imagined that a person would not be convicted in the case put by the hon. member. He certainly would not like to accept the suggestion which had been made, or anything like it, without consulting the Municipal Commissioners. If it should be considered that any such change in the wording was necessary, he would propose that the Bill should not now be passed. But he believed that no change was required. Persons who came into possession of licensed jute-warehouses shewed the greatest eagerness to get their names registered at the earliest possible date, and he therefore considered that the objection was of a merely speculative character.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT remarked that it was a salient rule in the procedure of the Council that hon. members who had any suggestions to offer should be prepared to formulate them in the shape of definite amendments, which it would be easy to consider and upon which the Council could come to a decision. Objections brought forward in an indefinite way must cause delay, while they could lead to no salutary results.

The motion that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to, and the clauses of the Bill were considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Hon. MADHUB CHUNDER GHOSE moved the following amendments in section 8 :—

To insert the words "person whose name appears in the license as also" after the word "warehouse" in the second line;

To omit the words "the same" in the third and fourth lines, and to substitute therefor the words "such warehouse;"

And to insert the words "the latter" after the word "and" in the seventh line.

He said he had already explained his views as to the provisions of sections 8, 13, and 15; but having found that the sense of the Council was against him, he had confined his amendment to section 8.

The HON. MR. REYNOLDS said he was not prepared to accept this amendment. It would be observed that by section 9 of the Bill the person entering into occupation of a licensed warehouse, who failed to register his name within the time prescribed by section 8, would be liable to have his license cancelled or suspended, and this would be in addition to the penalty of Rs. 100 to be inflicted on conviction under section 15. The object of the hon. mover of the amendment was to prevent any penalty being inflicted on a person who was perfectly innocent. But the proposed amendment would make the matter worse than it was now for such person, for in that case it would be in the discretion of the Commissioners to suspend or cancel the license, if either of the two persons had not given notice of the change of occupation. It appeared to MR. REYNOLDS that as the provisions of the Bill stood there would be no practical difficulty in the matter. Not only had the law existed ever since 1875, but he happened to know from what the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality had told him that the eagerness to obtain licenses and to prevent their cancelment was very great; that a jute-warehouse was looked upon as a very valuable property, and the parties took very great care to get the transfers registered. He therefore thought that the objections which had been raised to sections 13 and 15 were not very strong, although he must admit that there was some ground for the verbal criticisms to which they had been subjected, and he would on the whole rather leave the sections as they stood, especially when it was known that no practical difficulty or hardship had occurred or was likely to arise.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said that he would oppose this amendment on two grounds,—on the ground that no amendment was required, and on the ground that the proposed amendment would be ineffectual even for the purpose for which it was designed. To take the second point first. The object of the amendment was to save a person in whose name a license stood from liability to conviction and fine for the misdeeds of the person to whom he had transferred his warehouse, but who had not had his own name substituted in the license. To effect this it was proposed to allow the licensee, as well as the new occupant, to give notice, and to require that the name of the latter should be substituted on payment of a fee by the latter. But the license could not be given till the fee was paid, and so long as the new occupant declined to pay the fee, the notice of the licensee would be ineffectual and he would be techni-

cally liable if the new occupant broke the conditions of the license. The amendment, therefore, would leave things just as they were, and the new occupant could not be forced to pay the fee till proceedings could be taken against him under section 15 for not giving notice within two weeks. But in reality there was no necessity for any change at all. These sections had been in force for years, and no case had occurred in which the person who had transferred a warehouse had been prosecuted and fined by a Magistrate for a breach of the conditions of the license by the person to whom it had been transferred, simply because the transfer of names in the license had not been made. There was, therefore, no practical difficulty whatever. The important point to be observed, however, was that there was already ample protection, even under the strict terms of the law, for the transferror of a warehouse. He had only to say to the transferree: "I decline to take any risk; therefore, before I complete the bargain, you must come with me and have your name entered as licensee." It might be said that the transferror might be ignorant of the law. But he could not admit that the Council should legislate for the contingency of people being ignorant of the provisions of a law specially enacted for the regulation of their own special interests. He would, therefore, vote against the amendment, and in favour of the Bill being passed as it stood.

The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF said it appeared to him that there were two views which might be taken of this amendment—namely, whether it was merely intended to correct an oversight in the drafting or whether it amounted to a substantive alteration and improvement in the law. If it was merely intended to correct a verbal error and to supply an accidental mistake, I would support the amendment; but if the object of the amendment was otherwise, and if it was intended to bring about a substantive alteration in the law, then the amendment, in order that it might be supported, must shew the defect in the existing law and how it would be improved by the amendment being carried out.

Now the discussion to which the amendment had led had shewn that the use of the words "person whose name appears in the license" in section 13 was not the result of any slip in the drafting of the Act. Indeed, the section in question followed so close upon section 8, which provided for the substitution of the transferree's name in the license, that the provision in section 13 for the punishment of the person in whose name the license stood could not be said to be the result of an oversight, although the effect of it would be to punish the person who had transferred the whole of his interest, and who had no further connection with the warehouse. The words appeared to have been deliberately put in, and nothing that had been said shewed that it was not a wise policy that the person in whose name the license stood should be considered responsible until he had secured the necessary change in the license.

It was also to be observed that the insertion of the section in the Bill was merely by way of reproduction of the existing law; and as far as MOULVIE MAHOMED YUSUF was aware no complaint had been made that the law had worked with any degree of hardship. Referring to section 6, he found that the license might either be a permanent one or for a term of years. The transfer might therefore affect a very important interest. The retention of the provision, therefore, while it met cases of colourable transfers, would also be harmless in cases of *bonâ fide* transfers, if the transferrors would only see that the necessary alteration was effected in the license. He would therefore vote against the amendment.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that although the criticism which led to the proposed amendment was justified from a strictly legal point of view, there appeared to be no practical difficulty in the matter; and as the amendment would not remove other difficulties which might possibly arise, he did not think the amendment should be adopted, especially as there appeared to be no necessity for an amendment of the law in the direction proposed.

The amendment was then put and negatived, and the section as it stood in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON. MR. REYNOLDS the Bill was then passed.

The Council was adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st instant.

KARTIC-BARONI FAIR.

No. 25, dated Dacca, the 8th March 1883.

From—N. S. ALEXANDER, ESQ., Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith copy of a memorandum from the Magistrate of Dacca, forwarding the report of Baboo Troilokya Nath Sen, Sub-Divisional Officer of Moonshigunge, on the Kartick Baroni-Fair, which was held during a period of six weeks, *i.e.* from 24th November 1882 to 5th January 1883.

2. The fair this year was held in the usual place on the banks of the river Dhulleshuri, and was of the same sort as last year. There was very little sickness of any sort and remarkably little crime. The Sub-Divisional Officer gave his special attention to the work of keeping order and securing proper sanitation, and he appears to have carried out the work efficiently. The local landholder's conduct, as reported by the sub-divisional officer, was praiseworthy.

No. 11, dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1883.

From—BABOO TROILOKYA NATH SEN, Deputy Magistrate of Moonshigunge,

To—The Magistrate of Dacca.

WITH reference to your letter No. 2904, dated 13th November 1882, I have the honour to submit the following report on the Kartick-Baroni Fair which lasted for six weeks, commencing from 24th November 1882 and ending by the 5th January 1883.

2. The fair was held in the chur close to the sub-division along the right bank of the Dhulleshuri on almost the very same site as that of the last year, extending over a space of one and a half miles in length and one-fourth of a mile in breadth.

3. The fair commenced as usual with the bathing festival called Baroni Snan, which took place on the full moon day in the month of Augran. This year the auspicious event fell on the 24th November 1882. People began to come in on the festive day, but it was not till about a fortnight after it that business may be said to have fairly commenced. The bathers were almost without any exception lower caste Hindus. The lowest caste of Chandals and Jhalas figured most. They came from different parts of Bickrampore and from the adjoining districts of Backergunge and Tipperah. There were about 1,185 bathers, the majority being women. Those of the bathers who came in boats from distant places remained in the fair for two or three days after the festival day, but from the neighbouring villages returned to their houses immediately after the festival was over.

4. The fair did not differ in any way from that of the preceding year.

5. About 10 or 15 days' time, from 21th November to 8th December last, was spent in raising booths for storage of articles for sale. Dealers of bamboos, twine and timber, and the sweetmeat sellers were the first to arrive, but it was not till the 18th December the people began to flock in in numbers, and business fairly commenced. The fair, however, was in its full swing from 25th December up to the date of its closure, when the congregation of men was very great.

6. The conservancy rules printed in vernacular were hung up in the most conspicuous parts of the fair and published by beat of drum, and the instructions noted therein were strictly adhered to. Sixteen mehters were constantly employed in sweeping the streets and the premises of the shops, in cleansing the river bank and in digging and filling up trenches used as privies. The river side was kept clean from the floating mass of weeds, and other necessary steps were taken for the preservation of general cleanliness and order.

7. The number of shops of various descriptions was estimated at 1,095 against 988 of the preceding year. The increase of 107 shops is distributed over different classes of trade and there is nothing to be noticed particularly regarding any one class.

8. The total value of goods brought for sale was about 34 lakhs of rupees, being an increase of 3 lakhs as compared with the fair of the preceding year, and the actual sales are estimated at about 32 against 29 lakhs of the last year. This increase is attributable to the increase in the number of shops. A detailed list of the principal articles sold with their values is annexed herewith.

9. The number of boats and men that came to the fair is estimated at 37,864 and 451,045 respectively. The daily average of boats and men being 860 and 10,251 respectively.

10. One inspector, two sub-inspectors, two head constables, and 36 constables, together with the two guard boats under two head constables, employed in patrolling the river, were

deputed to keep peace and order in the fair. The Assistant Superintendent and District Superintendent of Police also came to the fair at intervals. The conduct of the police was satisfactory.

11. There was only one case of cholera, which ended fatally. A native doctor and a hospital servant were sent from Dacca with the requisite medicines.

12. Fortunately for the police, as well as for the people in general, there occurred no theft case in the fair, and no professional thieves were seen lurking in or about the fair during its existence.

13. The conduct of the zemindar, Baboo Bepin Behari Poddar, was very satisfactory. He readily complied with the requisitions made on him for building bridges, hospitals, and police barracks.

14. The shop-keepers as in former years spent a good amount of money in celebrating Kalipujah and giving treat to brahmins. The shop-keepers were pleased with the orders of the Magistrate in allowing them seven days' time to wind up their affairs and take themselves off.

15. The fair was visited by the District Magistrate. I myself visited it daily and decided nuisance cases at the spot.

Statement shewing the number of shops and the value of the goods brought for sale in the Baroni Fair.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Discription of shops.	Number of shops.	Number of persons in shops.	Estimated value of articles brought for sale.	Estimated value of articles sold.	Estimated value of articles taken back.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Cloth and shawl shops	126	418	16,35,300	15,38,588	96,712	
2	Shops of banishs or dealers in spices, &c.	56	238	5,74,620	5,50,008	24,612	
3	Do. of shankha (shells)	43	155	72,500	70,700	1,800	
4	Do. of kansharis (braziers)	39	163	3,80,200	3,57,075	23,125	
5	Do. of cotton	18	74	2,900	2,515	385	
6	Do. of shoes	31	103	60,000	55,150	4,850	
7	Do. of mats (pati)	18	42	17,943	15,836	2,107	
8	Do. of do. (mandul)	5	18	1,250	1,225	25	
9	Do. of Persian books	5	10	3,100	2,735	665	
10	Do. of tailors	41	130	31,214	27,414	3,800	
11	Do. of miscellaneous things (Monihari) ...	79	273	3,57,620	2,91,520	66,100	
12	Do. of mudi	31	115	27,300	26,425	875	
13	Do. of tezpat (Cassia leaf)	28	86	8,525	8,313	212	
14	Do. of cocoanut shells used as vessels for the hooka	25	58	14,307	13,957	350	
15	Do. of papers	9	28	1,650	1,565	85	
16	Do. of grinding stones	13	21	3,440	3,090	350	
17	Do. of iron pans	15	35	12,925	12,550	375	
18	Do. of wooden seats, vessels, &c.	13	28	3,666	3,362	304	
19	Do. of wooden chests	30	61	6,798	6,393	405	
20	Do. of iron	14	34	2,700	2,400	300	
21	Do. of earthen pots, &c.	10	26	2,950	2,550	400	
22	Do. of books	14	34	2,700	2,400	300	
23	Do. of	19	41	7,865	7,317	548	
24	Do. of sajimati (alkaline earth)	27	63	5,300	4,940	360	
25	Do. of stone cups	9	24	1,130	1,000	130	
26	Do. of bracelets made of glass	9	26	2,665	1,825	840	
27	Do. of mridungi (kind of drums)	7	18	3,406	3,300	106	
28	Do. of timbers	45	147	27,613	27,013	600	
29	Do. of	49	57	2,402	2,325	77	
30	Do. of wooden seats (chowki)	7	7	265	210	55	
31	Do. of pipes for hooka	13	39	4,965	4,599	366	
32	Do. of gold and silver ornaments...	8	26	52,000	35,000	17,000	
33	Do. of atar	4	7	450	250	200	
34	Do. of dates (khajoor)	8	30	7,665	7,364	301	
35	Do. of vermilion	12	26	1,165	965	200	
36	Do. of sweetmeats	14	73	3,050	3,000	50	
37	Do. of coriander, cummin seeds, &c.	7	13	2,543	2,343	200	
38	Do. of bamboo mats	3	8	2,975	2,730	245	
39	Do. of milkmen	4	6	150	150	.....	
40	Do. of ticca (used for smoking) and tobacco ...	3	6	200	150	50	
41	Do. of shola (a substance like cork)	1	2	152	125	27	
42	Do. of betels	20	27	62	62	.....	
43	Do. of shotar	3	7	175	125	50	
44	Do. of	4	6	248	201	47	
45	Do. of ganja	1	3	186	176	10	
46	Do. of wine	1	3	142	142	.....	
47	Do. of opium	1	2	82	82	.....	
48	Do. of ginger	14	14	98	98	.....	
49	Do. of chuni parthar (stones)	1	2	425	325	100	
50	Do. of tin	1	7	50	48	2	
51	Do. of muga (silken (yarn)	2	6	900	563	337	
52	Do. of tumtum or small drums made of fish bladders	1	2	175	146	29	
53	Do. of tuga made of Patna cocoons	2	2	240	219	21	
54	Do. of molasses	2	17	3,700	3,365	335	
55	Do. of combs	4	18	1,100	1,004	96	
56	Do. of flutes (bamboo)	10	16	55	55	.....	
57	Do. of nets	3	3	1,214	1,108	106	
58	Do. of rice, pulses, &c.	5	70	16,500	16,200	300	
59	Do. of sattranghee	3	30	14,612	12,559	2,053	
60	Do. of fuels	34	34	218	200	18	
61	Do. of orange	10	18	112	112	.....	
62	Do. of vegetables	27	27	72	72	.....	
63	Do. of flakes	34	34	700	700	.....	
	Total ...	1,095	3,117	33,90,935	31,37,939	2,52,996	

TROILOKYA NATH SEN, *Deputy Magistrate.*

"POST-MORTEM" EXAMINATIONS.

THE following papers are published for general information :—

Circular No. 12J, dated Calcutta, the 26th March 1883.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments,

To—All Commissioners of Divisions.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Inspector-General of Police, drawing attention to the failure of justice which has resulted in recent cases in consequence of *post-mortem* examinations having been carelessly or unskilfully performed by the officers conducting them. A copy of a letter† from the Surgeon-General, Bengal, communicating his views on the subject, is also forwarded.

* No. 17190, dated the 22nd December 1882.

† No. 999, dated the 2nd February 1883.

2. The orders of Government regarding the performance of *post-mortem* examinations are contained in the Resolution of the 10th October 1863, which was communicated to Commissioners of Divisions with the endorsement from this office, No. 4970, of the same date. Under these orders no body ought to be examined by a medical officer under the rank of an Assistant Surgeon, except under circumstances which render it impossible for the body to be conveyed to head-quarters in a condition fit for examination. As a rule, therefore, bodies were to be sent to head-quarters for examination when there was no Assistant Surgeon at a sub-division, and only in exceptional cases to a sub-divisional native doctor. It is, however, clear that these orders have been lost sight of in many districts, and that bodies are sent to sub-divisional head-quarters without reference to the rank of the medical officer or to the condition of the body itself.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General of Police and the Surgeon-General that fresh orders should now be issued with the view of ensuring in future the more regular performance of this very important part of their duties by the Civil Surgeons, and approves of the proposals made by Dr. Payne in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter. I am accordingly to request that you will be good enough to instruct all the Magistrates of your division that corpses of which a *post-mortem* examination is necessary must be invariably sent to the sudder station for examination, except only in the case of sub-divisions in charge of Assistant Surgeons which are more than forty-eight hours' journey from the sudder station. In every case of a *post-mortem* examination made for judicial purposes, the Civil Surgeon in person shall conduct it, and the report shall be written by him. He may be assisted by any medical subordinate whom he may desire to have with him; but he shall alone be responsible for the work. The Lieutenant-Governor expects that the Civil Surgeons will give the greatest attention to this duty, and that they will on no account delegate it to a subordinate without the strongest cause, such as absence from the station, illness, or an urgent call for their services in a case of sickness.

No. 17190, dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1882.

From—D. R. LYALL, ESQ., Inspector-General of Police, L.P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I REGRET that I have so long delayed submitting the report promised in my No. 16004, dated 29th November 1882. The reason is that I only received the papers of the Mulluck Chand case on the 11th instant from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

2. I do not propose in any way to re-open the question of Mulluck Chand's guilt or innocence. The object of this letter is to try and prevent, so far as can be done by an executive order, the recurrence of such failures of justice and doubts as exist as to cause of death in the above and in the Budh Gya torture cases.

3. The Government orders regarding *post-mortem* examination are to be found in circular 2 of 1870, and are quoted in the margin. These orders appear to me clearly to point to the Civil Surgeon as the officer to whom bodies in the sudder division are ordinarily to be sent, and who is ordinarily to perform the examination. Even bodies from other sub-divisions are to be sent to him when there is only a native doctor at the sub-divisional head-quarters, except in cases when there would be such delay as to render the corpse unfit for examination.

"When death occurs in the sudder sub-division, the body should, in suspicious cases, be forwarded to the Civil Surgeon. When the death occurs in a sub-division, and there is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon or European medical officer attached to it, he should hold the *post-mortem*. In a sub-division where there is only a native doctor, whenever the condition of the dead body, the distance, the weather or the state of road, renders it improbable that the body will reach the sudder station in such a condition as to enable the Civil Surgeon satisfactorily to hold a *post-mortem*, the body must be sent to the sub-divisional medical officer. A copy of the report of such officer will, however, be submitted to the Civil Surgeon, who will make any remarks he may think proper in the margin of the report for the information of the sub-divisional officer. When the body bears external marks of violence, the sub-divisional officer should, if possible, view the body in the presence of the native doctor. When, on the other hand, circumstances permit, the body should be sent to the sudder station for examination by the Civil Surgeon, and at such examination the native doctor or Sub-Assistant Surgeon, at the sudder station, should be present, so that he may be able to attend, if required, at the sub-divisional court and give evidence as to the cause of death in the cases in which the absence of the Surgeon on duty would be attended with inconvenience to those under his medical charge."

4. I have no hesitation in asserting that this last need never occur, and that it is better and more conducive to justice to have a more decomposed corpse examined by a more competent man than to have a fresher corpse examined by a man without the knowledge necessary to enable him to form a just opinion. I acted for years on this principle in Dacca, where the district was fortunate in having a succession of zealous medical officers, and although one thana was 60 miles from head-quarters, I cannot recall any case which failed owing to the distance being too great. This is, however, by no means the rule, and in the 24-Pergunnahs no *post-mortems* are done by the civil Surgeon.

5. If it was merely a question of where the body was to be sent in the first place, I could deal with it by calling the attention of Magistrates and District Superintendents to the orders of Government already quoted, but this will not alone remedy the evil unless Civil Surgeons will perform the *post-mortems* when bodies are sent in. I will, if required, call for facts from all districts and submit them to Government, but think it better first to submit a report founded merely on these two cases as sufficiently proving what I urge. In the Bongong case the body was examined by a native doctor, whose evidence the Judge speaks of as "medical evidence founded on a perfunctory *post-mortem* and a self-contradictory report, which leaves the question of the cause of death unsolved." A very little care and skill on the part of the officer performing the *post mortem* would have rendered the cause of death a certainty in this case. In the Budh Gya case the body was sent to head-quarters, but the examination was performed by the Assistant Surgeon, and a reference to the notes of the District Superintendent on the Judge's decision, forwarded with my No. 12446 of 25th August last, will show that the examination in this case too was equally perfunctory.

6. I would therefore suggest that the attention of Magistrates should again be called to the orders conveyed in the circular above referred to, and that they should be directed to lay down distinct orders as to what, if any, cases should not be taken to the Civil Surgeon, and that the attention of Civil Surgeons should be called to this part of their duty through the head of their own department

7. I have not burdened this letter with any remarks on the importance of careful *post-mortems*, as that is a fact beyond cavil.

No. 999, dated Calcutta, the 2nd February 1883.

From—A. J. Payne, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General for Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

With reference to the papers received under cover of your docket No. 306J, and returned herewith, I have the honour of submitting the following remarks.

2. I agree with Mr. Lyall in everything that he has affirmed and proposed. It must be admitted that, as a class, native doctors are totally unfit to be trusted with medico-legal work. It is this work which brings them chiefly

into contact with European officers, and the result is the frequent exposure of scandalous ignorance and worse disqualifications. This is a necessary consequence of the haste to spread English medical practice through the province in former years. Men who had not even a fair pretence of knowledge were placed in positions in which they could not fail to frustrate the ends of justice. I have done, and am doing, my utmost to effect improvement in this particular branch of work by sending men of proved incapacity to study at the Sealdah Hospital, and forbidding their re-employment until they have passed examination in Medical Jurisprudence. The grade examinations give some help by preventing incapables from drawing high pay, and from this some useful resignations have resulted. But it cannot be hoped that much impression will be speedily made on the quality of the general body of hospital assistants by these means, and the conviction has been growing upon me for some time that medico-legal work would have to be, as far as possible, taken out of their hands by positive and definite orders. This was the general intention expressed in Government Resolution dated 10th October 1863, on which the circular mentioned in Mr. Lyall's third paragraph is evidently based. The great laxity with regard to *post-mortem* examinations throughout Bengal proves very general neglect of this order. Nevertheless the order is, in my opinion, too open to evasion as it stands. It leaves too much to the discretion of the sub-divisional officers in determining whether a corpse shall or shall not be sent to the sudder station. The *pros* and *cons* of this question turn on the effect of decomposition. Under the instructions conveyed in your No. 786, dated 4th July 1881, a very definite order was issued to Civil Surgeons in terms of paragraph 2 of my letter to your address, No. 2938, dated 24th June 1881. This is useful as a preliminary to action on the opinion stated in Mr. Lyall's letter, paragraph 4, in which opinion my own experience in a very large district leads me entirely to concur. A corpse is never unfit for examination, though in some few cases decomposition may prevent a positive opinion from being formed concerning the cause of death. The question now to be answered is this, will decomposition resulting from transmission of corpses prevent discovery of the cause of death in such proportion of cases as to make this a greater judicial evil than leaving the issue of a case practically in the hands of a careless, ignorant, or corrupt native doctor? This question has been proposed to the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence of the Medical College, and to the Chemical Examiner to Government, whose replies leave me in no doubt on the subject. The Chemical Examiner fears no hindrance to the detection of death by poison from such delay as would occur in transmission. The Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, considering the subject from all points, indicates much gain and little loss from the proposed plan. Dr. Nicholson notices, as Mr. Lyall does, the greater value of good judgment from a decomposed body than of a native doctor's evidence from a fresher corpse. He specifies the cases in which the signs of death would be most obscured by putrefaction, and says "even in such cases, by a careful examination, he (the Civil Surgeon) might gather some material to corroborate or negative the general evidence. Even if such evidence were very small, still it would, as a rule, be more reliable than that manufactured by the bulk of native doctors."

3. I do not hesitate therefore to recommend that an order be issued to the following effect :—

That it be the rule that in every district corpses be sent for examination to the sudder station.

That this rule be absolute in every case of suspicious death occurring within forty-eight hours' journey of a sudder station.

That the only exception to be made be the cases of sub-divisions in charge of Assistant Surgeons at greater distances than this from sudder station.

That all persons concerned be made clearly to understand their duty by an order to be issued by the Magistrate to each sub-divisional officer in his district, laying down the course he is to follow in future, the Magistrate being guided as to the terms of his order by the above conditions.

4. Mr. Lyall's remarks on the neglect of *post-mortems* by Civil Surgeons are, I fear, generally true—*vide* paragraph 9 of my letter to your address, No. 3919, dated 25th August 1881. I can find no justification for this laxity in any existing orders. Medical subordinates are authorized by Government to examine bodies under certain circumstances at sub-divisions, but there is no sanction for a subordinate at a sudder station taking this duty from a Civil Surgeon unless there be special reason for his doing so. In some cases a person sent to a sudder dispensary by the police has died there, and the subordinate in charge has been left to make the *post-mortem* examination. This is wrong, but it is probably the foundation on which the system of delegating the duty has been built, for a Civil Surgeon has no assistant or deputy to whom he can rightly assign any portion of his own proper work. I recommend that a stringent order be issued to the effect that every corpse examined for judicial purposes be examined by the Civil Surgeon in person, and that the report be written by him. He may, if he choose, be assisted by the subordinate attached to his jail or police hospital, or, if the death have taken place in the dispensary, by the subordinate attached to the dispensary, or even by any other subordinate he may prefer; but the examination and the report should be the Civil Surgeon's own work. He should regard it as one of his most important duties, to be set aside on no plea of other official work, nor on any plea but that of absence, of illness in himself, or of a case of other illness so severe that humanity forbids him to leave it even for a short time. When the case comes on for trial, the presiding officer of the court, with the Civil Surgeon's report before him, may summon that officer to give evidence, or, if he think fit, may content himself with the evidence of a subordinate regarding the examination. There is no district in Bengal where attendance in court can be regarded as a heavy burden on the Civil Surgeon, except the 24-Pergunnahs, and here the quantity of work required from that officer does demand that he be exempted from attendance in court so far as may be consistent with the ends of justice. I am sure of general concurrence in saying that medical officers receive already the utmost consideration from the judiciary in this respect, from the High Court of Calcutta downwards.

5. I have probably treated the subject of your reference at greater length, and in greater detail, than the Lieutenant-Governor intended. Its importance is my reason for this, and my conviction that if the Inspector-General of Police had not now brought it before the Government, I must have done so myself in full detail at no distant date.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 24th March 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Mar. 24 '83	Nil	Weather—heat increasing, but moderated by prevailing wind. *Rubbee* crops being gathered and sugarcane pressed. Cholera reported in some localities; fever lingers.
2	Bankoora, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—getting warmer every day. Pressing of sugarcane and manufacture of *gur* still going on. Oilseeds, cotton, and some of the pulses are now in the field. Harvesting of wheat going on. Indigo is being sown. Public health good.
3	Beerbhoom, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Ploughing going on actively. Public health generally good.
4	Midnapore, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—getting hotter daily. *Boro* rice being sown. Public health good.
5	Hooghly, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—warm. Ploughing going on. General health fair.
	Howrah " 26 "	Nil	Weather—getting very hot. State and prospects of crops good. Public health good.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 26 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. There are no crops on the ground. Low lands being prepared for *amun* paddy. Public health generally good.
7	Nuddea, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—hot, with occasional high winds and clouds. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops almost completed. Rain wanted for ploughing. Fever unchanged, except in one or two places, where there has been a slight increase. Cholera reported from several places.
8	Khoolna, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—foggy mornings. Days warm. Ploughing has commenced. There is no crop on the ground now.
9	Jessore, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—bright and warm. Spring sowings going on. General health good. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from Narail.
10	Moorshedabad, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—warm, but the nights are cool. Cutting of winter crops and ploughing for *aus* crop going on. Public health generally good.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 11	Dinagepore, Mar. 23 '83	Nil	High winds. *Boro* paddy doing well. *Bhadoi* sowing going on.
12	Rajshahye, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable, though getting hot. Ploughing and paddy-sowing still going on. Public health generally good.
13	Rungpore " 24 "	Nil	Weather—hot. *Aus* paddy being sown. Prospects of other crops continue good. Cases of cholera reported from the Kurigram sub-division.
14	Bogra, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—getting warmer day by day. Mornings still cool and pleasant. Ploughing for *aus*, rice, jute and sugarcane going on. Standing crops doing fairly well. Public health generally good.
15	Pubna, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—strong hot winds by day; cool at night. Prospects of crops generally good. Rain wanted.
16	Darjeeling, ...	...	Report not received.
17	Julpigoree, Mar. 24 '83	Nil	Weather—unusually dry and hot for the time of year. Rain generally wanted for the crops. Tobacco and tea especially are suffering.
	Cooch Behar, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—unusually hot for the time of year. Very dry. Good reports are received of all crops, but rain is now wanted. Public health good at present, but cholera has made its appearance on the confines of the State.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca Mar. 24 '83	Nil	Weather—warm. Pressing of sugarcane completed. Harvesting of mustard-seed and safflower continues. Wheat and barley being gathered. Prospects of standing crops good. *Til* and *aus* rice being sown.
19	Furreedpore, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—mornings and nights cool; days rather warm. Harvesting of *kalai*, pulse and mustard crops completed; outturn fair. Ploughing for *amun* crop going on. Public health generally good.
20	Backergunge, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—sultry. *Rubbee* crop moderately good. Prices of food-grains somewhat higher. General health satisfactory.
21	Mymensingh, " 23 "	Nil	Weather—sky hazy and occasionally cloudy; getting warm; windy. Rain wanted. Prospects of standing crops fair. Cholera in Attia and Kishoregunge; also small-pox in Attia.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, Mar. 27 '83	0·05	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops somewhat improving. Prices stationary. Solitary cases of cholera and small-pox reported. Cattle-disease getting worse.
23	Noakholly, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—warm and clear. Strong southerly breeze occasionally. The *rubbee* crops spared by the late rain and hailstorms appear to be now promising. Small-pox prevalent in the island of Sundip.
24	Tipperah, " 23 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Public health generally good.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Getting warmer daily. Foggy this morning (20th). *Jhum* cutting still continues. Tobacco and chilli doing well.
	Hill Tipperah, " 21 "	Nil	Hot season is setting in. Early rice being sown. Sugarcane and tobacco still being gathered. Public health generally good. A few deaths from small-pox occurred in certain parts.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, Mar. 24 '83	Nil	Weather—getting warm. West wind prevailing. *Rubbee* crops are being harvested. Public health good.
	27	Gya, „ 24 „	0·01	Weather—cooler than usual at this season. *Rubbee* being harvested; outturn fair. Public health good.
	28	Shahabad, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops in progress. Transplanting of sugarcane going on. Chicken-pox prevalent in Sasseram sub-division.
	29	Durbhunga, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm. Harvesting of *rubbee* in progress. Fields being prepared for paddy and *mung*. Mango promising. Prices almost stationary. Public health good.
	30	Mozufferpore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Rubbee* harvest still in progress with good outturn. Fever reported from Seetamurhi; also a few cases of small-pox.
	31	Sarun, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—fair; days hot, mornings and evenings cool; wind westerly. *Rubbee* harvest going on. Indigo and *cheena* being sown and sugarcane planted. Prospects good. Sporadic cases of small-pox reported. General health otherwise good.
	32	Chumparun, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—hot. Prospects of all crops, with the exception of poppy, continue good. *Rubbee* being harvested in some parts of the district. Public health generally good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, Mar. 24 '83	Nil	Weather—cool for the time of year. High west winds. *Rubbee* crop is being harvested, and is yielding fairly. In some parts of the district it is reported that damage has been caused to the extent of one-fourth and one-eighth. In other places the damage said to have been caused by the late rain has disappeared and the crop is reported to be good. Prices of rice vary from 22 seers at Bukhtearpore to 16 seers at Jamalpore.
	34	Bhagulpore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—hot, with strong westerly winds. *Rubbee* being harvested with good results. Sugarcane being planted. Fields being prepared for early rice, for which, and for sowing of indigo, rain is needed.
	35	Purneah, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—hotter, with strong westerly wind. State and prospects of crops very fair. Health pretty fair.
	36	Maldah, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm. High westerly wind prevalent. *Rubbee* harvest progressing. *Boro* paddy doing well. A few cases of cholera reported from thana Ratua. General health good.
	37	Sonthal Perghs. „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—getting very hot. Strong westerly winds. *Rubbee* being reaped. Prospects of *mahua* uncertain. Public health good.
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVN.	38	Cuttack, Mar. 23 '83	Nil	Weather—hot. Ploughing commenced. *Dalua* rice in ear. Sugarcane being pressed. Common rice selling at from 28 to 34 seers per rupee. Public health good with the exception of some scattered cases of cholera in the interior.
	39	Pooree, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—hot. Ploughing going on. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Weeding and transplanting of *dalua* paddy going on. Common rice selling at from 22 to 42 Calcutta seers per rupee. Cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
	40	Balasore, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—fine and hot. Ploughing commenced generally. Health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
South-West Frontier Agency.				
	41	Hazaribagh, Mar. 23 '83	Nil	Weather—warm and clear. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops going on in some places. *Mahua* crop doing well. Prices steady.
	42	Lohardugga, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Hot weather setting in. Harvesting of *rubbee* continues. The late rain did much damage to the *rubbee*, and also to *mahua* and mango. Several human beings, large numbers of cattle, besides deer and small game, were killed by hailstones. Public health generally good
	43	Singbhoom, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Becoming very hot *Mahua* promises well, but partially injured by rain and hail. Fields being ploughed for rice. Small-pox gradually dying out.
	44	Manbhoom, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—hot and oppressive. West winds beginning Wheat and barley being harvested. Prospects fair. Small-pox and cholera decreasing. Slight chicken-pox in Purulia.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 27th March 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of November 1882.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Oil-seeds. Linseed.	Mustard-seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined	Unrefined.
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	M
Burdwan	1,23,877	6,815	1,28,137	370	1,564	308	1,30,379	1,148	.....	425	383	571	1	32	18	10
Beerbhoom	85,221	.....	85,221	.....	.....	.....	85,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
Midnapore	1,64,843	80,075	2,14,890	.....	551	.....	2,15,441	250	100	212	.....	.....	40	414	.....	[illegible]
Hooghly	43,483	3,093	45,416	9,722	7,145	55	62,338	63,223	323,805	12,321	21,332	.....	1,200	.....	1,135	1,199
24-Pergunnahs	2,11,756	49,645	2,42,809	68	195	250	2,43,322	59,763	314,865	418	.....	.....	1,662	.....	6,194	2,258
Nuddea	6,619	4,400	9,369	5,924	32,026	3,404	50,723	95,198	2,926	2,159	55	.....	232	821	870	9,[illegible]
Jessore	5,309	.....	5,309	.....	1,220	300	6,829	34,489	.....	.....	1,675	.....	.....	.....	300	6,125
Moorshedabad	5,292	.....	5,292	7,524	8,840	412	22,078	6,487	.....	2,736	913	.....	.....	519	.....	.....
Dinagepore	330	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	330	15,223	461,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahye	3,285	.....	3,285	.....	5,688	.....	8,973	82,387	688,219	997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
Rungpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	464	.....	464	1,42,119	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Bogra	14,434	.....	14,434	.....	.....	.....	14,434	22,147	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pubna	112	.....	112	347	.....	.....	459	4,04,720	393,852	.....	785	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,790	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,955	808,492	.....	.....	14,924	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	6,531	.....	6,531	.....	.....	.....	6,531	5,11,563	570	.....	224	.....	553	.....	.....	.....
Furreedpore	7,742	.....	7,742	.....	1,960	.....	9,702	6,00,446	2,084	1,326	.....	39	254	5	.....	.....
Backergunge	1,50,444	.....	1,50,444	.....	.....	.....	1,50,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensing	267	.....	267	.....	708	.....	975	96,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah	7,750	.....	7,750	.....	.....	.....	7,750	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	26,314	.....	26,314	.....	.....	.....	26,314	.....	24,000	.....	.....	1,976	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakholly	24,685	.....	24,685	.....	.....	.....	24,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	8,88,285	1,44,068	9,78,328	23,955	60,361	4,739	10,67,383	21,80,127	3,020,631	20,594	25,967	23,304	4,395	1,825	8,592	33,108
BEHAR.																
Patna	11	.....	11	1,27,398	92,963	5,328	2,25,700	2,974	.....	1,60,227	48,827	.....	95	.....	1,792	8,937
Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	827	.....	827	.....	.....	543	1,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	12,917	28,717	314	41,948	.....	.....	12,043	3,096	8	.....	.....	.....	2,666
Mozufferpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,084	5,084	1,837	.....	20,905	2,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Durbhunga	.....	.....	.....	1,439	.....	1,237	2,676	.....	.....	60,444	3,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
Sarun	.....	.....	.....	6,816	9,630	.....	16,446	.....	.....	2,443	3,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chumparun	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	.....	563	.....	.....	2,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	14,275	91,280	270	1,05,825	367	.....	3,906	2,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	333
Bhagulpore	5	.....	5	22,757	5,511	8,960	37,233	1,065	...	17,145	5,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purneah	.....	.....	.....	4,805	3,562	.....	8,367	3,521	25,550	3,187	4,763	411	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldah	.....	.....	.....	4,807	3,217	245	8,269	9,461	.....	1,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,527	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	9	.....	9	29,539	15,897	3,468	48,913	.....	.....	3,848	9,556	.....	.....	151	.....	.....
Total of Behar ...	25	.....	25	2,24,753	2,52,167	24,906	5,01,851	19,225	25,550	2,89,309	84,630	419	95	151	3,319	12,284
ORISSA.																
Cuttack	980	.....	980	.....	.....	.....	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	57,523	.....	57,523	.....	.....	.....	57,523	1,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa ...	58,503	.....	58,503	.....	.....	.....	58,503	1,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	.....	545	.....	.....	.....	2,713	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	9 46,813	1,44,068	10,36,856	2,48,708	3,13,073	29,645	16,28,282	22,00,759	3,046,181	3,08,903	1,11,310	23,762	4,497	1,976	11,911	45,339
OTHER PROVINCES.																
Assam	28	.....	28	.....	36	.....	64	5,590	232	500	7,681	73,260	.....	72	3,415	1,380
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	219	.....	219	5,53,606	26,502	638	5,80,985	225	.....	64,406	1,19,487	500	99,080	1	.....	.....
Punjab	8	.....	8	37,245	4,963	.....	42,216	.....	.....	.....	30,107	433	1,754	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	1,353	.....	.....	1,353	.....	.....	6,252	.....	.....	179	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana States ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,100	.....	107	.....
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,734	.....	4,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940	.....	2,725	.....
British Burmah	60	.....	60	499	3,103	.....	3,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other places	60	.....	60	.....	19	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	19	.....
Grand Total of Imports in Nov. 1882	9,47,188	1,44,068	10,37,231	8,41,411	3,52,703	30,303	22,61,648	22,06,574	3,046,413†	3,80,121	2,70,856	98,015	1,20,159	2,085	18,177	46,[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in Nov. 1881	7,52,447	1,30,758	8,34,171	7,40,145	1,52,678	25,955	17,53,149	17,06,419	2,990,177	2,70,423	77,249	74,244	90,739	1,420	30,048	52,473

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of November 1882 *was as follows:—*

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																
To Indian ports, viz.—																
Bombay ...	95,442	... ..	95,442		.....	.....	95,442	1,652	2,155,459	.....	... ..	775	1,490	.....	8,603	.....
Other ports in Bombay	..	.....	..	.....	.....		..	.....	82,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras ...	29,536	... ..	29,536	.....	23,407	12	52,955	.....	99,800	.....	.....	12	.....	83	27	.....
Other ports in Madras	2,08,503	18,960	2,20,763	1	2,487	.....	2,23,251	40	279,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	714	.....
British Burmah ...	7,014	.. ...	7,014	272	12,082	4	19,372	214	275,900	.....	41	17	27	.....	2,332	063
Other Indian ports ...	4	.....	4	.....	690	.....	694	1	373,250	.....	.....	3	88	7	1,208	.....
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	100	80	.....	180	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... .	73	.....	.....
Total of Interportal trade	3,40,559	18,960	3,52,739	373	38,746	16	3,91,894	1,916	3,266,399	.....	41	807	1,555	176	12,881	053
To Foreign ports—																
United Kingdom ...	97,872	...	97,872	3,70,037	1,524	.....	4,69,433	14,38,229	216,500	3,40,538	1,45,958	80,784	7,606	80	13,728	200
Other Foreign ports ...	4,91,995	1,797	4,93,122	2,09,538	13,147	14	7,15,821	4,48,357	1,632,950	76,582	39,456	1,776	33,.91	1,070	1,262	.....
Total of Foreign trade ...	5,89,867	1,797	5,90,994	5,79,575	14,671	14	11,85,254	18,86,586	1,849,450	4,17,120	1,85,414	91, 60	40,987	1,150	14,990	200
Grand Total of Exports in Nov. 1882	9,30,426	20,757	9,43,733	5,79,948	53,417	30	15,77,148	18,88,502	5,115,849	4,17,120	1,85,455	92,367	42,542	1,335	27,871	1,153
Grand Total of Exports in Nov. 1881	6,67,717	21,453	6,81,124	10,19,468	35,265	664	17,36,521	10,07,619	6,557,398	2,42,899	82,035	70,371	52,846	1,573	5,104	8,830

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of November 1882.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Food-grains.					Fibrous Products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Country boats	5,52,589	1,34,069	57,501	96,478	4,516	9,94,164	1,015,288	40,370	41,728	.....	3,304	444	7,945	29,181
River steamers	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	1,51,273	.....	.....	7,942	64,513	3	72	.....	.....
Rail { East Indian	1,86,728	.....	7,82,787	2,34,558	23,003	.....	.....	3,36,651	2,20,602	2,022	1,01,709	737	2,812	13,680
Rail { Eastern Bengal	20,285	.....	556	13,710	2,724	10,09,885	1,989,825	2,954	524	29,504	809	796	720	1,815
Road	1,05,420	9,090	68	56	.....	49,845	17,300	146	.....	.....	278	.....	3,849	2,099
Sea	82,166	.....	499	7,856	.....	1,407	24,000	.....	.....	1,976	14,056	36	2,851	.....
Grand Total of Imports November ... ... { 1882...	9,47,188	1,44,068	8,41,411	3,52,703	30,303	22,06,574	3,046,413	3,80,121	2,70,856	98,015	1,20,159	2,085	18,177	46,775
Grand Total of Imports November ... ... { 1881...	7,52,447	1,30,758	7,40,145	1,52,878	25,955	17,05,419	2,906,177	2,70,423	77,249	74,244	96,730	1,420	36,048	52,473

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of November 1882.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	4,24,538	15,750	366	1,598	34,116	59,045
Birbhoom ...	1,06,200	2,160	123	407	9,971	52,675
Midnapore ...	1,52,568	.....	754	.....	450	6,230
Hooghly ...	1,46,144	10,167	782	24	152	75,743
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,63,508	13,599	475	.....	10,275	6,600
Nuddea ...	6,90,292	820	1,627	.....	15,667	29,377
Julna ...	900	.....	.....	.....	6,345	.....
Bhagore ...	4,800	.....	.....	.....	17,290	1,600
Moorshedabad ..	1,99,749	10,530	42	68	13,850	22,470
Rajshaepore ...	1,78,480	120	119	.....	6,950	1,844
Jessore ...	2,30,400	140	26	.....	14,550	.....
Dinagepore ...	6,18,806	180	45	.....	12,818	...
Bogra ...	1,53,320	.....	81	14	4,250	1,575
Pubna ...	3,49,900	.....	250	.....	66,100	600
Darjeeling ...	39,980	.....	...	.....	1,200	180
Jalpigoree ...	2,03,920	.....	184	.....	9,300	.....
Rungpore ...	13,59,638	2,220	1,640	.....	48,285	135
Furreedpore ...	5,28,500	.....	587	.....	33,050	3,622
Backergunge ...	1,22,941	.....	.....	.....	22,540	.....
Tipperah ...	14,718	.....	23	.....	30,225	.....
Sylhet ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,200	...
Chittagong ...	1,57,257	.....	193	.....	1,000	181,950
Cuttackbolly ...	4,800	.....	80	.....	6,675	.....
Total of Bengal...	58,46,859	55,186	7,347	2,111	3,72,300	443,646
BEHAR.						
Patna ...	19,50,350	11,880	341	108	1,20,552	275,175
Gya ...	3,15,825	90	47	73	7,559	30,730
Shahabad ...	5,15,400	1,710	41	125	25,160	37,905
Muzufferpore ...	7,10,325	.....	6	.....	5,973	15,590
Durbhunga ...	10,17,600	5,220	123	268	38,343	54,135
Chumparun ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	16,150
Bhagulpore ...	4,01,025	1,800	108	102	7,923	57,555
Purneah ...	2,88,975	13,950	60	269	15,393	38,370
Monghyr ...	2,95,475	2,790	81	.....	1,806	1,083
Sarun ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,750	1,200
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,97,000	3,060	49	48	17,876	49,875
Total of Behar .	57,96,975	40,500	856	1,420	2,48,735	577,768
ORISSA.						
Pooree ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,200
Cuttack ...	2,04,714	.....	9,471	968	4	182,100
Total of Orissa ...	2,04,714	.....	9,471	968	4	192,300

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Hazaribagh	85,950	810	.....	112	6,217	1,435
Manbhoom	80,850	12,510	19	633	2,708	105
Total of Chota Nagpore ...	1,66,800	13,320	19	745	8,925	1,540
Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	1,20,08,848	1,09,006	17,693	5,250	6,29,973	1,215,254
OTHER PROVINCES.						
Assam	5,77,595	.....	512	.....	37,878	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	52,96,080	22,320	3,051	451	40,201	672,805
Punjab	26,50,650	8,0	1,326	6	.....	301,805
Central Provinces	1,09,200	180	575	.....	.....	86,610
Rajpootana States	96,300	.....	180	.....	.....	13,510
Bombay	13,422	450	152	.....	.....	2,237,829
Madras	45,450	2,500	493	202	.....	379,700
Pondicherry	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	...
British Burmah	94,531	533	272	1,782	.....	275,900
Other places	11,214	4,913	6	3,081	.....	1,849,450
Grand total of Exports in Nov. { 1882 ..	2,09,03,890	1,40,772	24,304	10,772	7,08,052	6,982,863
Grand total of Exports in Nov. { 1881 ..	1,46,91,891	1,00,517	20,292	4,933	7,51,587	7,937,619

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of November 1882 was as follows:—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom ...	99,69,323	.....	11,972	.....	6,02,373	.....
Other Foreign ports ...	40,937	.....	366	.....	1,72,283	.....
Total of Foreign trade ...	1,00,10,260	.....	12,338	.....	7,74,656	....
From Indian Ports—						
Bombay	20,455	4,44,438	... ..	5,299	50,388	.....
Madras ..	100	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras ...	736	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Burmah	4,910	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Indian ports ...	225	... .	7	.....	.....	24,000
Total of Interportal trade ..	26,446	4,44,797	56	5,299	50,388	24,000
Grand Total of Imports in Nov. { 1882 ...	1,00,36,706	4,44,797	12,394	5,299	8,25,044	24,000
Grand Total of Imports in Nov. { 1881 ...	99,51,035	1,01,703	10,764	5,553	7,67,711	350

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of November 1882.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Country boats	3,16,646	17,151	1,609	.....	2,80,704	156,478
River steamers	11,03,278	.....	1,071	.....	16,358	...
Rail { East Indian	1,48,40,100	1,66,020	6,824	4,725	3,11,512	1,091,865
Rail { Eastern Bengal	38,70,200	2,980	3,043	14	95,180	34,987
Road	1,98,326	6,615	1,070	.....	4,404	3,704
Sea	5,15,338	8,006	10,087	6,033	4	5,115,849
Grand Total of Exports in November ... { 1882 ...	2,09,03,890	1,40,772	24,304	10,772	7,08,052	6,982,863
Grand Total of Exports in November ... { 1881 ...	1,46,91,891	1,00,517	20,292	4,933	7,51,587	7,937,619

* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 22nd March 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of February 1883.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Range.	RADIATION THERMOMETER. Sun. Mean.	Sun. Above max. in shade.	Sun. Max. Day.	Sun. Max. O	Grass. Mean.	Grass. Below min. in shade.	Grass. Min. Day.	Grass. Min. O	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of minimum.	Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Highest max. Day.	Highest max. O	Absolute range.	Lowest min. Day.	Lowest min. O	VAPOUR TENSION. Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	HUMIDITY. Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	RAIN-FALL. Number of days.	In inches.
Sibsagor ...	333	29·658	29·785	29·575	·147	124·4	53·3	26th	143·6	45·8	6·1	4th	36·5	72·1	20·2	51·9	61·7	61·2	70·2	21 & 23rd	79·6	38·1	4th	41·5		·384	·483	·453		98	90	61	3	0·71
Dhubri ...	115·34	·866	·936	·784	·153	124·9	47·[illegible]	20th	133·2	47·0	6·7	3rd	40·2	77·1	23·3	53·8	65·3	64·8	75·3	20th	85·9	37·4	3rd	48·5		·367	·395	·343		86	64	39	1	0·03
Silchar ...	104·35	·880	·955	·807	·148	130·3	50·4	20th	140·7	—	—	—	—	79·9	27·6	52·3	65·6	68·7	77·6	21 & 22nd	88·6	43·1	4th & 5th	45·5		·377	·460	·372		93	66	40	2	0·15
Darjeeling ...	7421·1	22·932	23·968	*22·897	*·071					†20·7	†13·0	1st	14·5	46·4	‡12·9	‡33·8	‡38·3	41·4	42·9	20th	57·6	31·7	1st	19·9		‖·169	·233	*·237		‖·4	88	*86	1	0·28
Purneah ...	125	29·834	29·909	29·772	·137	132·9	—	27th	140·3	43·4	—	3rd	35·3	Not recorded owing to the removal of the observatory.												Not recorded.				Not recorded.			2	0·07
Durbhunga ...	166·32	·818	·884	·762	·122	126·4	53·0	20th	136·4	44·4	11·2	3rd	31·9	74·4	21·8	52·6	63·5	65·1	73·4	21st	82·9	39·2	2nd	43·7		·333	·382	·341		83	61	42	1	0·13
Patna																																		
Gya ...	374·9	·599	·677	·553	·124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79·1	25·1	54·0	66·7	70·2	76·6	19th	89·3	46·0	7th	43·3		·269	·273	·225		64	37	25	1	0·07
Hazaribagh ...	2007·12	27·936	27·990	27·888	·102	122·9	47·6	11th	136·1	44·1	7·7	7th	33·7	75·3	23·6	51·7	62·4	67·5	73·7	19th	86·2	44·3	3rd	41·9		·229	·216	·231		59	31	28	2	0·14
Berhampore ...	66·45	29·905	29·989	29·849	·140	141·0	60·5	20th	149·7	38·3	15·6	4th	26·8	80·5	26·6	53·8	66·5	70·2	79·4	20th	90·6	45·2	7th	45·4		·331	·338	·302		79	46	31	1	0·03
Burdwan ...	99·09	·879	·961	·818	·146	139·7	58·5	28th	153·2	46·5	8·9	6th	33·5	81·2	25·8	55·4	67·3	71·4	79·2	20th	92·6	47·9	4th & 6th	44·7		·395	·337	·338		88	44	33	4	0·72
Jessore ...	33·3	·945	30·024	·888	·134	136·0	53·3	20th	142·7	44·1	9·9	4th	33·1	82·7	28·2	54·5	67·6	72·1	79·1	20th	93·5	50·4	4th	43·1		·364	·399	·365		84	51	37	3	0·59
Dacca ...	35	·944	·016	·883	·133	139·5	57·5	26th	150·6	41·9	11·6	4th	32·8	83·0	28·3	53·7	69·0	73·2	80·4	21st	91·4	46·6	1st	44·8		·384	·416	·396		91	52	39	3	0·08
Chittagong ...	86·7	·898	29·961	·844	·117	140·6	60·1	2nd, 12th, & 13th.	148·9	48·1	7·7	7th	36·5	80·5	24·7	55·8	68·6	71·2	77·4	21st	88·1	40·3	5th	47·8		·389	·441	·435		86	58	47	2	0·76
Demagiri																																		
Calcutta (Alipore) ...	21·38	·958	30·040	·904	·136	134·3	54·0	11th	145·0	47·4	9·9	7th	32·3	79·4	§22·0	§57·1	67·5	70·7	77·8	20th	89·5	43·3	8th	46·2	·447	§·430	·423	·371	67	§90	56	40	2	2·09
Saugor Island	25·5	·952	·017	·904	·113	138·3	57·3	21st	144·7	‡15·0	‡9·6	7th & 8th	38·0	81·0	*20·1	*60·7	67·7	72·2	76·1	25th	85·6	36·9	3rd	49·7	·554	·446	·539	·505	76	81	67	62	3	1·09
Cuttack ...	80	·889	29·960	·816	·144	14[illegible]	55·4	21st	152·4	53·9	10·5	4th & 6th	42·0	88·8	24·4	64·4	75·8	77·6	86·8	21st	93·6	43·2	4th	55·4		·532	·564	·502		88	58	40	2	0·22
False Point ...	20·60	·964	30·021	·908	·113	137·3	60·5	17th	147·1	*60·7	*3·6	6th	49·5	76·8	12·9	63·9	69·7	73·3	75·5	21 & 25th	80·6	26·8	4th	53·8		·582	·641	·626						
Vizagapatam																																		
Akyab ...	20·44	·946	·014	·891	·053	132·6	49·1	14th	138·7	50·3	8·3	5 & 17th	41·0	83·5	24·8	54·7	71·5	74·2	79·6	21st	89·8	38·8	5th	50·0		·408	·519	·645		81	61	60	—	—
Port Blair ...	61·16	·883	29·938	·828	·110	133·4	5[illegible]·5	27th	144·1	65·6	7·7	17th	53·5	87·9	14·6	73·3	79·7	81·9	86·0	24th	90·2	21·7	17th	68·5		·711	·820	·839		86	75	68	2	0·26
Nancowry																																		
January 1883.																																		
Demagiri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73·4	22·3	51·1	61·5	64·6	71·9	26th	77·4	31·8	31st	46·1		—	—	—		—	—	—	—	0

Calcutta (Alipore).

Mean barometric pressure of 24 years ...	29·945	Mean temperature of 24 years ...	78·0	Mean humidity of 24 years ...	67	Mean rainfall of 48 years...	0·87
Ditto ditto of 1883 ...	·958	Ditto ditto of 1883 ...	67·5	Ditto ditto of 1883 ...	67	Actual fall in 1883 ...	2·09
Excess in 1883 ...	·013	Defect in 1883 ...	5·5	Difference ...	0	Excess in 1883 ...	1·22

* Mean for 27 days. | † Mean for 22 days. | ‡ Mean for 24 days. | § Mean for 21 days. | ‖ Mean for 26 days.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 26th March 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level with Anemometric Result and Cloud Observations.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind. North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.	Percentage and resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
Sibsagor ...	30·007	62·4	8	26	3	5	3	12	1	2		1	29 N 61° E	54·9	5·61
Dhubri ...	29·990	65·6		7	4	3	5	19	1	3		14	26 S 22° W	68	1·20
Silchar ...	·991	65·8		2	9	6	4	11	7			17	26 S	56·3	2·50
Darjeeling ...	—	—		5	6	3	1	3	25	4		8	33 N 87° W	140·5	4·63
Purneah ...	—	—	1					4	40	8		3	87 N 85° W	75·9	1·25
Durbhunga ...	·995	63·9	2		2	2	1	17	22	10			68 S 82° W	87·5	1·45
Patna															
Gya ...	·995	67·5	4	2	3	2	1	1	19	10		14	41 N 66° W	48·1	3·63
Hazaribagh ...	30·016	66·9	8	2	2	1	5	2	12	23		1	56 N 54° W	162·1	2·57
Berhampore ...	29·978	69·6	4	1	2		1	6	14	10		18	42 N 74° W	55·8	1·91
Burdwan ...	·98[illegible]	67·5	12	4	4	2	5	4	14	11			38 N 51° W	53·6	2·38
Jessore ...	·980	67·7	13	2	1	2	7	3	13	10		6	37 N 62° W	48·0	2·20
Dacca ...	·981	69·0	10	2	2		7	5	16	4		10	34 N 79° W	55·3	1·80
Chittagong ...	·991	68·8	16	13	1	1	1	6	14	8		2	41 N 35° W	77·8	2·03
Demagiri															
Calcutta (Alipore)	·980	67·5	21	16	4	4	6	20	19	21		1	34 N 81° W	79·7	2·43
Saugor Island ...	·979	69·8	20	11	3	17	23	13	4	15			1 N 80° W	147·1	2·50
Cuttack ...	·972	76·0												58·6	2·79
False Point ...	·986	69·7	5	17	9	4	9	8	1	1		2	29 N 89° E	—	3·52
Vizagapatam														81·4	
Akyab ...	·968	71·5	10	13	3	1	1	2	17	9			45 N 28° W	138·7	0·91
Port Blair ...	·946	79·8													1·70
Nancowry															
						January 1883.									
Demagiri ...	—	—												—	0·32

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table—"Prof. papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 1·0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 26th March 1883.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th March 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1883		⊖		Inches	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Mar.	18th	147·5	12	29·857	77·1	90·6	23·5	67·1	68·4	0·582	63·2	67	WSW and SW by W.	144	Nil.	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	19th	148·2	11	·774	79·8	92·9	21·8	71·1	73·5	·742	70·3	75	SW by W, WSW and SW by S.	192	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	20th	148·3	11	·752	80·5	93·6	23·9	69·7	70·9	·632	65·6	65	SW and W ...	124	"	Clear.
"	21st	146·5	11	·783	80·4	91·8	22·6	69·2	71·0	·619	65·0	66	W and W by S ...	84	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	22nd	149·7	10	·825	81·0	92·7	19·0	73·7	72·7	·694	68·3	69	SW by W and NW by W.	89	"	Chiefly clear.
"	23rd	149·2	11	·818	81·1	93·6	24·1	69·4	74·7	·779	71·7	76	SW by W and SSW	113	"	Chiefly clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	24th	148·8	10	·798	82·8	95·7	20·9	74·8	74·4	·741	70·2	68	SSW and SW ...	190	"	Partially cloudy.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·801
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	29·804
	Hours.
The total number of hours of sunshine of the seven days	76
	⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	80·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	81·8
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	28·6
The maximum temperature during the seven days	95·7
	Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days	15
	lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on on square foot during the seven days ...	not measurable.
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	69
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	64
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th March 1883	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	0·29
The total fall from 1st January to 24th March 1883	3·53
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	2·68

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≡ fog, ⌓ dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 26th March 1883.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 18th to 24th March 1883.

Month.	Date.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain.
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March ...	18th ...	78·4	92·8	25·1	67·7	68·7	·573	62·8	59	Nil.
"	19th ...	81·2	95·5	23·9	71·6	72·3	·674	67·5	62	"
"	20th ...	81·8	95·7	25·4	70·3	69·2	·546	61·4	50	"
" ...	21st ...	82·0	94·6	24·3	70·3	68·9	·532	60·7	49	"
" ...	22nd ...	82·8	95·7	21·7	74·0	71·7	·629	65·5	57	"
" ...	23rd ...	81·0	[illegible]	25·8	70·5	75·5	·809	72·9	77	"
"	24th ...	84·4	97·8	21·8	76·0	75·3	·756	70·8	64	"

		°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	... ...	81·7
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...	...	30·1
The maximum temperature during the seven days ...	... ...	97·8
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days ...	...	60
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th March 1883 ...	...	Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 26th March 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of November 1882.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge during month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land under irrigation during month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time.	Details of areas leased. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall 1882-83. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall 1881-82. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,268	34·75	14·12	3	48	.....	53,688	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	70	53,758	2·62	85·04	0·44	58·15	The khurreef leases for five years expired on the 30th November 1882. The rubbee area shewn in previous statements was irrigated in the rubbee season of 1881-82, i.e. between 1st December 1881 and 31st May 1882; but assessed during the current year 1882-83. The area thus assessed to end of November is 4,003 acres and is shewn in the column "Total of the corresponding month of last year."
		Gobri	379·82	132·77	68·77	3,711	4,094	.....	12,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,048					
		Pattamoonden	1,042	92·75	75·81	12,198	13,614	.....	14,213	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	14,221					
		High Level, Section I	675	215·38	215·38	15,234	14,827	.....	11,008	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	36	11,044					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,300	271	.....	2,954	2,954	.....	31,466	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	77	31,543					
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	650	24	24																
		Matchsong	650	31	31	23,299	26,261	.....	1,380	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	190	1,570					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	187·72	187·72	265	74	.....													
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	.....	.....	62	796														
	Total		.....	.....	.....	64,604	69,205	.....	123,823	.....	.....	381	.....	.....	381	124,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,130	.....	4,093	268	.....	.....	4,361	122,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	284	136	84,947	90,495	.....	84,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,653	0·62	61·26	.....	68·53	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	21	3	10,527	13,367	.....	12,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,857	0·47	47·31	.....	77·47	
	Total		.....	.....	.....	95,495	103,862	.....	97,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Zone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,470	1,470	66	3,525	2,736	.....	3,269	1,229	1,217	11	.....	5,726	8,482	1·28	26·52	.....	39·93	
		Rusaar	1,226	372		7,990	15,855	6,786	.....	15,088	5,189	3,207	45	.....	23,529	30,295	1·45	35·21	.....	45·95	
		Arrah	1,660	733		23,527	12,675	48,890	.....	21,819	1,697	4,634	35	.....	28,182	76,972	1·23	35·02	.....	42·14	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	410	410	546	1,753	214	.....	276	.....	35	.....	.....	311	525					
		Patna				27,153	17,495	9,136	.....	9,777	517	834	.....	1,489	12,617	21,753					
	Total		.....	.....	.....	59,285	51,728	67,762	.....	50,229	8,632	9,524	91	1,489	70,265	138,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) Shewn in return for November 1881 under khurreef. (b) Leases for three years.
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 33,930	(b) 6,986	36,930	.....	14,017	.....	.....	50,947	91,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Grand Total		.....	.....	.....	219,384	224,795	67,762	221,335	50,229	8,632	10,205	91	1,489	70,646	352,741	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,930	229,578	36,930	4,093	14,285	.....	.....	55,308	318,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	

C. W. ODLING,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. Dept.

The 22nd March 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of December 1882.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge during month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land under irrigation during month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time.	Details of areas leased. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall 1882-83. During month.	Rainfall 1882-83. Up to end of month.	Rainfall 1881-82. During month.	Rainfall 1881-82. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,249	300·50	.....	3,968	4,835	.....	54,688	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	71	53,759	.....	85·04	.....	58·15	
		Gobri	372·82	135·71	59·84			.....	12,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,068					
		Pattamundai	1,042	50·90	6·61	12,106	13,809	.....	14,213	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	14,221					
		High Level, Section I	675	161·25	161·25	.....	12	.....	11,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,008					
		Taldanda, 1st Reach	1,300	90	.....	24	67	.....	81,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,466					
		Ditto, 2nd do.	650	51	51			.....													
		Matchgong	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,380	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	191	1,571					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	207·99	207·99	.....	6	.....													
		Ditto, do. III	727·16	.....	.....	.....	17	.....													
		Total	.....	.....	.....	16,098	18,746	.....	123,823	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	270	124,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,113	.....	4,093	268	.....	.....	4,361	122,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,893	.....	61·26	0·24	68·77	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,857	.....	47·31	0·58	78·05	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	935	935	671	1,337	2,756	.....	3,269	1,317	1,217	11	.....	5,824	8,580	.....	26·52	.....	39·93	
		Buxar	1,226	283		1,378	2,128	7,445	.....	15,088	5,402	3,267	45	.....	23,742	37,187	.....	25·31	.....	45·95	
		Arrah	1,660	234		26,560	21,570	49,254	.....	21,819	4,512	4,531	35	.....	30,897	80,151	.....	35·02	.....	42·14	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,[illegible]	207	207	556	166	214	.....	276	6	35	.....	.....	317	531	.....				
		Patna				28,470	20,840	10,418	.....	9,777	1,091	834	.....	1,489	13,191	23,609					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	57,625	46,050	70,087	.....	50,229	12,338	9,824	91	1,489	73,971	144,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)38,673	(b)6,986	36,930	(c)15,267	14,048	.....	.....	65,245	111,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	73,723	64,796	70,087	222,573	50,229	12,338	10,094	91	1,489	74,241	368,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,673	228,961	36,930	19,360	14,316	.....	.....	70,606	338,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	

(a) Shewn in return for December 1881 as khurreef.
(b) Leases for three years.
(c) Includes 3,347 acres rubbee leased for three years.

The 22nd March 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements shewing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of January 1883.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldundah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Jaggry	492	2,460	675	24	600	6 12 3	.....
1	Sand cut stone	377	40	616	22	550	6 2 8	.....
2	Timbers	545	170	829	30	531	7 14 5	.....
2	Bamboos	476	50	616	22	242	4 4 0	.....
3	Fuel	187	50	638	23	84	3 3 0	.....
1	Turmeric	186	744	270	9	238	2 11 4	.....
57	Passengers	.....	.....	32,810	1,172	1,757	164 8 4	.....
23	Empty	.....	.....	4,883	174	2,094	15 2 0	.....
92	Total ...	2,263	3,514	41,339	1,476	6,046	210 5 0	0 6·6
115	Total of same month last year ...	6,510	14,220	54,814	1,958	11,071	238 5 9	0 4·1
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	69 logs	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	17 14 6	.....
...	6,600 bamboos	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	8 4 0	.....
...	2,859 passengers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 1 9	.....
...	Total ...	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	37 4 3	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	345	.....	.....	.....	36 1 0	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
4	Lime	1,419	300	2,580	92	276	6 7 3	.....
7	Laterite cut stone	3,662	145	6,187	219	657	15 5 7	.....
4	Sand cut stone	1,843	200	3,139	112	336	7 13 6	.....
9	Bricks	3,150	180	5,760	206	1,440	28 13 3	.....
27	Empty	.....	.....	8,412	300	1,503	21 0 3	.....
51	Total ...	10,073	828	26,028	929	4,212	79 7 10	0 3·6
174	Total of same month last year ...	32,505	1,227	81,049	2,895	8,684	233 12 11	0 5·1
	MISCELLANEOUS. Nil.							
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
92	Private, including miscellaneous	2,263	3,826	41,339	1,476	6,046	247 9 3	.....
51	Government stores, including miscellaneous	10,073	828	26,028	929	4,212	79 7 10	.....
143	Grand Total ...	12,336	4,654	67,367	2,405	10,258	327 1 1	.....
289	Grand Total of same month last year ...	31,015	15,792	1,35,863	4,853	10,755	508 3 8	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	68 5 8
Amount of tollage for the month	327 1 1
Total ...	395 6 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	302 13 0
Balance at the end of the month	92 9 9

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Coriander	50	200	76	3	126	2 1 8	.....
2	Chillies	40	400	90	3	120	2 9 6	.....
21	Dry fish	850	4,250	2,775	99	4,012	79 10 2	.....
1	Earthen pots	50	10	165	6	144	2 4 0	.....
250	Empty boats	.....	.....	37,387	1,335	51,209	513 8 5	.....
1	Furniture	10	30	20	1	4	0 4 0	.....
5	Firewood	1,200	120	2,114	76	3,782	65 6 0	.....
8	Gram	1,010	4,040	1,430	51	2,038	40 6 11	.....
8	Hides	3,600	36,000	4,510	161	10,872	147 2 6	.....
22	Jaggery	2,380	11,900	4,740	169	4,173	90 14 10	.....
4	Jute	750	1,200	1,476	53	726	36 1 0	.....
4	Kharee	800	4,000	1,723	62	3,348	63 1 0	.....
4	Gunny-bags	1,050	7,350	2,472	88	4,752	84 4 10	.....
1	Mats	20	50	54	2	108	2 0 0	.....
39	Miscellaneous goods, &c.	11,040	1,08,770	19,076	682	36,473	687 0 7	.....
3	Oil-cake	390	390	677	24	736	17 4 0	.....
18	Paddy	3,300	4,950	5,459	195	6,763	126 4 0	.....
75	Passengers (3,553 in number)	...	.....	29,385	1,049	55,688	1,496 1 4	.....
157	Rice	54,170	1,62,500	90,250	3,223	1,70,446	3,244 14 6	.....
7	Salt	890	4,200	1,459	52	686	16 0 10	.....
3	Straw	800	200	2,093	74	1,110	20 4 0	.....
1	Spices	150	6,000	261	9	360	7 8 0	.....
6	Sleeper	2,200	6,500	3,561	127	5,334	120 13 0	.....
6	Turmeric	600	3,000	1,209	43	790	21 5 0	.....
1	Tiles	200	20	407	15	600	16 0 0	.....
5	Til-seed	600	2,800	1,161	41	2,214	36 9 0	.....
13	Timbers	2,600	7,500	4,516	161	8,050	142 4 0	.....
666	Total ...	88,750	3,76,380	2,18,536	7,804	3,73,662	7,081 15 1	0 3·6
493	Total of same month last year ...	41,410	4,56,730	1,27,980	4,571	1,86,654	3,802 15 5	0 3·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Bamboos (30,576 in number)	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	29 7 0	.....
...	Logs (22 in number)	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1 0 6	.....
...	Timbers (164 in number)	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	27 0 9	.....
...	Fine for losing ticket	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....
...	Total ...	.....	1,010	.....	.....	.....	58 8 3	.....
10	Total of same month last year ...	.....	660	.....	.....	.....	47 15 4	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 3,290, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, paddy, passengers, miscellaneous goods, and empties.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Bricks	700	170	973	35	1,050	30 14 0	.....
72	Empty boats	.....	.....	13,482	481	16,586	142 6 11	.....
6	Gooting lime	800	2,000	1,798	64	1,024	17 8 0	.....
1	Gyles and bamboos	10	20	24	1	40	1 3 6	.....
48	Stones	13,800	230	24,666	881	21,532	417 1 0	.....
3	Stores, &c.	600	5,000	1,166	42	1,764	36 0 0	.....
1	Tools, &c.	40	40	82	3	48	0 12 10	.....
1	Timbers and gyles	1,300	850	2,397	86	3,612	77 8 2	.....
141	Total ...	17,250	8,310	44,588	1,593	45,656	723 15 5	0 3·0
275	Total of same month last year ...	38,350	3,865	74,978	2,678	1,12,458	2,049 2 0	0 3·5
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Timbers and gyles (131 in number)	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	4 14 9	.....
...	Total ...	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	4 14 9	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	
6 6	Private, including miscellaneous	88,750	3,77,390	2,18,536	7,804	3,73,662	7,140 7 4	.....
141	Government stores, including miscellaneous	17,250	8,360	44,588	1,593	45,656	728 14 2	.....
807	Grand Total ...	1,06,000	3,85,750	2,63,124	9,397	4,19,318	7,869 5 6†	.....
783	Grand Total of same month last year ...	79,760	4,61,305	2,02,958	7,249	2,99,112	5,900 0 9	.....

† Of this Rs. 669-12-1 is the collection of Gobri canal locks,
" 1,367-2-10 ditto of Kendrapara canal extension locks,
and " 5,832-6-7 ditto of Kendrapara canal locks.

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River—concluded.

MEMO.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	1,1163	7	3
Amount of tollage for the month	7,869	5	6
Total ...	19,032	12	9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	5,622	9	3
Balance at the end of the month	13,410	3	6

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Chalk	500	1,000	854	30	1,020	21 4 0	.....
1	Clothes	40	900	63	2	68	1 8 0	.....
136	Empty boats	.....	.....	13,594	485	12,525	123 10 0	.....
5	Gyles	800	500	1,568	56	1,904	38 2 0	.....
8	Gingelly	650	2,600	1,097	39	1,326	26 4 0	.....
1	Hides	50	500	117	4	136	2 8 0	.....
6	Jaggry	1,000	5,000	1,688	60	600	8 6 0	.....
4	Lime	50	10	100	4	136	2 8 0	.....
38	Passengers (255 in number)	.....	.....	11,570	413	13,412	293 4 9	.....
121	Rice	9,600	38,400	16,794	600	19,786	396 8 6	.....
13	Salt	1,500	7,500	1,954	70	2,310	47 2 0	.....
6	Salt fish	280	2,800	399	14	462	9 10 0	.....
22	Straw	2,500	620	4,753	170	2,210	53 6 0	.....
1	Turmeric	150	750	212	8	264	5 0 0	.....
14	Timbers	600	1,500	1,046	37	1,186	89 10 0	.....
379	Total ...	17,720	61,980	55,811	1,992	57,345	1,068 11 3	0 3·8
136	Total of same month last year ...	2,730	15,290	14,550	519	18,848	231 11 6	0 3·2
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	5 3 3	.....

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shews an increase of Rs. 699, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, passengers, gyles, chalk, and empties.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Empty boats	.....	.....	193	7	231	2 3 0	.....
1	Portland cement	.....	.....	295	11	374	9 14 0	.....
3	Total ...	.....	.....	488	18	605	9 1 0	0 2·9
73	Total of same month last year ...	8,020	230	21,421	765	6,627	132 15 0	0 3·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Timbers (23 in number)	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	3 13 9	.....
...	Total ...	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	3 13 9	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
379	Private, including miscellaneous	17,720	61,980	55,811	1,992	57,345	1,068 11 3	.....
3	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	50	488	18	605	12 14 9	.....
382	Grand Total ...	17,720	62,030	56,299	2,010	57,950	1,081 10 0	.....
212	Grand Total of same month last year ...	10,750	15,570	35,971	1,284	20,475	369 13 9	.....

MEMO.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	403	12	7
Amount of tollage for the month	1,081	10	0
Total ...	1,485	6	7
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	956	14	3
Balance at the end of the month	528	8	4

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
783	Private, including miscellaneous	48,384	63,359	118,695	4,236	55,523	1,018 1 9	.....
2	Government stores, including miscellaneous	180	230	350	12	225	3 15 0	.....
785	Grand Total ...	48,564	63,589	119,045	4,248	55,748	1,022 0 9	.....
1,769	Grand Total of same month last year ...	82,736	1,20,788	220,995	7,892	121,753	2,180 14 6	.....

Memo.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	588 9 6
Amount of tollage for the month	1,022 0 9
Total ...	1,610 10 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,610 7 9
Balance at the end of the month	0 2 6

SONE CIRCLE.

Eastern Main and Patna Canals.

Length of Canal open—86½ miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Salt	740	2,220	1,232	44	3,711	38 4 6	.....
2	Linseed	1,630	6,550	2,534	80	5,460	62 2 0	.....
8	Teel	2,635	7,300	3,565	127	9,045	101 6 0	.....
15	Other food	3,146	4,180	4,016	138	6,718	70 15 6	.....
1	Stimulants	150	400	318	11	716	7 0 6	.....
7	Building materials	1,225	386	2,651	95	3,654	39 14 6	.....
1	Clothing	75	2,500	191	6	378	3 12 6	.....
12	Mill stones	4,129	1,640	6,360	227	18,918	96 7 9	.....
62	Sundries	9,228	27,858	17,715	612	40,896	388 10 6	.....
67	Empty boats	.....	.....	5,679	200	7,850	40 4 6	.....
1	Large bamboos	200	150	406	14	72	0 12 0	.....
179	Total ...	23,076	53,184	44,687	1,554	98,317	849 10 3	0 1·6
229	Total of same month last year ...	23,802	57,195	52,766	1,804	135,765	1,049 3 9	0 1·4
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
2	Passengers (5 in number)	.....	.....	86	3	75	1 1 6	.....
31	Bamboos and bullahs (592,296 in number)	.....	9,925	.....	.....	.....	294 1 0	.....
33	Total ...	.....	9,925	86	3	75	295 2 6	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	18,645	.....	.....	.....	635 9 9	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Ashlar	1,050	210	1,699	60	2,937	17 5 9	.....
21	Rubble	6,365	860	9,102	328	9,830	72 1 9	.....
2	Kunkar	600	70	982	35	867	7 9 0	.....
2	Steam coal	500	250	887	31	3,545	24 15 6	.....
1	Sal planks	20	30	199	7	149	1 6 9	.....
34	Empty boats	.....	.....	4,084	145	4,475	23 0 3	.....
63	Total ...	8,535	1,440	17,043	606	21,803	146 7 0	0 1·3
113	Total of same month last year ...	31,950	1,815	49,528	1,769	93,858	548 2 9	0 1·1
	MISCELLANEOUS. Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
212	Private, including miscellaneous	23,076	63,109	44,773	1,561	98,392	1,144 12 9	.....
63	Government stores, including miscellaneous	8,535	1,440	17,043	607	21,803	146 7 0	.....
275	Grand Total ...	31,611	64,549	61,816	2,168	120,195	1,291 8 9	.....
349	Grand Total of same month last year ...	55,652	77,655	102,294	3,663	229,623	2,233 0 3	.....

The falling off in the receipts during month is due to the following causes—

1. Wheat—not much demand for it, as the market rates are very low.
2. The demands for building materials, including bamboos, both for Government and private purposes, not being great, there was very little traffic carried on under this head as compared to this month last year.

MEMO.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	177	3	9
Amount of tollage for the month	1,291	3	9
Total ...	1,468	7	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,238	5	9
Balance at the end of the month	230	1	9

Western Main Canal.

—LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Rice	210	420	350	12	900	2 3 0	.....
7	Wheat	3,184	6,368	4,400	157	2,669	27 8 0	.....
1	Jaggery	100	200	250	9	90	1 9 0	.....
2	Jeerah	311	6,220	600	31	1,575	3 12 0	.....
2	Mustard	920	3,680	1,250	44	440	7 13 0	.....
3	Teel	1,031	4,124	1,375	49	490	8 9 6	.....
7	Linseed	3,072	12,288	4,050	144	1,440	25 5 0	.....
1	Soap	8	64	75	2	150	0 7 6	.....
1	Hurrah	516	258	650	23	1,219	14 3 6	.....
9	Stonegrinding mill	3,506	1,053	4,700	168	1,680	23 6 6	.....
17	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,675	60	600	6 0 9	.....
1	Passenger boat	.....	.....	100	3	78	0 10 0	.....
52	Total ...	12,948	34,675	19,375	692	11,331	121 7 9	0 2·3
64	Total of same month last year ...	18,300	53,150	25,250	961	15,845	174 0 3	0 1·5
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Ashlar stone	1,612	80	2,350	84	2,656	18 4 6	
1	Empty boat	.....	.....	175	6	132	0 11 3	.....
5	Total ...	1,612	80	2,525	90	2,788	18 15 9	0 1·3
74	Total of same month last year ...	21,000	1,050	31,875	1,120	11,200	267 11 6	0 4·5
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
52	Private, including miscellaneous	12,948	34,675	19,375	692	11,331	121 7 9	.....
5	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,612	80	2,525	90	2,788	18 15 9	.....
57	Grand Total ...	14,560	34,755	21,900	782	14,119	140 7 6	.....
138	Grand Total of same month last year ...	39,300	54,200	56,607	2,081	27,945	442 1 9	.....

MEMO.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....		
Amount of tollage for the month	140	7	6
Total ...	140	7	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	140	7	6
Balance at the end of the month	Nil.		

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
30	Rice	7,976	15,952	12,476	445	28,576	252 13 3	.....
7	Wheat	3,431	6,862	4,481	160	12,000	68 12 0	.....
20	Salt	4,969	14,907	7,999	284	14,586	142 10 6	.....
26	Other articles of food	2,760	5,520	6,660	237	7,195	89 10 6	.....
2	Stones	310	48	610	21	1,458	4 8 3	.....
3	Lime	1,050	1,050	1,500	53	3,021	32 4 3	.....
7	Linseed	3,025	9,075	4,140	147	11,025	63 4 6	.....
2	Mustard	967	2,901	1,267	45	3,375	19 8 6	.....
3	Fuel	986	2,958	1,436	51	3,825	21 7 9	.....
2	Coal	689	344	989	35	735	7 14 9	.....
5	Spices	676	3,380	1,426	50	3,725	20 6 3	.....
1	Treasure	228	36,000	378	13	754	8 3 3	.....
6	Wooden doors and empty barrels	503	129	1,403	50	1,726	17 15 0	.....
2	Tiles	165	300	305	13	423	1 6 0	.....
6	Grass	260	50	710	25	353	4 3 0	.....
58	Empty	.....	.....	4,694	167	4,039	20 13 3	.....
2	Passengers	.....	.....	223	7	190	2 3 0	.....
182	Total ...	27,995	99,476	50,727	1,803	97,006	778 0 0	0 1·7
279	Total of same month last year ...	43,733	1,01,647	83,867	2,986	155,389	1,122 2 9	0 1·4
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Rafts of bamboos and bullahs (250,761 in number)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 5 6	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 5 6	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186 9 6	.....
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Iron	393	982	543	19	1,026	11 7 9	.....
1	Coal	81	40	156	5	80	0 15 0	.....
8	Stones	2,090	326	3,290	117	2,048	13 12 9	.....
3	Empty	.....	.....	576	20	275	1 4 9	.....
1	Passenger	.....	.....	111	4	126	2 3 0	.....
14	Total ...	2,564	1,348	4,676	165	3,555	29 11 3	0 1·6
13	Total of same month last year ...	1,684	2,285	3,319	117	4,487	37 3 9	0 1·6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
142	Private, including miscellaneous	27,995	99,476	50,727	1,803	97,006	917 5 6	.....
14	Government stores, including miscellaneous	2,564	1,348	4,676	165	3,555	29 11 3	.....
196	Grand Total ...	30,559	1,00,824	55,403	1,968	1,00,561	947 0 9*	.....
292	Grand Total of same month last year ...	45,417	1,03,932	87,126	3,103	1,59,876	1,346 2 6	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	18 4 0
Amount of tollage for the month	947 0 9
Total ...	965 4 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	934 15 0
Balance at the end of the month	30 5 9

* Decrease is probably due to the low traffic of food staples and building materials.

Buxar Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—43¾ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate. Weight of cargo.	Approximate. Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Rice	400	900	355	12	444	2 10 3	.....
11	Jaggery	3,790	6,530	3,772	134	3,920	58 11 3	.....
2	Salt	500	1,000	498	19	703	11 3 9	.....
1	Furniture	25	200	75	3	165	1 14 3	.....
1	Kodalees	600	900	425	15	450	6 1 9	.....
3	Lime and stones	625	775	400	14	298	2 10 0	.....
19	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,697	60	1,860	10 8 0	.....
1	Passengers	.....	.....	125	4	144	1 11 6	.....
40	Total ...	5,940	10,305	7,347	261	8,063	95 6 9	0 2·2
129	Total of same month last year ...	9,114	19,034	22,569	800	12,000	280 7 9	0 4·5
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Rafts— Bamboos 437,550 ... ... Bullahs 1,850 ... ... Choudhars 75 ... . Wood 2,050 maunds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169 4 6	.....
	Excess toll recovered on account of wrong calculation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....
..	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 4 6	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235 5 0	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
6	Empty boats	.....	..	1,430	51	1,436	8 4 0	.....
6	Total ...	.....	.....	1,430	51	1,436	8 4 0	.....
72	Total of same month last year ...	990	525	14,250	508	5,080	116 12 9	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P	
40	Private, including miscellaneous	5,940	10,305	7,347	261	8,063	270 11 3	.....
6	Government stores, including miscellaneous	...	.....	1,430	51	1,436	8 4 0	.....
46	Grand Total ...	5,940	10,305	8,777	312	9,499	278 15 3	.....
201	Grand Total of same month last year ...	10,014	19,559	30,819	1,308	17,080	632 9 6	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	20 6 0
Amount of tollage for the month	278 15 3
Total ...	299 5 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	261 5 9
Balance at the end of the month	37 15 6

ABSTRACT.

Canal.	Traffic, 1882-83. During the month.	Traffic, 1882-83. To end of the month.	Traffic, 1881-82. During the corresponding month.	Traffic, 1881-82. To end of the corresponding month.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Circle					
Taldunda	327 1 1	3,289 5 4	508 3 8	2,434 5 5	
Kendrapara	7,809 5 6	39,830 9 8	5,187 13 5	27,957 3 2	
High Level, Range I	1,081 10 0	4,414 8 8	369 13 9	2,385 7 0	
Ditto, ditto II	252 0 6	2,603 8 4	875 4 0	5,921 7 9	
Ditto, ditto III	161 1 10	590 0 10	270 3 9	1,036 1 6	
Total Orissa Circle ...	9,601 2 11	50,727 11 10	7,211 6 7	39,734 8 10	
South-Western Circle.					
Midnapore	10,075 8 10	89,773 6 11	9,514 11 6	82,873 14 0	
Hidgellee Tidal	1,022 0 9	43,483 15 3	2,180 14 6	36,224 4 0	
Total South-Western Circle ...	11,097 9 7	1,33,257 6 2	11,695 10 0	1,19,098 2 0	
Sone Circle.					
Eastern Main and Patna	1,291 3 9	20,279 10 9	2,233 0 3	25,448 5 1	
Western Main	140 7 6	2,722 6 0	442 1 9	3,195 5 0	
Arrah	947 0 9	8,991 6 0	1,346 2 6	12,672 0 6	
Buxar	278 15 3	1,769 11 8	632 9 6	2,763 10 7	
Total Sone Circle ...	2,657 11 3	33,363 2 5	4,653 14 0	44,079 3 2	
Grand Total ...	23,446 7 9	2,17,348 4 5	23,560 14 7	2,02,911 14 0	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Canal.	Traffic, 1882-83. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1882-83. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1881-82. During the corresponding month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1881-82. To end of the corresponding month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Taldunda and Kendrapara ...	1,928	1,329	3,944 15 6	15,912	2,630	31,050 2 0	1,825	...	2,645 6 0	11,007	773	23,340 8 7
High Level	264	200	207 1 0	1,762	2,185	1,116 11 6	201	145	107 3 9	1,666	1,315	833 8 3
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,192	1,529	4,152 0 0	17,674	4,815	32,166 13 6	2,026	145	2,752 9 9	12,673	2,088	24,173 11 10
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore	7,411	438	1,000 0 0	132,296	3,339	38,809 0 0	9,002	408	3,462 0 0	36,476	4,997	17,190 0 0
Total South-Western Circle	7,411	438	1,000 0 0	132,296	3,339	38,809 0 0	9,002	408	3,462 0 0	36,476	4,997	17,190 0 0
Sone Circle.												
Eastern Main and Patna ...	736	3,938	945 8 0	11,541	32,427	10,422 13 9	776	3,709	1,392 0 3	10,206	29,842	8,961 4 3
Western Main and Buxar ...	336	1,535	250 10 9	9,110	16,958	5,577 13 7	1,685	1,876	1,009 13 10	10,617	41,424	7,891 8 0
Arrah	2,209	814	1,437 0 0	13,579	7,051	9,430 0 0	2,251	1,079	1,611 0 0	22,518	12,798	15,389 0 0
Total Sone Circle ...	3,281	6,287	2,633 2 9	34,230	56,436	25,430 11 4	4,712	11,664	4,012 14 1	43,341	84,064	32,241 7 3
Grand Total ...	12,884	8,254	7,785 3 2	184,200	64,590	96,406 8 10	15,740	12,217	10,227 7 10	92,490	91,140	73,605 3 1

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	Earnings, 1882-83. During the month.	Earnings, 1882-83. To end of the month.	Earnings, 1881-82. During the corresponding month.	Earnings, 1881-82. To end of the corresponding month.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa canals	13,843 3 5	82,894 9 4	9,924 0 4	63,903 [illegible] 8	
Midnapore canal	11,075 8 10	1,28,582 6 11	12,976 11 6	1,00,063 14 0	
Hidgellee Tidal canal	1,022 0 9	43,483 15 3	2,180 14 6	36,224 4 0	
Sone canals	5,290 14 0	58,793 13 9	8,666 12 1	76,325 10 5	
Grand Total ...	31,231 11 0	3,13,754 13 8	33,788 6 5	2,76,517 1 1	

C. W. Odling,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

Calcutta,
The 22nd March 1883.

Report on Traffic of the East Indian Railway during three weeks and 6 days ending 27th January 1883.

THE approximate figures for the period are as follow :—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.	Materials carried on Revenue account, including maintenance.	
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1883	729,510	9,47,340	65,12,463	23,31,335	32,78,725	27,70,558	99,473
1882	1,111,520	19,38,961	71,15,218	27,27,605	46,66,566	18,26,479	61,117
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,44,079	38,356
Decrease	382,010	9,91,621	6,02,755	3,96,220	13,87,841	.....	.....

Showing decreases of—

34 per cent. in number of passenger.
51 „ in coaching receipts.
8 „ in weight of goods carried.
14 „ in goods receipts.
29 „ in total earnings.

The decrease in the coaching traffic, as compared with 1882, is, as may be surmised, due to the extraordinary number of third class passengers who attended the *Magh Méla* at Allahabad in 1882.

GOODS.

There are no unusual features to report on as affecting the month which has passed.
The principal variations of increase and decrease in staples are as follow ;—

INCREASES.

Coal, down.	Salt.
Piece-goods.	Saltpetre.
Roots.	Stone.

DECREASES.

Coal, upwards.	Other grain.
Cotton.	Iron.
Ghee and oil.	Jaggree.
Rice.	Opium.
Wheat.	Seeds.

Coal, downwards ... ... Mds. 2,89,060 Rs. 39,350
This traffic continues in a brisk state.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 19,050 Rs. 27,990
The following statement illustrates the principal stations of export and import, and the result of the month's traffic :—

Piece-goods from Howrah and Bombay during January 1883 *and* 1882.

From	1883.		1882.		Increase.		Decrease.		
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Howrah	83,942	1,16,146	70,621	90,851	13,321	25,295	.....	.....	Principally to Gya, Dinapore, Caragola, Bhagulpore, Cawnpore *viâ* Barh Ghat, *viâ* Dildarnagar, Delhi, and *viâ* Ghazabad.
Viâ Jabbulpore	18,481	14,973	12,345	10,177	6,136	4,796	.....	.....	Principally from Bombay to Cawnpore.
Total ...	1,02,423	1,31,119	82,966	1,01,028	19,457	30,091	.....	.....	

Salt ... ... Mds. 41,070 Rs. 11,790
Despatches from Howrah have greatly improved, as have those *viâ* Delhi. On the other hand the quantity carried *viâ* Agra, Sindia State, has fallen off owing to the closing of the Government Salt depôt at Agra Cantonment.

Saltpetre ... ... Mds. 14,750 Rs. 4,030
A moderate demand in Calcutta has led to increased despatches chiefly for export to Great Britain.

Stone ... ... Mds. 23,580 Rs. 5,050
The trade at Mirzapore has received an impetus owing to more favourable freights for despatchers having been introduced.

DECREASES.

Coal, upwards ... ... Mds. 89,050 Rs. 69,950
The falling off is at Sitarampore, Barakar, and Giridhi, and is attributed to less demands from Foreign Railways

Cotton ... ... Mds. 1,16,250 Rs. 1,53,360
Although prices have been excessively low in Calcutta, the absence of demand from Europe has put a stop to business.

Ghee and oil ... ... Mds. 10,690 Rs. 16,090
This is probably a fluctuation only.

Rice ... ... Mds. 89,930 Rs. 63,990
This traffic has been normal during the period.

Wheat ... ... Mds. 2,52,330 Rs. 89,710
Absence of good enquiry from the Home markets has affected the movement of this cereal.

Other grains ... ... Mds. 1,83,190 Rs. 52,639
A considerable traffic was going forward in 1882 from Cawnpore and *viâ* Cawnpore to the districts between Cawnpore and Aligarh in millets, while there is no pressing demand this year.

Iron ... ... Mds. 7,220 Rs. 12,020
This is chiefly in iron carried at 2nd class rates.

Jaggree ... ... Mds. 1,38,610 Rs. 48,620
This article was in good demand last year.

Opium ... ... Mds. 17,500 Rs. 19,320
Less despatches made by the Government Opium Department.

Seeds ... ... Mds. 39,130 Rs. 14,630
The previously large despatches moderated.

The train mileage for the period has been, excluding maintenance and locomotive coal train mileage—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	2,57,238	4,04,788	6,62,026
1882	2,52,790	4,39,754	6,92,544
Increase	4,448	...	...
Decrease	...	34,966	30,518

Earnings per train mile, excluding materials carried on maintenance and revenue account—

	Coaching	Goods.	Total
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1883	3 10 11	6 12 2	4 15 3
1882	7 10 9	6 3 3	6 11 10
Increase	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	3 15 10	0 7 1	1 12 7

Shunting mileage decrease—hours 693.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during three weeks and 6 days ending 27th January 1883.

Staples.	Weight.		Amount.		1883.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	4,140	6,270	1,950	2,000	2,130	70	.....	.....
" not Commissariat	3,170	3,210	4,860	4,850	40	10	.....	.....
Betel-nuts and leaves	13,940	15,010	17,300	18,350	1,070	1,350	.....	.....
Boots and shoes	3,130	2,670	5,040	4,140	.....	.....	460	900
Brass and brassware	15,710	16,640	10,800	12,840	930	2,040	.....	.....
Bricks	14,840	12,320	1,700	1,380	.....	.....	2,520	320
Coal, up	5,42,930	4,54,880	2,57,350	1,87,380	.....	.....	89,050	69,950
" down	14,82,670	17,71,730	2,01,920	2,41,270	2,89,060	39,350	.....	.....
Copper and copperware...	7,980	8,130	11,890	12,820	150	930	.....	.....
Cotton	2,69,870	1,53,620	3,07,930	1,54,570	.....	.....	1,16,250	1,53,360
" twist	11,760	10,810	14,120	13,400	.....	.....	950	720
Dye-wood	5,850	7,040	5,490	7,150	1,190	1,660	.....	.....
Empty coopahs, &c.	6,990	11,160	5,160	5,720	4,170	560	.....	.....
Firewood	16,810	27,310	1,210	1,890	10,500	680	.....	.....
Fruits	30,550	35,550	17,460	15,920	5,000	.....	.....	1,540
Glass and glassware	7,260	11,930	7,410	8,720	4,370	1,310	.....	.....
Ghee and oil	53,960	43,210	65,110	49,020	.....	.....	10,690	16,090
G. B. T. packages...	510	590	2,000	2,260	80	260	.....	.....
Government Commissariat stores	11,390	7,970	16,550	11,090	.....	.....	3,420	5,460
" Ordnance stores	5,640	4,440	8,760	5,360	.....	.....	1,200	3,400
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Barley	8,750	6,720	1,730	1,490	.....	.....	2,030	240
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Oats	26,470	29,380	8,970	9,870	2,610	900	.....	.....
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Rice	6,21,490	5,31,560	1,93,600	1,29,610	.....	.....	89,930	63,990
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Wheat	4,55,510	2,63,180	1,80,430	90,720	.....	.....	2,52,330	89,710
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Other grains	4,61,850	2,78,630	1,12,290	59,660	.....	.....	1,83,190	52,630
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. — Pulses of all kinds ...	1,33,600	1,45,720	37,680	41,150	11,420	3,470	.....	.....
Gunny	73,200	61,970	47,890	38,570	.....	.....	11,230	9,320
Hides and horns	70,450	79,160	54,180	52,490	8,710	.....	.....	1,690
Indigo	7,390	12,630	8,990	14,170	5,330	6,080	.....	.....
Iron	82,600	75,380	79,720	67,700	.....	.....	7,220	12,020
Jaggree	3,65,410	2,26,800	1,17,510	68,890	.....	.....	1,38,610	48,620
Lac	41,610	49,100	25,820	32,270	7,490	6,450	.....	.....
Minerals	54,500	51,910	12,370	13,920	.....	1,550	2,590	.....
Mowah flower	35,460	34,680	4,620	4,670	.....	50	780	.....
Oil-cake	7,960	5,940	1,870	1,190	.....	.....	2,020	680
Opium	72,510	55,010	73,680	54,360	.....	.....	17,500	19,320
Paper	6,090	6,860	9,840	7,990	770	.....	.....	1,870
Piece-goods	1,04,590	1,23,640	1,15,010	1,43,060	19,050	27,990	.....	.....
Railway materials, Construction account	22,810	22,970	1,290	1,300	160	10	.....	.....
" " Foreign	88,610	57,790	43,960	53,440	.....	9,480	30,820	.....
Roots	25,310	35,400	7,470	15,120	10,090	7,650	.....	.....
Salt	4,50,210	4,91,280	1,26,820	1,38,610	41,070	11,790	.....	.....
Saltpetre	46,400	61,150	23,290	27,320	14,750	4,030	.....	.....
Seeds	6,02,920	5,63,790	2,34,970	2,20,340	.....	.....	39,130	14,630
Silk	2,160	1,960	2,140	1,720	.....	.....	200	420
Spelter	6,240	4,940	7,640	5,670	.....	.....	1,300	1,970
Spices	13,270	14,430	9,130	9,560	1,160	430	.....	.....
Stones	58,620	82,260	13,160	18,210	23,580	5,050	.....	.....
Sugar	69,900	72,730	29,750	27,860	2,830	.....	.....	1,870
Tea	3,830	5,010	3,540	4,630	.....	1,090	820	.....
Timber	23,610	19,650	10,650	7,300	.....	.....	5,960	3,350
Tobacco	18,650	18,210	8,170	9,070	.....	900	440	.....
Turmeric	8,810	6,630	3,780	2,810	.....	.....	2,180	970
Wines	4,680	4,390	9,450	9,060	.....	.....	290	390
Miscellaneous	1,64,160	1,45,090	1,40,080	1,29,660	.....	.....	19,070	10,420
Total ...	67,51,880	61,87,410	27,24,780	22,74,010	4,67,710	1,35,140	10,32,180	5,85,910

URBAN BROUGHTON, *Offg. Traffic Manager.*

Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of February 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE results of the month's working again show a very marked increase under several heads of traffic. The gross weight lifted of all staples stand at 4,95,607, being an increase of no less than 1,74,811 maunds or 54 49 per cent. over the traffic carried for the same month last year.

INCREASES.

Ginger ... ... Mds. 20

This is a mere trade fluctuation.

Gunny-bags ... ... Mds. 11,679

The remarks made in previous reports still hold good.

Jute ... ... Mds. 1,63,352

A firm Calcutta market has led to shippers placing large quantities, and hence this increase. This traffic now shows signs of declining, and after March it is probable that a reaction will set in.

Railway material ... ... Mds. 74,520

Materials for the Dinagepore branch and locomotive coal make up this increase.

Salt ... ... Mds. 8,127

As anticipated in last month's report, the falling off therein recorded was only temporary.

Tea ... ... Mds. 157

The season for this article is now over.

DECREASES.

Ale ... ... Mds. 921

Despatches for the convalescent depôt at Darjeeling have not yet commenced.

Food-grain ... ... Mds 9,879

The unusually heavy stock held in Calcutta, and the low prices ruling for this article, has had the effect of depressing this traffic.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 4,030

Local markets must now be fully stocked for the spring.

Sugar ... ... Mds. 1,294

The despatches of this staple are entirely for local consumption. From enquiries made, it appears that the local manufacture of sugar has increased and will ultimately replace imports of this article.

Tobacco ... ... Mds. 4,141

The absence of demand for export and the end of the season will explain this falling off.

All other goods ... ... Mds. 57,779

The decrease under this head continues and will probably be met by corresponding increases later on.

Statement shewing the Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over the Line during the month of February 1883.

STAPLES.	1882.		1883.		Total in 1882.	Total in 1883.	Increase, in 1883.	Decrease, in 1883.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ale	1,512	.....	591	.....	1,512	591	.....	921
Food-grain	21,604	22,152	26,544	17,333	53,756	43,877	.....	9,879
Ginger	.....	819	.....	839	819	839	20	.....
Gunny-bags	773	19,086	408	31,130	19,859	31,538	11,679	.....
Jute	.....	81,018	.....	2,44,370	81,018	2,44,370	1,63,352	.....
Piece-goods	9,364	176	5,477	33	9,540	5,510	...	4,030
Railway materials	7,596	1,849	75,839	8,026	9,345	83,865	74,520	.....
Salt	37,447	.....	40,574	.....	37,447	40,574	8,127	.....
Sugar	2,451	32	1,189	.....	2,483	1,189	.....	1,294
Tea	.....	726	.....	883	726	883	157	.....
Tobacco	224	14,563	679	9,967	14,787	10,646	.....	4,141
All other goods	73,975	15,529	15,720	16,005	89,504	31,725	.....	57,779
Total ...	1,54,946	1,65,950	1,67,021	3,28,586	3,20,796	4,95,607	.....	.....

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE; *Saidpur, the 14th March* 1883.

G. S. LEONARD, *Traffic Superintendent.*

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of February 1883.

THE total quantity of goods carried during the month of February 1883 aggregated maunds 2,95,758 as compared with maunds 3,12,863 carried during the corresponding period of 1882, and maunds 3,09,000 carried during the previous month, showing a decrease of maunds 17,105 and maunds 13,242 respectively.

Of the several increases and decreases, the following are the most prominent ones and worthy of special notice:—

INCREASES.

Hides and Horns ... ... Mds. 6,866

This increase is on account of the favourable rate ruling at present in the Calcutta market.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 12,102

This increase is due to the approaching Hindoo marriage season.

Railway materials ... ... Mds. 18,638

The increase under this head has been explained in last month's report.

Salt ... ... Mds. 13,017

Prices were favourable during the month, but with an upward tendency; hence this increase, buyers being anxious to take advantage of the present favourable rates.

Saltpetre ... ... Mds. 1,774

This increase is a nominal one as the rates were easier and the market dull.

Seeds ... ... Mds. 39,258

Most part of the quantity shown under this head is made up of Indigo seed for factories on the extensions of this railway. There was also a moderate demand in Calcutta for oilseeds.

DECREASES.

Coal ... ... Mds. 34,339

The decrease under this head is due to all the coal for construction having been carried.

Food-grains ... ... Mds. 5,141

This being chiefly local traffic, the decrease is owing to the new wheat crop having just been harvested, and the demand having consequently decreased.

Indigo ... ... Mds. 5,347

The despatches this year were not spread over such a long period as in other years, larger quantities being carried at one time.

Lime and kunker ... ... Mds. 17,337

The most part of this traffic is composed of kunkur from Gunduck siding and Bilaspur to Durbhanga for road cess and the new civil buildings; as the latter are approaching completion, the demand for these staples has decreased.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of February 1883 as compared with the corresponding period of 1882.

STAPLES	1883.		1882.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1883.	1882		
Coal	4,821	.....	33,155	6,005	4,821	39,160	.....	34,339
Food-grains	7,671	31,623	41,970	9,430	39,294	11,535	.....	5,141
Ghee	.....	1,698	.....	1,604	1,698	1,604	94	.....
Gunny-bags (empty)	1,396	305	871	409	1,701	1,280	421	.....
Hides and horns	.....	11,960	20	5,074	11,960	5,094	6,866	.....
Indigo	9	142	69	5,429	151	5,498	.....	5,347
Iron	2,857	360	5,429	162	3,217	5,591	.....	2,374
Lime and kunkur	1,890	.....	19,198	29	1,890	19,227	.....	17,337
Piece-goods	24,906	53	12,799	77	24,958	12,876	12,102	.....
Railway materials	25,010	8,687	15,050	.....	33,697	15,050	18,638	.....
Salt	40,723	507	26,670	1,543	41,230	28,213	13 017	.....
Saltpetre	517	14,481	2,124	11,100	14,998	13,224	1,774	.....
Seeds	73,564	6,300	30,457	10,149	79,864	40,606	39,258	.....
Tobacco	113	2,398	101	2,459	2,511	2,560	.....	49
All other goods	19,734	14,034	47,210	31,256	33,768	78,466	.....	44,698
Total ...	2,03,211	92,547	2,35,111	77,752	2,95,758	3,12,863	92,170	1,09,285
						2,95,758		92,170
						17,105		17,105

A. G. NEWCOMEN, *For Traffic Superintendent.*

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of February 1883 as compared with the corresponding period of February 1882.

Staples.	1882. Up.	1882. Down.	1883. Up.	1883. Down.	1882. Total.	1883. Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Building materials	.....	7,108	140	6,066	7,108	6,206	.....	902
Railway materials	.....	11,371	507	21,494	11,371	22,000	10,629	.....
Revenue stores	.....	.....	.....	2,085	.....	2,085	2,085	.....
Coal	.....	17,685	.....	4,775	17,685	4,775	.....	12,910
Firewood	36,203	.....	48,646	.....	36,203	48,646	12,443	.....
Hay	3,560	.....	7,620	.....	3,560	7,620	4,060	.....
Straw	4,315	.....	4,600	.....	4,315	4,600	285	.....
Wooloo	2,560	.....	6,760	.....	2,560	6,760	4,200	.....
Rice	54,743	.....	32,198	.....	54,743	32,198	.....	22,545
Paddy	3,243	.....	9,199	158	3,243	9,357	6,114	.....
Sundries	.....	2,205	21,163	2,037	2,205	23,200	20,995	.....
Total	1,04,624	38,369	1,30,833	36,614	1,42,993	1,67,147	60,811	36,357

Increase. Mds.

Railway materials ... 10,629

This increase is due to materials carried for the Diamond Harbour Extension.

Revenue stores ... 2,085

This increase is due to repairs and renewals in a greater degree.

Firewood ... 12,443

This increase is due to a greater demand at the selling stations.

Hay ... 4,060

This increase is due to a greater demand at the selling stations.

Straw ... 85

This increase is due to a greater demand at the selling stations

Wooloo ... 4 200

This increase is due to favourable market.

Paddy ... 6,114

This increase is due to favourable market.

Sundries ... 20,995

This increase is due to Diamond Harbour Extension and the working of the rice mills at Canning.

Decrease.

Railway materials ... 902

This decrease is due to works of the extension coming to a close.

Coal ... 12,910

This decrease is due to less coal being required for the extension.

Rice ... 22,545

This decrease is due to less traffic of rice from rice mills at Canning than at this time in the previous year.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1883. POORNO CHUNDER SINGH, *For Manager.*

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of February 1883 as compared with the corresponding period of February 1882.

Staples.	1882. Up.	1882. Down.	1883. Up.	1883. Down.	1882. Total.	1883. Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Brass and bell-metal ware	133	81	468	241	214	709	495	.....
Coal	4,848	.....	8,575	.....	4,848	8,575	3,727	.....
Cotton	493	.....	53	.....	493	53	.....	440
Edible grain	737	5,075	1,098	7,658	5,812	8,746	2,934	.....
Piece-goods	1,637	.....	1,762	.....	1,637	1,762	125	.....
Sugar and jaggree	384	.....	435	.....	384	435	51	.....
Silk and silk cloth	.....	662	.....	1,316	662	1,316	654	.....
Salt	2,904	.....	267	5	2,904	272	.....	2,722
Sundries	4,491	1,589	3,497	1,905	6,180	5,402	.....	778
Revenue Stores	439	530	193	755	969	948	.....	621
Seeds of all sorts	2,239	93	2,846	355	2,365	3,191	826	.....
Total	18,525	8,033	19,174	11,635	26,558	30,809	8,812	4,561

Increase. Mds.

Edible grain ... 2,934

The increase is due to good crop in this part of the country.

Coal ... 3,727

Less quantity of coal was imported during last month, and hence the increase during this month.

Silk and silk clothes ... 654

The discontinuance of the steamer service between Rampore Beaulia and Saraghat has diverted the traffic to this railway.

Seeds ... 826

Local demand of mustard seeds.

Decrease.

Salt ... 2,722

This has taken river route this year. Last year large quantity of salt took the rail for want of water in the river.

Sundries ... 778

Less quantity of potatoes has been imported this year on account of high rate at the exporting station.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1883. POORNO CHUNDER SINGH, *For Manager.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th March 1883 on 1,506¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	199,664	2,80,623 12 9	27,54,114 0	6,93,510 5 3	20,231 6 6	10,03,365 8 6	69,968¼	143,339¾	203,308
Ditto per mile of railway	.....	192 3 6	.....	460 4 3	13 6 10	665 14 7	.....	.....	.....
Ditto for previous 10 weeks of half-year	2,004,810	24,70,815 13 0	2,59,87,562 30	65,91,152 13 0	1,88,255 12 9	92,50,224 6 9	668,635¾	1,217,891	1,886,526¾
Total for 11 weeks ...	2,204,474	27,60,439 9 9	2,87,41,676 30	72,84,663 2 3	2,08,487 3 3	1,02,53,589 15 3	738,604¼	1,351,230¼	2,089,834¾
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	167,340	2,61,146 5 9	22,27,988 10	6,41,657 6 3	18,705 0 6	9,21,508 12 6	56,698	116,019	172,117
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	173 8 1	.....	425 13 8	12 6 3	611 9 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,376,409	37,96,356 5 5	2,57,99,280 20	77,20,259 2 0	2,13,116 4 10	1,17,29,731 12 3	622,863	1,350,403	1,973,266

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			11th Feb. 1882.	10th Feb. 1883.	To 11th Feb. 1882.	To 10th Feb. 1883.			
1883.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
17th February ...	Northern Bengal ...	220	39,775 0 0	40,207 0 0	2,36,637 0 0	2,73,339 0 0	36,702 0 0	.....	16
Ditto ...	Tirhoot	158¾	13,840 0 0	15,261 0 0	77,934 0 0	78,167 0 0	233 0 0	.....	3
Ditto ..	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	3,475 0 0	4,325 0 0	20,134 0 0	26,726 0 0	6,592 0 0	.....	33
24th February ...	Nalhati	27¼	1,555 0 0	1,668 0 0	8,608 0 0	8,859 0 0	251 0 0	.....	3
	Total ...	459	58,645 0 0	79,461 0 0	3,43,313 0 0	3,87,091 0 0	43,778 0 0	.....	13

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

The latest return received.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		25th February 1882.	24th February 1883.	To 25th February 1882.	To 24th February 1883.			
26th February 1883 ...	50	Rs. A. P. 7,053 1 10	Rs. A. P. 7,035 12 3	Rs. A. P. 39,362 12 4	Rs. A. P. 41,844 5 3	Rs. A. P. 2,481 8 11	.....	+6¼

Calcutta, the 26th March 1883.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO., *Agents.*

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